

2023

Activity Report

Sustainable
Growth

TÖDEB

The Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye

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Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye

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Joint Growth

Through the increasing contributions of our members, we are climbing the steps of growth and development under the association's roof.





Strong and Sustainable Ecosystem

We transform the growth rate of our sector into sectoral resilience and success through the work of the Association.





Globalization without borders

We have a voice in the international arena with our global vision.



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Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Activity Report of the Board of Directors

To the General Assembly of the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye, Opinion

We have audited the annual report of the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye and its subsidiary, the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association Türkiye Commercial Enterprise ("the Group"), from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the financial information provided in the Board of Directors' annual report and the Board of Directors discussions of the Group's position are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited complete set of financial statements and the information obtained during the independent audit and presented fairly.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit using the standards on auditing issued by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye and Standards on Auditing, a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA). Our responsibilities under these Standards are described in detail in the Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Independent Audit of the Annual Report section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Group under the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) issued by POA and the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA that are relevant to our audit. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under the Code of Ethics and the rules. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's Opinion on the Full Set of Financial Statements

In our auditor's report dated 22 March 2024, we have expressed a qualified opinion on the complete set of financial statements of the Group for the period 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the Annual Report

Under Articles 514 and 516 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 ("TCC") and Capital Markets Board's Communiqué No. II-14.1 "Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("Communiqué"), the Group management is responsible for the following about the annual report

- a) Prepares the annual report within the first three months following the balance sheet date and submits it to the general assembly.
- b) Prepares the annual report to accurately, ultimately, straightforwardly, truthfully, and Honestly reflect the flow of the Group's activities for that year and its financial position in all aspects. This report evaluates the financial position according to the financial statements. The report also clearly indicates the Group's development and the possible risks that the Group may face. The board of directors' assessment of these issues is also included in the report.
- c) The annual report also includes the following matters:
 - Events that occurred in the Group after the end of the operating year and that are of particular importance,
 - Research and development work of the group,
 - Financial benefits include salaries, premiums, bonuses, allowances, travel, accommodation, representation expenses, in-kind and in-cash facilities, insurance, and guarantees paid to board members and senior executives.

While preparing the annual report, the board of directors also considers the secondary legislation regulations of the Ministry of Trade and related institutions.

Independent Auditor's Responsibility for the Independent Audit of the Annual Report

We aim to express an opinion, by the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and the Communiqué, on whether the financial information provided in the annual report and the analyses made by the Board of Directors are consistent with the audited financial statements of the Group and the information obtained during the independent audit and whether they give an accurate and fair view, and to prepare a report containing our opinion.

We conducted our audit per InAS and auditing standards issued by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the financial information in the annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are consistent with the financial statements and the information obtained during the audit and presented fairly.

Aykut Üşenti is the auditor responsible for conducting and concluding this audit.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Chief Auditor

İstanbul, 22 Mart 2024

Corporate Tag

TÖDEB was established with the article added to Law No. 6493 on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions under Article 15 of Law No. 7192 on the Amendment of Certain Laws with the Law on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions published in the Official Gazette dated 22.11.2019 and numbered 30956.

TÖDEB is a professional organization of which payment and electronic money institutions operating in Türkiye must be members

STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES

TÖDEB, whose statute was published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2020, started its activities at its headquarters in Istanbul on 25 September 2020.

TÖDEB General Secretariat carries out member and stakeholder general coordination and administrative functioning with its staff of 18 people

COMMITTEES

As of the end of 2023, 6 committees are operating under the umbrella of TÖDEB, in which member representatives actively participate and contribute.

- Open Banking Committee
- Information Systems Committee
- Security Committee
- Legal and Legislation Committee
- Compliance Committee
- Committee for Combating Illegal Activities

WORKING GROUPS

As of the end of 2023, 10 working groups are under the umbrella of TÖDEB, in which member representatives actively participate and contribute.

- FAST Working Group
- RA Working Group
- Human Resources Working Group
- QR Code Working Group
- PDPL Working Group
- FCIB Working Group
- Media and Communication Working Group
- Accounting and Reporting Working Group
- POS Working Group
- Data Security Working Group

The main objective of TÖDEB is to improve communication and cooperation between payment and electronic money institutions and to act as a bridge between the sector and the regulatory authority.

TÖDEB, which also aims to contribute to the growth and deepening of the sector, contributes to the development of the regulatory and training infrastructure needed for growth in the financial industry.

TÖDEB member payment and electronic money institutions constitute the backbone of the Turkish fintech ecosystem. As the fintech ecosystem develops in Türkiye, TÖDEB members, representing the licensed pillar of this ecosystem, contribute to the development of Türkiye's financial structure, making it more secure and providing it to the public in a time- and cost-efficient manner.

Institutions that obtain a payment or electronic money institution license from the CBRT can become members of TÖDEB. As of end-2023, the number of TÖDEB members was 79.

VISION

To contribute to the development of the sector by increasing communication and cooperation among all payment and e-money institutions in Türkiye,

To closely follow the developments in the financial sector, to share and transfer information, to contribute to technological and process-related developments in the industry,

To carry out training, promotion, and research activities to ensure the development of the sector,
To increase financial inclusion and financial literacy by spreading to the grassroots through communication activities targeting the target audience,

Promote payment and electronic money institutions and enlighten the public on this issue in cooperation with national and international organizations.

MISSION

To provide differentiated experiences and innovative solutions to ensure professional development in the field of payment services and electronic money, to increase the knowledge of the sector, and to ensure the development of activities in the field of payment.

Institutional Structuring of TÖDEB

The Board of Directors is the decision-making body of TÖDEB.

The Board of Directors of TÖDEB is elected from among the members for two years by the decision of the General Assembly. The Board of Directors of TÖDEB was elected for the second term at the General Assembly held on 17 May 2022.

The Board of Directors makes decisions on issues outside the powers of the General Assembly and ensures that standards are established to ensure uniformity in the members' practices.



Ufuk BİLGETEKİN, Chairman (Vizyon Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Serhat DOLAZ, Vice Chairman (Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Alp ÖZGEN, Member (Aypara Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.)

Emel ARSEVEN, Member (Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Erdal ÖZCAN, Member (Ozan Elektronik Para A.Ş.)

Erkan KORK, Member (Pay Fix Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Fevzi GÜNGÖR, Member (Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.)

Kenan GÜVENÇ, Member (Elekse Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.)

Nihat NARİN, Member (Belbim Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Orkun SAİTOĞLU, Member (İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

R. Tarık TOMBUL, Member (Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.)

Serhat ŞENER, Member (Sender Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

Yeşim KARACA, Member (Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.)





Derya EKEMEN FİDAN, Member (Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.)
Gülnihal AKARTEPE, Member (Trend Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.)
Halim MEMİŞ, Member (Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.)



Serkan Aziz ORAL, Chairman (TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.)
Adem Aykın, Member (Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.)
Ergi ŞENER, Member (Nomu Pay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.)



Sühendan ENİSEL, Secretary General
Aslı ARSLAN, Vice Secretary General
Adem TAYAR, Financial and Administrative Affairs Coordinator
Aykuş BABABALIM, Sector Coordinator
Canan ANAR, Assistant
Ceyda CİHAN, Sector Assistant Specialist
Faruk OYDEM, Corporate Communication Specialist
Fatih KAYA, Member Relations Coordinator
Fulya KUZUCU, Graphic Designer
Gökhan DOĞAN, Arbitration Committee Coordinator
Gül CERTEL, Office Attendant
Kemal PEHLİVAN, Information Systems Deputy Specialist
Koray Doğan URBARLI, Corporate Communication Coordinator
Neslihan BULUT, Training and Projects Assistant Expert
Oğuzhan BİLMEZ, Assistant Sector Expert
Sinan SÜNTERLER, Information Systems Coordinator
Tuba ÇAL, Training and Projects Coordinator

Sectors and Members

Established on 25 September 2020 at its headquarters in Istanbul, TÖDEB is a professional organization to which the payment and electronic money institutions associations operating in Türkiye become members. TÖDEB has 82 members as of March 2024.

PAYMENT INSTITUTIONS

Payment institutions are institutions that can provide services such as operating a payment account, all types of money transfer, including the transfer of funds in the payment account, issuance and acceptance of payment instruments, money transfer, mobile payment, intermediation of bill payments, provision of consolidated account information and payment initiation.

- Aypara Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- BRQ Link Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Efix Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Elekse Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Faturakom Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Global Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- GönderAI Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- İşte Pay Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Klon Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- MoneyGram Turkey Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Mypayz Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Paragram Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Paratika Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Pay Fix Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Sender Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Sundus Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Trend Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Tronapay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- TRPOS Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Vezne24 Tahsilat Sistemleri ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Western Union Turkey Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.

ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS

Electronic money institutions issue monetary value in exchange for funds stored electronically. These funds are used to perform payment transactions defined in Law No. 6493 and are accepted as a means of payment by real and legal persons other than the electronic money issuer.

- A Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Ahlatıcı Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- As Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- BPN Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- CEMETE Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Dinamik Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- DSM Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- ERPA Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Fastpay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Faturamatik Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Fzypay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- İstanbul Ödeme ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Moneyout Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Moneypay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- N Kolay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Nomu Pay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Ozan Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Paladyum Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Papel Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Parakolay Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Paratim Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- ParaQR Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Parolapara Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Paybull Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Payco Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Paypole Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Payporter Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Platform Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Pratik İşlem Ödeme ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Rubik Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Token Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Tom Pay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- TTM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Turkonay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- UPT Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Vakıf Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Vepara Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Vizyon Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Vodafone Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Yemekpay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Ziraat Finansal Teknolojiler Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors



As TÖDEB, one of our priorities is to continuously follow innovations and developments in the sector, to discover new service areas and to further improve existing practices. Our goal is always to build on what we have achieved in the past, take it one step further and be the pioneer of innovations in the sector.

Ufuk BILGETEKİN
Chairman

Dear Stakeholders,

In this particular year, during which we celebrate the 100th anniversary of our Republic, we are confident in unity and solidarity despite all difficulties.

Your contributions are of great importance to our success. In 2023, a year full of innovative moves, we strengthened our national and international ecosystem with you. Our vision for 2024 is based on carrying this momentum even further. With the importance we attribute to employment and education, we aim to expand the capacity of our sector, train a qualified workforce, enlighten the public, and further increase our influence in global markets through our training programs and international collaborations. The number of fintech startups in our country has increased rapidly in recent years, and our ecosystem continues to grow. During this period, when 677 fintech companies are operating in our country, contributing to the development of our sector is our most important responsibility as the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye. Our commitment to further developing Turkish financial technology is our most significant source of motivation.

The Rise of Türkiye's Fintech Ecosystem Overcoming Challenges

With the 2008 economic crisis, while a global economic recession covered our world, we entered a process our generation had never experienced since the COVID-19 pandemic emerged. All our habits were turned upside down. The pandemic has caused significant changes in trade and shopping habits. Although these changes were initially due to necessity, over time, the convenience provided by technological innovations enabled the adoption of this new order. Financial technologies came to the forefront of this transformation process and were quickly accepted by a broad user base. This transformation marked the beginning of a new era in business and finance, and we are at the center of this transformation.

The Role of Digital Payment Services in the Ecosystem

Digital payment services offered by payment and electronic money institutions support economic recovery by promoting flexibility and inclusion and significantly impact the continuity of active financial markets, the use of analytical data, and new business model developments. Moreover, by overcoming geographical and physical constraints, information and access to services are expanding for consumers and providers, enabling global and local financial systems to become efficient and comprehensive.

One of our significant initiatives, the TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice program, was launched in 2023. This collaborative effort between the public, academia, and the private sector aimed to introduce fresh talents to our industry. The program has made a profound impact, with the youth who participated now actively contributing to our industry.

As TÖDEB, we continued to act in line with our mission and vision in 2023. While expanding our activity fields, we established a tradition by ensuring continuity. As TÖDEB, our priorities include discovering new service areas and further improving existing practices by continuously following innovations and developments in the sector. Our goal is to build on what we have achieved in the past, take it one step further, and be the pioneer of innovations in the sector.

Ecosystem Transformation

Our sector and our Association continue to grow. As of 31 December 2023, the number of our members reached 79. The growth of our ecosystem leads to an increase in service standards by encouraging effective competition between payment and electronic money institutions and established financial system players. It also contributes significantly to economic development while increasing financial inclusion.

Like 2022, 2023 was also a year in which legislative changes were intense and sectoral needs were tried to be met through technological developments and new legislation. As the Association, within our duty to ensure that our members implement this critical transformation healthily, we have prioritized establishing a continuous and efficient communication network with public institutions. We continued to cooperate with our members and public institutions by producing solutions to fully identify and meet the needs arising from the new regulations and to overcome any obstacles that may occur in practice.

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors

2023 Steps and 2024 Vision of TÖDEB

In 2023, we achieved many vital firsts together. In 2022, we announced the first report of the TÖDEB Data Transfer System (TDTS), launched in 2023, and our members started to enter data. Thus, “public payment and electronic money institutions and sharing healthy statistics on the size of our sector.”

We will continue to share data on the sector’s growth and developments, thus creating more investment and cooperation opportunities in our industry in 2024 and beyond.

TÖDEB Academy also successfully continued its activities in 2023. It diversified its activities to meet sectoral training needs. It provided training for industry professionals and all stakeholders interested in the fintech sector.

In addition to the Academy where we provide training, one of our exciting projects was TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice, which we set out to bring new talents to our sector. The TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice training program, which emerged with the cooperation of the public, academia, and the private sector, started in 2023 and embarked on a long journey. Our youth who participated in the program now walk this path with us.

Building on the foundations we laid in 2023, one of the critical areas we will focus on in 2024 will continue to expand our international activities. In 2023, we established the Türkiye Pavilion at Money 20/20, Europe’s largest fintech fair, for the first time. At the end of this journey, which we started with a modest pavilion with eight members, we are moving towards establishing a Türkiye Pavilion in 4 major internationally recognized fairs in 2024. As a result of our efforts, TÖDEB and its members are now demanded to exhibit at international fairs.

We are moving towards our goal of establishing a Türkiye Pavilion at four major internationally recognized fairs in 2024. As a result of our efforts, TÖDEB and its members are now in demand at international fairs. Not content with these achievements, we realize that fairs in our own country will attract foreign investments and lead to the establishment of new partnerships.

Not content with these achievements, we are launching fairs in our country that will attract foreign investments and lead to the establishment of new partnerships. On 25-27 April, we will host the international fintech ecosystem in our country with our latest initiative, the Agora Fintech Fair, where we will meet with our national and international stakeholders for three days.

Another first in 2023 is that TÖDEB Commercial Enterprise started to serve our members.

Our Commercial Enterprise, which started its operations with services to combat fraud, one of the sector's sensitivities, will continue to support the success of our members in the industry by further expanding its service and product range in 2024 to reduce our members' operational costs and help them carry out their business processes more efficiently.

As TÖDEB, by working with the cooperation, continuous development, and responsibility awareness necessary for the development of our sector.

We will continue to be the voice of payment and electronic money institutions and contribute to the sustainable development of the Turkish fintech sector and our country by maintaining our sector's leading position.

I sincerely thank our Board Members, Secretary General, and colleagues who have significantly contributed to our industry on this journey.

Ufuk BİLGETEKİN

Chairman of the Board of Directors

With our new initiative, Agora Fintech Fair, we will host the international fintech ecosystem in our country. For three days, from 25 to 27 April, we will gather with our national and international stakeholders.

Message from the Secretary-General



Another important part of 2023 for our sector was completing our regulatory harmonization process. Our sector, which has complied with the legislation, is now moving to the next step. For TÖDEB and its members, 2024 will be the year when new product and service development and growth accelerates. Our sector will grow with innovations and customer-oriented products, will consolidate its place.

Sühendan ENİSEL
Secretary General

Dear Stakeholders,

2023 was a year full of critical steps that advanced the development of our organization and our team and expanded the positive impact we created in our ecosystem by focusing on stakeholders' demands to comply with existing regulations. The transformation of our industry at the global and local levels has shaped the work we have carried out, the progress we have achieved this year, and our goals for 2024.

Financial technologies stand out as a structure that is open to the future and can open new areas with every development. They are increasingly successful in reaching segments that the classical financial system cannot go to, including those born into the digital world, in terms of incorporating technology into their lives. Concrete examples of this growth are applications that have become a part of our daily lives, such as international money transfers, digital wallets, prepaid cards, POS, bill payment services, and mobile payments.

This shift underlines the role of the payments and electronic money sector in shaping a more accessible, secure, and personalized financial environment. With this perspective, investor demand for our industry is increasing, reflected in the entry of new organizations into the sector. This process must contribute to the sector's development by maintaining an effective competitive environment, increasing product diversity, and improving service quality.

With the expansion of our fields of work and the increase in our members due to sectoral growth, the organizational structure of TÖDEB is also growing and developing in line with these developments. The number of employees in our Association increased to 18 as of March 2024. The coordination structure was adopted, determined based on expertise and working areas, and revised by considering current needs. Activities were carried out under seven different coordinators. I want to thank all my teammates who have contributed to the work of our Association and who work with devotion, and I wish our Association continued success.

Best Practice Period, Not Harmonization

Completing our regulatory harmonization process was another important event in 2023 for our sector. Our sector has complied with the legislation and is moving to the next step.

For TÖDEB and its members, 2024 will be a time of accelerated new product and service development and growth. Our sector will grow with innovations and customer-oriented products and consolidate its position. At this point, the Committees and Working Groups within TÖDEB have intensively carried out activities to inform our members and direct them to the best practices to implement these regulations healthily, as well as to form opinions on the development of legal regulations that determine the future of our sector. At the same time, the views submitted by our members and suggestions were meticulously evaluated at committee and working group meetings, and because of the work carried out, valuable outputs that contribute to the sector's knowledge were obtained.

We created a collective evaluation and a solid information-sharing environment by transferring these outputs to all our members.

While expanding abroad has become a necessity due to the increase in the number of players in the local market, the desire and energy of our members to cross borders, combined with the knowledge and experience gained by TÖDEB in international activities, we will witness that the international activities we will carry out with our members in the coming period will be even more enriched and diversified.

We want to express our gratitude to our committee chairs, working group coordinators, and all participants who took part in this process by always prioritizing the interests of our sector, making significant contributions to the industry with their dedicated work, and achieving effective results.

Our Priority is to Bring Our Industry to New Generations

In 2023, one of the activities we took to the next level was training activities. At the TÖDEB Academy, which has always attracted great interest and adoption with its programs for sector professionals, we moved forward with moves that will bring the sector new generations and young people into the industry. We launched a program from 2023 to 2024 with the "TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice." We aim for TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice, which started as a certificate program with Marmara University in 2023, to quickly become a part of university education.

In addition to TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice, which aims to close the talent gap in the sector, we launched a new initiative to reach new generations with the "Our Business is Fintech & Our Strength is Youth" Project. As a result of this project, which we launched with a meeting attended by Career Centre officials from 80 different universities, we are working to directly reach young people through our universities, primarily through career fairs, to provide them with information about the payment services sector, to increase their sectoral awareness and to raise awareness about career development opportunities.

2023 is the milestone of international expansion

2023 was the first year we, as TÖDEB, went international with our members. Our successful representation of our

country at the Money 20/20 Fair in Amsterdam, one of the world's largest fintech fairs, encouraged us to advance in international activities.

This success has allowed our members to develop their international activities and for TÖDEB to cooperate with foreign counterpart organizations. New projects for participation in numerous international fairs and visits abroad, planned and initiated in 2023, await us in 2024.

TÖDEB took another courageous step in 2023 and carried out the preliminary work to realize its policy of including all local and foreign fintech stakeholders in its activities, focusing on its members. As a result of these intensive efforts, the "Agora Fintech" fair, which is the brand of our Association, will be held in Istanbul in 2024, and the participation of local and foreign experts and reputable companies in the field of fintech, legal authorities, and equivalent non-governmental organizations will be ensured. We hope that the first "Agora Fintech" fair will be an internationally recognized and continuous channel that creates new opportunities for the sector by introducing the entire fintech ecosystem of our country, especially payment and electronic money institutions, abroad.

Preparing research reports for expansion abroad was also on our agenda for 2023 to support our members' participation in the international arena. The reports, prepared by considering the target countries that emerged from our surveys, will guide our members in recognizing different markets by providing information about the current situation of the fintech sector in the relevant countries and the payment and electronic money legislation.

Message from the Secretary-General

While expanding abroad has become a necessity due to the increase in the number of players in the local market, the desire and energy of our members to cross borders, combined with the knowledge and experience gained by TÖDEB in international activities, we will witness that the international activities we will carry out with our members in the coming period will be even more enriched and diversified.

We Focus on New Targets in 2024

With the intensification of the international activities carried out by TÖDEB, we have laid the foundations for continuous communication with foreign organizations equivalent to our Association beyond the existing activities. We plan to sign collaborations with these organizations in the future. Through these collaborations, our primary goal will be to provide international knowledge and experience sharing in fintech through TÖDEB.

Periodic national and international information sharing is crucial in increasing investor interest in the local market and shaping the customer perspective. As TÖDEB, we are working with our members to improve the reception of healthy data via TDTS. With the coordination of TÖDEB and the vision of the long-term macro benefits of sharing data with the public, we believe that we will be able to make a difference in this regard next year with the cooperation of all our members.

In addition, we will come together with our members intensively in 2024 to take sectoral steps towards sustainability. As you know, financial technologies are essential in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and contribute to sustainability as they develop by nature. However, intending to increase the contributions it can offer beyond its potential, we have started to work with our members first to complete our awareness-raising process, then to prepare a sectoral action plan because of the determination and analysis of the current situation and to monitor its implementation.

By taking responsibility in the field of sustainability We are confident they will maintain their determination and sensitivity to act and will not withhold support in this long process requiring solidarity and cooperation.

Dear Stakeholders,

TÖDEB members will continue contributing to the economy, utilizing technological developments to benefit customers and create value by providing financial inclusion. In this process, we will shape our activities with the awareness that the tasks undertaken by TÖDEB have become even more critical. We will continue our efforts to go beyond meeting the current needs of stakeholders and contribute to providing a robust and sustainable sector without slowing down.

Best Regards,
Sühendan ENİSEL
Secretary General



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EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT, SECTORAL OUTLOOK, AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN 2023



The fintech sector has been experiencing a rapid transformation and growth in recent years. Technological leaps are both increasing in frequency and expanding in impact. This transformation, which means the acceleration of time, is shaped by the evolution of new technologies, changes in consumer behavior, and regulatory frameworks.

Türkiye's Growth Dynamics and Reflections on the Fintech Sector

The 4.5 percent growth recorded by Türkiye's economy in 2023 is a testament to our country's resilience in the face of global uncertainties. Despite the challenges, Türkiye's economy has stood on solid foundations. The data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) further confirms this, showing that our economy maintained stability and continued to grow at a 4 percent rate in the last quarter of 2023.

This growth performance, led by finance and insurance activities, has opened an essential window of opportunity for the fintech sector. The total value added to finance and insurance activities increased by 9 percent, indicating a promising future for the fintech sector in Türkiye.

The fintech sector, representing the dynamic and innovative face of the economy, is poised for significant growth with the transformation created by digitalization in financial services. As TÖDEB and our members, we are committed to achieving sustainable growth in the fintech sector, aligning with Türkiye's economic growth. The increase in finance and insurance activities enables the development of the fintech ecosystem and the creation of innovative products and services that will drive the digital transformation of the Turkish economy.

According to the data announced by TurkStat, the realization of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) value per capita as 307 thousand 952 Liras (13 thousand 110 dollars) in 2023 is a testament to the increased welfare level in our country. This increase in prosperity, coupled with the spread of economic growth to society in general, paves the way for the fintech sector, which means increased access to and use of financial services.

How Did the Global Economy Perform in 2023?

In 2023, the global economy faced complex challenges and opportunities shaped by ongoing pandemic impacts, geopolitical tensions, and the increasing pace of technological innovation.

This year, we have witnessed an ongoing, albeit uneven, recovery from the economic disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. Benefiting from aggressive fiscal stimulus and rapid vaccination rollouts, advanced economies experienced strong growth. However, many emerging markets and developing countries lagged due to slower

vaccination rates and limited fiscal space. The global economic landscape in 2023 was a patchwork of recovery paths, emphasizing the long-lasting effects of the pandemic and the widening gap between countries.

Inflation has become a significant concern for economies worldwide due to supply chain bottlenecks, rising commodity prices, and recovering demand. Central banks in several key economies, including the US and the Eurozone, began tightening monetary policies to combat inflationary pressures, signaling an end to the ultra-loose monetary environment that has been prevalent since the 2008 financial crisis. The consequences of these policy changes were closely monitored, and their potential impact on global lending rates and investment flows was also noted.

Geopolitical tensions, particularly between the US and China, affected global economic dynamics. Technology and trade were at the forefront of these tensions, which affected global supply chains and fueled economic decoupling and self-sufficiency debates. Despite these challenges, a concerted effort was also made to diversify trade partnerships to create networks and reduce dependence on single markets to create a more resilient global supply.

Technological innovation remained bright, boosting productivity and opening new economic horizons.

The rapid adoption of digital technologies in sectors ranging from finance to manufacturing underlined the critical role of technology in economic strategies. Moreover, efforts towards green technologies gained momentum, aligning with global commitments to combat climate change and transition to sustainable energy sources.

In sum, 2023 was a year of overcoming inflationary challenges and geopolitical complexities and harnessing technological advances for economic resilience and growth. Under these influences, the global financial landscape continued to evolve, paving the way for future developments.

External environment, sectoral outlook, and legal framework in 2023

Risks of 2024

As we move towards 2024, the global economy faces several risks that could hamper its development. First and foremost, inflation remains a critical concern. The persistent inflationary pressures of previous years could force central banks worldwide to tighten monetary policy further, potentially leading to higher borrowing costs and reduced consumer spending and investment.

Geopolitical tensions, notably ongoing disputes between major powers over trade, technology, and territorial issues, pose a significant risk. Such conflicts can disrupt global supply chains, increase commodity prices, and foster uncertainty, affecting economic growth.

In addition, the global economy has to contend with the threat of debt crises, particularly in emerging markets and developing countries. The pandemic-induced economic downturn has further increased national debt, raising risks that could trigger financial market volatility and undermine global economic stability.

Environmental challenges, including the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disasters, threaten sustainable economic development. These events can significantly damage infrastructure, reduce agricultural productivity, and require costly recovery efforts.

Finally, the risk of further pandemics or health crises cannot be ruled out. The world's experience with COVID-19 has shown how such events can quickly derail economic activity, emphasizing the need for robust health systems and emergency preparedness plans.

In 2024, protecting global economic development and overcoming these risks will require coordinated international efforts, prudent fiscal and monetary policies, and increased resilience and adaptation strategies.

However, the fintech sector has undergone rapid transformation and growth in recent years. Technological leaps are both increasing in frequency and expanding in impact. This transformation, which means the acceleration of time, is shaped by the evolution of new technologies, changes in consumer behavior, and regulatory frameworks. The trends that shape the fintech sector and sectoral growth at the end of this process push the industry forward by feeding each other:

Trends Shaping Sectoral Growth

The fintech sector has undergone rapid transformation and growth in recent years. Technological leaps are both increasing in frequency and expanding in impact. This transformation, which means the acceleration of time, is shaped by the evolution of new technologies, changes in consumer behavior, and regulatory frameworks. The trends that shape the fintech sector and sectoral growth at the end of this process push the industry forward by feeding each other:

- **Central Bank Digital Lira**

The CBRT has been working intensively on the legal and technical processes of the Digital Turkish Lira. With the publication of the first phase report, it is seen that the process is progressing rapidly but safely. The Digital Turkish Lira is expected to contribute to the economy and financial inclusion as an alternative payment channel if its use by all stakeholders becomes widespread.

- **Artificial Intelligence and Big Data**

Artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics are helping fintech companies better understand customer behavior, deliver personalized services, and improve operational efficiencies. These technologies are revolutionizing risk management, fraud detection, and customer service.

- **Sustainable Finance and ESG**

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria are increasingly crucial in investment decisions. Fintech solutions support sustainable finance, enabling the financing of green investments and social impact projects.

- **Digital Assets and Blockchain**

Digital assets and blockchain technology have the potential to make financial transactions more transparent, secure, and efficient.

The rise of digital assets is leading to the emergence of new payment methods and asset management models alongside traditional financial systems.

· Cyber Security and Data Protection

With the fintech industry's growth, cyber security and data protection are becoming even more critical. Companies are developing advanced security protocols and encryption techniques to protect customer data and be resilient against cyber-attacks.

· RegTec Regulations

RegTec, regulatory technologies, refers to technological solutions that facilitate and accelerate compliance processes in the financial sector. These technologies help financial institutions and fintech companies comply more efficiently with complex regulations and standards. They offer significant advantages in rapid adaptation to regulatory changes, reduced compliance costs, and reduced operational risks.

· Digital Banking

Digital banking is a model in which traditional banking services are provided through the Internet and mobile technologies.

This model allows customers to open accounts, transfer money, pay bills, and perform other financial transactions without visiting a branch. With the implementation of BRSA regulations, digital banks, which provide services entirely through digital platforms, have been operating in Türkiye and worldwide. Unlike traditional banks, digital banks, which do not have physical branches, have gained popularity, especially among users open to digitalization with their user-friendly interfaces, simplified products, and services.

· Service Model Banking

Service model banking, which paved the way with the BRSA regulations, provides banking services by non-financial institutions in cooperation with banks. It is vital in developing new products and services for payment and electronic money institutions and other companies that will be licensed as interface providers. Banks working with this model will have the opportunity to expand their customer portfolio.

· Open Banking and API Economy

Açık bankacılık, bankaların ve diğer finansal kurumların, üçüncü parti hizmet sağlayıcıları ile müşteri verilerini güvenli bir şekilde paylaşmalarına olanak tanıyan düzenlemedir. Bu sayede kullanıcılar, finansal hizmetleri daha kişiselleştirilmiş, uygun ve yenilikçi yollarla kullanabilirler. API (Uygulama Programlama Arayüzü) ekonomisi, ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşları ile diğer finteklerin ve bankaların yeni ürün ve hizmetler geliştirmelerine olanak tanıyarak sektördeki inovasyonu hızlandırıyor.

· Digital Wallets

Digital wallets, which have recently been clearly defined in our legislation, offer users a fast and easy payment experience anytime and anywhere. This trend is gaining popularity, especially among young users and retail. Its use in e-commerce and person-to-person transfers is increasing.

External environment, sectoral outlook, and legal framework in 2023

Fintech Ecosystem of Türkiye

2023 was a year of significant developments and milestones for the Turkish fintech ecosystem. The digital transformation, which accelerated in the post-pandemic period, enabled the fintech sector to become more prominent and to find its place in social life. In Türkiye, the regulatory authority and investors have taken essential steps in adopting and developing innovative financial technologies. In return, users reciprocated with this development. According to TurkStat's Household Information Technology Usage Survey, internet access increased by 52.6 percent between 2011 and 2023, reaching 95.5 percent by 2023. During this period, the use of e-government services increased by 35 percentage points to 73.9%. The number of customers using digital banking increased by 85.5 million, reaching 94.4 million. The statistics make an obvious point: In Türkiye, financial technologies and digitalization have found a response in society. This response also brings regular adoption in the payment and electronic money institutions sector.

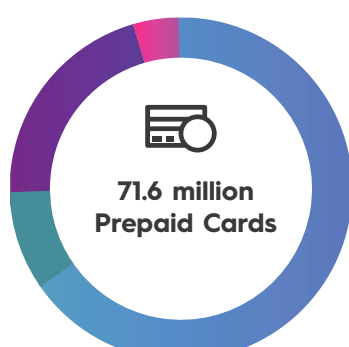
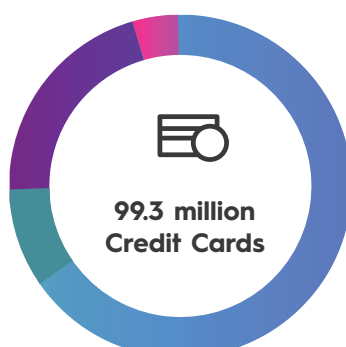
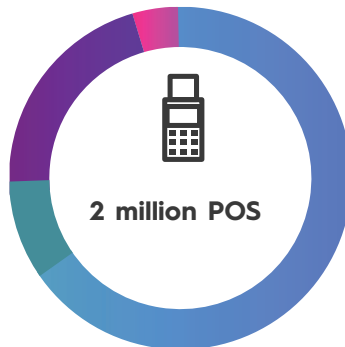
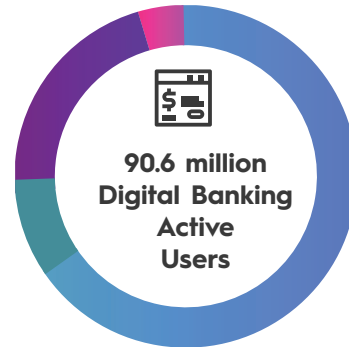
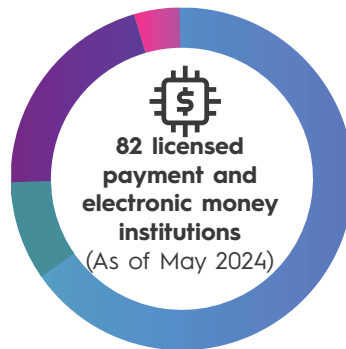
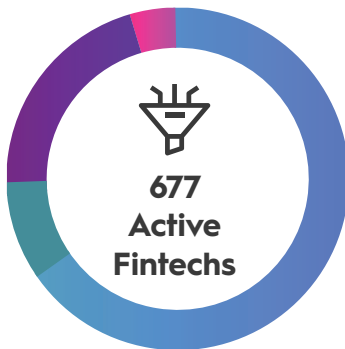
As of 2023, there are 803 fintechs in Türkiye, of which 677 are active. The leading vertical among these 677 fintechs is the payments vertical, with 262 fintechs. The pillar of this vertical, and thus the entire fintech sector, is TÖDEB, which has 79 licensed members as of the end of 2023.

Looking Forward

2023 was a year of significant success for the Turkish fintech ecosystem. However, to ensure this success continues, we must prioritize continuous innovation, customer orientation, and, most importantly, strong regulations. If all industry stakeholders unite in this mission, Türkiye is poised to strengthen its regional leadership in fintech and emerge as a critical player in the global market. To realize this potential, the sector authority and the private sector must work harmoniously, with TÖDEB playing a crucial role as a bridge in this coordination.

Inevitably, Türkiye will strengthen its regional leadership position in fintech and become an essential player in the global market. To realize this potential, the sectoral authority and the private sector need to coordinate, and TÖDEB should act as a bridge in this coordination.

NEW LINES FROM TÜRKİYE'S FINTECH ECOSYSTEM



Presidential Finance Office of Türkiye Fintech Guide March 2023

SERVICES PROVIDED BY TÖDEB Members



Payment account operation

It covers managing and maintaining accounts designed for customers to carry out various payment transactions.

Money Transfers

It enables the secure electronic transfer of currencies between individuals or institutions from one account to another. It also covers account-related fund transfers made by credit card, debit card, prepaid card, or similar payment method.

POS service

The use of POS provided by banks to those who sell goods or services, in other words, the acceptance of the card and the intermediation of the transfer of funds in sales made with debit or credit cards.

Issuance and acceptance of payment instruments

It enables the use of cards, passwords, and similar tools determined in the contract made with the customer and used by the customer to initiate payment transactions and to enable the payment transaction to be carried out with these tools.

Money Transfer

It is the transfer of funds from the sender to the receiver without opening an account on behalf of the customer. It is a type of money transfer made without the customer having an account with the organization.

Mobile payment

It is the realization of the payment transaction by reflecting the payment amount to the customer's telephone bill.

Invoice payment

It allows customers to pay electricity, water, natural gas, and communication bills. It involves transferring the invoice amount received from the customer to the invoice issuer institutions.

Payment order initiation service

An open banking service refers to the ability of a customer to access their payment account and place a payment order through an organization other than the one in which the payment account is located.

Account information service

It is an open banking service that provides customers with consolidated information on their accounts at multiple institutions online.

Electronic money issuance

By transferring the funds received from the customer to the account or loading the card, the customer can make spending and transfer transactions up to the loaded fund amount instead of cash. Virtual wallets and prepaid cards are typical applications.

TÖDEB MEMBERS HAVE LICENCES AND PUBLIC SUPERVISION.

New financial products, services, and solutions are being added to the fintech ecosystem, which has been increasing in recent years, and financial service users are being offered options in terms of diversity and preference. TÖDEB member institutions are among the Turkish fintech sector players with licenses and public supervision. Payment and electronic money institutions, subject to legal regulation and oversight, play critical roles in the fintech sector and the financial system with their innovation-based business models. Both payment institutions and electronic money institutions can provide payment services. Electronic money institutions differ from payment institutions in that they can issue electronic money in addition to the specified payment services.

Secure and easy payment solutions, virtual wallets and prepaid cards offered by electronic money institutions, and POS services provided by both payment and electronic money institutions are among the prominent services and products of the sector.

POINT OF DIFFERENTIATION FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

At this point, payment and electronic money institutions differ from other financial institutions, which do not have the authority to grant loans. Member institutions only provide payment services or issue electronic money in return for the funds they receive.

According to the legislation, funds received from customers by payment and electronic money institutions and held in the customer's name must be kept in special accounts opened in banks. The deposited funds belong to the payment service user and cannot be used for any other purpose.

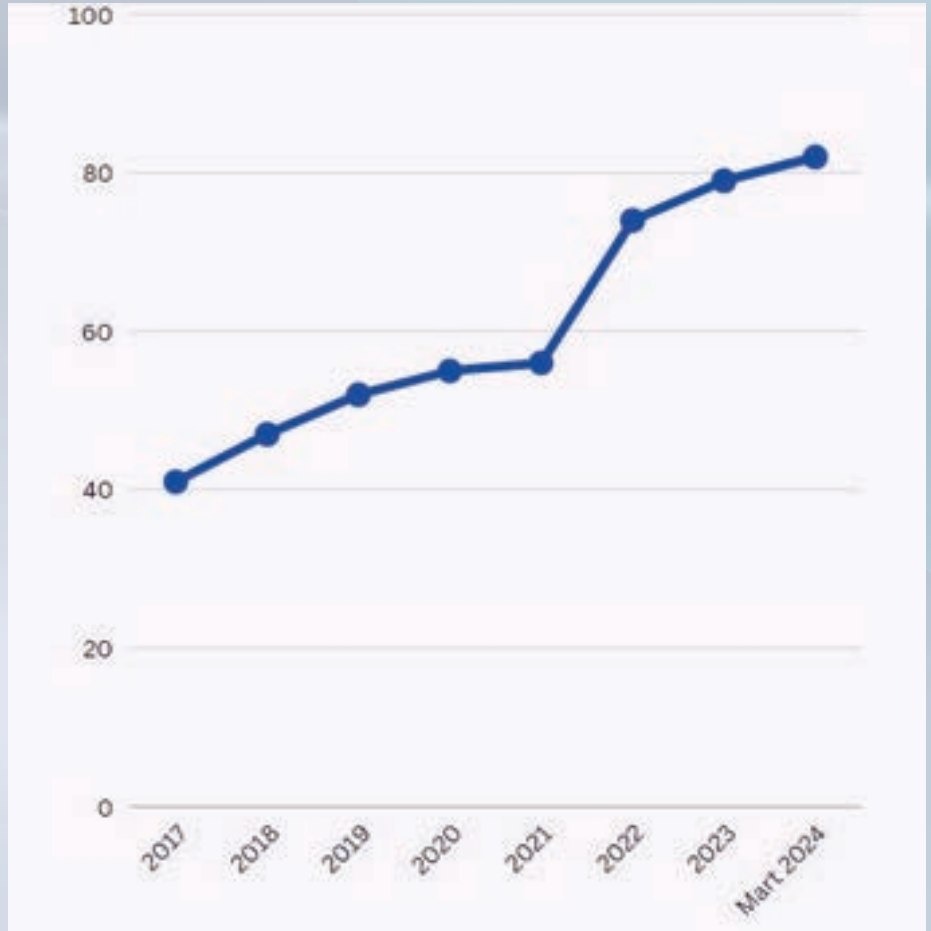


Activities of TÖDEB in 2023

TÖDEB grows together with its members.

The number of members of TÖDEB, which gathers institutions that have obtained payment or electronic money institution licenses from the CBRT under the same roof, increased to 82 as of March 2024, when the Annual Report was prepared for publication.

NUMBER OF LICENSED PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS IN TÜRKİYE



Member Relations

As TÖDEB, we know that member relations play a crucial role in our Association's healthy and sustainable structure. Member relations are critical to achieving targets, creating an impact in the sector, and contributing to the professional development of members. They are a fundamental building block for a more substantial professional future together.

Adopting the importance of developing and strengthening member relations, TÖDEB aims to understand its members' needs, share sectoral developments, and reinforce solidarity through on-site visits to payment and electronic money institutions operating in the sector.

In this context, 18 members who obtained operating licenses in the last months of 2022, 7 who obtained operating permits in 2023, and 4 who obtained operating licenses at the beginning of 2024 were visited on-site.

Members Authorised to Operate in 2023

- **Dinamik Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.**
- **İşte Pay Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.**
- **Moneyout Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.**
- **PayPole Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.**
- **TRPOS Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.**
- **Turkonay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.**
- **Vakıf Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.**



Members Expanding Their Activities in 2023

- Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Ceo Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Efix Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Faturakom Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- İstanbul Ödeme ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Mypayz Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Papel Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Paragram Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.
- Pratik İşlem Ödeme ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Paybull Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Members Authorized to Operate in the First Quarter of 2024

- Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Platform Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.
- Yemekpay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Ziraat Finansal Teknolojiler Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Member Relations

TÖDEB Guide

The importance that TÖDEB attaches to member relations and its communication strategies contributes to the sustainable success of organizations in the field of payment and electronic money by strengthening sectoral solidarity and supporting information sharing.

From this perspective, a unique guide has been made available to members to increase the interaction and facilitate communication with TÖDEB's members. This guide includes communication channels with TÖDEB, information on the coordinators working at TÖDEB, and resources where members can find answers to any questions. Members can refer to this guide for information on any issue related to TÖDEB.



Sector Meetings

Sector meetings were organized to understand the problems in the electronic money, money transfer, POS, mobile payment, and bill payment sectors served by payment and electronic money institutions and to listen to the members' demands. Members of the Association's Board of Directors were assigned to coordinate the separate meetings held for each sector and present information to the Association's Board of Directors. Considering the outputs obtained from these meetings regarding the problems and demands of the industry, specifically those related to electronic money activity and each type of payment service, the action plan for the solution was determined and put into practice through negotiations with the relevant parties.



TÖDEB

Individual Customer Arbitration Committee

Arbitration Committee

TÖDEB Arbitration Panel Regulates Customer Relations

The Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding the Individual Customer Arbitration Committee of TÖDEB was approved and entered into force on 24 May 2021.

The TÖDEB Board of Directors adopted the amendments approved by the General Assembly decision dated 17 May 2022 decision dated 14 December 2022 following the approval of the CBRT dated 14 November 2022 and entered into force by being published on the TÖDEB corporate website on the same date.

With the Regulation's entry into force, the Individual Customer Arbitration Panel of TÖDEB was established to resolve disputes between TÖDEB member payment and electronic money institutions and their customers arising from the services provided under Law No. 6493.



What should be done before applying to the Arbitration Committee?

Before applying to the Arbitral Tribunal, the applicant must apply to the relevant organization that is a member of TÖDEB.

The application must be submitted to the committee within two years at the latest from the transaction date or action subject to the dispute. After the application, the respondent institution must wait for a 20-day response period. If the application made to the relevant institution is not answered by the relevant institution, or the answer is negative, or the answer given is not sufficient, an application can be made to the Arbitral Tribunal within 60 days from the date of the negative answer or the date on which the answer should be given.

How to Apply?

If the relevant institution does not respond to the application made to the institution, or the response is negative, or the response is not sufficient, an application can be made to the Arbitral Tribunal by filling out the application form by uploading the necessary documents and including the relevant information within 60 days from the date the response should be given or from the date of the response and sending it via the website www.todeb.org.

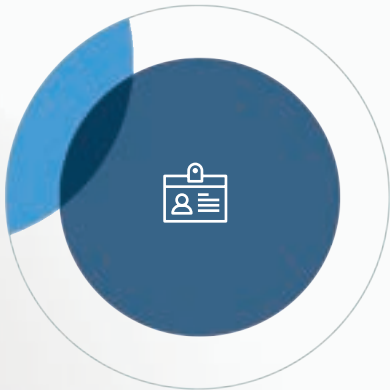
How to Access the Application Form?

The Arbitration Committee application form can be found on the websites of TÖDEB member organizations or at www.todeb.org.tr. After the relevant information is filled in and the required documents are uploaded, it is transmitted electronically.

Are Applications to the Arbitration Committee Paid?

Applications to the Arbitration Committee are free of charge.

To resolve disputes between TÖDEB member payment and electronic money institutions and their customers, the TÖDEB Individual Customer Arbitration Committee continues its activities.



365 APPLICATIONS MADE IN 2023

As of 31 December 2023, individual customers of the members made a total of 365 applications to the Association.

Number of Applications: 365

Applications concluded by the Panel: 40

- Decisions concluded in favor of the member: 40
- Decisions concluded in favor of the applicant: 0

Applications resolved by the member : 317

- Decisions concluded in favor of the member: 250
- Decisions concluded in favor of the applicant: 67

Applications under Evaluation: 8

BREAKDOWN OF THE APPLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED IN FAVOR OF THE MEMBER BY THE INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER ARBITRATION COMMITTEE BASED ON THEIR SUBJECT MATTER

Expenditure Appeals: 12
Loading Problems: 5
Cancellation/Refund Requests: 6
Wallet Problems: 0
Defective Payment Services: 5
Money Transfer Problems: 0
Fraud/Fraud/Betting/Suspicious Transaction: 1
Campaign/Cashback Problems: 3
Membership Termination/Contract Termination: 2
User Account Problems: 6

BREAKDOWN OF THE APPLICATIONS UNDER EVALUATION BY THE INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER ARBITRATION COMMITTEE BASED ON THEIR SUBJECT MATTER

Expenditure Appeals: 2
Loading Problems: 0
Cancellation/Refund Requests: 1
Wallet Problems: 0
Defective Payment Services: 0
Money Transfer Problems: 0
Fraud/Fraud/Betting/Suspicious Transaction: 0
Campaign/Cashback Problems: 3
User Account Problems: 2

TDTS

Launched in October 2022, the TÖDEB Data Transfer System (TDTS) is a digital platform that enables TÖDEB to receive data from its members, conduct sectoral analyses with this data, and share the results with the public.

Payment and Electronic Money Sector Report

The data for July-December 2021 and January-June 2022, received from TÖDEB members via TVTS, were made public in October 2023. The "Payment and Electronic Money Sector Report," published on www.todeb.org.tr, is a first in its field.

The report, which analyses the data submitted to TÖDEB by 75 TÖDEB Member Institutions operating in the relevant periods through the report sets included in TDTS to examine the growth and development of payment and electronic money institutions within Türkiye's fintech sector, provides information on the institutional structure and organization of the industry, financial data, general statistical information, activity and transaction volume development data.

The content of the Payment and Electronic Money Sector Report, which will be published regularly by TÖDEB, will be further developed in 2024, with the survey to be conducted with members and additional sectoral analyses.

Member Information

The TDTS also collects up-to-date information about the members of the TÖDEB and presents this information to the public with daily updates.

The trade names of payment and electronic money institutions and the brand names they use according to the products and services they offer may differ. At this point, both the trade names of the Members and the brand names submitted by the Members via TDTS are published on the official website of TÖDEB with nightly updates.

In addition, branch and representative information, the channels through which the Members provide payment and/or electronic money services, are also received via TDTS and shared with the public on the official website of TÖDEB daily.

Members can offer different payment and electronic money services. Based on payment, electronic money products, and service types, each member's services are received via TDTS and published on the official website of TÖDEB daily.

RA WEB SERVICES

Within the scope of the Information Sharing Protocols signed with the Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, access to the services offered by the Revenue Administration was provided to members through the Association. The services, accessed via the Internet and API, were opened in December 2022. In the system where new services will be added according to the needs, query services are provided in a live environment without a test environment.

Number of Enquiry

- **Number of members using: 53**
- **Total number of inquiries in 2022: 1,718**
- **Total number of inquiries in 2023: 413,469**

Active Services

- **Querying Basic Information of Taxpayers**
- **Mobile EFT/POS Enquiry**
- **Desktop EFT/POS Enquiry**
- **Tax ID No/Turkish ID No Translation**

Açılması Planlanan Servisler

- **Bring Activity Information**
- **Real Taxpayer Details**
- **Tax ID No/Turkish ID No Verification**

TÖDEB AKADEMİ

TÖDEB Academy, which started its activities in November 2022 to improve the qualified human resources capacity of our sector, proceeded through two different strategies in 2023:

- 1) Strengthening the existing human resource capacity of our sector
- 2) Creating young talent pools for our industry

Strengthening Existing Human Resources Capacity

TÖDEB Academy aims to diversify its periodic "Catalogue Trainings" regarding topics and tiTLes to strengthen our sector's human resources capacity. Adopting the principle of inclusiveness, TÖDEB Academy also aimed to consider the contributions and demands of the Human Resources officials of our member organizations and conducted "Sectoral Training Needs Analysis Surveys" in two different periods. TÖDEB Academy, which diversified its new period catalog training and curriculum by using the data obtained through these surveys, also started to offer this training for the benefit of third parties and organizations interested in the payment and electronic money institutions sector as of 2023.

As the first step of this development, TÖDEB Academy organized the "Fintech Talk with its Past, Present and Future" in February 2023 in a hybrid environment with broad participation. At this event, the vision of TÖDEB Academy and its new period targets were also evaluated together.



FOR INFORMATION ABOUT TÖDEB ACADEMY ACTIVITIES
www.todeb.org.tr/todebakademi

Adopting the “Youth Friendly Academy” principle, TÖDEB Academy has also developed additional applications to enable young people still studying at university to participate in catalog training with more convenient opportunities.

Aiming to include cooperation with public authorities within the scope of the training it organizes, TÖDEB Academy also carried out a joint work schedule with the CBRT and the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (FCIB) in 2023. In particular, it continued to take part in catalog training every semester. “Payments Ecosystem” training, developed and conducted in cooperation with the CBRT, was included in the TÖDEB Academy curriculum in 2023.

In addition to vocational & technical training that supports sectoral knowledge and experience, TÖDEB Academy also offered personal development-oriented training topics for the benefit of sector professionals later in 2023. In 2023, TÖDEB Academy provided 165 hours of training under 32 different issues with 44 other training classes, 13 of which were face-to-face and 31 of which were online, reaching 1,213 participants.





We want to thank all our trainers who contributed to TÖDEB Academy.

Aiming to create a productive ecosystem with all its stakeholders for quality education, TÖDEB Academy came together at TÖDEB Headquarters on September 26, 2023, to increase the interaction with the instructor pool and to hold consultations with expert instructors.



Creating Young Talent Pools

According to the ManpowerGroup 2023 Talent Gap Research Report, Türkiye's talent gap rate is 72% at a time when the global talent gap has reached the highest level in the last 16 years, and 4 out of 5 employers are struggling to find the talent they need.

Rebuilding talent pools and investing in learning and development is undoubtedly one of the fundamental and sustainable solutions to the talent gap.

For all these reasons, TÖDEB Academy launched the "TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice" and "TÖDEB İşimiz Fintech Gücümüz Gençlik" projects in 2023 to meet the sector's need for qualified human resources with the youth, the future of our country.



TÖDEB Our Business is Fintech; Our Strength is Youth Project

To raise awareness among universities and university students about TÖDEB and its members and to inform them about the place, importance, and reciprocity of the payment and electronic money institutions sector in the fintech sector, the "Meeting, Information about TÖDEB, and Evaluation of Possible Collaborations" was held on November 20, 2023, to which career center officials from all universities providing formal education in Türkiye were invited. As a result of the preliminary survey conducted among 61 university officials who attended the meeting,

84% stated that they were unaware of TÖDEB before this interaction, while 8% stated that they became aware of TÖDEB through the TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice Program.

The remaining 8% stated they already knew TÖDEB because they follow the financial technologies sector.

In light of all these data, only this meeting provided a significant increase in the awareness of TÖDEB and our sector among universities, and possible collaborations with the career center officials of universities were also evaluated during the meeting.

From this point of view, within the scope of the "Talent is Everywhere Project" coordinated by the Human Resources Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, the "TÖDEB İşimiz Fintech; Güçümüz Gençlik Projesi" (TÖDEB Our Business is Fintech; Our Strength is Youth Project) was designed to participate in appropriate career fairs, primarily regional career fairs. The project aims to create an ecosystem that will enable us to interact directly with young people - directly and through universities - who can directly ensure our grassroots expansion to ensure the recognition and awareness of our sector.

In this context, since the Project needs to be carried out systematically, "Implementation Principles" and "Cooperation Request Method" were developed between TÖDEB and Universities regarding the flow, scope, and framework of the processes to be carried out within the scope of the Project and the responsibilities of the stakeholders. The necessary notifications regarding all this information were made to all Universities providing formal education in Türkiye through official correspondence on December 7, 2023.

Within the scope of the "TÖDEB Our Business is Fintech; Our Strength is Youth Project), requests from universities in 2024 are evaluated, and necessary seminar plans are realized.





Configuring the Program

The negotiations with the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, which started in November 2022, continued in 2023 with seven different structuring meetings with the Ministry and the Republic of Türkiye Marmara University. In these meetings, evaluations were made on possible models to meet our sector's qualified human resources demand with our young people. As a result of all these meetings, a tripartite Cooperation Protocol was signed between the Ministry, Republic of Türkiye Marmara University, and TÖDEB at the 4th Ordinary General Assembly Meeting of TÖDEB. During the signing ceremony, which was attended by the then Deputy Minister Murat Zaman on behalf of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the TÖDEB Fintech Apprenticeship Program was also launched.

The Program, which targets senior undergraduate students in various disciplines and young graduates in their first three years of undergraduate graduation, is designed as a 28-week development ecosystem that blends academic knowledge and sectoral experience.

In this process, seven different meetings were held with the "Program Coordinatorship" and "Curriculum and Content Development Committees" established under the roof of both TÖDEB and T.R. Marmara University to discuss the objectives and achievements targeted in the courses to be offered to the participants within the scope of the course phase; evaluations were made on the topics that should be included in the curriculum based on these courses. With these meetings, to which valuable names from the sector and academicians from Marmara University contributed, the framework curriculum of the 14-week course phase was also clarified.



TÖDEB FINTECH APPRENTICE PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP & CURRICULUM AND CONTENT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name of Institution	Coordinatorship/ Committee, responsibilities of which are assumed	Name Surname
TÖDEB	Program Coordinatorship	Ufuk Bilgetekin
TÖDEB		Emel Arseven
DenizBank		Mehmet Akalan
One4All Danışmanlık ve Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş.		Murat Yönaç
TÖDEB		Serhat Dolaz
TÖDEB		Sühendan Enisel
BOLD&Digital, Fintechamps İstanbul	Curriculum and Content Development Committee	Candaş Üçer
Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.		Emre Güzer
TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.		Giray Göde
TÖDEB		Gökhan Uğur Bağcı
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.		Günişığı Geçgil
FTIHUB		Kutay Yalınkılıç
TÖDEB		Serhat Şener
TÖDEB		Tuba Çal



TÖDEB Fintek Çırağı

Admission to the Program and Opening

Under the coordination of TÖDEB and Marmara University Continuing Education Center (MÜSEM), within the scope of the announced Application & Admission Directive and 2023 - 24 Application and Admission Guidelines, the Program was based on the acceptance of young people who are interested in the financial technologies sector and have a motivation for development in the industry. With this vision, in the program's first year, on the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Türkiye, 135 young people were admitted, 100 of whom were regular and 35 of whom were additional quotas.

The Inauguration Event, to which the young people accepted to the Program and all our members were invited, was hosted by Marmara University on October 24, 2023. The opening speeches of Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kurt, Rector of Marmara University, Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB and Emre Karpuz, Deputy General Manager of Payment Systems and Financial Technologies at the CBRT

The event continued with talks on "21st Century Skills in Fintech Career Journey" and "Fintech Apprentice Program in Fintech Career Journey." In the following sessions, an Introductory Workshop designed with interactive activities was held for the program's young participants to get to know each other and the Fintech Apprentice Program ecosystem they in which they are involved young people's questions about the whole process and stages of the Program were answered.



Course Phase

The program started on November 6, 2023. During the first seven weeks of the course phase, four introductory courses were held, and various sessions were held with CBRT experts and senior professionals from the sector as guest speakers/trainers.



TÖDEB FINTECH APPRENTICE PROGRAM COURSE PHASE I NOVEMBER & DECEMBER GUEST SPEAKERS / TRAINERS

Guest Speaker Name/ Surname	Institution and Title	Course Attended by the Guest Speaker	Course Date
Sühendan Ensiel	TÖDEB Secretary	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	16 November 2023
Hakan Kurtoğlu	Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. Administrative Affairs General Manager	Basic Finance	22 November 2023
Serkan Tekbacak	TCB Senior Specialist	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	23 November 2023
Haluk Yum	N Kolay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş. General Manager	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	30 November 2023
Adem Aykın	Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş. General Manager	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	
Serkan Aziz Oral	TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş. General Manager & Board Member	Fintech Economy	4 December 2023
Güzide Merve Öztürk	TCB Specialist	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	7 December 2023
Şule Çokakoğlu Ceritoğlu	TCB Assistant Specialist	Payment and Electronic Money Institutions	
Serkan Ömerbeyoğlu	Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş. Founding Partner	Fintech and Entrepreneurship	22 December 2023

We started the second 7-week course period in the second week of January, according to the module preferred by the participants. During this period, senior professionals of our sector were hosted as guest speakers/trainers in various sessions.

Internship Phase

The course period will end as of the last week of February 2024. Within the scope of the TÖDEB Fintech Apprentice Program, participants who successfully pass the course completion exam will be included in the learning by-experience phase by doing an internship in TÖDEB member organizations, and participants who complete the internship process will have the opportunity to work in TÖDEB member organizations.



Standards and Information

Board of Directors Recommendation and Professional Regulation Decisions

Within the framework of Article 6 of the Association's Statute, the Board of Directors of TÖDEB may issue advisory and professional regulation decisions to ensure that members work by the discipline required by the profession and the needs of the economy in unity and to determine the professional principles and standards to be followed. In 2023, the Association's Board of Directors issued five advisory decisions and one professional regulation decision.

Date	Subject
08.02.2023	Recommendation on Payment and Electronic Money Services in Earthquake-Affected Areas
08.03.2023	Recommendation on Offering Products and Services that Support More Women Producers
10.05.2023	Recommendation on Messages Sent to Customers within the Scope of Blocked Accounts
16.06.2023	Recommendation on Equity Manual and Accounting Processes
15.11.2023	Recommendation on Accounting Processes
13.12.2023	Professional Regulation Decision on the Transition to Digital Slip Application

Guidance and Briefing Note

TÖDEB conducts studies on the sector and current developments concerning the industry to contribute to the development of its members in professional matters, to ensure the development of the profession, and to facilitate the professional activities of its members. Announcing these studies to its members, the Association published four information notes and 1 guideline in 2023. TÖDEB, which informs the sector about current developments with its information notes, aims to ensure the flow of information between the members and the Association and to enable the members to evaluate the Association most efficiently with the TÖDEB Guide, which it has prepared and made available for use.

Date	Subject
14.06.2023	FCIB Workshop Briefing Note
18.08.2023	Information Note on Next Generation Payment Recording Device Inquiry Services
27.09.2023	TÖDEB Guidance
07.10.2023	Information Note on the Amendments to the Regulation and Communiqué within the scope of the amendments published in the Official Gazette dated 07.10.2023
02.11.2023	Information Note on the Applicable Corporate Tax Rate
29.12.2023	Information Note on the Inclusion of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions in the Scope of KAYIK

Database

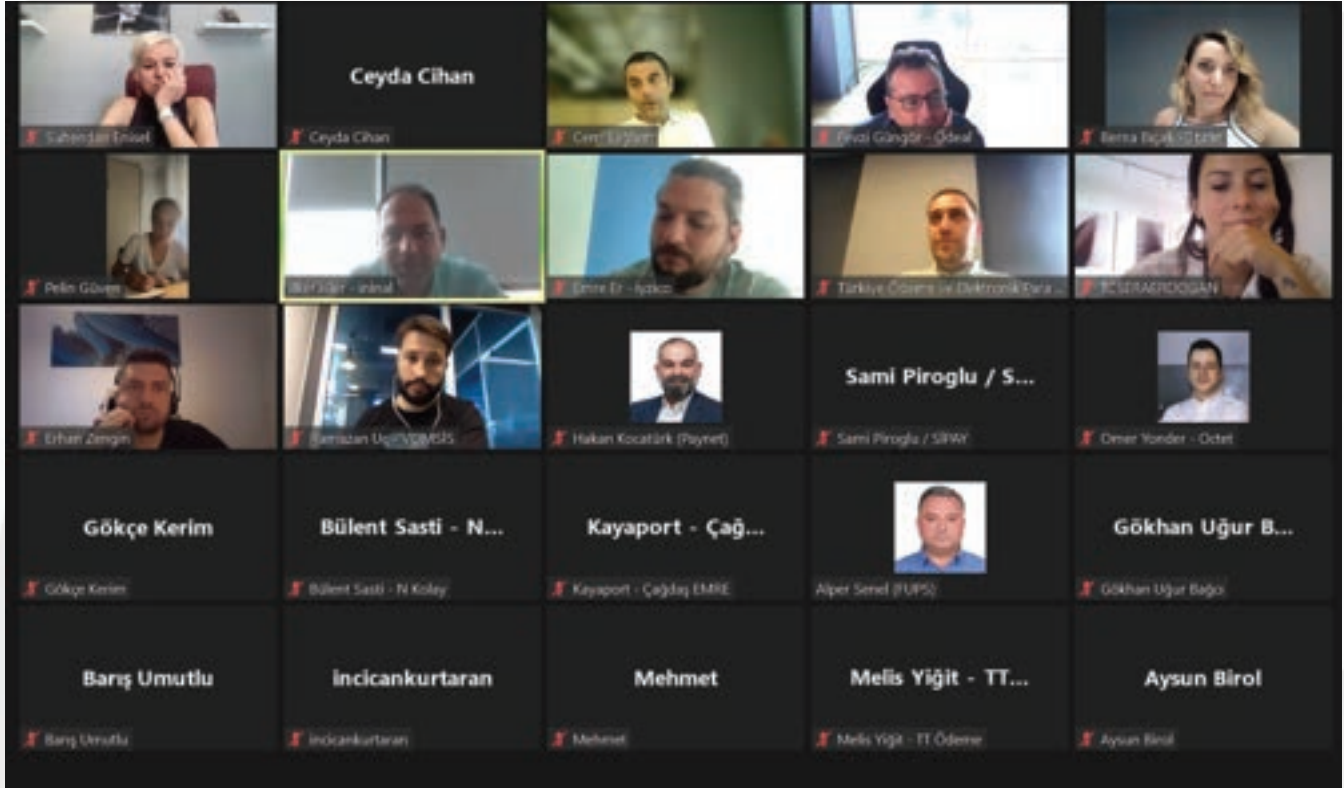
With the database made available to its members on 31.10.2023, TÖDEB went one step beyond periodic information sharing and started to share information instantly and brought a new definition to its role as a bridge between public institutions and organizations by enabling its members to access the information they need at the time they need it. The said database contains the opinions and instructions finalized concerning the exchange of views with public institutions and organizations to date, as well as all documents related to the regulations and information texts prepared by our Association.

Committees and Working Groups*

Open Banking Committee

Member	Name Surname	Title
Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Fevzi GÜNGÖR	Chairman
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Cem SAĞLAM	Vice Chairman
Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Aysun BİROL	Participant
Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Ekin PELVAN	Participant
D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Barış UMUTLU	Participant
İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İlker İŞLER	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Emre ER	Participant
Kayaport Teknoloji Hizmetleri Sanayi Tic. A.Ş.	Çağdaş EMRE	Participant
Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Alper ŞENEL	Participant
Mikro Yazılımevi Yazılım Hiz. Bilg. San. Tic. A.Ş.	Göktekin DİNÇERLER	Participant
Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Bora GÜLŞENİ	Participant
N Kolay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Bülent ŞAŞTI	Participant
Obifin Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İlkay TÖRÜ	Participant
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ömer YÖNDER	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	İnci Seda CANKURTARAN	Participant
Paratika Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mehmet Evirgen	Participant
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Hakan KOCATÜRK	Participant
Polynom Teknoloji A.Ş.	Erhan ZENGİN	Participant
Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sami PİROĞLU	Participant
TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Melis YİĞİT	Participant
TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Yiğithan ANTEPLİ	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Serap ÖZDEMİR ERDOĞAN	Participant
Turkonay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Gökçe KERİM	Participant
Vodafone Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Pelin GÜVEN	Participant
Vomsis Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ramazan UÇ	Participant

* As of the date of the report.



Information Systems Committee

Member	Name Surname	Title
Payporter Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Derya TEKİNŞEN	Chairman
Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sezen FENERLİ	Participant
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Selçuk DOĞAN	Participant
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Fatih DULAY	Participant
İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Umut YEŞİLÖZ	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Çağlar PARILTI	Participant
Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Murat TURAL	Participant
Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Emre ERDEM	Participant
Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	S. Başak YÜZBAŞIOĞLU GÜR	Participant
Mypayz Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ali ÖZTÜRK	Participant
Paratim Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Orhan BULUT	Participant
Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Arslan CHARİYEV	Participant
Tom Pay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Cüneyt TAŞ	Participant
TÖDEB	Candaş ÜÇER	Participant
Tronapay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Cihan TEKİN	Participant
TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mesut BAŞGUT	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Deniz ÇAKAN USTAÖMEROĞLU	Participant
Turkonay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Burak KARAKURT	Participant



Security Committee

Member	Name Surname	Title
İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Yunus Emre ESKİCİ	Chairman
Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ercüment DEMİR	Vice Chairman
A Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Deniz MUTAN	Participant
Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Erdal BÜYÜKELÇİ	Participant
Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Semih OKAN	Participant
D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sarp ALKAYLI	Participant
Fastpay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Engin ERAYDIN	Participant
Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sevim BAYRAM	Participant
Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Şafak ERGÖNÜL	Participant
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Simge ÖLMEZ	Participant
Parakolay Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Ömer ŞAHİN	Participant
Paratika Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Burak YAZIKSIZ	Participant
Payporter Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Umut BOZBEY	Participant
Token Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Nihal ÇAVDAR	Participant
Tom Pay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Recep ŞİŞMAN	Participant
TÖDEB İhtisas Jandarması	Faruk UĞUREL	Participant
TÖDEB İhtisas Polisi	Gökhan BAYRAK	Participant
Trend Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Tolga ÖKMEN	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Fatma CEYLAN	Participant
Vodafone Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Zeynep ÇETİNTAŞ	Participant



Legal and Legislation Committee

Member	Name Surname	Title
TÖDEB	Gökhan Uğur BAĞCI	Chairman
Vodafone Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Arzu ÖZBUDUN	Vice Chairman
Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Aynur KAHRAMAN	Participant
Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Şeyma MENENGIÇ	Participant
D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Seda ERKAN	Participant
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ahmet Serkan ÖKSÜZ	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Erdem KOZAN	Participant
Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Nuran KARA	Participant
Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Aziz ERDEM	Participant
N Kolay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Özgür AKBULUT	Participant
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Duygu ACAR	Participant
Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	İhsan Can AŞIK	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Hüseyin ARSLAN	Participant
Paratika Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sezgin KARAKAŞ	Participant
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Ebru TUNÇ	Participant
Token Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Neslihan AKÇA	Participant
TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Pınar KURT	Participant
TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Esra DEMİREL	Participant
UPT Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Hilal SÖNMEZ	Participant



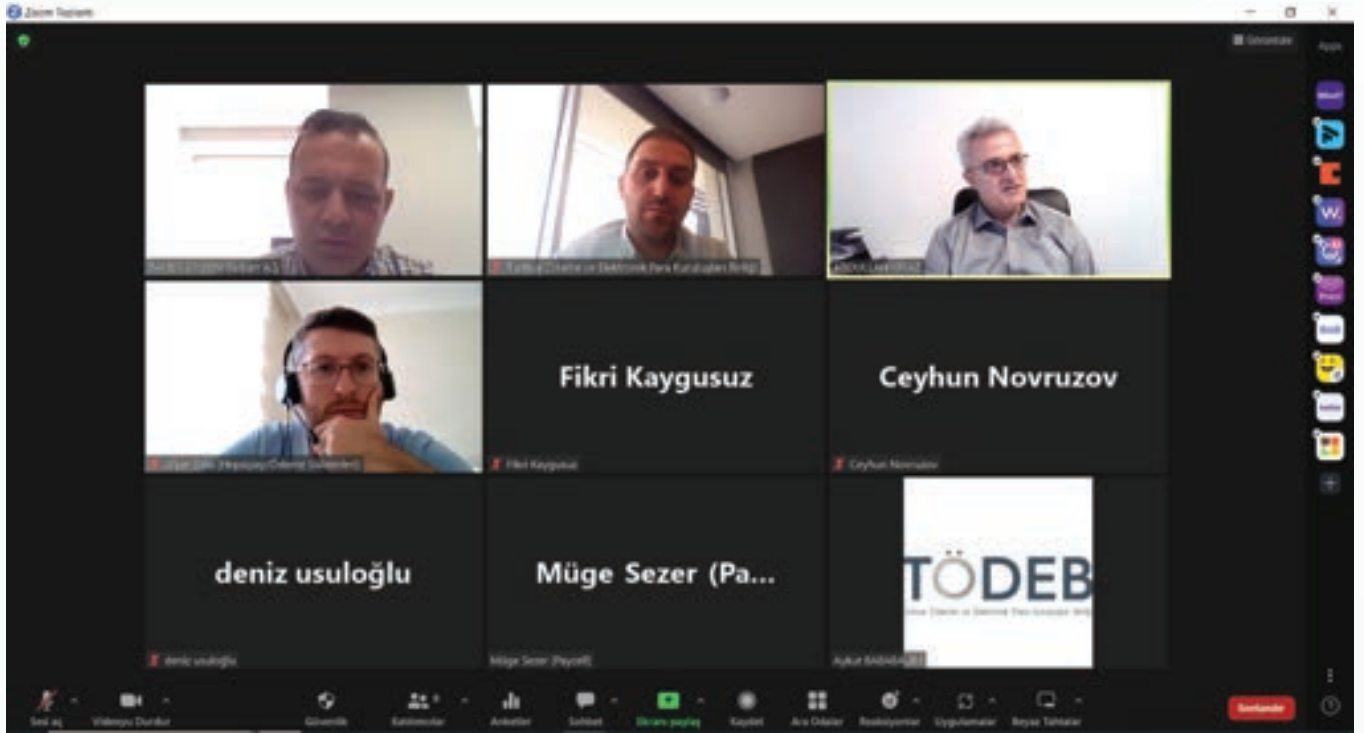
Compliance Committee

Member	Name Surname	Title
Pay Fix Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Erhan YAZGAN	Chairman
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Fatih KAYA	Vice Chairman
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Abdülşamet AYGÜN	Participant
Faturakom Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Melahat BAŞAR	Participant
İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Melfem SARAÇ	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Yıldırım İTERGEN	Participant
N Kolay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Recep Bahri YILDIZ	Participant
Nomu Pay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Tuğba ÇELİK	Participant
Ozan Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Begüm SENYELLİ	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Mehmet Burak YAZGAN	Participant
Paybull Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Esra HAZAR	Participant
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Erşan ŞAHİNOĞLU	Participant
Payporter Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Ufuk SİNEL	Participant
Sender Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Yasin YILDIRIM	Participant
Trend Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ümit KABADAYI	Participant
Tronapay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Oğuzhan GÜLEN	Participant
Trpos Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Serdar KIZILBOĞA	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Onur TEMEL	Participant
UPT Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Eyüp KUTLU	Participant



RA Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Tamer ERGÜN	Coordinator
D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Alper BAKI	Participant
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ebru YARDIMCI	Participant
GönderAI Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Cem AMUN	Participant
Nomu Pay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Bilal DEMİRTAŞ	Participant
Paladyum Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Deniz USULOĞLU	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Fikri KAYGUSUZ	Participant
Sender Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Ceyhun NOVRUZOV	Participant
TÖDEB	Abdullah KIRAZ	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Müge SEZER	Participant



Human Resources Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Günişçi GEÇGİL	Coordinator
Ahlatacı Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Ahmet SERTİÇ	Participant
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mehtap GÜNEŞ	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Seda KARATEKİN	Participant
Moneypay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Şehval ÖZTÜRK	Participant
Papel Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Melek HALICI	Participant
Paratika Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Beyza YAZICI	Participant
Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Özge ÜNAL	Participant
Tom Pay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Tülay İpek CIKLAKARSLI	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Tülay DAVRAN İNAN	Participant



QR Code Working Group

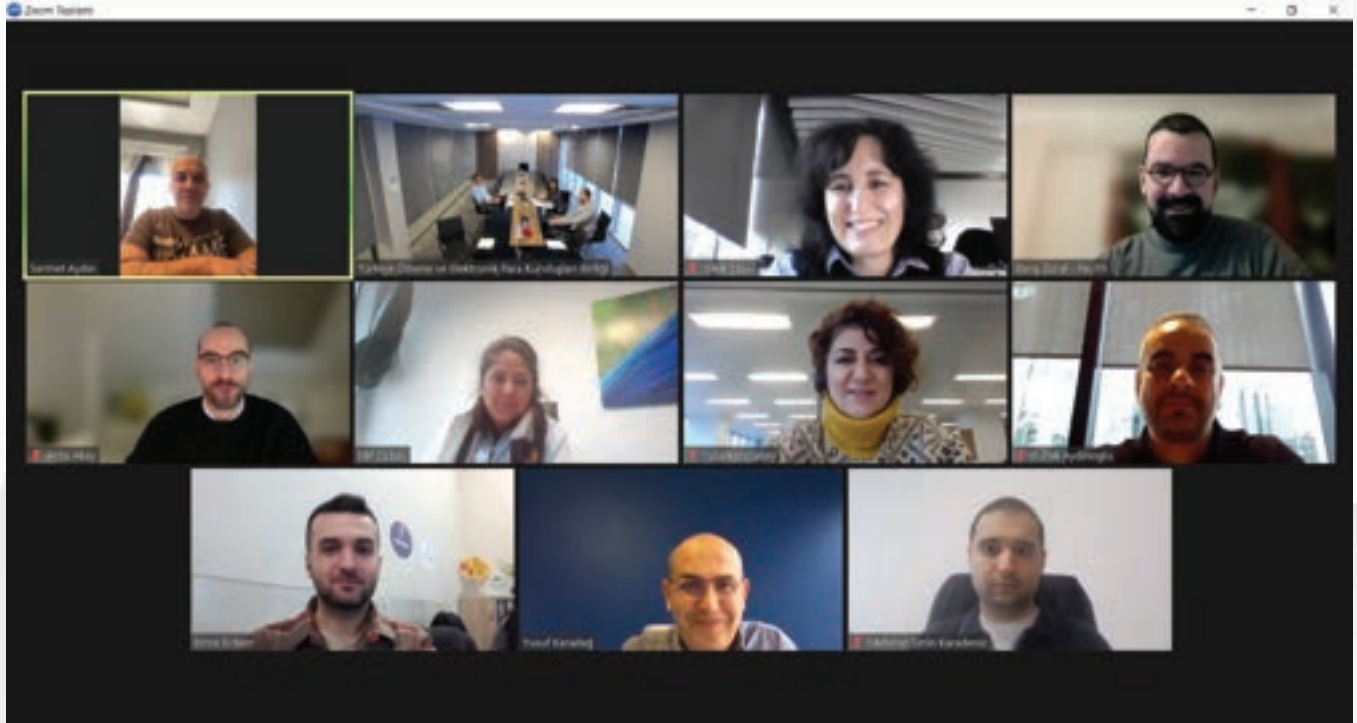
Member	Name Surname	Title
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Burcu ASLAN	Coordinator
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Ensar GÖRGÜN	Participant
Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Enes DEDE	Participant
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Eyüp ŞEŞEN	Participant
İninal Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İlker İŞLER	Participant
Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Murat GÜRDAL	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Merve Gülsüm VARAL	Participant
TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Süleyman HIÇDURMAZ	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Fatma Eda ULUÇINAR	Participant

GDPR Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
TÖDEB	Gökhan Uğur BAĞCI	Coordinator
BPN Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mert GÜRSOY	Participant
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Erdost PEHLİVAN	Participant
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Erenalp RENÇBER	Participant
Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ercüment DEMİR	Participant
TT Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Göksun Işıl BATMAZ	Participant

FCIB Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
TÖDEB	Sermet AYDIN	Coordinator
BPN Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Şadi Arda AKAY	Assistant Coordinator
A Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Emre ERDEM	Participant
Birleşik Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Cem MAZLUM	Participant
D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Burcu Seda KÜRK	Participant
GönderAI Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Elif ÖZBAY	Participant
Papara Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Dilek GEZER	Participant
Papel Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Burak AYDINOĞLU	Participant
Paytr Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Barış ZORAL	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Umur Kaan GÜNAY	Participant
Vodafone Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Tuba KARACABEY	Participant



Accounting and Reporting Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
Lydians Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Hakan KURTOĞLU	Coordinator
BELBİM Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Ufuk ŞAHİN	Participant
BPN Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Reyhan KARAMAN	Participant
Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Semra DEMİR	Participant
Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Sabri GÜL	Participant
Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Çağatay AYDIN	Participant
Papel Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Salim ODABAŞI	Participant
Paynet Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sibel DENİZ	Participant
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mert ÖZDEMİR	Participant



POS Working Group

Member	Name Surname	Title
Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Birge ARISOY	Coordinator
İyzi Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Serkan KARADUMAN	Assistant Coordinator
Aköde Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Mahmut ARTUÇ	Participant
Dgpara Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Evren TEKİN	Participant
Lidio Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Cemal BEKAR	Participant
Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Ayhan ŞENTÜRK	Participant
Ozan Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Özcan UZUN	Participant
Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Bahadır KAPICI	Participant
Tom Pay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Kadri Eren AKSOY	Participant
TURK Elektronik Para A.Ş.	Melis MOLLAOĞLU BAŞAR	Participant



Highlights from the Activities of Committees and Working Groups

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Tasks	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Open Banking Committee	<p>a)To carry out the necessary work to ensure the development and dissemination of Open Banking applications,</p> <p>b)To inform members by following national and international developments,</p> <p>c)Create and develop areas of cooperation with other stakeholders of the Open Banking ecosystem,</p> <p>d)API Providers and API Users will offer Open Banking and assess the services to be accessed in terms of security, operations, and customer experience, and develop practices, standards, and regulatory change proposals that need to be improved or established,</p> <p>e)To develop and propose principles to create a perfect customer experience by eliminating the elements that make it challenging to use Open Banking products and services in a simple and secure environment, in the light of regulations and user experience expectations,</p> <p>f)Monitoring the performance, quality, usability, testing, and problem-solving methods of Open Banking services and identifying areas for improvement and development,</p> <p>g)Developing recommendations to ensure the creation of low-cost, fast, and efficient operational processes,</p> <p>h)Coordinate all activities related to open banking within the association.</p>	4	25	10.01.2023	Comments on the Guidelines on Data Sharing Services for Payment Services (DDSPS) published by the CBRT were evaluated.
				27.04.2023	The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye's views on our views on the SCVPS Guidelines were evaluated.
				11.07.2023	Account Service Providers (ASPs) not yet integrated into the ICC Gateway were considered to provide services to licensed Authorized Payment Providers (APPs) via API.
				25.09.2023	CBRT's views on our requests for open banking practices were evaluated.

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Security Committee	<p>a)To carry out activities to prevent fraud and scams that may occur in payment services, b)To determine safety precautions, to contribute to legal regulations, standards, specifications, rules, procedures, and regulations to be made for this purpose, c)To follow the types and development of counterfeiting, d)Maintaining relations with law enforcement, decision-making, and regulatory institutions and organizations, e)To follow the developments in domestic and international markets on payment services security and to provide information to members, f)In line with the determined security strategies, directing the Union employees to examine, analyze, and make recommendations on the necessary issues, g)Creating anti-fraud studies and security standard recommendations from other units and committees.</p>	12	20	2.01.2023	Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.S. provided information on Fraud Prevention Service services.
				16.02.2023	The introduction of the fraud services offered by the Credit Bureau (KKB), the services that organizations can benefit from, and the work that can be done together were discussed.
				9.03.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the urgent coordination meeting held with CBRT and ICC officials.
				24.03.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the service procurement of our members from companies that provide services to determine whether transactions are made in violation of international card rules by Web Monitoring / URL scanning..
				15.05.2023	An assessment was made on solid authentication within the scope of the legislation.
				20.06.2023	Vodafone Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. officials provided information about the services that can be offered to the members of our Association.
				7.07.2023	Committee participants provided detailed information on how mobile payment workflows are realized.
				7.08.2023	Presentations were made by various companies on products and services that can benefit our members while conducting their activities.
				16.08.2023	Presentations were made by various companies on products and services that can benefit our members while conducting their activities.
				3.10.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the recent cases of forgery and fraud.
				6.11.2023	Fraud and fraud scenarios for payment and electronic money institutions and the basic measures that can be taken in this context to create a guide evaluations were made.
28.11.2023	The inclusion of the officials of your members providing POS services as suspects in judicial processes was evaluated, and information on the subject was conveyed.				

Highlights from the Activities of Committees and Working Groups

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Compliance Committee	a)To formulate proposals for the evaluation, clarification, or amendment of the issues needed by the members to ensure compliance with the relevant laws and regulations made by the institutions authorized under these laws regarding the provision of payment services, b)To evaluate the outputs of the working groups established to ensure compliance with the regulations, c)Carrying out all kinds of work, including developing sectoral practices.	9	19	23.01.2023	The execution processes of the representative tracking system within the scope of the legislation were evaluated.
				23.03.2023	Law No. 6493 and the harmonization process for secondary regulations were evaluated.
				18.05.2023	Customer acquisition and identification processes in payment services were evaluated within the scope of all regulatory provisions.
				11.07.2023	Law No. 6493 and the harmonization process for secondary regulations were evaluated.
				8.08.2023	Program for Compliance with Obligations on Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism Evaluations were made on the amendment to the Regulation on the Regulation.
				21.09.2023	FCIB evaluated the transition process to customer acquisition with remote identification within the scope of Communiqué No. 19.
				12.10.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				16.10.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				21.12.2023	The provisions of the legislation on the protection of payment funds were assessed.

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Information Systems Committee	<p>a)To follow, evaluate, and form opinions on current national and international legislation in the field of information systems in the sector, b)To actively support the process of harmonizing information systems applications in the sector with the legislation, c)To follow national and international technological developments in the field of payments and to carry out studies to support the technological growth of the sector. d)Objectives and Duties</p>	9	18	6.02.2023	Evaluations were made on the draft amendments to the CBRT legislation.
				21.02.2023	Within the scope of the legislation, encrypted storage of sensitive customer data and competition-sensitive data was evaluated.
				11.04.2023	Identity Verification and Authentication in Electronic Banking Services and Establishment of Contractual Relationships in Electronic Environment published by the BRSA Evaluations were made on the Circular on the Criteria to be Provided for Transaction Security.
				6.06.2023	Within the scope of the legislation, information systems outsourcing processes were evaluated.
				15.08.2023	Consultations were held on hologram verification in remote identification processes.
				15.09.2023	Consultations were held on alternative custody methods regarding customer information retention within the legislation's scope.
				18.10.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				13.11.2023	The Digital Transformation Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye (CBDDO) evaluated the Public Cloud Computing Strategy document.
				8.12.2023	The discussions were held regarding the encrypted storage of customer data at the data source within the framework of the legislation.

Highlights from the Activities of Committees and Working Groups

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
FCIB Working Group	It conducts information and awareness-raising activities within the scope of FCIB legislation, carries out activities to improve implementation standards, and participates in communication and coordination processes with relevant public institutions.	16	11	24.01.2023	The FCIB presidency established a sub-working group regarding the residual risk study to determine the audit program for 2023.
				3.02.2023	Evaluations were made on the draft amendments to the CBRT legislation.
				13.02.2023	The requested amendments to the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Guidelines were evaluated.
				23.03.2023	Evaluations were made on the typology study being carried out by the working group.
				14.04.2023	The typology studies prepared by the working group participants were evaluated.
				4.05.2023	The draft of the typology study was evaluated and finalized.
				17.05.2023	The working group participants will attend the FCIB Typology Studies Workshop training at the TÖDEB Academy. Evaluations were made on the prepared document.
				18.07.2023	On 14.6.2023, evaluations were made about the FCIB Workshop.
				31.07.2023	Assessments were made regarding the central structure planned to be established under the legislation within the scope of the principle of trust in third parties.
				8.08.2023	Program for Compliance with Obligations on Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism Regarding the amendment to the Regulation on evaluations were made.
				10.08.2023	Discussions were held on establishing a central coordination/communication structure under the principle of trust in third parties.
				16.08.2023	MASAK (Sıra No: 19) Tebliğinde Değişiklik Yapılmasına İlişkin Tebliğ (Sıra No: 24) değerlendirildi.
				17.10.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				8.11.2023	FCIB General Communiqué (Serial No: 24) was evaluated, and the participants were provided information.
14.11.2023	The working group is preparing a report on Remote Identification Regarding the important topics of the Guide, evaluations were made.				
18.12.2023	The principle of trust in the third party was assessed.				

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
RA Working Group	It participates in the communication and coordination processes with the relevant authorities by following the RA legislation, clarifying any hesitations on the subject, and working to increase sectoral standardization.	4	9	23.02.2023	A general situation analysis was conducted based on the working group's work.
				14.07.2023	Actions to be taken regarding the agenda items of the working group were evaluated.
				8.09.2023	The account statement formats finalized by the working group participants were evaluated.
				14.12.2023	An assessment was made regarding the Draft General Communiqué on the Tax Procedure Law regarding the obligation to provide payment with bank cards over the new generation SCR, Inflation Accounting, and the Communiqué on Amendment to the General Implementation Communiqué on Value Added Tax (Serial No: 48).

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
FAST Working Group	It carries out studies to follow the development and current legislation of FAST and money transfer methods and develop and implement solutions to meet the needs in this process.	5	20	15.03.2023	The CBRT evaluated the FAST Introduction-Technical and Operational Requirements document prepared by the CBRT.
				29.03.2023	Questions from our members regarding the FAST system were discussed.
				12.04.2023	Consultations were held on the questions submitted by members of the Association regarding the FAST system.
				26.07.2023	Questions requested by the CBRT about the FAST certification process were evaluated.
				14.11.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the post-go-live practices of our Fast participant members.

Highlights from the Activities of Committees and Working Groups

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Accounting and Reporting Working Group	It conducts studies to ensure uniformity in practice by eliminating hesitations in accounting and reporting and developing solutions to eliminate the problems experienced in the relevant processes.	8	9	25.01.2023	The work carried out by the working group participants to prepare an advisory uniform chart of accounts was evaluated to ensure uniformity in the sector.
				23.02.2023	The work carried out by the working group participants to prepare an advisory uniform chart of accounts was evaluated to ensure uniformity in the sector.
				31.05.2023	The manual prepared for equity calculation was evaluated.
				26.07.2023	The issue of expanding the scope of the study prepared by the working group and recommended to the members was discussed.
				24.08.2023	Electronic money protection accounts and the accounting of electronic money issuance transactions were evaluated.
				19.10.2023	Consultations were held on the sample accounting procedures the working group participants prepared to provide advice to the sector.
				27.10.2023	The working group participants consolidated the sample transactions on accounting processes they had prepared to provide advice to the sector.
				20.12.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the work of the sub-working group established for accounting mobile payment transactions.
Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
QR Code Working Group	TR carries out studies to follow the development and current legislation of payment methods with QR codes and develop and implement solutions to meet the needs of this process.	1	9	3.04.2023	We evaluated the flow of money deposited to the account with TR QR Code at ATMs and TR QR Code foreign participation.

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Tasks	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Legal and Legislation Committee	<p>a)Monitoring, evaluating, and forming opinions on regulations related to areas that directly or indirectly concern the sector,</p> <p>b)Provide active support to the process of harmonization of legislation and practices,</p> <p>c)To make the necessary studies and determinations for the effective implementation of the arrangements made,</p> <p>d)Contribution to more efficient functioning of the payments and electronic money area to research regulatory proposals that will ensure that the organization complies with the law,</p> <p>e)To submit proposals to the relevant institutions and organizations within this framework and to form an opinion of the Union on these issues.</p>	10	19	6.02.2023	Evaluations were made on the draft amendments to the CBRT legislation.
				22.02.2023	Evaluations were made on various provisions of the Regulation.
				26.04.2023	The scope of cloud computing outsourcing was evaluated within the framework of the legislation.
				31.05.2023	An assessment was made to ensure that the "Legislation" page on the official website of TÖDEB is kept up to date and monitored.
				26.07.2023	Evaluations were made on the Payment Services Directive 3 (PSD3) draft.
				1.09.2023	The Payment Services Directive 3 (PSD3) taslağına ilişkin değerlendirmelerde bulunuldu.
				27.09.2023	Evaluations were made on the Payment Services Directive 3 (PSD3) draft.
				16.10.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				25.11.2023	07.10.2023, dated legislative amendments were evaluated.
				29.11.2023	Consultations were held on the scope of information systems outsourcing within the framework of the legislation.

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Human Resources Working Group	To produce sustainable solutions for the sector's need for qualified human resources, determining the training strategies for the industry and the training to be carried out by the Association	1	9	12.04.2023	Evaluations were made regarding the training activities carried out within the scope of the TÖDEB Academy 2023 March Training Catalog.

Highlights from the Activities of Committees and Working Groups

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
POS Working Group	It conducts studies to improve POS services' legal and technical processes and develops collaborations by exchanging views with relevant institutions and organizations.	11	10	5.01.2023	ICC Workplace Registration System (İKS) Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group and The issues discussed at the meeting were evaluated.
				23.02.2023	The current status of ICC İKS was evaluated, and the next steps were planned.
				17.03.2023	Opinions were exchanged regarding the Fixed EFT POS inquiry system that is planned to be established by the RA.
				11.04.2023	At the ICC İKS Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group meeting, which continues its activities within ICC, İKS integration and certification processes were evaluated.
				13.04.2023	Evaluations were conducted on the agenda items at the ICC İKS Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group meeting.
				17.05.2023	Document and information requests of banks in POS services were evaluated.
				30.05.2023	Evaluations were made regarding rejections and closures other than ICC termination records in POS services.
				6.07.2023	ICC Workplace Registration System (İKS) Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group and The issues discussed at the meeting were evaluated.
				12.10.2023	The current status of ICC İKS was evaluated, and the next steps were planned.
				9.11.2023	Opinions were exchanged regarding the Fixed EFT POS inquiry system that is planned to be established by the RA.
30.11.2023	At the ICC İKS Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group meeting, which continues its activities within ICC, İKS integration and certification processes were evaluated.				

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
PDPL Working Group	It carries out activities to inform and raise awareness within the scope of PDPL Legislation and to ensure uniformity in sectoral practices.	1	6	7.03.2023	At the PDPL Working Group meeting, evaluations were made on the questions submitted by the Personal Data Protection Authority (PDPL) regarding our members' business models.

Committee/Working Group Name	Objectives and Duties	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants	Date	Meetings
Data Security Working Group		3	20	29.03.2023	Evaluations were made on the draft Data Security Implementation Guide being prepared by the working group.
				18.05.2023	The work of the working group participants on the Data Security Guidelines was evaluated.
				30.05.2023	The work of the working group participants on the Data Security Guidelines was evaluated.

TÖDEB International Activities

Turkish Arab Economic Forum took place in Dubai and Istanbul.

Turkish Arab Forum Dubai

The first Turkish-Arab Finance Forum of the year (TAF-FI) was held in Dubai on March 13, 2023, with the official support of the Turkish Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Turkish Investment Agency and in cooperation with TÖDEB.

More than 30 Turkish fintech companies joined the forum with international investors. In his opening speech, Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, stated that the cooperation between Türkiye and Arab countries offers an excellent opportunity to accelerate the momentum in the fintech sector. He emphasized the importance of the Economic Partnership Agreement signed between the UAE and Türkiye earlier this month and stated that the agreement will accelerate the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Turkish-Arab Finance Forum was attended by Yiğit Yaşar Korkmaz, Director General of Borrowing at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ahmet Burak Dağlıoğlu, Head of the Investment Office at the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Dr. Thani Al Zeyoudi, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Tugay Tunçer, Ambassador of the Republic of Türkiye to Abu Dhabi, Onur Saylan, Consul General of the Republic of Türkiye in Dubai, as well as the management and members of TÖDEB.



Turkish Arab Forum Istanbul

The second Turkish-Arab Forum of the year was held in Istanbul on November 8, 2023, hosted by the Minister of Treasury and Finance Mehmet Şimşek in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidential Investment Office, TOBB, and TÖDEB.

The Forum was organized under the theme of 'New Era in Cooperation,' and six separate sessions discussed topics related to economic and international cooperation between Türkiye and Arab Countries.

Speaking at the opening of the Forum, Minister of Treasury and Finance Mehmet Şimşek emphasized that the world is going through a very challenging period and said, "When we look at the global economy, we see that there is moderate growth. According to the IMF's forecast for next year, the global growth rate will be only 2.9. If we exclude India and China, the global growth rate will drop by 1.6 percent. Below this rate is almost a recession. When we look at the 5-year growth in the coming period, it is thought to be around 3 or 3.1 percent. Integration in regional trade is crucial. Trade is one of the basic mottoes of growth. There is a serious competition here. We can strengthen regional trade by working more closely. At the same time, we can overcome the slow growth barrier together."

Speaking at the "Istanbul's Financial Networks" session of the Forum, Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, started his speech by emphasizing the payment and electronic money institutions sector in Türkiye and its role as a cornerstone in the overall fintech ecosystem.

Bilgetekin stated that TÖDEB member organizations managed to maintain their dynamism in the Turkish financial sector and fintech ecosystem by increasing their dynamism during this period when the world's economic balances deteriorated, and added, "The data we have shows that we will exceed the targets we set for ourselves."



TÖDEB International Activities

Türkiye Pavilion Led by TÖDEB at Money 20/20 Europe Fair

TÖDEB and 8 of its members established the Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, one of the most prestigious fintech fairs hosting senior executives and investors worldwide.

Money 20/20 Europe Fintech Fair is organized annually on different dates in Europe, Asia, and America. It has more than 7500 participants, more than 2300 companies, and more than 350 speakers, and it took place in Amsterdam on June 6-8. At the fair, which is considered one of the most prestigious events of the fintech world, Hızlıpara Payment Services and Electronic Money Inc., Klon Payment Institution A.Ş., Moka Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş., Ödeal Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş., Paragram Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş., Pay Fix Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş., PayTR Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. and Sipay Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. came together under the leadership of TÖDEB. They established the first Turkish pavilion of the Turkish fintech sector and Money 2020 history. Payment and electronic money organizations, which could only participate in the fair within the scope of individual participation support in previous years, joined forces under the leadership of TÖDEB this year and came together in this pavilion established with the 'Ministry of Trade National Participation Support.'

At the fair, which was attended to promote Türkiye's fintech potential in global markets, pavilion companies had the opportunity to exchange ideas directly with the sector's leading names and investors.

The pavilion booths, which provided a unique platform for TÖDEB member organizations to expand their export capacities, garnered significant visitor interest. This opportunity for growth and development was a key highlight of the event. Visitors gained a comprehensive insight into the Turkish fintech ecosystem and learned about the innovative products and services offered by the pavilion companies. Money 20/20, where more than 2,300 small, medium, and large-sized companies operating in the fintech sector from more than 90 countries took part, offered significant opportunities for companies that want to follow the innovations in the industry and plan to invest.



Visit of the Ambassador to The Hague

As TÖDEB, we visited our Ambassador to The Hague, Mr. Selçuk ÜNAL, in his office in Amsterdam, where we were within the scope of the Money 20/20 Europe Fair.



TÖDEB International Activities

Azerbaijan & Türkiye Fintech Forum

The Azerbaijan and Türkiye Fintech Forum, held in Baku, brought together Türkiye's fintech ecosystem and Azerbaijan's financial ecosystem. At the forum, TÖDEB President Ufuk Bilgetekin said, "As sector representatives, we aim to follow and develop the path drawn by our senior bureaucrats."

More than 20 fintech companies from Türkiye participated in the Azerbaijan and Türkiye Fintech Forum, where opportunities in the field of Fintech were discussed. Organized by Fintech Innovation Hub (FTIHUB) in cooperation with TÖDEB and Azerbaijan Financial Technology Association (AzFina), the forum hosted the leading names of Türkiye and Azerbaijan's financial technology sector. First held in Baku, Azerbaijan, and Türkiye, the Fintech Forum was attended by more than 160 people, including Ufuk Bilgetekin, President of TÖDEB, Kamale Gurbanova, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Azerbaijan, Zakir Nuriyev, President of the Azerbaijan Banking Association, and Ruslan Talbov, President of AzFina.



Visit to the Central Bank of Azerbaijan

We visited the Central Bank of Azerbaijan. During the visit, the fintech regulations of the two countries were evaluated, and possible collaborations were discussed.



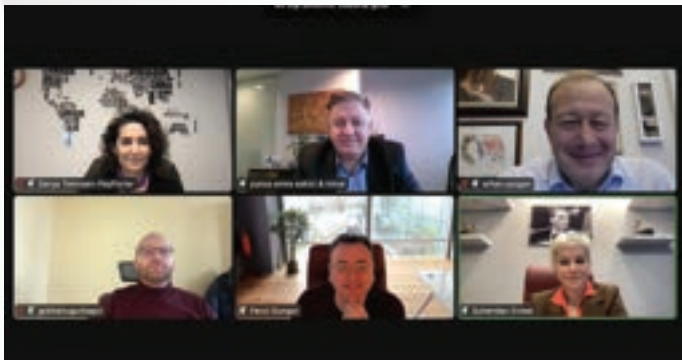


Sectoral Briefings and Evaluation Meetings

JANUARY

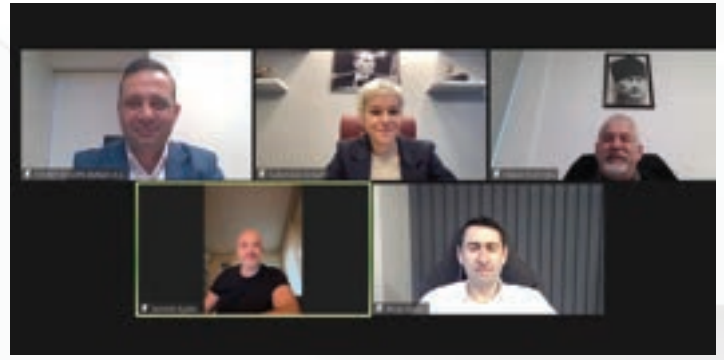
Meeting informing the members as to the activities of the Committee

For November 1 - December 31, a meeting was held to educate our members about the issues evaluated in the committees, the decisions taken, and the processes being carried out.



Meeting informing the members as to the activities of the Working Group

For November 1 - December 31, a meeting was held to educate our members about the issues evaluated in the working groups, the decisions taken, and the processes being carried out.



ICC Committee Members Briefing Meeting

A meeting was held to inform our members about the issues evaluated in the committees and the decisions taken by the Association representatives working in the Working Committees within the ICC for October-December 2022.

Anonymous Prepaid Card Issuers Working Group Meeting

Information was given, and evaluations were made about the processes carried out regarding Trust Stamp applications

TÖDEB Briefing Meeting on RA Btrans Reporting

A hybrid briefing meeting was held with the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance Revenue Administration and the General Directorate of Information Technologies regarding the reports to be made by our members to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance General Directorate of Information Technologies. The meeting, which was open to the participation of all our members, discussed technical issues related to reporting and answered questions from our members.



Sectoral Briefings and Evaluation Meetings

FEBRUARY

Introduction and Briefing Meetings on Security Layer Service (SIPER)

At the meeting organized by the CBRT in cooperation with the Interbank Card Center (ICC), a fundamental layer service for Funds Instant and Continuous Transfer (FAST) was presented.

Information was provided on the Security Layer Service (SIPER), which provides rapid information and document transfer to detect illegal

MARCH

CBRT - TÖDEB FAST Meeting

At the meeting held by the CBRT, institutions whose applications to the Funds Instant and Continuous Transfer of Funds (FAST) System were approved were informed about the technical and operational expectations and the development schedule for their participation in the system.

Information Meeting on the Fixed EFT POS Inquiry System

At the meeting, which included RA officials, our members' questions were answered regarding the New Generation Payment Recording Device (NG PRD) inquiry service and Tax Identification Numbers verification service, made available by the Data Sharing Protocols signed between our Association and the RA. Information was also provided regarding the Fixed EFT POS inquiry system the RA plans to create.

Payment Services Data Sharing Services (PSDSS) Contact Group Meeting

PSDSS Communication was held with the participation of CBRT and ICC officials. At the group meeting, information was provided on the SCVPS 2023 planning.

Legal Talks 1: Important Issues Introduced by the New Regulation

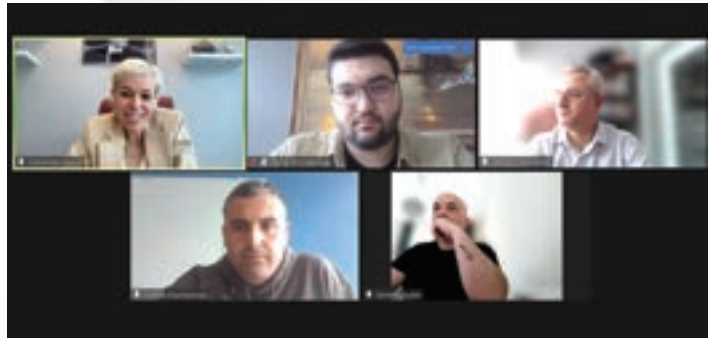
The Legal and Legislation Committee organized an interview on "Important Issues Brought by the New Regulation."



APRIL

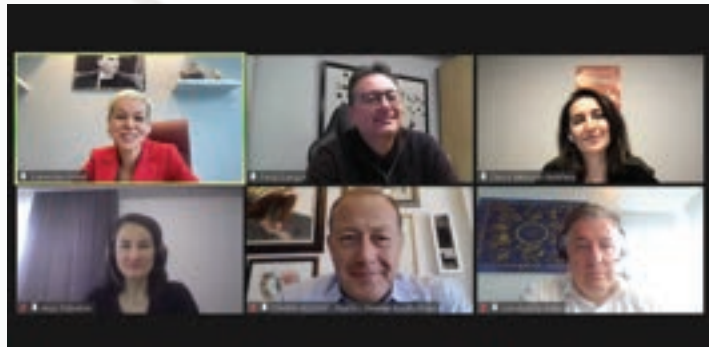
TÖDEB Briefing Meeting for the Members regarding the Working Group Activities for the Period January 1 - March 31

For January 1 - March 31, a meeting was held to inform our members about the issues evaluated in the working groups, the decisions taken, and the processes being carried out.



TÖDEB Briefing Meeting for the Members regarding the Committee Activities for the Period January 1 - March 31

For January 1 - March 31, a meeting was held to inform our members about the issues evaluated in the committees, the decisions taken, and the processes being carried out.



Meeting on "PSDSS API Document Version / Simulator Transitions" and "Request Payment" Notifications

ICC held an informative meeting on Payment Services Data Sharing Services (PSDSS) API Document Version/Simulator Migrations and Request Payment.

ICC Committee Members Briefing Meeting

A meeting was held to inform our members about the issues evaluated and decisions taken by the Association representatives working in the Working Committees within the ICC for January- March 2023.

Anonymous Prepaid Card Issuers Working Group Meeting

The receipt document to be issued due to the transactions made through anonymous cards was evaluated.

TDTS Members Briefing Meeting

At the TDTS members' briefing meeting, members were informed about the issues to be considered when reporting to TDTS and how the reporting will be carried out.

Sectoral Briefings and Evaluation Meetings

MAY

Introduction of FAST and Layer Services / Evaluation of Member Questions and Comments Meeting

CBRT officials presented on FAST and layer services and evaluated our members' questions and opinions.

Briefing Meeting on Visa I 8 Digit BIN Transition & VTS Türkiye

In the meeting with Visa officials, information was provided about Visa Token Service Türkiye, Issuer and acquirer integrations, transaction flows, and TAVV, the token cryptogram that payment institutions providing Virtual POS services must support for token requestor merchants.

Legal Talks 2: Electronic Money Applications within the scope of Law No. 6493 and related legislation

The second of the "Legal Talks" series organized by the Legal and Legislation Committee (LLCC) of TÖDEB was held on "Electronic Money Applications within the scope of Law No. 6493 and related legislation".



JUNE

ICC Working Committees Sharing Platform Meeting

Information about ICC activities for December 2022 - May 2023 was given at the meeting held within ICC.

Account Structures and FAST Basic Flows

CBRT officials provided information on account structures, and FAST core flows at the FAST-Working Group meeting.

JULY

DGITGM Reporting (BTRANS) Information Meeting

During the meeting with the officials from the Revenue Administration Department (RA) of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the General Directorate of Information Technologies (GDIT) of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, RA and GDIT officials, we provided information on the reporting to be made to GDIT (BTRANS).

ICC Committee Members Briefing Meeting

A meeting was held to inform our members about the issues evaluated and decisions taken by the Association representatives working in the Working Committees within the ICC for April- June 2023.

Sectoral Briefings and Evaluation Meetings

OCTOBER

Legislative Amendments Briefing Meeting

On 07.10.2023, all members were informed about the legislative amendments.

NOVEMBER

Briefing Meeting on the Right of TÖDEB Individual Customer Arbitration Committee

An informative meeting was held for the members on what can be done to improve the operation of the TÖDEB Individual Customer Arbitration Committee processes and the legislative amendment regarding calculating collateral amounts.

Digital Slip Application Meeting

In the meeting with card issuing members, evaluations were made regarding the sector's transition to digital slip application.

Revenue Administration Meeting

The meeting, which was a collaborative effort with the participation of the RA officials, provided valuable information about the procedures to be carried out regarding the taxpayers who continue to use POS despite the termination of their activities and the new web services to be opened to the members by the RA officials.

DECEMBER

Briefing Meeting on Inflation Accounting

At the information meeting on inflation accounting, our RA Consultant and Accounting and Reporting Working Group Coordinator informed all members about inflation accounting.

Briefing Meeting on FAST Frauds and the Trench Product

At the meeting, ICC officials provided updated information regarding FAST scams and the Siper product.

ICC Working Committees Sharing Platform Meeting

At the meeting held within the Interbank Card Center (ICC), information was given about ICC activities for the period June 2023-December 2023.

Digital Slip Application Meeting

The meeting with card-issuing members evaluated the sector's transition to digital slip applications.

Payment Services Data Sharing Services Briefing Meeting

At the Payment Services Data Sharing Services information meeting organized with the CBRT and ICC, ICC officials provided information on the Payment Services Data Sharing Services API Principles and Rules 1.1.0 document.

Events

JANUARY

Visit to the Director General of Geographic Information Systems of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

During the visit to Mr. İsmail TÜZGEN, General Director of Geographical Information Systems of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, consultations were held on the geographic data license applications of the Association members for 2023.



Visit to FCIB Presidency

Mr. Fatih Mehmet BAL, Chairman of FCIB. Fatih Mehmet BAL, Chairman of FCIB, and Mr. Suat ŞİMŞEK, Deputy Chairman of FCIB During the meeting with Mr. Suat ŞİMŞEK, sectoral opinions and suggestions regarding the remote identification processes of payment and electronic money institutions were evaluated.



Visit to the General Director of Labor of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Türkiye

Mr. Sadettin AKYIL, Director General of Labor of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Türkiye, was evaluated regarding the intermediation of wage payments by payment and electronic money institutions.



TÜSİAD Fintech Working Group - TÖDEB Meeting

At the meeting with TÜSİAD Fintech Working Group representatives, consultations were held on possible collaborations.

TÜSİAD

12th Development Plan Meeting

Participation in the 12th Development Plan Meeting organized by the Strategy and Budget Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye.



Events

TÖDEB Container City Donation Campaign

As TÖDEB, we launched a public announcement (<http://www.todeb.org.tr/kamuoyuaciklamasi>) and a donation campaign (<http://www.todeb.org.tr/bagiskampanyasi>) on February 8, 2023, to establish a "TÖDEB Container City" to meet the sheltering needs of our disaster victims, and we carried out intensive communication activities in this direction.

As of March 3, 2023, we transferred all of the cash donation support collected to the account of the Strategy Development Presidency of the Ministry of Family and Social Services of the Republic of Türkiye. Your contributions have a significant impact, and we ensure they are used for the intended purpose, making you an integral part of our relief efforts.

Gün, BİRLİK günü!

TÖDEB olarak, afetzedeki halkımızın barınma ihtiyacını giderebilmek amacıyla "TÖDEB Konteyner Kent" kurmak üzere bir **bağış kampanyası** başlatıyoruz.

Bu bağış kampanyasıyla elde edilen nakdi desteklerin tümü, ilgili konteyner kentin kurulması ve afetzedeki halkımızın yararına tahsis edilmesi için kullanılacaktır.

Başta üye kuruluşlarımız olmak üzere, herkesi bu kampanyayı desteklemeye davet ediyoruz.

Bağış kampanyamıza ilişkin tüm bilgilere aşağıdaki bağlantıdan ulaşabilirsiniz:

www.todeb.org.tr/bagiskampanyasi

TÖDEB
Türkiye Toplum ve Çevre Vakfı Kurulması 1992



TÖDEB Board of Directors' Recommendation dated February 8, 2023, on Payment and Electronic Money Services to be Provided in inEarthquake Affected Regions

As the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, we have issued a Recommendation on the payment and electronic money services offered by our members in the earthquake-affected provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, including transactions to be made from ATMs, and we have published a Recommendation on the necessary care to be taken to provide payment service users, agents and merchants with no commission, low commission and similar facilities for a reasonable time. We have carried out intensive communication activities in this regard.

GEÇMİŞ OLSUN TÜRKİYE

Merkez üssü Kahramanmaraş olan ve ülkemizin pek çok şehrinde hissedilen depremde hayatını kaybedenlere Allah'tan rahmet, aileleri başta olmak üzere tüm ülkemize baş sağlığı, yaralanan yurttaşlarımıza ise acil şifalar diliyoruz.

TÖDEB
Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği

Events

FEBRUARY

TÖDEB Working Group Coordinators' Meeting

TÖDEB met with the working group coordinators.



TÖDEB Committee Chairs' Meeting

TÖDEB met with the committee chairs.



TÖDEB-TÜBİTAK-TÜSSİDE Meeting

At the National Finance R&D center meeting, evaluations were made regarding the efforts to establish a finance-themed national research and application center within the scope of the cooperation of the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK), the Turkish Industrial Transfer and Administration Institute (TÜSSİDE) and Boğaziçi University.

Events

MARCH

Visit to Prof. Dr. Faruk BİLİR, Chairman of the PDPL

Evaluations were made with Prof. Dr. Faruk BİLİR, President of the PDPL, regarding preparing a sectoral guide. Within the scope of the guide studies, the valuable expert team of the PDPL and the PDPL Working Group of our Association came together.



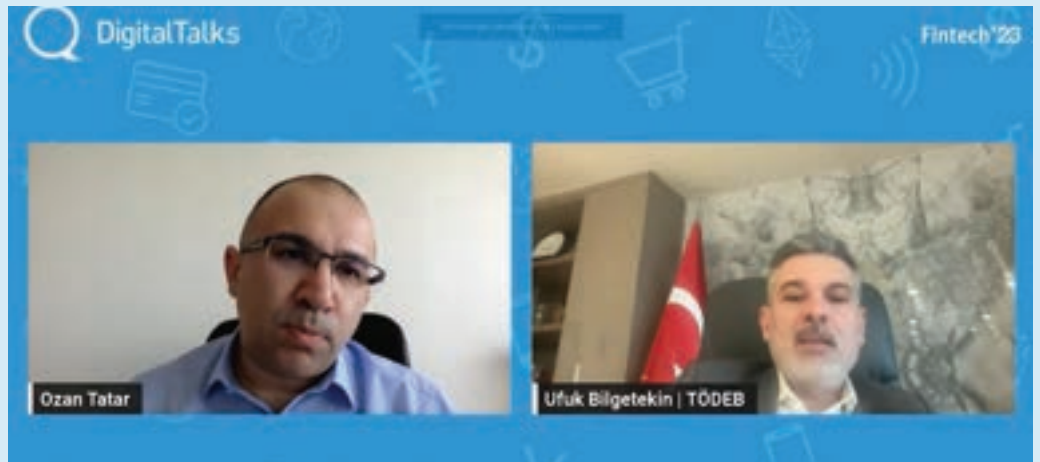
Fintech Interview with Its Past, Present, and Future

In the "Fintech with its Past, Present and Future" interview, Prof. Dr. Soner Cankökn and Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, evaluated the finance sector's past, present, and future.



DigitalTalks Fintech Conference

DigitalTalks made evaluations on TÖDEB's 2023 agenda at the Fintech Conference.



E-Commerce Mobilization Campaign organized by the Ministry of Trade

At the E-Commerce Mobilization Campaign meeting organized by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade, sectoral opinions, and suggestions were shared regarding possible collaborations to turn e-commerce sites in the e-commerce ecosystem into digital donation points.



Open Banking Committee Meeting

CBRT officials and Open Banking Committee participants came together to discuss the CBRT's views on our Association's views on the Payment Services Data Sharing Services (ÖHVPS) Guidelines.



**TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET
MERKEZ BANKASI**

Emergency coordination meeting with the participation of CBRT, TÖDEB Security Committee, and ICC officials

CBRT, TÖDEB Security Committee, and ICC officials participated in an urgent coordination meeting regarding the social media post.



APRIL

Startups. watch Panel

In the panel “Financial Technologies Regulations and Developments,” our Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ufuk Bilgetekin, spoke. The panel evaluated the potential of the Turkish fintech sector based on the digital predisposition of our country’s population and its geoeconomic situation.



AzFina Visit

At the meeting held at the TÖDEB Headquarters, the executives of the Azerbaijan Fintech Association (AzFina) and six member organizations of AzFina (MPAY, Findynamix, Goldenpay, United Payment, PashaPay, Kassam. az) discussed issues such as expansion in payment and electronic money services, trade relations between the two countries, and sustainable development.



CRA Products Evaluation

At the meeting with CRA, members evaluated which of CRA’s services would be advantageous to receive through TÖDEB.



Events

MAY

TÖDEB 4. Ordinary General Assembly

4th Ordinary General Assembly Meeting of TÖDEB was held

The 4th Ordinary General Assembly of TÖDEB was held in Istanbul on May 11, 2023. The General Assembly was attended by Murat Zaman, Deputy Minister of Treasury and Finance; Muhammet Erişen, Deputy Chairman of the BRSA; Serdar Murat Öztaner, General Manager of Payment Systems and Financial Technologies at the CBRT; Necip Fazıl Kaymak, Deputy Head of the Finance Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye; Ahmet Cüneyt Selçuk, Financial Investments Manager at the Investment Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye; and representatives of TÖDEB members.

Delivering the opening speech at the General Assembly, Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, stated that the sector's development will be possible with a holistic perspective involving all stakeholders and that they will act openly to all kinds of opinions and suggestions for the development of the Association and the sector.



Mr. Murat Zaman, Deputy Minister of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, stated at the 4th Ordinary Assembly of TÖDEB that Türkiye, which is very successful in the start-up ecosystem, ranks 10th in Europe and 3rd in the Middle East and North Africa region in terms of investment ecosystem.

BRSA Deputy Chairman Muhammet Erişen said, "The market share of banks in the financial market is around 90 percent. However, non-bank financial institutions have a special place in our economy. Payment and electronic money institutions, in particular, have a function that is based on new, high technology and facilitates commercial life. In this sense, the payment and electronic money sector should assume a role that complements other financial activities that support organizations that carry out banking, insurance, and capital market activities."

Serdar Murat Öztaner, General Manager of Payment Systems and Financial Technologies at the CBRT, started his speech by emphasizing the importance of the payment and electronic money sector and stated that the "TR QR Code" system has become widespread at a rate of 80 percent and talked about the process in the formation and dissemination of this service.



Events

Fintech Strategic Analysis Assembly

Under the leadership of the Financial Technologies Law Commission of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (TBB), TÖDEB, TOBB, TSPB, DEİK, Fintech Strategic Analysis Congress was held in Ankara in cooperation with TÜSİAD and TBV.



JUNE

Participation Banks Association of Türkiye's Visit to TÖDEB

TKKB Secretary General İsmail Vural and his team visited TÖDEB Headquarters. During the visit, an agreement was reached on developing cooperation between the two associations and the members they represent.



Competition Authority-2024-2028 Strategic Plan Workshop

TÖDEB Board Member Serhat Şener attended the 2024-2028 Strategic Plan Workshop organized by the Competition Authority.

Visit of Malaysia Digital Economy Company (MDEC) to TÖDEB

During the visit of the officials of Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), which carries out its activities under the Ministry of Communications and Digital of Malaysia, to our Association, we provided various information about the activities of our Association and its member organizations. We were informed about the activities carried out by MDEC.



PDPL Workshop

The Personal Data Protection Law Workshop, organized under the leadership of the Personal Data Protection Authority on the development of the PDPL guide for the payment and electronic money institutions sector, was hosted by TÖDEB.



Events

FCIB Workshop

The Financial Crimes Investigation Board (FCIB) Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and TÖDEB organized the "FCIB Workshop" with the participation of TÖDEB member organizations.



Credit Literacy Week

Serhat Dolaz, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, was the moderator, and Erdal Özcan, a Member of the Board of Directors, was the speaker at the "Digital Banking, Electronic Money and New Financial Technologies" session within the scope of the Credit Literacy Week organized by CRA.

KREDİ OKURYAZARLIK HAFTASI

Dijital Bankacılık, Elektronik Para ve Yeni Nesil Finansal Teknolojiler

Moderatör

Serhat Dolaz
TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkan Vekili ve Paycell Genel Müdürü

Tarih: 23 Haziran Cuma Saat: 10.00 - 11.30
Yayın: www.krediokuryazarlikhaftasi.com

Konuşmacılar

Erdal Özcan
TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi ve Ozan Elektronik Para A.Ş. Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı

Merve Tezel
PayTR CEO (Akıllı KOBİ Teknoloji Tedarikçisi)

Sedat Korg
TOM Bank Genel Müdür Vekili

Sami Kaya
Hayat Finans Katılım Bankası Pazarlamadan Sorumlu Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

AUGUST

CBRT-Competition Authority-TÖDEB Legislation Amendment Meeting

During the meeting with the CBRT and the Competition Authority officials, the issue of storing competition-sensitive data in encrypted form or secure components within the scope of the Communiqué on Information Systems of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions and Data Sharing Services of Payment Service Providers in the Field of Payment Services (Communiqué) was discussed.



CBRT-TÖDEB Legislation Amendment Meeting

During the meeting with CBRT officials, the issue of storing customer information in encrypted form or secure components was discussed within the scope of the Communiqué.



Events

SEPTEMBER

Meeting with CBRT, ICTA, MTOD

The meeting, coordinated by the CBRT and attended by the ICTA, MTOD, and TÖDEB, assessed the opening of mobile payment services using a straightforward method.

OCTOBER

Visit the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Türkiye

Özgür Volkan Açar, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Türkiye, was visited in his office.

During the meeting, consultations were held on the activities carried out by our Association to increase the export of our sector's products and services.



Meeting with CBRT, FCIB and BRSA

At the meeting with the CBRT, FCIB, and BRSA, evaluations were made on the central coordination and communication structure planned to be established within the scope of the third-party trust principle.



CBRT - TÖDEB Meeting on Legislative Amendments

At the meeting with CBRT officials, consultations were held regarding the legislative amendments dated 07.10.2023.



Meeting with CBRT, ICTA, MTOD

CBRT, ICTA, and the Mobile Telecommunications Operators Association (m-TOD) met to discuss our Association's security recommendations for mobile payment services.



Participation Finance Legislation Working Group

The Participation Finance Working Group, organized by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, evaluated the new participation finance legislation to be established.



**T.C. HAZİNE VE
MALİYE BAKANLIĞI**

Events

NOVEMBER

Cyber Crimes Evaluation Meeting

In the "Payment and Electronic Money Institutions and Problems in Practice" session of the "Information Crimes Evaluation Meeting" organized by the Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Affairs in Antalya, IT Prosecutors were informed about the current situation in our sector.



Digitalization and Technology Summit in Finance

We participated in the Digitalization in Finance and Technology Summit organized by Economist Magazine and Capital Magazine.

In the panel titled 'Payment Systems and E-Money,' Fevzi Güngör, a Board Member of our Association, shared our views on developing the payment and electronic money sector.



Financial Literacy Summit

Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB, participated in the "Why Financial Literacy is Important for the Turkish Economy: Policies and Regulations" Panel.



Meeting with CBRT, Competition Authority and BRSA

CBRT, FCIB, the Competition Authority, and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency met to discuss relations with banks in POS services.

DECEMBER

PSM AWARDS 2023 Award Ceremony was held with the Main Sponsorship of TÖDEB

PSM Awards, distributed by PSM, the Payment Systems Magazine, found their owners on Wednesday, December 20, at a ceremony held at İş Kuleleri Auditorium in Levent, Istanbul.

Organized with the central theme of "Brave New World," PSM AWARDS 2023 received 493 applications. The jury, including TÖDEB Chairman Ufuk Bilgetekin, found 70 projects worthy of the award.

Other members of the jury were Mehmet Sönmez, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kentbank Croatia; Abdullah Çetin, PSM Editorial Advisor; Nazan

Somer Özelgin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of MAPFRE Türkiye; Sefer Yüksel, Financial Technology and Cryptocurrency Editor; Professor Dr. Selim Yazıcı, Professor at Istanbul University and Co-Founder of FinTech Istanbul; Serkan Ünsal, Founder of startups. watch; Dr. Soner Canko, Founder of SC Yönetim ve Danışmanlık; and Attorney Yaşar Canpolat, Co-Founder of Canpolat Legal.

The opening speeches of the ceremony were delivered by Barış Bekar, Co-Founder of Access Media and General Coordinator of PSM; Ufuk Bilgetekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of PSM Awards Main Sponsor TÖDEB; Erkan Kork, Chairman of the Board of Directors of PSM AWARDS Platinum Sponsors Bank Pozitif and PayFix; and Nazan Somer Özelgin speaking on behalf of the PSM AWARDS jury.



Finance and Technologies Summit

Emel Arseven, Member of the Board of Directors of TOBB, took part as a speaker at the Finance and Technologies Summit organized in cooperation with the BAT and the Azerbaijan Banking Association and with the suggestions of the members of the Council of Turkic States Banking Associations (CTSBA).



Visit to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security

During our visit to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, we consulted to address our members' requests for assistance in facilitating salary payments. This initiative was part of our ongoing efforts to support our members and ensure their financial stability.

Ministry of Trade Visit

The Ministry of Trade was visited and informed about the international activities carried out by our Association.

Trust Stamp Meeting

A meeting was held between TÖDEB- and ICC-TOBB on the Trust Stamp.

Press Reflections

TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin'in 2023 Yılı Beklentileri

FİNTECH GÖRÜŞMELERİ + OCAK 2023



TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin, 2022 yılı değerlendirmeleri ve 2023 yılı beklentilerine dair görüşleri ile Fintechtime Ocak & Şubat 2023 sayısına değer kattı.

TÖDEB (Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği) Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin'in, *Fintechtime Ocak & Şubat 2023* sayısında yer alan 2022 yılı değerlendirmeleri ve 2023 yılı beklentilerine dair görüşlerini aşağıda bulabilirsiniz.

(Fintech Time)

Türk FinTek'leri Dubai'ye çıkarma yaptı

Türk-Arap Finans Forumu'nda 30'u aşkın Türk FinTek şirketi uluslararası yatırımcılarla bir araya geldi. TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin, etkinliğin açılış konuşmasında Türkiye ve Arap ülkeleri arasındaki iş birliklerinin FinTek sektöründeki ivmeyi hızlandırmak için büyük bir fırsat sunduğunu vurguladı...



Aktif Bank'ın "teknoloji fabrikası" Aktif Tech, Atlas'ı genişletiyor



TOBB 100'de 13. sıra Eleks'e'nin!

TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin ve Türkiye'nin önde gelen FinTek şirketlerinin temsilcileri, 13 Mart 2023 tarihinde Birinci Türk-Arap Finans Forumu'na katıldı. Forumun açılış töreninde Bilgetekin de bir konuşma yaptı. Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri (BAE) ile Türkiye arasında geçen ayın başında imzalanan Ekonomik Ortaklık Anlaşması'nın önemine değinen Bilgetekin, anlaşmanın iki ülke arasındaki ekonomik iş birliklerine ivme kazandıracığını ifade etti.

Yüksek kaliteli hizmet için fırsat

(Payment Systems Magazine)

TÖDEB'den iki stratejik adım: Eğitim ve düzenli veri paylaşımı

Ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşlarının nitelikli istihdam kaynağını desteklemek amacıyla kurulan TÖDEB Akademisi, 2023 yılında herkese açık hale geliyor. Yeni yıla birlikte TÖDEB Veri Transfer Sistemi'nden bilgi akışı da başlıyor...



HIZLI YORUM YAP



Siz ne düşüncünüyorsunuz?



Digipay'a uluslararası yatırım



ABONE OL Google News



PSM DERGİSİ

FinTek devriminin öncüsü konumundaki ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşlarının finans sektöründeki ağırlığı her geçen gün artıyor. Rekabet ve rekabetlik eşliğinde tüketici lehine birçok avantajın önünü açan bu girişimlerin finansal kapsayıcılığın genişlemesi ve kayıt dışı ekonominin da yadsınamaz.



ExpoHIS ve TÖDEB arasında iş birliği protokolü imzalandı

(Payment Systems Magazine)

TÜRKİYE FİNTEK SEKTÖRÜNÜN İTİCİ GÜCÜ, TÖDEB ÜYELERİ



Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin ile Eylül sayımızda gerçekleştirdiğimiz röportajda Bilgetekin; "TÖDEB olarak uluslararası platformlarda Türkiye fintek ekosisteminin sesini duyurmak ve sınırları aşmak en büyük önceliklerimizden." diyerek hedefleri ve sektördeki çalışmalarından bahsetti.

TÖDEB olarak Türkiye'deki fintek sektörünü genel olarak geçmişten bugüne değerlendirir misiniz?

Fintek sektörünün dünden bugüne ivmesini artırarak geliştiğini, bugünden de geleceğe aynı şekilde gelişeceğini söylemek en temel tespit olur. Fintek sektörünün bu gelişimdeki itici gücünü TÖDEB üyeleri oluşturuyor. Sektörümüze yönelik artan yabancı talepleri ve kullanıcı ilgisi bunun en önemli göstergesidir. Ekonomik ve sosyal gelişmelerin yanı sıra sektörün önünü açan yeni düzenlemelerin hayata geçmesi ile birlikte kamu otoritelerimizin de artan desteklerini hissediyorsunuz. Tüm bu olumlu seyirin TÖDEB üyeleri başta olmak üzere tüm fintek oyuncularıca değerlendirilerek, sektörü geliştirme noktasında iş birliğiyle ilerleyeceğimize inanıyoruz.

Günümüz ekonomisini de göz önüne aldığımızda sektör bazında gelecek öngörüleriniz nelerdir?

Tüketicilerin maliyetten ve zamandan tasarruf etmeye odaklandığı dönemde sektörümüz bu iki önceliğe de yanıt verebilecek şekilde kendini konumlandırıyor. Gelecekte sektör oyuncuları hizmet çeşitliliğini artırırken, kullanıcılar da bunu değerlendirecek ve kullanımında artış yönlenecek devam edecektir. Diğer taraftan, finteklerin birbirleriyle o kadar kadar finansal sistemin yerleşik oyuncularıyla da iş birliklerine imza atmaları bir gerekliliktir. Teknolojik gelişmelerle, önümüzdeki dönemde finansal sistemimizin

(Mall Report)

TÖDEB Akademi'de yılın ilk etkinliği Soner Canko'nun katılımıyla gerçekleşecek

Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB), sektörün nitelikli iş gücü kapasitesini artırabilmek adına hayata geçirdiği TÖDEB Akademi çatısı altında yılın ilk etkinliğini 6 Mart'ta "Dünü, Bugünü, Yarını ile Fintek" söyleşisiyle gerçekleştiriyor.



Dgpay'nin uluslararası yatırım



TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgetekin ve Soner Canko'nun katılımıyla düzenlenen ücretsiz etkinliğe 1 Mart'a kadar TÖDEB internet sitesi (www.todeb.org.tr) üzerinden kayıt formunu dolduran sınırlı sayıda kişi katılabiliyor.

Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB), ödeme hizmetleri ve elektronik



ExpoHIS ve TÖDEB arasında iş birliği

(Payment Systems Magazine)

(NTV)

Amsterdam, Amsterdam olalı bu kadar Türk FinTek'i görmedi!

Money20/20 Europe 2024, birçok konuda rekor listeye rekor kırdı. Dünyanın dört bir tarafından gelen FinTek ve finans inovasyon uzmanları, 6-8 Haziran tarihleri arasında Hollanda'nın başkentinde bulundu.



(Payment Systems Magazine)

Money 20/20'de ilk Türk fintek pavilyonu kuruldu

Dünyanın dört bir yanından üst düzey yöneticileri ve yatırımcıları içeren, fintek dünyasının en saygın fuarlarından Money 20/20'de, Ticaret Bakanlığı'nın katkılarıyla Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) öncülüğünde Türk pavilyonu kuruldu. Pavilyonda TÖDEB üyesi 8 kuruluş açtıkları stand ile fuara katılım sağladı.

İlk kez: 10.06.2023 - 13:10 Haberler - Hürriyet

Paylaş



Her yıl Avrupa, Asya ve Amerika'da farklı tarihlerde düzenlenen, 7 bin 500'den fazla

FINANZEN.NET

(Finanzen.net)

ERSTER TÜRKISCHER FINTECH-PAVILLON AUF DER MONEY 20/20

AMSTERDAM, 9. Juni 2023 /PRNewswire/-- Die türkische Vereinigung für Zahlungs- und E-Geld-Institute (TÖDEB) hat mit ihren acht Mitgliedern den ersten türkischen Pavillon auf der Money 20/20 in Amsterdam, einer der renommiertesten Messen in der Fintech-Welt, ausgerichtet.



FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

(Street Insider)

Article

June 9, 2023 2:59 AM EDT

Tweet Share Email

AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ -- The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam, one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world.



At Money 20/20 - Amsterdam, one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world that hosts top-level executives and investors from around the globe, the pavilion established by the Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members, along with the participation of numerous financial institutions from Türkiye, received significant attention.

Money 20/20'de ilk Türk fintek pavilyonu kuruldu



Google News

Dünyanın dört bir yanından üst düzey yöneticileri ve yatırımcıları eğlenceli, fintek dünyasının en saygın fuarlarından Money 20/20'de, Ticaret Bakanlığı'nın katkılarıyla Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) öncülüğünde Türk pavilyonu kuruldu. Pavilyonda TÖDEB üyesi 8 kuruluş açtıkları stand ile fuara katılım sağladı.



Her yıl Avrupa, Asya ve Amerika'da farklı şehirlerde düzenlenen, 7 bin 500'den fazla katılımcı, 2 bin 500'den fazla şirket ve 300'den fazla konuşmacının yer aldığı Money 20/20 Europe Fintek Fuarı, 6-8 Haziran tarihlerinde Amsterdam'da gerçekleştirildi. Fintek dünyasının en prestijli etkinliklerinden kabul edilen fuarın; Hızlıpara Ödeme Hizmetleri ve Elektronik Para A.Ş., Kredi Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş., Hızlı Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşu A.Ş., Ödeme Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş., Program Ödeme Kuruluşu A.Ş., Pay Fix Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş., PayTR Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. ve Süleyman Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. Ticaret Bakanlığı'nın katkılarıyla TÖDEB idaresinde bir araya gelerek Türk fintek sektörünün ve Money 20/20 tarihini ilk Türk pavilyonuna kurdu. Fuarın, öncelikli olarak, sadece bireysel katılım desteği kapsamında katılım sağlayacak ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşları, bu yıl TÖDEB idaresinde geçirecekleri birleşimlere "Ticaret Bakanlığı Millî Katılım Desteği" ile kurulan bu pavilyonda bir araya geldi. Türkiye'nin fintek potansiyelini global pazarlarda tanıtmaya hedefleyen katılım sağlanan fuarın, pavilyon girişleri, sektörün önle gelen isimleri ve yatırımcıları ile devamlı bir akademi olarak yakalandı.

(TGRT Haber)

(Fintech Time)

TÖDEB Fintek Çırağı Programı Açılışı Marmara Üniversitesi'nde Gerçekleşti

FUNDA GÜLEÇ YALÇIN 20 Eylül 2023



TÖDEB Fintek Çırağı Programı açılışı Marmara Üniversitesi'nin evsahipliğinde gerçekleşti. Programın açılış konuşmasını Marmara Üniversitesi Rektörü Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kurt, TÖDEB Yürütme Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk Bilgeçetin ve TCHB Ödeme Sistemleri ve Finansal Teknolojiler Genel Müdürlüğü Yardımcısı Emre Karpuz tarafından gerçekleştirildi.

Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı vizyonuyla Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) ve Marmara Üniversitesi (MURSA) iş birliğinde hayata geçirilen ve Türkiye'nin Fintech

(Fintech Time)

TÖDEB İlk Sektör Raporu ile Fintek Ekosisteminin Geleceğine Işık Tutuyor

FUNDA GÜLEÇ YALÇIN 5 EKİM 2023



Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB), Türkiye'nin fintek sektörü içerisindeki ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşlarındaki büyümeyi ve gelişmeyi incelediği "TÖDEB Sektör Raporu'nun" kamuoyuna duyurdu.

TÖDEB Sektör Raporu, Türkiye'nin Fintek ekosistemi içerisindeki ödeme ve elektronik para kuruluşlarının bugününü ve geleceğini rakamsal olarak değerlendiren ilk rapor olma özelliğini

Press Reflections



(Haber Global)

(Dünya Gazetesi)

Gençler adına heyecanlandırıcı bir haber: TÖDEB 100 'Fintek Çırağı' arıyor



Ömer EKİNCİ

Dönüşüm Rotası
omer.ekinci@desinet.com.tr

15 Eylül 2023 Cuma

f X in < +

Google reklamları

Bu reklama gitme

Nasıl bu reklam?

Türkiye'nin teknolojiye çok iyi noktada olduğu alanlardan birkaçını sayarsak ilik almıza gelecek olanlardan biri 'finansal teknolojiler' olurdu.

Fintek diye kısaltılan bu teknolojiler farkında olduğumuz ya da olmadığımız birçok noktada günlük hayatımıza etki ediyor. Sadece para günden güne dijitalleşiyor, paraya temas eden her şey dijitalleşiyor ve kolaylaşıyor. Bu da Türkiye gibi dünyanın önemli bölgesel üyelerinden biri için çok önemli bir pazar demek. Aldığım bir haber beni kariyerine yön vermek isteyen gençler adına heyecanlandırdı.

Türkiye'nin finans sektöründeki nitelikli insan kaynağı ihtiyacını gidermeyi hedefleyen Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) önemli bir programı hayata geçiriyor. Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, TÖDEB ve Marmara Üniversitesi işbirliğiyle yapılacak TÖDEB Fintek Çırağı Programında amaç, genç yetenekleri sektörün gereksinimleriyle buluşturarak Türkiye'nin finansal teknoloji alanındaki potansiyelini güçlendirmek.

Bugün 100 gençle başlayacak olan Fintek Çırağı programının ben kısa vadede büyüyeceğini düşünüyorum çünkü hem bu alanda istihdam açığı var hem de potansiyel sahibi çok gençimiz var. Bu yazıyı genç arkadaşlarımızın umanım çok geç görmez zira başvurularda son gün 21 Eylül. Seçilecek olan 100 genç önce fintek alanında iyi bir eğitim alacak sonra da şirketlerde staja alınacak. Genç istihdamının dünyada büyük rolüne katkıda bulunulduğu bilinmektedir. 100 genç katılımları için çok iyi bir adım.

Piyasa Özeti

Borsa	9.080,03	0,00 %
Dolar	32,091	0,11 %
Euro	35,105	0,54 %
Euro/Dolar	1,093	-0,01 %
Altın (GR)	2.227,866	0,12 %

(CNN TÜRK)





(İHA Haber Ajansı)

(Ekonomi Uzmanı)



Haberler » Ekonomi » Money 2020'de ilk Türk fintek pavilyonu kuruldu

EKONOMİ

09 Haziran 2023 - 10:35 Güncelleme: 09 Haziran 2023 - 10:36

Money 2020'de ilk Türk fintek pavilyonu kuruldu

Dünya'nın dört bir yanından üst düzey yöneticileri ve yatırımcıları ağırlayan, fintek dünyasının en saygın fuarlarından Money 20/20'de, Ticaret Bakanlığı'nın katkılarıyla Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) öncülüğünde Türk pavilyonu kuruldu. Pavilyonda TÖDEB üyesi 8 kuruluş açtıkları stant ile fuara katılım sağladı.

Money 20/20'ye Türk damgası

Fintek dünyasının en saygın fuarlarından Money 20/20 Europe Fintek Fuarı, 6-8 Haziran tarihlerinde Amsterdam'da gerçekleştirildi. Fuarda Ticaret Bakanlığının katkılarıyla Türkiye Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Kuruluşları Birliği (TÖDEB) öncülüğünde Türk pavilyonu kuruldu. Pavilyonda TÖDEB üyesi 8 kuruluş açtıkları stant ile sektörün önde gelen isimleri ve yatırımcılarla doğrudan fikir alışverişi imkânı buldu. TÖDEB Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Ufuk



Bilgetekin, Türk finteğini dünyaya tanıtmak adına Money 20/20'de bir ilki gerçekleştirdiklerini ifade ederek "Dijitalleşen dünyada dijital para ve altınların konuşulduğu fintekler olacak" dedi.

(Adn Kronos)



(Pressbee)

PRESSBEE

FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

PR Newswire - News

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AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ -- The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam, one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world. At Money 20/20 - Amsterdam...

first turkish fintech pavilion at money 20 20

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Press Reflections

NOTIMÉRİKA

notimérica / comunicados

Primer pabellón fintech turco en Money 20/20



Turkish pavilion at Amsterdam Money 20/20 Event
- TURKISH PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS

(Información remitida por la empresa firmante)

ÁMSTERDAM, 9 de junio de 2023 /PRNewswire/ – La Asociación de Instituciones de Pago y Dinero Electrónico de Turquía (TÖDEB) con sus 8 miembros estableció el primer pabellón turco en Money 20/20, Amsterdam; una de las ferias más prestigiosas del mundo fintech.

(Notimerika)

La RAGIONE

FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

GIUGNO 9, 2023

AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ — The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam; one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world.

At Money 20/20 – Amsterdam, one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world that hosts top-level executives and investors from around the globe, the pavilion established by the Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members, along with the participation of numerous financial institutions from Türkiye, received significant attention.

Considered as one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world, the exhibition provided an opportunity for PayTR Electronic Money and Payment Services Inc., Hızlıpara Payment Services and Electronic Money Inc., Klon Payment Institution Inc., Moka Payment and Electronic Money Institution Inc., Ödeal Payment Institution Inc., Paragram Payment Institution Inc., Pay Fix Electronic Money and Payment Services Inc., and Sipay Electronic Money and Payment Services Inc. to come together under the leadership of TÖDEB and establish the first Turkish pavilion.

(La Ragione)

(Ceo.CA)

CEO.CA

FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

CISION     

AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ -- The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam; one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world.



(Fintech Finance News)

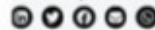
FINTECH FINANCE NEWS



14/06/2023

First Turkish Fintech Pavilion At Money 20/20

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TÖDEB members also visited Agkin PEKEL, Deputy Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in The Hague, and Solçuk UNAL, the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in The Hague.

Speaking at the high-profile fair, which is considered as the most prestigious event in the fintech world, **Ufuk Biçelekin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB**, expressed his satisfaction with the interest in the pavilion. He stated, "We will continue our efforts without interruption to further strengthen Turkish fintech companies internationally."

ANP Presportaal

FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

09 JUN 2023 09:01 | PR Newswire

AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ -- The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam; one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world.



(Il Giornale D'Italia)

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA

COMMUNICATI

FIRST TURKISH FINTECH PAVILION AT MONEY 20/20

09 Giugno 2023



AMSTERDAM, June 9, 2023 /PRNewswire/ -- The Turkish Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association (TÖDEB) with its 8 members established the first-ever Turkish pavilion at Money 20/20, Amsterdam; one of the most prestigious fairs in the fintech world.

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Comments, Requests and Suggestions

JANUARY

<p>Our members were informed that the Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs, has extended the deadline for closing UAVT services other than the "Address Verification and Open Address Inquiry Services" within the UAVT services until 31.01.2023.</p>
<p>Our request to evaluate alternative connection methods for the services provided by ICC has been submitted to ICC.</p>
<p>The CBRT shared with the members a letter from the CBRT regarding the change in the application process to be included in the FAST system and the process of including the applicant institutions in the system above.</p>
<p>The "Guidelines on Data Sharing Services in Payment Services" prepared by the CBRT was sent to the members.</p>
<p>The reply letter received from FCIB in response to our request for an opinion on the identification rules for natural persons was forwarded to the members.</p>
<p>We submitted our request to the CBRT to re-evaluate the Trust Stamp rule under the Regulation on Payment Services and Electronic Money Issuance and Payment Service Providers, citing the difficulties caused by the rule in practice.</p>
<p>Additional information from the CBRT regarding including institutions in the FAST system was shared with the members.</p>
<p>The information provided to our Association about the BTRANS reports to be made to the General Directorate of Information Technologies, as well as the current guidelines, were shared with the members.</p>
<p>Within the framework of the Communiqué on Information Systems of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions and Data Sharing Services of Payment Service Providers in the Payment Area, the BRSA and the CBRT were informed about the problems experienced during the independent audit process to ensure that the independent audit process regarding information systems can proceed efficiently.</p>
<p>Within the scope of the legislation, our members were provided with up-to-date information about the work carried out by our Association regarding open banking and IKS processes.</p>
<p>Under Law No. 6493, the information received from the CBRT regarding the "Information Guide on the Notification Obligations of Those Outside the Scope of the Law" was shared with the members.</p>
<p>The reply letter received from FCIB in response to our request for an opinion on the identification rules for natural persons was forwarded to the members.</p>
<p>Our views on the 2023-2025 Action Plan for Combating the Informal Economy, which was announced to the public by the General Directorate of Risk Management of the Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance to combat the informal economy, were conveyed to the General Directorate.</p>
<p>The views and evaluations of our association's Open Banking Committee on the Guidelines on Payment Services Data Sharing Services were conveyed to the CBRT.</p>
<p>Our opinions and requests regarding the ICC Merchant Turnover Report system were submitted to ICC.</p>
<p>Our opinions and assessments on the Draft General Communiqué of the Tax Procedure Law Regarding the Obligation to Have a POS Device for Those Who Keep Balance Sheet Books and Those Who Keep Self-Employed Earnings Books were submitted to the Revenue Administration.</p>
<p>We submitted to FCIB our request to open the Bank Identification Number (BIN) inquiry service, which ICC offers exclusively to its members, non-ICC members, and POS service providers.</p>
<p>Our requests for legislative amendments regarding FX transactions were submitted to the CBRT.</p>

Comments, Requests and Suggestions

FEBRUARY	The information received from the CBRT regarding the ability to provide community cloud services to payment and electronic money institutions was shared with the members.
	Our additional justifications and assessments regarding updating the relevant legislation to enable our members to intermediate wages, premiums, bonuses, and other such remuneration were communicated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and the CBRT.
	We shared with our members the information letter received from FCIB regarding the fraudulent transactions following the February 6 earthquake in our country.
	Our Association's views on the Draft Regulation Amending the Regulation on Payment Services and Electronic Money Issuance and Payment Service Providers and the Draft Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on Information Systems of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions and Data Sharing Services of Payment Service Providers in the Field of Payment Services were submitted to the CBRT.
	As a result of the needs arising in TDTS, following some updates made in the forms related to Representatives and Branches, our members were requested to enter the data related to the said forms.
	Due to the earthquake in our country on February 6, the members were sent information on the transactions subject to the objection.
	The letter received from the CBRT regarding the practices of payment and electronic money institutions within the framework of the BRSA's instruction dated 11.02.2023 was shared with the members.
	Our request for systemic improvements on the part of the banks regarding the problem of automatic refunds realized by the systems of the receiving banks on the amounts sent from abroad to aid accounts in our country was conveyed to the BAT.
	TOBB's flow proposal regarding the transmission of information on whether service providers and intermediary service providers have a trust stamp to the ICC via the integration already in place and use and the notification of this information to anonymous prepaid instrument issuers in the authorization message was forwarded to the CBRT.
	The letter received from the CBRT regarding the practices of payment and electronic money institutions within the framework of the BRSA's instruction dated 11.02.2023 was shared with the members.
	Our request for systemic improvements on the part of the banks regarding the problem of automatic refunds realized by the systems of the receiving banks on the amounts sent from abroad to aid accounts in our country was conveyed to the BAT.
	The TOBB forwarded to the CBRT the flow proposal for the service providers and intermediary service providers to transmit the information on whether they have a trust stamp to the ICC via the integration already in place and use and to notify the anonymous prepaid instrument issuers of the said information in the authorization message.
	The information received from the CBRT regarding the recent increase in cyber-attacks on financial institutions and the need for member institutions to keep their teams ready and take the necessary measures was shared with our members.
	We forwarded to our members the letter from the CBRT on how robust authentication processes should be carried out in mobile applications.
	With the amendment announced by the CBRT, information on FAST payments was shared with members.
	The letter from FCIB regarding identifying disaster victims in provinces where a state of emergency or disaster zones affecting general life has been declared and shared with our members.
	The instructions received from the CBRT regarding data security were communicated to our members.
	Our request for an amendment to the legislation to remove the word "virtual" from the phrase "virtual terminal service" in the third paragraph of Article 2.2.11 of the Communiqué and to include only "terminal service" was submitted to FCIB.
	Our opinions and suggestions, prepared to benefit our sector in the fight against fraud, were submitted to the CBRT.
	The information note prepared by the Legal Unit of our Association on the changes in the CBRT legislation informed our members about the adjustment periods within the legislation's scope.
Based on the information received from the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Revenue Administration Directorate of Revenue Administration, and Department of Application and Data Management, our members have communicated information on the actual reporting to be made to DGMM.	

MARCH

The TDTS Data Entry Guide, which our association prepared to ensure that the necessary checks can be made regarding the timeliness and accuracy of the data entered by our TDTS members, was shared with the members.
The recommendation decision of the TÖDEB Board of Directors dated March 8, 2023, on the development and implementation of product and service models that do not charge any commission, charge low amounts of commission, or provide similar facilities in payment and electronic money services that will be offered to women entrepreneurs or are already offered was shared with our members.
Updated information regarding the upload times of the Reporting Set in TDTS Procedures and Principles was shared with the members.
Within the scope of the cooperation between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK), the Turkish Industrial Transfer and Administration Institute (TÜSSİDE), and Boğaziçi University, a survey on the structuring of a finance-themed national research and application center that will operate in the main fields of "financial technologies," "sustainability and finance" and "corporate governance" was shared with our members.
To benefit from the studies carried out by the CBRT, members were informed about the information requested through our Association from electronic money institutions that issued electronic money between January 1 and December 31, 2022.
Our letter containing explanations on strong authentication under the CBRT legislation was sent to the members.
Within the scope of the written permission of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Family and Social Services, it was shared with our members that all donation income obtained from the donation campaign initiated for the establishment of TÖDEB Container City was transferred to the account of the Presidency of Strategy Development within the framework of the Protocol signed with the Ministry.
The questionnaire prepared to obtain opinions and suggestions regarding the companies that provide services to determine whether there is a violation of international card rules by performing Web Monitoring/URL scanning was shared with our members.
Our additional justifications and opinions were submitted to the relevant authorities to ensure our members can make intermediate wage, premium, and bonus payments.
Our letter containing our suggestions regarding the transition to the ICC İKS application was forwarded to the relevant authorities.
The survey prepared by the CBRT on outsourcing of information systems of payment institutions and electronic money institutions was shared with the members.
The letter regarding the acceptance, distribution, and delivery services of PTT shipments to be carried out by PTT, a postal monopoly, was communicated to the members.
We shared with the members the survey on ICC's requests for opinions from our members regarding the inclusion of POS service provider officials as "suspects" in judicial processes.

Comments, Requests and Suggestions

APRIL	The members were given additional explanations regarding the CBRT survey on outsourcing information systems of payment institutions and electronic money institutions.
	The opinions and assessments of the CBRT regarding the views and assessments of the Open Banking Committee of our Association, which were communicated to the CBRT on the Guidelines on SLRPS, were conveyed to our members.
	We shared with our members the «TÖDEB 2022 Activity Report,» which summarizes our association's development journey for 2022.
	Our letter containing our opinions and assessments that emission premiums should not be subject to the additional tax imposed by Law No. 7440 was forwarded to the relevant authorities.
	Within the scope of the Working Group on the Inclusion of Officials of POS Service Providers as "Suspects" in Judicial Processes, which was established under the coordination of the ICC with the participation of representatives of the CBRT, ICC and our Association, our opinions and assessments on the issues on which our opinions were requested were conveyed to the ICC. Within the scope of the Working Group studies, our opinions and evaluations on the issues where our Association's opinions were requested were conveyed to the ICC.
	We shared our letter regarding the commitment letter that our members must sign to use the Mobile EFT-POS Device Inquiry Service and Fixed (Desktop Wired) EFT-POS Device Inquiry Service.
	Our letter containing our proposal for a legislative amendment regarding the persons appointed as assistant compliance officers per the FCIB legislation was forwarded to the FCIB Presidency.
	Our Association's final evaluations regarding the TÖDEB requests on the agenda of the ICC İKS Data Sharing Processes Sub-Working Group, which continues its activities within the ICC, were sent to the ICC.
	Our proposal for a legislative amendment to the CBRT legislation on encrypted data storage was sent to the CBRT.
	The consolidated data obtained from the member institutions of our Association within the framework of the risk criteria determined within the framework of the studies carried out with the participation of the FCIB Presidency, the CBRT, and the representatives of our Association within the scope of the Action Plan prepared within the scope of the issue mentioned that our country was included in the List of Countries Subject to Enhanced Monitoring of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was submitted to the FCIB Presidency.
	Current reporting dates were shared with our members about the reports to be made by the members to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance (Btrans).
	The information note prepared by the Legal Department of our Association regarding the amendments to the CBRT legislation and our letter containing current information was sent to the members.
	With the "Regulation Amending the Regulation on Payment Services and Electronic Money Issuance and Payment Service Providers" and "Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on Information Systems of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions and Data Sharing Services of Payment Service Providers in the Field of Payment Services" published in the Official Gazette dated 29.4.2023 and numbered 32175, our members were informed that the adaptation periods in the said Regulation and Communiqué were extended until 30.06.2023.
	The information note prepared by the Legal Unit of our Association regarding the extension of the adjustment period within the scope of the legislation and our letter containing up-to-date information was sent to the members.

MAY	The minutes of our Association's 2023 Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 11.05.2023 were sent to the CBRT and the members.
	The members were informed that the technical works carried out with the RA were completed, and the New Generation Payment Recording Device (ÖKC) Inquiry Service was opened to our members as of 17.5.2023.
	Our letter containing our opinions and assessments within the scope of our mandate regarding the first draft of the report prepared by the Financial Cooperation Working Group 2023 of the Economic and Commercial Standing Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) on «Enhancing Cooperation among Central Banks in terms of Digital Currencies: Challenges and Prospects for the OIC Member Countries» was sent to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, General Directorate of Financial Markets and Foreign Exchange.
	Our letter informing the members that the period nomenclature for the fields for TDTS data entry has been updated, and additional explanations have been added to the relevant forms to ensure that data entries are carried out healthily and accurately were shared with the members.
	The proposed amendments to the Statute of the Association, which were unanimously approved at the 4th Ordinary General Assembly meeting of the Association held on 11.05.2023, and the justification text on the relevant amendments were submitted to the CBRT.
	Our members were informed about the updates in the documents related to ICC İKS Technical integration.
	We forwarded to our members the letter from the CBRT regarding the smooth realization of tourists' TR QR Code payments.
	The members were communicated additional information regarding the minimum elements published by our Association in the contracts to be concluded within the scope of the agency relations to be established.
The advisory decision of the Board of Directors of our Association dated 10.5.2023 regarding the information to be provided to the account holders following the blocking of payment or electronic money accounts of suspicious persons was shared with our members.	

Comments, Requests and Suggestions

JUNE	Our Association's suggestions were forwarded to ICC to categorize the reasons for non-termination refusal / normal closure in PF/EPK Sub-Business applications within the scope of the legislation and carry out the process with a list of reasons agreed by all parties.
	Our opinion request regarding the criteria that should be used to determine our members' procurement of external services was submitted to the CBRT within the scope of the CBRT legislation.
	"Our letter containing our observations on the Turkish Pavilion established with the support of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade and under the coordination of TÖDEB at the Money 20/20 Europe Fair held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands on June 6 - 8, 2023 and other activities carried out within the scope of the fair above was sent to the CBRT.
	The work carried out by our Association's FCIB Working Group on the Suspicious Transaction Notification Guideline for Payment and Electronic Money Institutions resulted in the submission of the "SIB types and guideline update document" to FCIB.
	With the decision of the Board of Directors of TÖDEB dated June 16, 2023, To ensure accounting uniformity in the sector and to establish standards, the equity manual prepared as a result of the work of the Accounting and Reporting Working Group and the documents containing sample transactions regarding the transfer / EFT filling accounting processes, representative accounting processes, cash sales and filling accounting processes from automatic filling machines, automatic filling machines POS accounting processes and collection accounting processes in POS activity were recommended to our members to be taken into account in accounting practices.
	The information note prepared by the Legal Department of our Association regarding the amendments to the CBRT legislation was sent to our members.
	Within the scope of the transition to the ICC Merchant Registration System (İKS) system, the information received from ICC about the updated new structures of the existing Central Merchant Database (MIV), Central Terminal Database (MTV), and Termination Tracking System (FTS) and the application processes to ICC was shared with our members.
JULY	3.07.2023 Our Association's views on the central issues and questions evaluated at the Workshop organized by the Competition Authority during the preparation of the 2024-2028 Strategic Plan were conveyed to the Authority.
	We shared with our members the CBRT's instructions dated December 13, 2021, regarding the contracts to which our members may be parties when providing payment services to their users.

AUGUST

We shared with our members the information provided by the CBRT regarding the deadlines for starting operations and notifying all payment service types for which an operating license has been obtained.
We shared with our members the information note prepared by our Association's RA Revenue Administration Consultant regarding the issues that should be considered when using services to allocate mobile or desktop EFT POS to our members' customers and the issues that stand out in tax regulations.
Our members were informed about the updates regarding the representative and branch data reported by our TDTs members and published on our union's website.
As a result of the evaluations made by the Open Banking Committee regarding the open banking applications carried out within the scope of the Guidelines on Data Sharing Services in Payment Services, our letter containing our opinions and suggestions regarding eliminating the problems experienced was sent to the CBRT.
Our letter requesting the opening of BIN inquiry services to our members who are not ICC members and offer POS services was sent to the CBRT.
The Draft Regulation Amending the Regulation on Principles and Rules to be applied in Retail Trade, sent to our Association by the General Directorate of Domestic Trade of the Ministry of Trade, was shared with our members to obtain their opinions and suggestions.
Our letter requesting an opinion on the representative database our association plans to establish was sent to the CBRT.

SEPTEMBER

Our opinions and suggestions regarding remote identification within the scope of the Communiqué (Serial No: 24) Amending the FCIB General Communiqué (Serial No: 19) were conveyed to the CBRT and FCIB.
We submitted additional justifications to the CBRT for our request to unbundle debit card and prepaid card interchange commission rates.
We shared the current table with our members with POS rejection/shutdown reason codes and explanations prepared due to ICC IKS Sub-Working Group activities.
The FCIB Workshop Summary Information Note prepared within the scope of the FCIB Workshop, was sent to our members on 14.06.2023.
We shared with our members the summary of the National Risk Assessment (URD) Report sent to our Association by FCIB.
The members were informed about the amendment to the Procedures and Principles Regarding the TÖDEB Data Transfer System.
Our letter on additional measures to be taken in mobile payment service provision to increase financial literacy was forwarded to the CBRT.
Our letter regarding the TÖDEB Guideline, which was prepared to ensure that relations with our members can be carried out effectively and efficiently and which explains the structure, functioning, and communication channels with our members, was shared with our members.
Within the framework of the contract signed with the external service provider, the members were informed that Merchant Query Identification and Transaction Laundering Detection services were made available to the members who requested them through TÖDEB Economic Enterprise.

Comments, Requests and Suggestions

OCTOBER	Our members were informed about the current versions of the ÖHVPS API Principles and Rules for use in open banking certification processes.
	Our members were informed of the General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs' opinions regarding whether convict leave certificates can be considered identity documents.
	The table of amendments to the regulations and the table of amendments to the communiqués prepared by our association's legal counsel regarding the amendments to the CBRT legislation were sent to our members.
	The CBRT's views on managing the outsourcing process for information systems were conveyed to our members.
	We reiterated the sample e-money issuance receipt prepared by our Association and our suggestions for legislative amendments regarding issuing a receipt document/account statement to certify our members' transactions. Our additional justifications were forwarded to the Revenue Administration.
	The General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs requested in writing the support of the CBRT for the immediate integration of our members into the Address Sharing System.
	Since the establishment of our Association, the correspondence regarding the exchange of views between our Association and public institutions and organizations and the documents related to the legislation, including TÖDEB Information and TÖDEB Regulations, which were finalized as a result of the studies carried out by our Association, were consolidated and made available to our members via the internet address https://todeb.org.tr/todeb_bilgi- document_paylasimi .
	The CBRT's instruction on criminal record certificates was communicated to our members.

NOVEMBER	Our request for support for banks to inform our members about the transactions established on their protection accounts was conveyed to the BAT and the PBAT.
	Our views on the inflation adjustment application were conveyed to the Revenue Administration.
	Our letter on what to pay attention to when updating representative information in TDTS and keeping the «Reason for Termination of Representative» information up-to-date for those whose representative relationship has been terminated was shared with our members.
	The information note prepared by our Association's Revenue Administration Advisor on the Corporate Tax and Provisional Tax Rate to be applied to payment institutions and electronic money institutions in the third provisional tax period and the following periods was sent to the members.
	Our views on increasing the effectiveness of the fight against fraud and our sector-specific assessments were conveyed to FCIB.
	Members were informed that non-ICC members of the Association can also use BIN Inquiry Services.
	07.10.2023, dated Regulation and Communiqué amendments were submitted to the CBRT.
	The advisory decision of the Board of Directors of our Association dated 15.11.2023 regarding accounting practices was shared with the members.
	Our requests for opinions and assessments on issues of doubt regarding remote identification processes were conveyed to the CBRT and FCIB.
	Our views on the Communiqué (Serial No: 48) Amending the General Implementation Communiqué on Value Added Tax were conveyed to the Revenue Administration.
	Within the framework of the sub-regulation dated 7.10.2023, an information letter regarding the issues to be considered by the members for the improvement of the processes of the Individual Customer Arbitration Panel of our Association was sent to the members.
	Within the framework of the sub-regulation dated 7.10.2023, an information letter regarding the issues to be considered by the members for the improvement of the processes of the Individual Customer Arbitration Panel of our Association was sent to the members.
	The letter regarding the issues to be considered in calculating the collateral amounts of the members of the TÖDEB regarding the applications submitted to the Individual Customer Arbitration Panel of our Association was forwarded to the CBRT.

DECEMBER

A letter informing the members of the Association about the entry of their brand names through TDTS and their publication on the website was sent to the members.

The Banks Association of Türkiye's response letter regarding transactions established by banks on protection accounts was sent to the members.

We submitted our opinion request to the CBRT regarding exempting search engines and social media channels that provide financial services verification from regulatory restrictions.

Our request to verify security elements in remote identification has been forwarded to FCIB.

Members were sent a survey prepared by the CBRT on penetration tests conducted on information systems between 2021 and 2023.

As of 13.12.2023, the "TÖDEB Directive on Combating Illegal Activities" was communicated to the members.

Our additional opinions on the Communiqué Amending the General Implementation Communiqué on Value Added Tax (Serial No: 48) were submitted to the Revenue Administration.

The professional decision to transition to digital slip application was communicated to the CBRT, ICC, and members.

Within the scope of our request, the members have communicated with the information received from the CBRT regarding the submission of EVAS reports to the CBRT by the end of May 2024 and the financial independent audit report by the end of June 2024.

Additional information was sent to the CBRT as part of our request to have our members directly integrated into the address registration system as soon as possible.

31.12.2023 dated financial statements are not subject to inflation adjustment as required by TAS 29.

The information letter regarding the update of the ICC merchant registration system application rules was sent to the members.

The Public Oversight Authority's decision published in the Official Gazette regarding the inclusion of payment and electronic money institutions within the scope of organizations of public interest and the information note prepared by our Association's RA consultant was communicated to the members.

Our views and suggestions regarding FATF Recommendation No. 16 were conveyed to FCIB.

An information note on the status of electronic money and payment institutions in the face of inflation adjustment was sent to the members.

An informative letter outlining what our members who want to participate in international events organized by our Association should do was sent to the members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

General Assembly of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye,

A) Independent Audit of Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye ("the Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2023 and the statement of profit or loss, and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the Association's financial position as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year that ended under Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit by Standards on Auditing, issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), part of the Turkish Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Independent Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Association under the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) issued by POA and that the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities per the Code of Ethics and other applicable laws and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Key Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were most significant in our audit of the current period's financial statements. We addressed essential audit matters in the context of our audit and formed our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is Addressed in the Audit
Application of inflation accounting	
<p>As explained in Note 2.01, the Association's functional currency (Turkish Lira)</p> <p>As of December 31, 2023, the Association has started applying the "TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard since it is a hyperinflationary economy currency.</p> <p>Under TAS 29, the consolidated financial statements and financial information of prior periods have been restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira. Accordingly, they are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at the reporting date.</p> <p>Following the guidance in IAS 29, the Association has used the Turkish consumer price indices to prepare inflation-sensitive financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment are explained in Note 2.02.</p> <p>Given the significant impact of TAS 29 on the Association's reported results and financial position, hyperinflationary accounting was considered a fundamental audit matter.</p>	<p>The audit procedures performed are described below;</p> <p>We met with management responsible for financial reporting to review the principles considered in applying IAS 29, the identification of non-monetary accounts, and testing of the IAS 29 models designed,</p> <p>The inputs and indices used were tested to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the calculations,</p> <p>We have audited the restated financial statements and related financial information under TAS 29,</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the information provided in the inflation-adjusted financial statements and related note disclosures regarding TAS 29.</p>

4) Other Considerations

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended December 31, 2022, which exclude the effects of the restatement by TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" as explained in Note 2.02, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements on March 21, 2023.

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

The Association's management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements by TFRSs and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance oversee the Union's financial reporting process.

6) Independent Auditor's Responsibilities Regarding the Independent Audit of Financial Statements

In an independent audit, we, the independent auditors, have the following responsibilities:

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

As part of an audit per ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also consider:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or violation of internal control).
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Union's internal control.
- We assess the appropriateness of accounting policies, and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. Suppose we conclude that a material uncertainty exists. In that case, we must draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the independent auditor's report date. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the financial statements' overall presentation, structure, and content, including the disclosures, and whether they reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We have communicated to those charged with governance that we comply with the ethical requirements regarding independence. We have also communicated to those charged with managing all relationships and other matters that may reasonably impact our independence and, if applicable, related precautions.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determine those most significant in our audit of the current period's financial statements, that is, critical audit matters. We may decide not to disclose a matter in our auditor's report if the matter is not permitted by law or in very exceptional circumstances where the adverse consequences of disclosure could reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest in disclosure.

B) Other Liabilities Arising from Legislation

1) Under paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), nothing has come to our attention that may cause us to believe that the Association's bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2023, are not in compliance with the code and provisions of the Company's articles of association concerning financial reporting.

2) According to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors made the necessary disclosures and provided the requested documents within the scope of the audit.

The engagement partner who conducted and concluded this audit is Aykut Üşenti.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Chief Auditor

Istanbul, March 22, 2024

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
**FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 2023.**

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

		Audited Current Period	Audited Previous Period
	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	13.919.927	4.793.808
Trade receivables	4	17.337.544	6.741.897
<i>-Trade Receivables from Third Parties</i>		<i>17.337.544</i>	<i>6.741.897</i>
Other Receivables	6	165.200	272.205
<i>-Other Receivables from Third Parties</i>		<i>165.200</i>	<i>272.205</i>
Prepaid Expenses	8	1.210	231.959
Assets related to current period tax			-
Other current assets	9	66.248	10.211
Total current assets		31.490.129	12.050.080
Fixed assets			
Financial Investments	24	171.530	171.530
Lease Right Assets	7	3.935.670	1.174.882
Tangible Fixed Assets	11	3.567.526	4.397.387
Intangible Assets Prepaid expenses	12	765.361	759.852
Other non-current assets		-	-
		-	693.691
Total non-current assets		8.440.087	7.197.342
Total assets		39.930.216	19.247.422

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

		Audited Current Period	Audited Previous Period
	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity			
Short-term liabilities			
Liabilities arising from lease transactions		377.775	1.079.352
Trade payables	5	1.392.519	1.760.933
- <i>Trade payables to third parties</i>		<i>1.392.519</i>	<i>1.760.933</i>
Employee benefit obligations	15	589.156	452.916
Other Payables		626	-
- <i>Other payables to third parties</i>		<i>626</i>	<i>-</i>
Deferred income		11.966.281	4.084.447
- <i>Deferred Income from Third Parties</i>		<i>11.966.281</i>	<i>4.084.447</i>
Short Term Provisions	14	128.775	154.791
- <i>Provisions for Employee Benefits</i>		<i>128.775</i>	<i>154.791</i>
Other current liabilities	10	284.308	137.910
Total current liabilities		14.739.440	7.670.349
Long Term Provisions			
Liabilities arising from lease transactions	13	2.861.882	-
- <i>Provisions for Employee Benefits</i>	14	11.037	33.889
Total non-current liabilities		2.872.919	33.889
Total liabilities		17.612.359	7.704.238
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		22.317.857	11.543.184
Other Accumulated Assets not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		48.923	(13.198)
Comprehensive Income or (Expenses)			
Restricted Reserves		6.252.130	6.102.507
Retained earnings		5.304.252	5.024.388
Net profit for the period	26	10.712.551	429.487
Total shareholders' equity		22.317.857	11.543.184
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		39.930.216	19.247.422

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

	Notes	Audited Current	Audited Previous
		Period	Period
Profit or loss		January 1, 2023 - December 31, 23	January 1, 2022- December 31, 22
Revenue	16	36.228.439	20.498.107
Gross profit		36.228.439	20.498.107
General administrative expenses	19	(27.790.490)	(16.351.621)
Other operating activities incomes	17	91.338	35.934
Other operating activities expenses (-)	18	(38.068)	(361.164)
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		8.491.219	3.821.256
Finance income		3.489.434	1.103.010
Finance expenses (-) Tax on continuing operations	20	(566.257)	(269.140)
PROFIT / LOSS BEFORE		11.414.396	4.655.126
Net Monetary Gain Loss		(701.844)	(4.225.639)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		10.712.552	429.487
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Gain (Loss) on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans		62.121	(13.198)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		62.121	(13.198)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		10.774.673	416.289

These footnotes are an integral part of this financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

	Capital	Capital Adjustment	Other Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income	Undistributed Profit	Net period profit	Equity Total
As of January 1, 2022 balances	-	-	1.097.363	-	2.199.599	781.501	4.078.463
TAS 29 Opening	-	-	2.629.558	-	3.085.071	1.333.803	7.048.432
01.01.2022 Indexed	-	-	3.726.921	-	5.284.670	2.115.304	11.126.895
Actuarial Gain/Loss	-	-	-	(13.198)	-	-	(13.198)
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-	429.487	429.487
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	2.375.586	-	(260.282)	(2.115.304)	-
December 31, 202 2 Balances as of	-	-	6.102.507	(13.198)	5.024.388	429.487	11.543.184

	Capital	Capital Adjustment	Other Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income	Undistributed Profit	Net period profit	Equity Total
As of January 1, 2023 balances	-	-	6.102.507	(13.198)	5.024.388	429.487	11.543.184
TAS 29 Opening	-	-	6.102.507	(13.198)	5.024.388	429.487	11.543.184
01.01.2023 Indexed	-	-	6.102.507	(13.198)	5.024.388	429.487	11.543.184
Actuarial Gain/Loss	-	-	-	62.121	-	-	62.121
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-	10.712.552	10.712.552
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	149.623	-	279.864	(429.487)	-
December 31, 202 3 balances as of	-	-	6.252.130	48.923	5.304.252	10.712.552	22.317.857

These footnotes are an integral part of this financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

	Audited Current Period	Audited Previous Period
	<u>January 1, 2023,</u>	<u>January 1, 2022</u>
Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	10.712.552	429.487
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash inflows from operating activities:		
Depreciation Expense	2.477.636	1.558.410
Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) / Expense	-	-
Adjustments Related to Provisions	111.777	201.191
Bank Interest Expense	545.940	42.949
Bank Interest Income	(1.715.060)	(1.103.010)
Monetary Loss/Gain	873.210	3.583.283
Changes in Trade Receivables	(10.595.647)	(1.602.199)
Changes in Other Receivables	107.005	(272.205)
Changes in Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income	8.112.583	(1.287.210)
Changes in Other Assets and Liabilities	784.052	(555.517)
Changes in Trade Payables	(368.414)	1.728.712
Changes in Other Payables	67.439	248.222
Changes in Employee Benefit Payables	136.240	286.851
Net provided by / (used in) operating activities cash	11.249.313	3.289.555
Cash flows from investing activities		
Financial Investments	-	(171.530)
Cash outflows from purchases of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	(350.977)	(5.454.130)
Net cash used in investing activities	(350.977)	(5.625.660)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Change in Financial Liabilities, Net	-	(5.335)
Cash outflows related to lease liabilities	(1.602.811)	(645.620)
Interest Received	1.715.060	1.103.010
Net (used in) / provided by financing activities cash	112.249	452.055
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	11.010.585	(1.884.050)
Inflation Effect on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1.884.466)	(4.291.832)
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	4.793.808	10.969.690
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period (A+B+C+D)	13.919.927	4.793.808

These footnotes are an integral part of this financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

ORGANIZATION AND FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE UNION

Organization of the Union

The Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye (TÖDEB—Association) is a professional organization with legal personality and public institutional status that unites payment and electronic money institutions operating in Türkiye.

The Association was established under the article added to Law No. 6493 on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions under Article 15 of Law No. 7192 on the Amendment of the Law on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions and Certain Laws published in the Official Gazette dated 22 November 2019 and numbered 30956.

Payment and electronic money institutions operating in Türkiye must apply for membership to the Association within one month of obtaining an operating license.

The Statute of TÖDEB was published in the Official Gazette dated June 28, 2020, and the Union was officially established. On September 25, 2020, it started its activities at its headquarters in Istanbul.

Birlik operates in Türkiye, and its registered office is at İnkılap Mah. Ahmet Tevfik İleri Cad. Onur Ofis Park İş Merkezi Sitesi A2 Blok. No:10a İç Kapı No:5 Ümraniye, Istanbul. As of the balance sheet date, the number of employees is 18 (14 as of December 31, 2022).

Field of activity:

The purpose of the Association is to meet the everyday needs of its members, to facilitate their professional activities, to protect professional discipline and ethics to ensure honesty and trust in their relations with each other, their representatives, and their customers, to ensure that members work in solidarity, to protect their economic interests and to ensure their development in professional matters, to protect the competitive environment among members, to prevent unfair competition and to ensure the development of the field of payments.

To realize this objective, the Association shall carry out the following tasks:

- a) Conduct training, promotion, and research activities to ensure the profession's development.
- b) To ensure that members work according to the economy's needs in terms of the discipline and unity required by the profession by determining the profession's principles.
- c) To determine the professional principles and standards to be followed by the members of member organizations.
- ç) To announce the decisions taken by the relevant legislation and the measures to be taken by its members.
- d) To take and implement all necessary measures to prevent unfair competition among its members.
- e) To determine the principles and conditions to be complied with by the members in their advertisements and advertisements in terms of type, form, quality, and quantity.
- f) To file lawsuits based on the decision of the Board of Directors on matters concerning the members' common interests.
- g) To ensure cooperation on joint projects among its members.
- ğ) To establish an arbitration committee within the scope of the procedures and principles to be prepared and approved by the Bank to ensure the evaluation and resolution of disputes between members and individual customers, without prejudice to the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law No. 6502 dated 7/11/2013 and the application rights granted by other laws.
- h) Formulate a strategy to ensure the development of the payments area and the members' activities and make decisions regarding its implementation.
- ı) To cooperate with national and international organizations on the members' behalf, promote payment and electronic money institutions, and enlighten the public on this issue

- i) To inform the members by following national and international professional developments and legal and administrative regulations.
- j) Evaluating the complaints made about its members, notifying the Bank of the results of the action taken and sharing them with the members,
- k) Monitor the implementation of the decisions and measures taken by the Association and imposing the disciplinary penalties stipulated in this Statute against the members who fail to comply with them in a timely and complete manner.
- l) Keeping and disclosing general and statistical information on members to the public regularly.
- m) To ensure regular information flow between the Union and the Bank within the framework requested.
- n) To fulfill other duties assigned by the Bank.
- o) To fulfill other duties listed in Law No. 6493.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.01 Basic Principles of Presentation

The Association maintains its books of account in TRY by the Turkish Commercial Code, Financial Legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The Association's financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Association operates. The financial position and results of operations of the Association are expressed in "TL," which is the functional currency of the Association.

Going Concern Principle

The Association's financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Association operates. The financial position and results of operations of the Association are expressed in Turkish Lira, which is the functional currency of the Association and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Under the above explanations, the Association prepared its financial statements based on the going concern principle. In this framework, the Association assumes it can liquidate its assets at their carrying value and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

2.01 Financial reporting in high inflation economies

By the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on November 23, 2023, entities that apply TFRSs are required to apply inflation accounting under TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for the annual reporting period beginning on or after December 31, 2023. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

In the accompanying financial statements, financial assets (Eurobonds, private sector bonds and bills, investment fund participation certificates, listed equities, etc.) are stated at fair value, and items other than prepaid expenses, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets, and equity items are stated at historical cost.

These financial statements and all comparative figures for Previous Periods have been adjusted for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira under TAS 29 and expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira on December 31, 2023.

Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies (Continued)

In applying TAS 29, the Company has used the adjustment factors derived from the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute per the guidance of the POA. The CPI and the corresponding adjustment factors for the current and Previous Periods since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are as follows.

<u>Year-end</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Index %</u>	<u>Correction Coefficient</u>
2004	113,86		16,33
2005	122,65		15,16
2006	134,49		13,83
2007	145,77		12,76
2008	160,44	6	11,59
2009	170,91		10,88
2010	181,85		10,22
2011	200,85	5	9,26
2012	213,23		8,72
2013	229,01		8,12
2014	247,72		7,51
2015	269,54		6,90
2016	292,54		6,36
2017	327,41	2	5,68
2018	393,88	0	4,72
2019	440,50	4	4,22
2020	504,81	0	3,68
2021	686,95	8	2,71
2022	1128,45	7	1,65
2023	1859,38	64,77	1,00

According to TAS-29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, a country is considered hyperinflation when the cumulative inflation rate for the last three years approaches or exceeds 100%.

To make the necessary adjustments to the financial statements by TAS 29, assets and liabilities are first separated into monetary and non-monetary items, and non-monetary assets and liabilities are further divided into those measured at current value and those measured at cost. Monetary items (except those linked to an index) and non-monetary items measured at their current values at the end of the reporting period are not subject to inflation adjustment since they are currently expressed in terms of the measuring unit current on December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023 Non-monetary items not expressed in measuring units are subject to inflation adjustment using the relevant coefficient. Where the inflation-adjusted carrying amount of a non-monetary item exceeds its recoverable or net realizable value, the carrying amount is reduced by applying the relevant TFRS. In addition, all equity components and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been restated for inflation.

Non-monetary items acquired or undertaken before January 1, 2005, the date on which the Turkish Lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, and non-monetary items that were contributed or incurred before that date are restated for the changes in the CPI between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2023.

Applying IAS 29 required adjustments arising from the decline in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira and presented in Net Gains (Losses) on Monetary Positions in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Unless the value of monetary assets or liabilities depends on changes in an index, during an inflationary period, the purchasing power of entities holding monetary assets over monetary liabilities weakens, while the purchasing power of entities holding monetary liabilities over monetary assets increases. The net gain or loss on monetary position is derived from the restatement differences of non-monetary items, equity, items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

2.02 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies (Continued)

In addition, in the reporting period in which TAS 29 is first applied, the provisions of the Standard are used, assuming there will always be hyperinflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, the financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, the beginning of the earliest comparative period, has been adjusted for inflation to provide a basis for subsequent reporting periods. As of January 1, 2022, the inflation-adjusted amount of retained earnings/accumulated losses in the statement of financial position is derived from the balance sheet equivalence that should exist after the inflation adjustment of the other items of the statement of financial position.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that do not report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are subject to the provisions of TAS 21. In this context, TAS 29 has been applied only to subsidiaries resident in Türkiye, and other subsidiaries and associates have been evaluated and accounted for within the scope of TAS 21.

2.03 Consolidation Principles

Due to its structure, the association is subject to consolidation. However, at the request of management, the report was prepared on a solo basis.

2.04 Comparative Information and Restatement of Previous Period Financial Statements

The Association's financial statements are prepared comparatively with the Previous Period to enable the determination of its financial position and performance trends. When the presentation or classification of financial statement items is changed, prior-period financial statements are also reclassified to ensure comparability.

There are no amendments to the Previous Period's financial statements.

2.05 Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are made if necessary or if they result in a more appropriate and reliable presentation of the effects of transactions and events on the financial position, performance, or cash flows of the Association in the financial statements. If the changes in accounting policies affect Previous Periods, they are applied retrospectively in the financial statements as if the policy had always been in use.

There has been no change in the Association's accounting policies in the current period.

2.06 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Accounting estimates are based on reliable information and reasonable estimation methods. However, estimates are revised if the circumstances under which the estimate was made change, new information becomes available, or additional developments occur. If the effect of a change in an accounting estimate is for only one period, it is recognized in the current period in which the change is made and in future periods.

If it is related to the change, it is reflected in the financial statements both in the period in which the change is made and prospectively in future periods, in a manner that will be taken into account in determining the profit or loss for the period.

The nature and amount of any change in an accounting estimate that affects the results of operations for the current period or is expected to affect subsequent periods are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, except where it is not possible to estimate the effect for future periods. No changes in accounting estimates are expected to impact the operations results in the current period.

2.07 Netting / Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts. The intention is to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.08 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of significant accounting policies applied in preparing the financial statements is as follows.

2.08.01 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as the amount expected to be earned in exchange for the goods and services promised to be transferred. In accordance with TFRS 15, a five-step process is applied for this purpose.

- Defining contracts with the customer
- Identification of separate performance criteria and obligations in the contract
- Determination of the contract price
- Allocation of the Sale Price to Liabilities
- Recognition of revenue as contractual obligations are fulfilled

Service revenue is recognized based on the degree of completion of the service when it can be measured reliably. When the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized to the extent of the recoverable amount of incurred expenses that can be attributed to that revenue.

Interest Income - Effective interest method,

Rent and Royalty Income - Accrual basis,

Dividend Income - On the date when the right to collect dividends arises,

Rental income from real estate is recognized straight-line over the term of the relevant lease agreement.

If the sales include a significant financing element, the fair value is determined by discounting the future cash flows with the hidden interest rate included in the financing element. The difference is recognized in the financial statements on an accrual basis.

2.08.02 Tangible Fixed Assets

Cost Method

Tangible Fixed Assets Other than real estate, fixed assets are depreciated straight-line over their useful lives.

The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed at each year's end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gains and losses on property disposals, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net book value with the sales price and are included in operating profit.

Repair and maintenance expenses are recognized as expenses as incurred. They are capitalized if they result in the enlargement or visible improvement of the related asset.

2.08.03 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets cannot be capitalized except for the expenditures incurred for developing new products created within the Union and planned for production. The expenditures are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Intangible Assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives after commercial production of the product or service. The estimated useful lives and amortization method are reviewed at each year's end, with the effect of any estimates' changes accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.08.04 Impairment of Assets

Assets with indefinite lives, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization. These assets are tested for impairment annually. Assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher fair value, less selling costs, and value in use. To assess impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets other than goodwill subject to impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

2.08.05 Leasing Transactions

At contract inception, the Association assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for some time in exchange for consideration. In assessing whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for some time, the Association considers the following conditions:

- (a) The contract contains an identified asset; an asset is usually identified in the contract, either explicitly or implicitly.
- (b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents substantially all of the asset's capacity. An asset is not identified if the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset and derives economic benefits from it.
- (c) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset
- (d) The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Association considers that it has the right to use an asset if decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined. The Association has the right to direct the use of the asset in the following cases:
 - i) the Union has the right to operate the asset (or direct others to manage the asset as it determines) during the period of use, and the supplier has no right to change those operating instructions or
 - ii) The Union has designed the asset (or specific features of the asset) to predetermine how and for what purpose it will be used during its lifetime.

The Association's payables related to finance lease transactions are disclosed in [Note 15](#).

Property, plant, and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the asset's useful life. The net book value of assets held under finance leases is disclosed in [Note 8](#).

Union as lessee Right of use asset

The Association recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially recognized at cost and includes the following:

- (a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,
- (b) All lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- (c) all initial direct costs incurred by the Union and
- (d) The estimated costs to be incurred by the Association in connection with the dismantling and removal of the underlying asset, the restoration of the site on which it is located, or the restoration of the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Association incurs the liability for these costs at the commencement date of the lease or as a result of using the underlying asset for a specified period.

The existence of the right to use when applying the union cost method:

- (a) Net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses
- (b) It is measured at cost adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability.

When depreciating the right-of-use asset, the Association applies the TAS 16 Property, Plant, and Equipment depreciation provisions. If the supplier transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Association at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset indicates that the Association will exercise a purchase option, the Association depreciates the right-of-use asset from the date the lease commences until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Other In such cases, the Association depreciates the right-of-use asset over the shorter useful life of the asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter, starting from the commencement date of the lease.

The Association applies TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the Association's right-of-use asset is impaired and to recognize any impairment loss.

Rent obligation

At the commencement date, the Association measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses the Association's alternative borrowing interest rate.

At the commencement date, lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following fees for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that is not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) Fixed payments less any lease incentive receivables,
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using an index or rate at the commencement date,
- (c) If the Association is reasonably sure that it will exercise the put option, the exercise price of the option and
- (d) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Association will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Association measures the lease liability as follows:

- (a) Increases the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
- (b) Reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) The carrying amount is remeasured to reflect reassessments and restructurings or lease payments that are fixed at revised in substance.

Interest on the lease liability for each lease term period is calculated by applying a fixed periodic interest rate to the remaining lease liability balance. If the periodic interest rate is readily determinable, the interest rate is implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association shall use the Association's alternative borrowing rate.

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

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

- (a) The lease term has changed. The Association determines revised lease payments based on this change.
- (b) A change in the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset. The Association determines revised lease payments to reflect the change in the amounts payable under the option to buy.

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

The Association remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments when one of the following events occurs:

- (a) A change in the amounts expected to be paid under a residual value commitment. The Association determines revised lease payments to reflect the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value commitment.
- (b) A change in those payments due to a change in an index or rate used to determine future lease payments. The Association remeasures the lease liability to reflect such revised lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows.

The Association determines the revised lease payments for the remaining lease term based on the revised contractual payments. In this case, the Association uses an unchanged discount rate.

The Association accounts for lease restructuring as a separate lease if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The restructuring expands the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (b) The lease price increases by the stand-alone price of the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the terms of the relevant contract.

The Union as lessor:

The Association classifies each lease as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred. A lease is classified as an operating lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred.

For a contract that includes a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the contract by applying IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers".

The Union as Lessor:

Rentals collected under an operating lease are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Rental income is recognized in Other Operating Income.

2.08.06 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are included in the asset's cost until the asset is prepared for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are offset against borrowing income from the temporary investment of the unspent portion of the loan related to the investment in financial assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. The Association has no borrowing costs capitalized in the current period related to qualifying assets.

2.08.07 Financial Instruments

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets and

financial liabilities When a financial asset is recognized for the

first time:

- a) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- c) Measured at FVOCI - equity instruments
- d) Financial instruments at FVTPL are classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model used by the entity to manage financial investments and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

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

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

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

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

All financial assets above that are not measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss on an irrevocable basis, provided that the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring financial assets and recognizing gains or losses on them differently.

Financial assets other than those at fair value through profit or loss (other than trade receivables that are measured at transaction cost on initial recognition and do not have a significant financing component) are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

By the provisions of IFRS 9, the "expected credit losses" model is applied. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and contract assets but not to investments in equity instruments.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, other receivables, other assets, and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

In determining whether a financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and in estimating expected credit losses, reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort is considered. This includes qualitative and quantitative information, analysis, and forward-looking information based on the Association's past experience and informed credit assessments.

Credit-impaired financial assets

The Association assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired at each reporting date. A financial asset is considered credit-impaired when one or more events adversely affect its estimated future cash flows.

Observable evidence of the following events is evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired:

- The issuer or borrower is in significant financial distress
- The occurrence of a breach of contract, such as default or material breach of contractual terms
- A creditor grants a debtor a privilege that the creditor would not normally consider due to the debtor's financial distress, whether for economic or contractual reasons
- The debtor is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The active market for that asset is disappearing due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of impairment in the financial statements

- Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross value of those assets.

Derecognition

If there is no reasonable expectation of further cash flow recovery from the financial asset, the gross amount of the financial investment is derecognized. This generally occurs when the Association determines that the borrower does not have sufficient cash flow-generating sources of income or assets to repay the amounts subject to derecognition. However, derecognized financial assets may still be subject to the Union's enforcement activities to recover past-due receivables.

Financial assets are derecognized when there is no expectation of recovery (i.e., the debtor has not entered into any repayment schedule with the Association). The Association continues to engage in enforcement activities to recover the receivables for derecognized trade receivables, other assets, and contract assets. Recovery amounts are recognized in profit or loss.

2.08.08 Effects of Exchange Rate Changes

The Association's financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Association operates. The results and financial position of the Association are expressed in 'TL,' which is the functional currency of the Association.

In preparing the financial statements of the Association, transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are not subject to retranslation. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period they arise.

2.08.09 Events after the Reporting Period

Events that occur between the date of the statement of financial position and the date of authorization for the issue of the statement of financial position, either for or against the entity. If there is new evidence that such events existed as of the statement of financial position date or if such events occurred after the statement of financial position date, the Association discloses such matters in the related notes. If events requiring adjustment occur after the statement of financial position date, the Association adjusts the amounts recognized in the financial statements by this new situation.

2.08.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Association has a present obligation due to a past event; an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount. Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. Suppose it becomes likely that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item treated as a contingent liability. In that case, contingent liability is recognized as a provision in the financial statements for the period in which the change in probability occurs, except where no reliable estimate can be made.

The Association discloses contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements when it has become probable, but no reliable estimate of the amount of resources embodying economic benefits can be made.

A contingent asset is an asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the entity's control. A contingent asset is disclosed if it is probable that an inflow of resources embodying economic benefits will arise.

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

2.08.11 Related Parties

For these financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel, and Board members, in each case together with their families and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, associates, and joint ventures are considered and referred to as "related parties." Transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business are carried out at arm's length prices.

2.08.12 Taxes calculated on corporate income

The Union is not subject to tax.

2.08.12 Provision for Pension and Severance Pay

Under Turkish labor law, provisions for retirement pay and employment termination benefits are recognized in the accompanying financial statements as a provision as they are incurred. Such payments are considered as defined retirement benefit plans by the revised TAS 19 "Employee Benefits."

In the accompanying financial statements, the retirement pay liability is recognized as the amount calculated by discounting the future retirement pay liability at the statement of financial position date using the appropriate interest rate adjusted for the inflation rate.

2.08.13 Cash Flow Statement

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost in the statement of financial position. For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits, and highly liquid investments. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows for the period are classified and reported based on operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows generated from the Association's main activities. Cash flows from investing activities represent the cash flows used in and generated from the Association's investing activities (asset investments and financial investments).

Cash flows from financing activities represent the resources used by the Association in financing activities and the repayments of these resources.

2.08.14 Investment Properties

The Association does not have any investment properties as of the end of the period.

2.14 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards New and revised standards and interpretations

As of December 31, 2023, the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the condensed financial statements as at December 31, 2023, are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS")/IFRS and TAS/IFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the financial position and performance of the Economic Entity are disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) New standards, amendments, and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2023 Amendments to TAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In August 2021, the POA issued amendments to IAS 1 that provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality estimates to accounting policy disclosures. As there is no definition of the term 'significant' in IFRSs, the POA decided to replace it with 'important' in disclosing accounting policy information. 'Significant' is a defined term in TFRS and, according to POA, is substantially understood by users of financial statements. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities should consider the size of the transactions and other events or circumstances and their nature. We have also added examples of situations where an entity may consider accounting policy information material.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In August 2021, the POA issued amendments to IAS 12 that narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exception so that the exception did not apply to transactions that gave rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments clarify that where payments made in respect of a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is essential to determine whether such deductions are attributable to the liability (and interest expense) or the related asset component (and interest expense) recognized in the financial statements for tax purposes (applicable tax law) is a matter of judgment. This judgment is essential in determining whether a temporary difference exists on the initial recognition of an asset or liability. The amendments are applied to transactions occurring on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, the earliest period presented comparatively
At inception, deferred tax assets (provided sufficient taxable income) and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences related to leases and decommissioning, restoration, and similar obligations.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

New and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The new standards, interpretations, and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements and have not been early adopted by the Company are as follows. If not indicated otherwise, the Company will make the necessary changes affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets to an associate or joint venture

In December 2017, POA postponed indefinitely the effective date of the amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28. These amendments will be modified depending on the outcomes of the ongoing research project on the equity method. However, early adoption is still permitted. The Company will assess the impact of these amendments when the standards are finalized.

IFRS 17 - New insurance contracts standard

In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. TFRS 17 introduces a model that measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The standard does not apply to the Company and will not impact the Company's financial position or performance.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current

In January 2021 and January 2023, POA amended TAS 1 to clarify the basis for classifying liabilities as current and non-current. According to the amendments made in January 2023, if an entity's right to defer payment of a liability depends on its ability to comply with the terms of a loan agreement at a date after the reporting period, the entity has the right to defer payment of that liability at the end of the reporting period (even if it does not comply with the relevant terms at the end of the reporting period). When liability under a loan agreement is classified as non-current, and the entity's right to defer payment depends on the entity's ability to comply with the terms of the loan agreement within 12 months, the January 2023 amendments require entities to make various disclosures. These disclosures should include information about the loan contract terms and related obligations. The amendments also clarify that the right to defer payment for a long-term classification must exist at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether compliance with the contractual terms will be tested at the reporting date or a later date. The amendments clarify that the possibility that an entity does not exercise its right to defer payment until at least twelve months after the reporting period does not affect the liability classification. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Amendments to TAS Eight is applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted. However, any of the amendments An entity that adopts one of the amendments early must adopt the other one.

The Company is in the process of assessing the amendment's impact on its financial position or performance.

New and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued) Amendments to

TFRS 16 - Lease obligations in sale and leaseback transactions

In January 2023, the POA issued amendments to IFRS 16. The amendments clarify the requirements for measuring lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback by a seller-lessee so that no gain or loss is recognized in respect of the retained right of use. In this context, the seller-lessee will recognize a gain or loss on measuring the lease liabilities arising from the sale and leaseback transaction after the commencement date of the sale and leaseback transaction.

When applying the provisions of IFRS 16 under the heading "Subsequent measurement of a lease liability," the Group will determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so as not to recognize any gain or loss on the remaining right of use. The amendments do not include a specific provision for measuring lease liabilities arising from leaseback. The initial recognition of the lease liability measurement may result in payments other than those included in the definition of lease payments in TFRS 16 being identified as lease payments. The seller-lessee must develop and apply an accounting policy that provides reliable and relevant information by IAS 8. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted. A seller-lessee retrospectively applies the amendments by TAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the initial application of TFRS 16.

The Company is in the process of assessing the amendment's impact on its financial position or performance.

Amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Financing Arrangements

The amendments, issued by POA in September 2023, provide clarifications that improve existing provisions to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risks. Supplier financing arrangements are arrangements in which one or more financing providers undertake to pay an entity's supplier, and the entity agrees to pay the supplier on or after the day the supplier is paid. The amendments clarify the terms and conditions of such agreements, the obligations arising from such contracts at the beginning and end of the reporting period, and quantitative information about the nature and effects of non-cash changes in the carrying amount of these liabilities. In addition, within the scope of quantitative disclosures about liquidity risk required by IFRS 7, supplier financing arrangements are given as examples of other factors that may need to be disclosed. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Periods in which they become effective. Early application is permitted, in which case this is disclosed. The

Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on the financial position or performance of the Company.

iii) Amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by POA

The IASB issues the following amendments to IAS 21, which the POA has not yet adopted. Therefore, they do not form part of TFRS. The Company will make the necessary changes to its consolidated financial statements and disclosures after the amendments are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Non-convertibility

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21. The amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is convertible and how to determine the exchange rate when a currency is not convertible. The amendments require an entity to disclose, when an exchange rate is estimated because a currency is not convertible, information that enables users of financial statements to understand how the non-convertibility of a currency affects or is expected to affect, an entity's performance, financial position, and cash flows.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Association's Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the periods are as follows.

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Safe deposit box	-	170
Banks		
Demand deposits	2.847.028	22.758
Time deposits with maturities of less than three months	11.061.971	4.770.880
Other cash and cash equivalents	10.928	-
Total	13.919.927	4.793.808

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables of the Association as of the period ends explained below:

Short-term

Trade receivables from third parties		
- Trade receivables	17.337.544	6.741.897
Total	17.337.544	6.741.897

5. TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Short-term		
Trade payables to third parties		
- Trade payables	1.392.519	1.760.933
Total	1.392.519	1.760.933

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other Short Term Receivables of the Association as of the end of the period are explained below:

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Deposits and guarantees given(*)	165.200	272.205
Total	165.200	272.205

(*) Consists of the deposit given for the newly moved office.

7. RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

January 1, 2023	Additions	Exits	Transfers	valuation	Cycle difference	Other	31December 2022	
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bonas	1.662.104	3.562.760	-	-	-	-	5.224.864	
Machinery, plant and equipment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vehicles	534.488	567.148	(534.488)	-	-	-	567.148	
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.196.592	4.129.908	(534.488)	-	-	-	5.792.012	
Accumulated depreciation								
Buildings	(554.035)	(952.305)	-	-	-	-	(1.506.340)	
Machinery, plant and equipment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vehicles	(467.675)	(350.002)	467.675	-	-	-	(350.002)	
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(1.021.710)	(1.302.307)	467.675	-	-	-	(1.856.342)	
Net book value	1.174.882	2.827.601	(66.813)	-	-	-	3.935.670	
	January 1, 2022	Additions	Exits	Transfers	valuation	Cycle difference	Other	31December 2022
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	667.755	1.662.104	(667.755)	-	-	-	1.662.104	
Machinery, plant and equipment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vehicles	-	534.488	-	-	-	-	534.488	
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	667.755	2.196.592	(667.755)	-	-	-	2.196.592	
Accumulated depreciation								
Buildings	(500.815)	(554.035)	500.815	-	-	-	(554.035)	
Machinery, plant and equipment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vehicles	-	(467.675)	-	-	-	-	(467.675)	
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(500.815)	(1.021.710)	500.815	-	-	-	(1.021.710)	
Net book value	166.940	1.174.882	(166.940)	-	-	-	1.174.882	

8. PREPAID EXPENSES AND CURRENT PERIOD INCOME TAX ASSETS

Prepaid Expenses and Current Tax Assets of the Association as of the end of the period explained below:

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Advances given(*)	1.210	231.959
Total	1.210	231.959

(*) The balance consists of renovation of the new office, accommodation, etc.

9. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Short-term		
VAT receivables	-	-
Work advances given	502	10.211
Advances are given to personnel	65.746	-
Total	66.248	10.211

10. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Short-term		
Taxes and funds payable	284.308	137.910
Total	284.308	137.910

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	January 1st 2023	Additions	Exits	Transfers	Revaluation	Cycle difference	Other	December 31 2023
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	3.231.722	205.203	-	-	-	-	-	3.436.925
Other tangible assets	1.624.057	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.624.057
Construction is in progress and advances given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.855.779	205.203	-	-	-	-	-	5.060.982
Accumulated depreciation								
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	(419.111)	(710.252)	-	-	-	-	-- (1.129.363)	
Other tangible assets	(39.281)	(324.812)	-	-	-	-	- (364.093)	
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(458.392)	(1.035.065)	-	-	-	-	-- (1.493.456)	
Net book value	4.397.387	(829.861)	-	-	-	-	-	3.567.526

	January 1st 2022	Additions	Exits	Transfers	Revaluation	Cycle difference	Other	December 31 2022
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	282.637	2.949.085	-	-	--	-	-	3.231.722
Other tangible assets	-	1.624.057	-	-	--	-	-	1.624.057
Construction is in progress and advances given	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Special costs	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
	282.637	4.573.142	-	-	--	-	-	4.855.779
Accumulated depreciation								
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	(42.828)	(376.283)	-	-	--	-	-	(419.111)
Other tangible assets	-	(39.281)	-	-	--	-	-	(39.281)
Special costs	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
	(42.828)	(415.564)	-	-	--	-	-	(458.392)
Net book value	239.809	4.157.578	-	-	--	-	-	4.397.387

13. BORROWING COSTS

	December 31, 2023,	December 31, 2022
Short-term		
Short-term bank borrowings	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Factoring payables	-	-
Lease obligations	377.775	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Interest accruals	-	-
Total short-term borrowings	377.775	-
Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities		
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	-	-
Short-term portion of other long-term financial liabilities	-	-
Short-term portion of total long-term financial liabilities	-	-
Long-term		
Long-term bank borrowings	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Factoring payables	-	-
Lease obligations	2.861.882	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Interest accruals	-	-
Total long-term borrowings	2.861.882	-

14. PROVISIONS

	December 31, 2023,	December 31, 2022
Short-term		
Provision for employment termination benefits (-)		
Provision for unused vacation (-)	128.775	154.791
Other provisions (-)	-	-
	128.775	154.791
Long-term		
Provision for employment termination benefits (-)	11.037	33.889
Provision for unused vacation (-)	-	-
	11.037	33.889
Indexed Provision for employment termination benefits		
movement table:		
January 1st	33.889	-
Interest expense (-)	6.587	-
Current period service cost	60.653	20.689
Payments	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain)	(62.121)	13.198
Translation differences	-	-
Monetary Loss/Gain	(27.971)	2
Total	11.037	33.889
Movement of indexed leave provision Table:		
	2023	2022
January 1st	154.791	-
Period Expense	44.537	180.502
Monetary Loss/Gain	(70.553)	(25.711)
Total	128.775	154.791

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS

As of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Payables to personnel	85.488	10.465
Social security premiums payable	503.668	319.796
Taxes and funds payable	-	122.655
Total	589.156	452.916

16. RESULTS

For the periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, the details of Revenues are as follows

	<u>January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>January 1, 2022 December 31, 2022</u>
Expense participation share income	29.373.318	10.870.832
Association dues income	3.559.570	5.033.826
Union entrance fee	3.192.462	4.516.961
Economic Business Education Income	-	-
Other income	103.089	76.489
Total	36.228.439	20.498.108

17. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Other	91.338	35.934
Total	91.338	35.934

18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Foreign exchange losses	-	100.946
Donations and grants	-	165.597
Other	38.068	94.621
Total	38.068	361.164

19. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the details of General Administrative Expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Personnel expenses	14.495.378	7.132.514
Training and event expenses	5.781.042	1.531.490
Depreciation and amortization	2.477.636	1.558.410
Audit and Consultancy expenses	1.568.209	2.764.403
Rent expense	964.358	465.922
Travel expenses	622.569	513.895
Fixture expenses	548.851	
Office expenses	447.931	37.994
Other	258.098	31.410
Representation and hospitality expenses	232.217	404.417
Communication expenses	103.957	55.647
Provision for employment termination benefits	67.240	20.689
Information Processing Expenses	46.467	269.677
Maintenance and repair expenses	46.459	
Provision for vacation leave	44.537	183.274
Vehicle-related expenses	44.174	87.662
Software and license expenses	24.060	1.066.030
Taxes, duties, and fees	17.307	21.656
Donations and grants	-	206.531
Total	27.790.490	16.351.621

20. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	January 1st - December 31, 2023	January 1st - December 31, 2022
Interest income	1.715.060	1.103.010
Foreign exchange gains	422.661	-
Foreign Exchange Gains	1.351.713	
Total	3.489.434	1.103.010

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank Transfer / EFT Charges	20.317	198.372
Arising from Leasing Transactions	545.940	70.768
Total	566.257	269.140

21. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk management objectives and principles

The Association's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Association's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability and volatility of financial markets and aims to minimize potential adverse effects on the Association's financial performance.

Credit risk

Holding financial instruments carries with it the risk that the counterparty may not fulfill the terms of the agreement. The Association management covers these risks by limiting the average risk for each counterparty in each agreement and by obtaining collateral if necessary. The Association's collection risk arises mainly from its receivables from its members.

Liquidity risk

The funding risk of existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of sufficient number and quality of creditors.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

Interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates lead to fluctuations in the prices of financial instruments, which creates the need for the Association to deal with interest rate risk. This risk arises when the assets affected by interest rate changes are of the same type. liabilities are managed by covering them with liabilities. The Association has no interest rate sensitive liabilities. The Association utilizes its cash and cash equivalents as bank deposits. Since the bank deposits are monthly and daily (overnight), the Association does not bear a significant level of interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Association is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities to TL. The Association follows a policy of balancing its foreign currency position in order to reduce its foreign currency risk.

Capital Risk Management

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities	-	-
Liabilities from lease transactions	3.239.657	1.079.352
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(13.919.927)	(4.793.808)
Net debt	(10.680.270)	(3.714.456)

As of December 31, 2023	Commercial Receivables	Other Receivables	Banks Deposit	Financial Investments
	17.337.544	165.200	13.908.999	-
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	-	-	-	-
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collaterals etc. (2)	-	-	-	-
A, Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	17.337.544	165.200	13.908.999	-
B, Conditions renegotiated, otherwise considered past due or impaired carrying amount of financial assets	-	-	-	-
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
- Portion secured with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.	-	-	-	-
-Not overdue (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value under guarantee with collaterals etc.	-	-	-	-
E, Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2022	Commercial Receivables	Other Receivables	Banks Deposit	Financial Investments
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	6.741.897	272.205	4.793.638	-
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collaterals etc. (2)	-	-	-	-
A, Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	6.741.897	272.205	4.793.638	-
B, carrying amount of financial assets with renegotiated terms that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired	-	-	-	-
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
- Portion secured with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.	-	-	-	-
-Not overdue (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value under guarantee with collaterals etc.	-	-	-	-
E, Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROTECTION ACCOUNTING IN THE FRAMEWORK EXPLANATIONS)

and December 31, 2023,	Measured at amortized cost financial asset obligations	Fair value through profit or loss or damage reflected financial assets and obligations	Fair value differences in other financial assets recognized in comprehensive income assets and obligations	Book value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	13.919.927	-	-	13.919.927
Financial investments	171.530	-	-	171.530
Available for sale ready financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	17.337.544	-	-	17.337.544
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	165.200	-	-	165.200
	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	-	-	3.239.657	-
Trade payables	-	-	1.392.519	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	626	-
165.200	-	-	4.632.802	165.200

December 31, <u>2023</u>	Measured at amortized cost financial asset and obligations	Fair value through profit or loss or damage reflected financial assets and obligations	Fair value differences in other financial assets recognized in comprehensive income assets and obligations	Book value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.793.808	-	-	4.793.808
Financial investments	171.530	-	-	171.530
Available for sale	ready financial			
Assets	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	272.205	-	-	272.205
Financial liabilities				
Bank loans	-	-	1.079.352	-
Lease obligations	-	-	1.079.352	-
Trade payables	-	-	1.760.933	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-
	272.205	-	3.919.637	272.205

23. ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022

Other comprehensive income or expenses are not to be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Actuarial gain/(loss) fund related to employee benefits	62.121	(13.138)
- Tax effect	-	-
- Revaluation increase on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-
- Tax effect	-	-
- Revaluation increase on associates	-	-
- Tax effect	-	-
- Tax effect	-	-
Total	62.121	(13.138)

24. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The Association's Long Term Financial Investments as of the end of the period are explained below:

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Subsidiaries	171.530	171.530
Total	171.530	171.530

Subsidiaries are accessed through the Commercial Enterprise of the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye, established with the announcement published in the Official Gazette on October 19, 2022, and numbered 10685.

25) RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, there are no receivables/payables from related parties.

As of December 31, 2023, no benefits were provided to key management personnel (December 31, 2022: None).

26) EQUITY

Retained Earnings

As of December 31, 2023, the Association's retained earnings amount to TRY 5.304.252 (December 31, 2022: TRY 5.024.388).

Net Profit for the Period

As of December 31, 2023, the Association had a surplus income of TRY 10.712.551 (December 31, 2022: TRY 429.487).

27) EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

28) OTHER MATTERS THAT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR THAT NEED TO BE DISCLOSED FOR THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None.

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

General Assembly of the Economic Enterprise of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye:

A) Independent Audit of Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye ("the Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2023 and the statement of profit or loss, and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the Group's financial position as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year that ended according to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit by Standards on Auditing issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Independent Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Group by the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) issued by POA and the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our obligations and other ethical responsibilities under the Code of Ethics and other applicable laws and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Key Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were most significant in our audit of the current period's financial statements. We addressed essential audit matters in the context of our audit and formed our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is Addressed in the Audit
<p>Application of inflation accounting</p>	
<p>As explained in Note 2.01, the Group's functional currency (Turkish Lira)</p> <p>As of December 31, 2023, the Group has started applying the "TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard since it is a hyperinflationary economy currency.</p> <p>Under TAS 29, the consolidated financial statements and financial information of Previous Periods have been restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira. Accordingly, they are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at the reporting date.</p> <p>Under the guidance of IAS 29, the Group has used the Turkish consumer price indices to prepare inflation-sensitive financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment are explained in Note 2.02.</p> <p>Given the significant impact of TAS 29 on the Group's reported results and financial position, hyperinflationary accounting is considered a critical audit matter.</p>	<p>The audit procedures performed are described below;</p> <p>We met with management responsible for financial reporting to review the principles considered in applying IAS 29, the identification of non-monetary accounts, and testing of the IAS 29 models designed,</p> <p>The inputs and indices used were tested to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the calculations,</p> <p>We have audited the restated financial statements and related financial information by TAS 29,</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the information provided in the inflation-adjusted financial statements and related note disclosures regarding TAS 29.</p>

4) Other Consideration

The financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2022, which exclude the effects of the restatement by TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" as explained in Note 2.02, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements on March 21, 2023.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Group management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements by TFRSs and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance oversee the Group's financial reporting process.

6) Independent Auditor's Responsibilities Regarding the Independent Audit of Financial Statements

In an independent audit, we, the independent auditors, have the following responsibilities:

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

As part of an audit by ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also consider:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or violation of internal control).
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We assess the appropriateness of accounting policies, and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Suppose we conclude that a material uncertainty exists. In that case, we must draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the independent auditor's report date. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the financial statements' overall presentation, structure, and content, including the disclosures, and whether they represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We have communicated to those charged with governance that we comply with the ethical requirements regarding independence. We have also communicated to those charged with managing all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to impact our independence and, if applicable, related precautions.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determine those most significant in our audit of the current period's financial statements, that is, critical audit matters. We may decide not to disclose a matter in our auditor's report if the matter is not permitted by law or in very exceptional circumstances where the adverse consequences of disclosure could reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest in disclosure.

B) Other Liabilities Arising from Legislation

1) By paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), nothing has come to our attention that may cause us to believe that the Group's bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2023, are not in compliance with the code and provisions of the Company's articles of association about financial reporting.

2) Under subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors made the necessary disclosures and provided the documents requested within the scope of the audit.

The engagement partner who conducted and concluded this audit is Aykut Üşenti.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Aykut Üşenti, SMMM Chief
Auditor

Istanbul, March 22, 2024

FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023.

	Notes	Current period Audited history December 31, 2023	Previous Period Independent audit history December 31, 2022
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1.183.391	316.054
Financial Investments Trade		-	-
Receivables	4		3.200
- Trade Receivables from Related Parties	4	3.200	-
- Trade Receivables from Third Parties		-	-
Prepaid Expenses	9	3.204	-
Total current assets		1.189.795	316.054
Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill	5	145.872	-
Total non-current assets		145.872	-
Total assets		1.335.667	316.054

These footnotes are an integral part of this financial statements

		Current period Audited Audited Audited	Previous period
	Notes	December 31, 2023,	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity			
Short-term liabilities			
Trade payables	6	277.271	6.805
- Trade payables to related parties		-	-
- Trade Payables to Third Parties		277.271	6.805
Derivative Instruments		-	-
Deferred Income	10	42.204	-
- Deferred Income from Related Parties		42.204	-
- Deferred Due from Third Parties		-	-
Revenues		-	-
Current Period Profit Tax Liabilities		163.786	28.118
Other Short Term Provisions		-	-
- Short Term Provisions for Employee Benefits		-	-
- Other Short Term Provisions		-	-
Other Short-Term Liabilities	7	54.198	22.224
Total current liabilities		537.459	57.147
Total long-term liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		537.459	57.147
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		798.208	258.907
Paid-in capital	17	100.000	100.000
Adjustment to Share Capital		71.530	71.530
Repurchased Shares (-)		-	-
Retained Earnings / (Losses)		87.377	-
Net profit for the period	17	539.301	87.377
Total shareholders' equity		798.208	258.907
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1.335.667	316.054

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

Profit or loss	Notes	Current period Audited history January 1, 2023- December 31, 2023	Previous Period Audited history October 19, 2022- December 31, 2022
Revenue	8	1.324.921	186.266
Gross profit		1.324.921	186.266
General administrative expenses	11	(452.772)	(64.277)
Operating profit		872.149	121.989
Financing Revenues	12	100.060	-
Finance Expenses (-)	13	(1.904)	(69)
Continuing Operations Before Tax Profit / Loss		970.305	121.920
Net Monetary Gain Loss		(150.501)	(1.251)
Tax Income (Expense) from Continuing Operations	14	(280.503)	(33.292)
Current Period Tax Income / (Expense)		(280.503)	(33.292)
Net profit for the period		539.301	87.377
Other comprehensive income, net		-	-
Total comprehensive income		539.301	87.377

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

	Capital	Capital Adjustment	Other Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income	Undistributed	Net profit for the period	Equity Total
Balances as of January 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01.01.2022 Indexed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain/Loss Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	100.000	71.530	-	-	-	-	171.530
Net profit / loss	-	-	-	-	-	87.377	87.377
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January 1, 2023 as of balances	100.000	71.530	-	-	-	87.377	258.907
01.01.2023 Indexed	100.000	71.530	-	-	-	87.377	258.907
Actuarial Gain/Loss Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit / loss	-	-	-	-	-	539.301	539.301
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	- 87.377	(87.377)	-
Balances as of December 31, 2023	100.000	71.530	-	-	- 87.377	539.301	798.208

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Audited Current Period	Indepen dent Audit Previous Period
Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	539.301	87.377
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash inflows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	815	-
Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) / Expense Adjustments	280.503	33.292
Related to Provisions	-	-
Bank Interest Expense	-	-
Bank Interest Income	-	-
Adjustments related to fair value gains/losses Adjustments related to dividend income and expense	-	-
Adjustments Related to Gains/Losses on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	-
Adjustments related to unrealized foreign currency translation differences	-	-
Monetary Loss/Gain	78.614	(5.174)
Changes in Trade Receivables	(3.200)	-
Changes in Other Receivables	-	-
Changes in Inventories	-	-
Changes in Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income	39.000	-
Changes in Other Assets and Liabilities	31.974	22.224
Changes in Trade Payables	270.466	6.805
Changes in Other Payables	(28.118)	-
Changes in Liabilities for Employee Benefits Severance Payments	-	-
Personnel Premiums Paid	-	-
Tax Paid	(71.089)	-
	1.138.266	144.524
Financing Activities		
Financial Investments	-	-
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets	-	-
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment, and Intangible Assets	(146.687)	-
Cash Outflows	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(146.687)	-
Financing activities		
Change in Financial Liabilities, Net	-	-
Cash outflows related to lease liabilities	-	-
Capital Increase	-	171.530
Interest Received	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-
	-	171.530
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	991.579	316.054
Inflation Effect on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(124.242)	-
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	316.054	-
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	1.183.391	316.054

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. ORGANIZATION AND FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

Organization of the Economic Enterprise:

The Economic Enterprise of the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye is a for-profit organization with a legal personality, established to contribute to the development of qualified human resources by ensuring professional development in the field of payment services and electronic money and organizing training programs by focusing on the priority needs of the sector on legislation and various applications based on legislation.

The Economic Enterprise was established with an announcement published in the Official Gazette on October 19, 2022, numbered 10685.

Economic Enterprise is located at İnkılap Mah. Ahmet Tevfik İleri Cad. Onur Ofis Park İş Merkezi Sitesi A2 Blok. No:10a İç Kapı No:5 Ümraniye, Istanbul. It has no employees as of the balance sheet date.

Field of activity:

The Economic Enterprise aims to organize training, seminars, meetings, conferences, and events in Türkiye or abroad, allocate fees, and generate income through publications such as books, magazines, etc. Apart from these, other activities to be carried out provided that they overlap with the purpose of TÖDEB; it generates income as a result of electronic training activities to be carried out through all kinds of electronic devices and equipment within the scope of training and other activities, it pays fees to the instructors or other persons in charge. It covers all kinds of expenses, makes personnel and operating expenses within the scope of all activities, keeps the income collected due to the activities in bank accounts deemed appropriate, and evaluates them as investments.

To realize this purpose, the Economic Enterprise conducts training, promotion, and research activities to ensure the profession's development.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.01 Basic Principles of Presentation

The economic entity maintains its books of account in TRY according to the Turkish Commercial Code, Financial Legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The financial statements of the economic entity are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial position and results of operations of the economic entity are expressed in "TRY," which is the functional currency of the economic entity.

Going Concern Principle

The economic entity's financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial position and results of operations are expressed in Turkish Lira, the functional and presentation currency for the financial statements.

Based on the above explanations, the economic enterprise has prepared its financial statements using the going concern principle. In this framework, the economic enterprise anticipates that it will be able to convert its assets into cash at their carrying value and meet its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2.02 Financial reporting in high inflation economies

By the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on November 23, 2023, entities that apply TFRSs are required to apply inflation accounting by TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for the annual reporting period beginning on or after December 31, 2023. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

In the accompanying financial statements, financial assets (Eurobonds, private sector bonds and bills, investment fund participation certificates, listed equities, etc.) are stated at fair value, and items other than prepaid expenses, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets, and equity items are stated at historical cost.

These financial statements and all comparative figures for Previous Periods have been adjusted for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira by TAS 29 and expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira on December 31, 2023.

In applying TAS 29, the Company has used the adjustment factors derived from the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute per the guidance of the POA. The CPI and the corresponding adjustment factors for the current and Previous Periods since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are as follows.

Year-end	Index	Index, %	Correction Coefficient
2004	113,86	9,35	16,33
2005	122,65	7,72	15,16
2006	134,49	9,65	13,83
2007	145,77	8,39	12,76
2008	160,44	10,06	11,59
2009	170,91	6,53	10,88
2010	181,85	6,40	10,22
2011	200,85	10,45	9,26
2012	213,23	6,16	8,72
2013	229,01	7,40	8,12
2014	247,72	8,17	7,51
2015	269,54	8,81	6,90
2016	292,54	8,53	6,36
2017	327,41	11,92	5,68
2018	393,88	20,30	4,72
2019	440,50	11,84	4,22
2020	504,81	14,60	3,68
2021	686,95	36,08	2,71
2022	1128,45	64,27	1,65
2023	1859,38	64,77	1,00

According to TAS-29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, a country is considered hyperinflation when the cumulative inflation rate for the last three years approaches or exceeds 100%.

2.02 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies (Continued)

To make the necessary adjustments to the financial statements by TAS 29, assets and liabilities are first separated into monetary and non-monetary items, and non-monetary assets and liabilities are further divided into those measured at current value and those measured at cost. Monetary items (except those linked to an index) and non-monetary items measured at their current values at the end of the reporting period are not subject to inflation adjustment as they are currently expressed in terms of the measuring unit current on December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, non-monetary items not described in terms of the measuring unit current on December 31, 2023, are restated for inflation using the relevant coefficient. Where the inflation-adjusted value of a non-monetary item exceeds its recoverable amount or net realizable value, the carrying amount is reduced by applying the relevant TFRS. In addition, all equity components and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been restated for inflation.

Non-monetary items acquired or undertaken before January 1, 2005, the date on which the Turkish Lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, and non-monetary items that were contributed or incurred before that date are restated for the changes in the CPI between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2023.

Applying IAS 29 required adjustments arising from the decline in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira and presented in Net Gains (Losses) on Monetary Positions in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Unless the value of monetary assets or liabilities depends on changes in an index, during an inflationary period, the purchasing power of entities holding monetary assets over monetary liabilities weakens, while the purchasing power of entities holding monetary liabilities over monetary assets increases. The net gain or loss on monetary position is derived from the restatement differences of non-monetary items, equity, items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

In addition, in the reporting period in which TAS 29 is first applied, the provisions of the Standard are used, assuming there will always be hyperinflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, the financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, the beginning of the earliest comparative period, has been adjusted for inflation to provide a basis for subsequent reporting periods. As of January 1, 2022, the inflation-adjusted amount of retained earnings/accumulated losses in the statement of financial position as of January 1, 2022, is derived from the balance sheet equivalence that should exist after the inflation adjustment of the other items of the statement of financial position.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that do not report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are subject to the provisions of TAS 21. In this context, TAS 29 has been applied only to subsidiaries resident in Türkiye, and other subsidiaries and associates have been evaluated and accounted for within the scope of TAS 21.

Applying IAS 29 required adjustments arising from the decline in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira and presented in Net Gains (Losses) on Monetary Positions in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Unless the value of monetary assets or liabilities depends on changes in an index, during an inflationary period, the purchasing power of entities holding monetary assets over monetary liabilities weakens, while the purchasing power of entities holding monetary liabilities over monetary assets increases. The net gain or loss on monetary position is derived from the restatement differences of non-monetary items, equity, items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

In addition, in the reporting period in which TAS 29 is first applied, the provisions of the Standard are used, assuming there will always be hyperinflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, the financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, the beginning of the earliest comparative period, has been adjusted for inflation to provide a basis for subsequent reporting periods. As of January 1, 2022, the inflation-adjusted amount of retained earnings/accumulated losses in the statement of financial position as of January 1, 2022, is derived from the balance sheet equivalence that should exist after the inflation adjustment of the other items of the statement of financial position.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that do not report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are subject to the provisions of TAS 21. In this context, TAS 29 has been applied only to subsidiaries resident in Türkiye, and other subsidiaries and associates have been evaluated and accounted for within the scope of TAS 21.

2.03 Consolidation Principles

The Economic Entity is not subject to consolidation.

2.04 Comparative Information and Restatement of Previous Period Financial Statements

Financial statements are prepared comparatively with the Previous Period to determine the economic enterprise's financial position and performance trends. When the presentation or classification of financial statement items is changed, prior-period financial statements are also reclassified to ensure comparability.

Prior-period financial statements have been restated due to the application of TAS 29, as explained in detail in Note 2.02.

2.05 Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are made if necessary or if they result in a more appropriate and reliable presentation of the effects of transactions and events on the financial position, performance, or cash flows of the Economic Entity in the financial statements. If the changes in accounting policies affect Previous Periods, they are applied retrospectively in the financial statements as if the policy had always been in use. In the current period, there has been no change in the accounting policies of the Economic Entity other than the application of TAS 29.

2.06 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Accounting estimates are made based on reliable information and reasonable estimation methods. However, estimates are revised if there is a change in the circumstances under which the estimate was made, if new information becomes available, or if additional developments occur. If the effect of a change in an accounting estimate relates to only one period, it is recognized in the current period in which the change is made; if the effect of a change in an accounting estimate also relates to future periods, it is recognized in the financial statements both in the period in which the change is made and prospectively in future periods, in such a way that it is taken into account in determining the profit or loss for the period. The nature and amount of any change in an accounting estimate that affects the results of operations in the current period or is expected to affect future periods is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, except where it is not possible to estimate the effect for future periods. No changes in accounting estimates are expected to impact the operations results in the current period.

2.07 Netting / Offsetting

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

2.08 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of significant accounting policies applied in preparing the financial statements is as follows.

2.08.01 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as the amount expected to be earned in exchange for the goods and/or services promised to be transferred. In accordance with TFRS 15, a five-step process is applied for this purpose.

- Defining contracts with the customer
- Identification of separate performance criteria and obligations in the contract
- Determination of the contract price
- Allocation of the Sale Price to Liabilities
- Recognition of revenue as contractual obligations are fulfilled

Service revenue is recognized based on the degree of completion of the service when it can be measured reliably. When the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized to the extent of the recoverable amount of incurred expenses that can be attributed to that revenue.

Interest Income - Effective interest method,
Rent and Royalty Income - Accrual basis,

Dividend Income - On the date when the right to collect dividends arises,

Rental income from property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease agreement.

2.08.02 Property, Plant, and

Equipment Cost Method

Tangible Fixed Assets Other than real estate, fixed assets are depreciated straight-line over their useful lives.

The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed at each year's end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gains and losses on property disposals, plant, and equipment are determined by comparing the net book value with the sales price and are included in operating profit.

Repair and maintenance expenses are recognized as expenses as incurred. They are capitalized if they result in the enlargement or visible improvement of the related asset.

2.08.03 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets cannot be capitalized, and the expenditures are expensed in the period they are incurred, except for the costs incurred for developing new products created within the Economic Entity and planned to be produced. Intangible Assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives after commercial production of the product or service. The estimated useful lives and amortization method are reviewed at each year's end, with the effect of any estimates' changes accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.08.04 Impairment of Assets

Assets with indefinite lives, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization. These assets are tested for impairment annually. Assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher fair value, less costs to sell, and value in use. To assess impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets other than goodwill subject to impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

2.08.05 Leasing Transactions

At the contract's inception, the Economic Entity assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for some time in exchange for consideration. The Economic Entity considers the following conditions when assessing whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for some time:

- (a) The contract contains an identified asset; an asset is usually determined in the contract, either explicitly or implicitly.
- (b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents substantially all of the asset's capacity. An asset is not identified if the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset and derives economic benefits from it.
- (c) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset
- (d) The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Economic Entity considers that it has the right to use an asset if decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined. The Economic Entity has the right to manage the use of the asset in the following cases:
 - i) The economic Entity has the right to operate the asset (or direct others to operate the asset as it determines) during the period of use, and the supplier has no right to change those operating instructions or
 - ii) The Economic Entity has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) to predetermine how and for what purpose the asset will be used during the period of use.

Payables of the Economic Entity related to finance lease transactions are disclosed in **Note 15**.

Property, plant, and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the asset's useful life. The net book value of assets held under finance leases is disclosed in **Note 8**.

Right of use asset of the Economic Enterprise as lessee

The economic entity recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially recognized at cost and includes the following:

- (a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,
- (b) All lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- (c) All initial direct costs incurred by the Economic Enterprise and
- (d) Estimated costs to be incurred by the Economic Entity related to the dismantling and transportation of the underlying asset, the restoration of the site where it is located, or the restoration of the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Economic Entity incurs the liability for these costs at the commencement date of the lease or as a result of using the underlying asset for a certain period.

While the Economic Enterprise applies the cost method, the existence of the right to use:

- (a) Net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses
- (b) It is measured at cost adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability.

When depreciating the right-of-use asset, the Economic Entity applies the depreciation provisions in TAS 16 Property, Plant, and Equipment. If the supplier transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Economic Entity at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset indicates that the Economic Entity will exercise a purchase option, the Economic Entity depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In other cases, the Economic Entity depreciates the right-of-use asset over the shorter useful life of the underlying asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter, starting from the commencement date of the lease.

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

Rent obligation

At the commencement date, the economic entity measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Economic Entity uses the Economic Entity's alternative borrowing interest rate.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) Fixed payments less any lease incentive receivables,
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using an index or rate at the commencement date,
- (c) If the Economic Entity is reasonably sure that it will exercise the purchase option, the exercise price of the option and
- (d) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Economic Entity will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Economic Entity measures the lease liability as follows:

- (a) Increases the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
- (b) Reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) The carrying amount is remeasured to reflect reassessments, restructurings, or lease payments fixed at their revised substance.

Interest on the lease liability for each period of the lease term is calculated by applying a fixed periodic interest rate to the remaining lease liability balance. The lease is implicit in the periodic interest rate if it is readily determinable. If this rate cannot be easily determined, the Economic Entity uses its alternative borrowing interest rate.

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

The Economic Entity remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments at a revised discount rate if one of the following events occurs:

- (a) There is a change in the lease term. The Economic Entity determines revised lease payments based on the revised lease term.
- (b) A change in assessing the option to purchase the underlying asset. The Economic Entity determines the revised lease payments to reflect the change in the amounts payable under the option to buy.

The Economic Entity determines the revised discount rate for the remainder of the lease term as the interest rate implicit in the lease if it can be easily determined; if not, the Economic Entity's alternative borrowing interest rate at the reassessment date.

The Economic Entity remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments when one of the following events occurs:

(a) A change in the amounts expected to be paid under a residual value commitment. The Economic Entity determines revised lease payments to reflect the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value commitment.

(b) A change in those payments due to an index or rate change used to determine future lease payments. The Economic Entity remeasures the lease liability to reflect such revised lease payments only when cash flows change.

The Economic Entity determines the revised lease payments based on the revised contractual payments for the remaining lease term. In this case, the Economic Entity uses an unchanged discount rate.

The economic entity accounts for lease restructuring as a separate lease if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The restructuring expands the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and

(b) The lease price increases by the stand-alone price of the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the terms of the relevant contract.

Economic Enterprise as Lessor:

The Economic Entity classifies each lease as an operating or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred. A lease is classified as an operating lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred.

For a contract that includes a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Economic Entity allocates the consideration by applying IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers."

Economic Enterprise as Lessor:

Rentals collected under an operating lease are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental income is recognized in Other Operating Income.

2.08.02 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are included in the asset's cost until the asset is prepared for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are offset against borrowing income from the temporary investment of the unspent portion of the loan related to the investment in financial assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period incurred. The Economic Entity has no borrowing costs capitalized in the current period related to qualifying assets.

2.08.01 Financial Instruments

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial

liabilities When a financial asset is recognized for the first

time:

- a) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- c) Measured at FVOCI - equity instruments
- d) Financial instruments at FVTPL are classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model used by the entity to manage financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

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

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

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

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

All financial assets above that are not measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss on an irrevocable basis, provided that the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring financial assets and recognizing gains or losses on them differently.

Financial assets other than those at fair value through profit or loss (other than trade receivables that are measured at transaction cost on initial recognition and do not have a significant financing component) are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

The "expected credit losses" model is applied in accordance with IFRS 9's provisions. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and contract assets but not to investments in equity instruments.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, other receivables, other assets, and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether a financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, reasonable and supportable information that can be obtained without undue cost or effort is considered. This includes qualitative and quantitative information, analysis, and forward-looking information based on the Economic Entity's experience and informed credit assessments.

Credit-impaired financial assets

The Economic Entity assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired at each reporting date. A financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired when one or more events adversely affect its estimated future cash flows.

Observable evidence of the following events is evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired:

- The issuer or borrower is in significant financial distress;
- The occurrence of a breach of contract, such as default or material breach of contractual terms;
- A creditor grants a debtor a privilege that the creditor would not normally consider due to the debtor's financial distress, whether for economic or contractual reasons;
- The debtor is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for this financial asset due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of impairment in the financial statements

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross value of these assets.

De-registration

If there is no reasonable expectation of further cash flow recovery from the financial asset, the gross amount of the financial asset is derecognized. This generally occurs when the economic entity determines that the debtor does not have sufficient cash flow-generating sources of income or assets to repay the amounts subject to derecognition. However, derecognized financial assets may still be subject to enforcement activities by the economic entity to recover past-due receivables.

Financial assets are derecognized when there is no expectation of recovery (i.e., the debtor has not entered into any repayment schedule with the Economic Entity). For derecognized trade receivables, other receivables, other assets, and contract assets, the Economic Entity continues to engage in enforcement activities to recover the receivable. Recovery amounts are recognized in profit or loss.

2.08.8 Effects of Exchange Rate Changes

The financial statements of the economic entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The results and financial position of the Economic Entity are expressed in 'TL,' which is the functional currency of the Economic Entity.

During the preparation of the financial statements of the Economic Enterprise, transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are not subject to retranslation. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period they arise.

2.08.9 Events after the Reporting Period

Events that occur between the date of the statement of financial position and the date of authorization for the publication of the statement of financial position in favor of or against the entity. If there is new evidence of such events, such as the statement of financial position date, or if the related events occur after the statement of financial position date, the Economic Enterprise discloses the associated issues in the related footnotes. If events requiring adjustment occur after the statement of financial position date, the Economic Entity adjusts the amounts recognized in the financial statements by this new situation.

2.08.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Economic Entity has a present obligation due to a past event, an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount. Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. Suppose it becomes likely that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item treated as a contingent liability. In that case, contingent liability is recognized as a provision in the financial statements for the period in which the change in probability occurs, except where no reliable estimate can be made.

The Economic Entity discloses a contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements when it has become probable. Still, no reliable estimate of the amount of resources embodying economic benefits can be made.

A contingent asset is an asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the entity's control. A contingent asset is disclosed if it is probable that an inflow of resources embodying economic benefits will arise.

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

2.08.11 Related Parties

For these financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel, and Board members, in each case together with their families and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, associates, and joint ventures are considered and referred to as "related parties." Transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business are carried out at arm's length prices.

2.08.12 Taxes calculated on corporate income

Income tax expense (or income) is the sum of the current tax expense (or income) and deferred tax expense (or income).

Current tax

Current year tax liability is recognized on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized based on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computing taxable profit, and it is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities or assets are not recognized for temporary timing differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities other than goodwill or in a business combination that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In business combinations, the tax effect is considered in the calculation of goodwill or in determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary over the acquisition cost.

Taxes on income in the consolidated financial statements comprise current and deferred taxes. The Company calculates current and deferred taxes on its results for the period.

Offsetting tax assets and liabilities

Corporate taxes payable are offset against prepaid corporate taxes. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled, or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from how the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.08.12 Provision for Pension and Severance Pay

Under Turkish labor law, provisions for retirement pay and employment termination benefits are recognized in the accompanying financial statements as a provision as they are incurred. The revised TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" defines such payments as defined retirement benefit plans.

2.08.13 Cash Flow Statement

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost in the statement of financial position. For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits, and highly liquid investments. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows for the period are classified and reported based on operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent cash flows from the main activities of the Economic Entity. Cash flows from investing activities represent the cash flows used in and generated from investing activities (asset investments and financial investments) of the Economic Entity.

Cash flows from financing activities represent the resources the Economic Enterprise uses in its financing activities and the repayments of these resources.

2.08.14 Investment Properties

The Economic Entity has no investment property as of the period ends.

2.08.14 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards New

and revised standards and interpretations

As of December 31, 2023, the accounting policies adopted in preparing the condensed financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS")/TFRS and TAS/TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022. The related paragraphs disclose the effects of these standards and interpretations on the Economic Entity's financial position and performance.

i) New standards, amendments, and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2023

Amendments to TAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In August 2021, the POA issued amendments to IAS 1 that provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality estimates to accounting policy disclosures. As there is no definition of the term 'significant' in IFRSs, the POA decided to replace it with 'important' in disclosing accounting policy information. 'Significant' is a defined term in TFRS and, according to POA, is substantially understood by users of financial statements. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities should consider the size of the transactions, other events or circumstances, and their nature. We have also included examples of situations in which an entity may consider accounting policy information material.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In August 2021, the POA issued amendments to IAS 12 that narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exception so that the exception did not apply to transactions that gave rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments clarify that where payments made in respect of a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgment (taking into account applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability (and interest expense) or the related asset component (and interest expense) recognized in the financial statements. This judgment is based on the tax consequences of any temporary difference arising on initial asset and liability recognition. Whether or not a comparative financial statement is available, the amendments are applied to transactions occurring on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, deferred tax assets (provided sufficient taxable income) and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences related to leases and decommissioning, restoration, and similar obligations.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 12 - International Tax Reform - Second Pillar Model Rules

In September 2023, the POA issued amendments to TAS 12 that introduced a mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Second Pillar income taxes. The amendments clarify that TAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws that have been enacted or are substantively enacted to use the Second Pillar Model Rules issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). These amendments also introduce specific disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exemption from recognizing and disclosing information about deferred taxes and the disclosure requirement for when the exemption has been applied are effective upon issuance of the amendments.

However, specific disclosure requirements are not mandatory for interim periods ending before December 31, 2023.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

New and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The new standards, interpretations, and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements and have not been early adopted by the Company are as follows. If not indicated otherwise, the Company will make the necessary changes affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets to an associate or joint venture

In December 2017, POA postponed indefinitely the effective date of the amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28. These amendments will be modified depending on the outcomes of the ongoing research project on the equity method. However, early adoption is still permitted. The Company will assess the impact of these amendments when the standards are finalized.

IFRS 17 - New insurance contracts standard

In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. TFRS 17 introduces a model that measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The standard does not apply to the Company and will not impact the financial position or performance.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current

In January 2021 and January 2023, POA amended TAS 1 to clarify the basis for classifying liabilities as current and non-current. According to the amendments made in January 2023, an entity has the right to defer payment of a liability at the end of the reporting period if the entity's right to postpone the payment of the liability depends on its ability to comply with the terms of the loan agreement at a date after the reporting period (compliance with the relevant conditions at the end of the reporting period

even if it does not). When a liability arising from a loan contract is classified as non-current, and the entity's right to defer payment depends on its ability to comply with the loan contract terms within 12 months, the January 2023 amendments require entities to make various disclosures. These disclosures should include information about the loan contract terms and related obligations. The amendments also clarify that the right to defer payment for a long-term classification must exist at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether compliance with the contractual terms will be tested at the reporting date or a later date. The amendments clarify that the possibility that an entity will not exercise its right to defer payment until at least twelve months after the reporting period does not affect the liability classification.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments are applied retrospectively by TAS 8. Early application is permitted. However, an entity that adopts one of the amendments early must adopt the other one.

The Company is in the process of assessing the amendment's impact on its financial position or performance.

New and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued) Amendments to

TFRS 16 - Lease obligations in sale and leaseback transactions

In January 2023, the POA issued amendments to IFRS 16. The amendments clarify the requirements for measuring a lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback by a seller-lessee so that no gain or loss is recognized concerning the retained right of use. In this context, when the seller-lessee applies the provisions of TFRS 16 under the heading "Subsequent measurement of a lease liability" after the commencement date of the sale and leaseback transaction, any gain or loss related to the remaining right of "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so as not to recognize them. The amendments do not include a specific provision for measuring lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of such a lease liability may result in payments other than those included in the definition of lease payments in IFRS 16 being identified as lease payments. The seller-lessee must develop and apply an accounting policy that provides reliable and relevant information by IAS 8. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted. A seller-lessee retrospectively applies the amendments by TAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the initial application of TFRS 16.

The Company is in the process of assessing the amendment's impact on its financial position or performance.

Amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Financing Arrangements

The amendments, issued by POA in September 2023, provide clarifications that improve existing provisions to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risks. Supplier financing arrangements are defined as arrangements in which one or more financing providers undertake to pay an entity's supplier, and the entity agrees to pay the supplier on or after the day on which the supplier is paid. The amendments require disclosures about the terms and conditions of such arrangements, quantitative information about the liabilities arising from them at the beginning and end of the reporting period, and the nature and effects of non-cash changes in the carrying amount of those liabilities. In addition, within the scope of quantitative disclosures about liquidity risk required by IFRS 7, supplier financing arrangements are given as examples of other factors that may need to be disclosed. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted, in which case this is disclosed.

The Company is in the process of assessing the amendment's impact on its financial position or performance.

iii) Amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by POA

The IASB issues the following amendments to IAS 21, which the POA has not yet adopted. Therefore, they do not form part of TFRS. The Company will make the necessary changes to its consolidated financial statements and disclosures after the amendments are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Non-convertibility

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21. The amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is convertible and how to determine the exchange rate when a currency is not convertible. The amendments require an entity to disclose, when an exchange rate is estimated because a currency is not convertible, information that enables users of financial statements to understand how the non-convertibility of a currency affects or is expected to affect, an entity's performance, financial position, and cash flows.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Safe deposit box	4.515	-
Bank		
Demand deposits	28.876	-
Time deposits with maturities of less than three months	1.150.000	316.054
Total	1.183.391	316.054

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31, 2023,</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Short-term		
Trade receivables from third parties		
- Trade receivables	3.200	-
Total	3.200	-

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

January 1st 2023	Addition	Exits	Transfers	Revaluation	Foreign money cycle difference	Others	31 December 2023	
Rights			-	146.687	-	-	-	146.687
Total			-	146.687	-	-	-	146.687
Accumulated amortization								
Rights			-	815	-	-	-	815
Total			-	815	-	-	-	815
Net book value			-	145.872	-	-	-	145.872

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023

6. TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term		
Trade payables to third parties		
- Trade payables	277.271	6.805
Total	277.271	6.805

7. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term		
Taxes and funds payable	54.198	22.224
Differences in counting and receipt	-	-
<u>Other</u>	-	-
Total	54.198	22.224

8. RESULTS

Domestic sales	1.325.506	187.914
International sales	-	-
Other income	-	-
Gross sales	1.325.506	187.914
Returns from sales (-)	(585)	(1.648)
Sales discounts (-)	-	-
Other discounts (-)	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1.324.921	186.266

9. PREPAID EXPENSES

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
Short-term		
Advances given	888	-
Expenses for the approaching months	2.316	-
Total	3.204	-

10. DEFERRED INCOME

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
Short-term		
Order Advances Received	42.204	-
Total	42.204	-

11. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	January 1st - December 31, 2023	January 1st - December 31, 2022
Depreciation and amortization	815	-
Advertisement expenses	10.000	-
Travel expenses	4.822	-
Consultancy expenses	146.421	-
Outsourced benefits and services	-	609
Taxes, duties and fees	60.910	1.931
Software, Program and Data Processing Expenses	5.270	27.092
Audit, Reporting, Financial Consultancy and Advocacy	212.052	34.645
Other General Expenses (Stationery, Pharmacy)	12.482	-
Total	452.772	64.277

12. FINANCING INCOME

1 January - December 31, 2023	1 January - December 31, 2023	1 January - December 31, 2022
Interest income	100.060	-
Total	100.060	-

13. FINANCING EXPENSES

1 January - December 31, 2023	1 January -December 31, 2022	
Foreign exchange losses	504	-
Other	1.400	69
Total	1.904	69

14. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provision for corporate tax	(280.503)	(33.292)
Deferred tax provision	-	-
Total	(280.503)	(33.292)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provision for corporate tax	(163.786)	(28.118)
Prepaid taxes (-)	(71.089)	-
Monetary Gains/Losses and Other	(45.628)	(5.174)
Net provision for corporate tax	(280.503)	(33.292)

Tax reconciliation is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Profit / (loss) for the period before tax provision	970.305	121.920
Tax rate	25%	23%
Tax expense at tax rate	(242.576)	(28.042)
Non-allowable expenses	5.220	-
Monetary loss gain	(43.147)	(5.250)
Differences on which no tax is calculated		
Tax expense for the period	(280.503)	(33.292)

15. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk management objectives and principles

Through its activities, the Company is exposed to various financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates. The Economic Entity's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability and volatility of financial markets and aims to minimize the potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Credit risk

In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. TFRS 17 introduces a model that measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The standard does not apply to the Company and will not impact the financial position or performance.

Liquidity risk

Maintaining the availability of a sufficient number and quality of creditors manages the funding risk of existing and prospective debt requirements.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, ensuring the availability of funding through adequate credit facilities, and being able to close out market positions.

Interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates lead to fluctuations in the prices of financial instruments, which creates the need for the Economic Enterprise to deal with interest rate risk. This risk is managed by covering the assets affected by interest rate changes with the same liabilities. The Economic Enterprise does not have any interest rate-sensitive liabilities. The Economic Enterprise utilizes its cash and cash equivalents as bank deposits. Since no bank deposits are mature, the Economic Enterprise is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The economic enterprise is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities to TL. To minimize this risk, the economic enterprise follows a policy of balancing its foreign currency position.

As of December 31, 2023, there is no foreign currency risk as there are no foreign currency balances (December 31, 2022 : None).

Capital Risk Management

	December 31, 2023,	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities	-	-
Liabilities from lease transactions	-	-
Ex: Cash and cash equivalents	(1.183.391)	(316.054)
Net debt	(1.183.391)	(316.054)

Credit Risk Management

As of December 31, 2023	Receivables	Receivables	Deposit	Investments
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	-	-	-	-
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collaterals, etc. (2)	-	3.200	1.178.876	-
A, Not overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-
Net book value of unimpaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
B, Financial assets and liabilities with renegotiated terms that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired book value of assets	-	-	-	-
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
- Portion secured with collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.	-	-	-	-
-Not overdue (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of the net value is under guarantee with collaterals, etc.	-	-	-	-
E, Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2022	Other Receivables	Commercial Receivables	Banks Deposit	Financial Investments
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	-	-	-	-
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collaterals etc. (2)	-	-	-	-
A, Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	-	-	316.054	-
B, Financial assets and liabilities with renegotiated terms that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired book value of assets	-	-	-	-
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
- Portion secured with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.	-	-	-	-
-Not overdue (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
-The portion of net value under guarantee with collaterals etc.	-	-	-	-
E, Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-

Liquidity Risk Management

December 31, 2023

Carrying value

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables from leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	277.271	277.271	277.271	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	277.271	277.271	277.271	-	-	-

Derivative financial liabilities

Term interest rate swap

Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forward foreign exchange transactions

Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total	277.271	277.271	277.271	-	-	-
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Contracted cash

December 31, 2022

Book value

flow

Less than 3 months

3-12 months

1-5 years

5 years more

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables from leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	6.805	6.805	6.805	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6.805	6.805	6.805	-	-	-

Derivative financial liabilities

Term interest rate swap

Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forward foreign exchange transactions

Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total	6.805	6.805	6.805	-	-	-
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16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HEDGE ACCOUNTING)

December 31, 2023	Amortized through financial asset and obligations	Fair value profit or loss or damage projected financial assets and obligations	Fair value difference other comprehensive income reflected financial assets and obligations	Notebook value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.183.391	-	-	-
Financial investments	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	3.200	-	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	1.186.591	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	277.271	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-
Total	277.271	-	-	-

December 31, 2022	Amortized through financial asset obligations	Fair value profit or loss or damage projected and financial assets and obligations	Fair value difference other comprehensive income reflected financial assets and obligations	Notebook value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	316.054	-	-	-
Financial investments	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	316.054	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	6.805	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-
Total	6.805	-	-	-

17. EQUITY

Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2023, the paid-in capital of the Economic Enterprise amounts to TRY 100.000 (December 31, 2022: TRY 100.000). Net profit for the period As of December 31, 2023, the net profit for the period of the Economic Enterprise amounts to TRY 539.301 (December 31, 2022: TRY 87.377).

18. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

19. OTHER MATTERS THAT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR THAT NEED TO BE DISCLOSED FOR THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None.

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

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CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

General Assembly of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye,

A) Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Payment and Electronic Money Institutions Association of Türkiye and its subsidiary, the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye Commercial Enterprise ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023 under the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs").

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit per standards on auditing issued by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye and Standards on Auditing, a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Group under the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors issued by POA ("POA's Code of Ethics") and the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under the Code of Ethics and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

3) Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is Addressed in the Audit
<p>Application of inflation accounting</p>	
<p>As explained in Note 2.01, the Group's functional currency (Turkish Lira)</p> <p>As of December 31, 2023, the Group has started to apply the "TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard due to the fact that it is considered as a hyperinflationary economy currency.</p> <p>In accordance with TAS 29, the consolidated financial statements and financial information of Previous Periods have been restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira and, consequently, are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at the reporting date.</p> <p>In accordance with the guidance in IAS 29, the Group has used the Turkish consumer price indices to prepare inflation-sensitive financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment are explained in Note 2.02.</p> <p>Given the significant impact of TAS 29 on the Group's reported results and financial position, hyperinflationary accounting is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>The audit procedures performed are described below;</p> <p>We met with management responsible for financial reporting to review the principles considered in applying IAS 29, the identification of non-monetary accounts and testing of the IAS 29 models designed,</p> <p>The inputs and indices used were tested to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the calculations,</p> <p>We have audited the restated financial statements and related financial information in accordance with TAS 29,</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the information provided in the inflation-adjusted financial statements and related note disclosures in terms of TAS 29.</p>

CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

4) Other Considerations

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022, which exclude the effects of the restatement in accordance with TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" as explained in Note 2.02, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements on March 21, 2023.

The Group has prepared consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and we have given our unqualified opinion on these consolidated financial statements on March 22, 2024.

5) Management's and Senior Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

6) Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In an independent audit, we, the independent auditors, have the following responsibilities:

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

As part of an audit in accordance with standards on auditing issued by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye and InAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We have also considered:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation or violation of internal control).
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We assess the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the independent auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business segments within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We are also solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We have communicated to those charged with governance that we comply with the ethical requirements regarding independence. We have also communicated to those charged with governance all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have an impact on our independence and, if applicable, related precautions.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, that is, key audit matters. We may decide not to disclose a matter in our auditor's report if the matter is not permitted by law or in very exceptional circumstances where the adverse consequences of disclosure could reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest in disclosure.

B) Other Liabilities Arising from Legislation

- 1) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), nothing has come to our attention that may cause us to believe that the Group's bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2023 are not in compliance with the code and provisions of the Group's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 2) Pursuant to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors provided us with the explanations and submitted the documents requested within the scope of audit.

The engagement partner who conducted and concluded this audit is Aykut Üşenti.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Chief Auditor

Istanbul, March 22, 2024

		Audited Current Period DECEMBER 31, 2023	Audited Previous Period DECEMBER 31, 2022
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	15.103.318	5.109.862
Trade receivables	4	17.340.744	6.741.897
<i>-Trade Receivables from Third Parties</i>		17.340.744	6.741.897
Other Receivables	5	165.200	272.205
<i>-Other Receivables from Third Parties</i>		165.200	272.205
Prepaid Expenses	6	4.414	231.959
Assets related to current period tax		-	-
Other current assets	10	66.248	10.211
Total current assets		32.679.924	12.366.134
Fixed assets			
Financial Investments		-	-
Lease Right Assets	9	3.935.670	1.174.882
Tangible Fixed Assets	7	3.567.526	4.397.387
Intangible Assets Prepaid expenses	8	911.233	759.852
Other non-current assets		-	-
		-	693.691
Total non-current assets		8.414.429	7.025.812
Total assets		41.094.353	19.391.946

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

		Audited Current Period	Audited Previous Period
	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity			
Short-term liabilities			
Liabilities arising from lease transactions	9	377.775	1.079.352
Trade payables	11	1.669.790	1.767.738
- Trade payables to third parties		1.669.790	1.767.738
Employee benefit obligations	14	589.156	452.916
Other Payables		626	-
- Other payables to third parties		626	-
Deferred Income	15	12.008.485	4.084.446
- Deferred Income from Third Parties		12.008.485	4.084.446
Current Period Profit Tax Liability		163.786	28.118
Other Short Term Provisions	13	128.775	154.791
- Provisions for Employee Benefits		128.775	154.791
Other current liabilities		338.506	160.134
Total current liabilities		15.276.899	7.727.495
Liabilities arising from lease transactions		2.861.882	-
Long Term Provisions		11.037	33.889
- Provisions for Employee Benefits		11.037	33.889
Total long term liabilities		2.872.919	33.889
Total liabilities		18.149.818	7.761.384
Equity			
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent		22.944.535	11.630.562
Paid-in Capital		-	-
Other comprehensive income or (expense) not to be reclassified to profit or loss		48.923	(13.198)
Restricted Reserves		6.252.130	6.102.507
Retained earnings	23	5.391.630	5.024.388
Net profit for the period	23	11.251.852	516.865
Total shareholders' equity		22.944.535	11.630.562
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		41.094.353	19.391.946

These footnotes are an integral part of this financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

Profit or loss	Notes	Audited	
		Current Period January 1, 2023- December 31, 2023	Previous Period January 1, 2022- December 31, 2022
Revenue	16	37.553.360	20.684.373
Gross profit		37.553.360	20.684.373
General administrative expenses	18	(28.243.262)	(16.415.898)
Other income from operating activities	17	91.338	35.934
Other operating expenses (-)	17	(38.068)	(361.164)
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		9.363.368	3.943.245
Finance income	20	3.589.494	1.103.010
Finance expenses (-)	20	(568.161)	(269.209)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS TAX PROFIT / LOSS BEFORE Net Monetary Gain Loss		12.384.701	4.777.046
Tax Income / Expense from Continuing Operations (Expense)	21	(280.503)	(33.292)
Current Period Tax Income / (Expense)		(280.503)	(33.292)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		11.251.853	516.864
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Defined Benefit Plans Restated Gains (Losses) on Measurement		62.121	(13.198)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		62.121	(13.198)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		11.313.974	503.666

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unless otherwise stated, the amounts are shown based on the purchase power principle of TRY as of December 31, 2023)

	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans measurement gains (losses)	Restricted profit-settled expenses	Previous year profits	Net period profit	Total shareholders' equity
Balances as of January 1, 2022		3.726.921	5.284.670	2.115.304	11.126.895
Transfer	-	2.375.586	(260.282)	(2.115.304)	-
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	-	-	-	516.864	516.864
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	(13.198)	-	-	-	(13.198)
	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2022	(13.198)	6.102.507	5.024.388	516.864	11.630.561

	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans measurement gains (losses)	Restricted profit-settled expenses	Previous year profits	Net period profit	Total shareholders' equity
Balances as of January 1, 2023	(13.198)	6.102.507	5.024.388	516.864	11.630.561
Transfer	-	149.623	367.241	(516.864)	-
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	62.121	-	-	11.251.853	11.313.974
	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2023	48.923	6.252.130	5.391.629	11.251.853	22.944.535

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Notes	Audited Current Period	Audited Previous Period
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	11.251.853	516.864
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash inflows from operating activities:		
Depreciation Expense	2.478.451	1.558.410
Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) / Expense	280.503	33.292
Adjustments Related to Provisions	111.777	203.963
Lease interest expense	545.940	70.768
Bank Interest Income	(1.815.120)	(1.103.010)
Monetary Loss/Gain	951.824	3.578.109
Operating profit before changes in working capital		
Changes in Trade Receivables	(10.598.847)	(1.602.199)
Changes in Other Receivables	107.005	(272.205)
Changes in Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income	8.151.583	(1.287.210)
Changes in Other Assets and Liabilities	816.026	(533.293)
Changes in Trade Payables	(97.948)	1.735.517
Changes in Other Payables	39.321	248.222
Changes in Employee Benefit Payables	136.240	286.851
Tax Paid	(71.089)	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	12.287.519	3.434.079
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows from purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(497.664)	(5.454.130)
Net cash used in investing activities	(497.664)	(5.454.130)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Change in Financial Liabilities, Net	-	(5.335)
Cash outflows related to lease liabilities	(1.602.811)	(645.620)
Interest Received	1.815.120	1.103.010
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	212.309	452.055
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	12.002.164	(1.567.996)
Inflation in Cash and Cash Equivalents Impact	(2.008.708)	(4.291.832)
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	5.109.862	10.969.690
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period (A+B+C+D)	15.103.318	5.109.862

These footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

PAYMENT AND ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF TÜRKİYE

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF THE GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

The Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye (TÖDEB - Association) is a professional organization with legal personality and public institutional status that gathers payment and electronic money institutions operating in Türkiye under the same roof.

The Association was established pursuant to the article added to the Law No. 6493 on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions pursuant to Article 15 of the Law No. 7192 on the Amendment of the Law on Payment and Securities Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions and Certain Laws published in the Official Gazette dated 22 November 2019 and numbered 30956.

Payment and electronic money institutions to operate in Türkiye are obliged to apply to become a member of the Association within one month from the date they obtain an operating license.

The Statute of TÖDEB was published in the Official Gazette dated June 28, 2020 and the Union was officially established. On September 25, 2020, it started its activities at its headquarters in Istanbul.

With the announcement published in the Official Gazette dated October 19, 2022 and numbered 10685, the Association established the Economic Enterprise of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye.

The Group operates in Türkiye and its registered office is located at İnkılap Mah Ahmet Tevfik İleri Cad. Onur Ofis Park İş Merkezi Sitesi A2 Blok. No:10a İç Kapı No:5 Ümraniye, Istanbul. As of the balance sheet date, the number of employees is 18. (As of December 31, 2022, the number of employees is 14).

Subsidiary

The Economic Enterprise of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye is a for-profit organization with a legal personality, established to contribute to the development of qualified human resources by ensuring professional development in the field of payment services and electronic money, and to organize training programs by focusing on the priority needs of the sector on legislation and various applications based on legislation.

For the purpose of presentation of the consolidated financial statements, Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye Commercial Enterprise (Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye Commercial Enterprise - a wholly owned subsidiary of the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye) will hereinafter be referred to as the "Subsidiary".

Hereinafter, the Association and its Subsidiary will be referred to as the "Group" in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

Field of activity:

The purpose of the Group is to meet the common needs of its members, to facilitate their professional activities, to protect professional discipline and ethics in order to ensure honesty and trust in their relations with each other, their representatives and their customers, to ensure that the members work in solidarity, to protect their economic interests and to ensure their development in professional matters, to protect the competitive environment among members, to prevent unfair competition and to ensure the development of the field of payments. In addition, to organize trainings, seminars, meetings, conferences and events in Türkiye or abroad, to allocate fees and to generate income through publications such as books, magazines, etc. Other activities to be carried out provided that they coincide with the purpose of the establishment, to generate income as a result of electronic training activities to be carried out through all kinds of electronic devices and equipment, to pay fees to trainers or other persons in charge and to cover all kinds of expenses within the scope of training and other activities, to make personnel and operating expenses within the scope of all activities and to keep the income collected as a result of the activities in bank accounts deemed appropriate and to evaluate them as investments.

In order to achieve this goal, the Group carries out the following tasks:

- a) To carry out training, promotion and research activities in order to ensure the development of the profession.
- b) To ensure that members work in accordance with the needs of the economy in the discipline and unity required by the profession by determining the principles of the profession.
- c) To determine the professional principles and standards to be followed by the members of member organizations.
- ç) To announce the decisions taken in accordance with the relevant legislation and the measures to be taken to its members.
- d) To take and implement all necessary measures to prevent unfair competition among its members.
- e) To determine the principles and conditions to be complied with by the members in their advertisements and advertisements in terms of type, form, quality and quantity.
- f) To file lawsuits based on the decision of the Board of Directors on matters concerning the common interests of the members.
- g) To ensure cooperation on joint projects among its members.
- ğ) To establish an arbitration committee within the scope of the procedures and principles to be prepared and approved by the Bank in order to ensure the evaluation and resolution of disputes between members and individual customers, without prejudice to the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law No. 6502 dated 7/11/2013 and the application rights granted by other laws.
- h) To formulate a strategy to ensure the development of the payments area and the activities of the members and to take decisions for the implementation of the said strategy.
- ı) To cooperate with national and international organizations on behalf of the members, to promote payment institutions and electronic money institutions and to work to enlighten the public on this issue.
- i) To follow national and international professional developments, legal and administrative regulations and to inform the members in this regard.
- j) Evaluating the complaints made about its members, notifying the Bank of the results of the action taken and sharing them with the members,
- k) To follow up the implementation of the decisions and measures taken by the Association and to impose the disciplinary penalties stipulated in this Statute against the members who fail to comply with them in a timely and complete manner.
- l) Keeping general and statistical information on members and disclosing it to the public on a regular basis.
- m) To ensure regular information flow between the Group and the Bank within the framework requested.
- n) To fulfill other duties assigned by the Bank.
- o) To fulfill other duties listed in Law No. 6493.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

201 Basic Principles of Presentation

The Group maintains its books of account in TRY in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, tax legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The results and financial position of the Group are expressed in "TL", which is the functional currency of the Group.

Going Concern Principle

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Group are expressed in Turkish Lira, which is the functional currency of the Group and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements. (Figures in the Group's consolidated financial statements are rounded to the nearest integer).

In accordance with the above explanations, the Group prepared its consolidated financial statements on the basis of going concern. In this framework, the Group assumes that it will be able to liquidate its assets at their carrying values and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2.02 Restatement of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Periods

In accordance with the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on November 23, 2023, entities that apply TFRSs are required to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for the annual reporting period beginning on or after December 31, 2023. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Financial assets (Eurobonds, private sector bonds and bills, investment fund participation certificates, listed equities, etc.) are stated at fair value and items other than prepaid expenses, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and equity items are stated at historical cost.

These financial statements and all comparative figures for Previous Periods have been adjusted for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira in accordance with TAS 29 and expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira on December 31, 2023.

In the application of TAS 29, the Company has used the adjustment factors derived from the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute in accordance with the guidance of POA. The CPI and the corresponding adjustment factors for the current and Previous Periods since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are as follows

Year-end	Index	Index,%	Correction Coefficient
2004	113,86	9,35	16,33
2005	122,65	7,72	15,16
2006	134,49	9,65	13,83
2007	145,77	8,39	12,76
2008	160,44	10,06	11,59
2009	170,91	6,53	10,88
2010	181,85	6,40	10,22
2011	200,85	10,45	9,26
2012	213,23	6,16	8,72
2013	229,01	7,40	8,12
2014	247,72	8,17	7,51
2015	269,54	8,81	6,90
2016	292,54	8,53	6,36
2017	327,41	11,92	5,68
2018	393,88	20,30	4,72
2019	440,50	11,84	4,22
2020	504,81	14,60	3,68
2021	686,95	36,08	2,71
2022	1128,45	64,27	1,65
2023	1859,38	64,77	1,0 0

According to TAS-29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, a country is considered to have hyperinflation when the cumulative inflation rate for the last three years approaches or exceeds 100%.

In order to make the necessary adjustments to the financial statements in accordance with TAS 29, assets and liabilities are first separated into monetary and non-monetary items, and non-monetary assets and liabilities are further separated into those measured at current value and those measured at cost. Monetary items (except for those linked to an index) and non-monetary items measured at their current values at the end of the reporting period are not subject to inflation adjustment as they are currently expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, non-monetary items that are not expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at December 31, 2023 are subject to inflation adjustment using the relevant coefficient. Where the inflation-adjusted value of a non-monetary item exceeds its recoverable amount or net realizable value, the carrying amount is reduced by applying the relevant TFRS. In addition, all components of equity and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been restated for inflation.

Non-monetary items acquired or undertaken before January 1, 2005, the date on which the Turkish Lira ceased to be designated as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, and non-monetary items that were contributed or incurred before that date are restated for the changes in the CPI between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2023.

The application of IAS 29 required adjustments arising from the decline in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira and presented in Net Gains (Losses) on Monetary Positions in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Unless the value of monetary assets or liabilities depends on changes in an index, during an inflationary period, the purchasing power of entities carrying monetary assets in excess of monetary liabilities weakens, while the purchasing power of entities carrying monetary liabilities in excess of monetary assets increases. Net monetary position

gain or loss, non-monetary items, equity, items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

In addition, in the reporting period in which TAS 29 is first applied, the provisions of the Standard are applied assuming that there will always be hyperinflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, the statement of financial position as at January 1, 2022 for the beginning of the earliest comparative period has been adjusted for inflation to provide a basis for subsequent reporting periods.

As of January 1, 2022, the inflation adjusted amount of retained earnings/accumulated losses in the statement of financial position as of January 1, 2022 is derived from the balance sheet equivalence that should exist after the inflation adjustment of the other items of the said statement.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that do not report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are subject to the provisions of TAS 21. In this context, TAS 29 has been applied only to subsidiaries resident in Türkiye and other subsidiaries and associates have been evaluated and accounted for within the scope of TAS 21.

2.03 Consolidation Principles

All equity items, including paid-in capital, of the subsidiary within the scope of consolidation are reduced by the amounts attributable to non-controlling interests and presented as "Non-controlling Interests" in the equity account group of the consolidated balance sheet.

Acquisition and sale transactions between the Association of Payment and Electronic Money Institutions of Türkiye and its subsidiary and the related gains and losses are eliminated in the income statement. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting principles for similar transactions.

2.04 Comparative Information and Restatement of Previous Period Financial Statements

The Group's financial statements are prepared comparatively with the Previous Period in order to enable the determination of the financial position and performance trends. When the presentation or classification of financial statement items is changed, Previous Period financial statements are also reclassified accordingly to maintain comparability.

There are no amendments to the Previous Period financial statements.

2.05 Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are made if necessary or if they result in a more appropriate and reliable presentation of the effects of transactions and events on the Group's financial position, performance or cash flows in the consolidated financial statements. If the changes in accounting policies affect Previous Periods, they are applied retrospectively in the consolidated financial statements as if the policy had always been in use.

There are no changes in the Group's accounting policies in the current period.

2.06 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Accounting estimates are made on the basis of reliable information and reasonable estimation methods. However, estimates are revised if there is a change in the circumstances under which the estimate was made, or if new information becomes available, or if additional developments occur. If the effect of a change in an accounting estimate relates to only one period, it is recognized in the current period in which the change is made; if the effect of a change in an accounting estimate also relates to future periods, it is recognized in the financial statements both in the period in which the change is made and prospectively in future periods, in a manner that takes into account in determining the profit or loss for the period.

The nature and amount of any change in an accounting estimate that has an effect on the results of operations in the current period or is expected to have an effect on subsequent periods are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, except where it is not possible to estimate the effect on future periods. There are no changes in accounting estimates that are expected to have an impact on the results of operations in the current period.

2.07 Netting / Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settling the liability simultaneously.

2.08 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements is as follows

2.08.01 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as the amount expected to be earned in exchange for the goods and/or services promised to be transferred. For this purpose, a 5-step process is applied in the recognition of revenue in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 15.

- Defining contracts with the customer
- Identification of separate performance criteria and obligations in the contract
- Determination of the contract price
- Allocation of the Sale Price to Liabilities
- Recognition of revenue as contractual obligations are fulfilled

Revenue from services is recognized based on the degree of completion of the service when it can be measured reliably. When the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized to the extent of the recoverable amount of incurred expenses that can be attributed to that revenue.

Interest Income - Effective interest method,

Rent and Royalty Income - Accrual basis,

Dividend Income - On the date when the right to collect dividends arises,

Rental Income from Real Estate - recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease agreement.

If there is a significant financing element in sales, fair value is determined by discounting future consolidated cash flows using the interest rate implicit in the financing element. The difference is recognized in the financial statements on an accrual basis.

2.08.02 Property, Plant and

Equipment Cost Method

Tangible Fixed Assets other than real estates, fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net book value with the sales price and are included in operating profit.

Repair and maintenance expenses are recognized as an expense as incurred. Repair and maintenance expenditures are capitalized if they result in the enlargement or visible improvement of the related asset.

2.08.03 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets cannot be capitalized, except for the expenditures incurred for the development of new products created within the Union and planned for production, and the expenditures are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Intangible Assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives after the commencement of commercial production of the product or service. The estimated useful lives and amortization method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.08.04 Impairment of Assets

Assets with indefinite lives, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization. These assets are tested for impairment annually. Assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that are subject to impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

2.08.05 Leasing Transactions

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

- (a) The contract contains an identified asset; an asset is usually identified in the contract, either explicitly or implicitly.
- (b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents substantially all of the asset's capacity. An asset is not identified if the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset and derives economic benefits from it.
- (c) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset
- (d) Having the right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Group considers that it has the right to use an asset if it has predetermined decisions about how and for what purpose the asset will be used. The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset in the following situations:
 - i) the Group has the right to operate the asset (or to direct others to operate the asset as it determines) for the period of use and the supplier does not have the right to change those operating instructions; or
 - ii) The Group has designed the asset (or specific features of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its useful life.

The Group's payables related to finance lease transactions are disclosed in [Note 9](#).

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The net book value of assets held under finance leases is disclosed in [Note 8](#).

Group as lessee Right of use asset

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

The right-of-use asset is initially recognized at cost and includes the following:

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

When the Group applies the cost method, the right-of-use asset:

- (a) Net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses
- (b) It is measured at cost adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use asset in accordance with the depreciation provisions of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. 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 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 underlying asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

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

Rent obligation

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If this rate is not readily determinable, the Group uses the Group's alternative borrowing rate.

At the commencement date, lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) Fixed payments less any lease incentive receivables,
- (b) Variable lease payments that are linked to an index or rate, initially measured using an index or rate at the commencement date,
- (c) If the Group is reasonably certain that it will exercise the put option, the exercise price of the option and
- (d) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Group will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequent to the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability as follows:

- (a) Increases the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
- (b) Reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) The carrying amount is remeasured to reflect reassessments and restructurings or to reflect lease payments that are fixed at the revised substance.

Interest on the lease liability for each period of the lease term is calculated by applying a fixed periodic interest rate to the remaining balance of the lease liability. The periodic interest rate, if readily determinable, is the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate is not readily determinable, the Group uses the Group's alternative borrowing rate.

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

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

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

The Group determines the revised discount rate for the remainder of the lease term as the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or, if that rate is not readily determinable, the Group's alternative borrowing rate at the date of the reassessment.

The Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments when one of the following events occurs:

- (a) A change in the amounts expected to be paid under a residual value commitment. The Group determines revised lease payments to reflect the change in the amounts expected to be paid under a residual value commitment.
- (b) A change in those payments as a result of a change in an index or rate used to determine future lease payments. The Group remeasures the lease liability to reflect such revised lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows.

The Group determines the revised lease payments for the remaining lease term based on the revised contractual payments. In this case, the Group uses an unchanged discount rate.

The Group accounts for lease restructuring as a separate lease if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The restructuring expands the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (b) The lease price increases by the stand-alone price of the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the terms of the relevant contract.

Group as lessor:

The Group classifies each lease as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred. A lease is classified as an operating lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred.

For a contract that includes a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract by applying TFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers".

Group as Lessor:

Rentals collected under an operating lease are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Rental income is recognized in Other Operating Income.

2.08.06 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are included in the cost of the asset until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are offset against borrowing income from the temporary investment of the unspent portion of the loan related to the investment in financial investments. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group has no capitalized borrowing costs related to qualifying assets in the current period.

2.08.07 Financial Instruments

i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and

financial liabilities When a financial asset is recognized for the

first time:

- a) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- c) Measured at FVOCI - equity instruments
- d) Financial instruments at FVTPL are classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model used by the entity to manage financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

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

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

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

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

All financial assets above that are not measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss on an irrevocable basis, provided that the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring financial assets and recognizing gains or losses on them differently.

Financial assets other than those at fair value through profit or loss (other than trade receivables that are measured at transaction cost on initial recognition and do not have a significant financing component) are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, the "expected credit losses" model is applied. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and contract assets, but not to investments in equity instruments.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, other receivables, other assets and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

In determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and in estimating expected credit losses, reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort is considered. This includes qualitative and quantitative information and analysis and forward-looking information based on the Group's past experience and informed credit judgments.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired when one or more events that adversely affect the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

Observable evidence of the following events is evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired:

- The issuer or borrower is in significant financial distress;
- The occurrence of a breach of contract, such as default or material breach of contractual terms;
- A creditor grants a debtor a privilege that the creditor would not normally consider due to the debtor's financial distress, whether for economic or contractual reasons;
- The debtor is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for this financial asset due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of impairment in the financial statements

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross value of those assets.

Derecognition

The gross amount of a financial asset is derecognized when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering cash flows from the financial asset. This generally occurs when the Group determines that the debtor does not have sufficient cash flow generating sources of income or assets to repay the amounts subject to derecognition. However, derecognized financial assets may still be subject to the Group's enforcement activities to recover past due receivables.

Financial assets are derecognized when there is no expectation of recovery (i.e. the debtor has not entered into any repayment schedule with the Group). For derecognized trade receivables, other receivables, other assets and contract assets, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activities to recover the receivable. Recoveries are recognized in profit or loss.

2.08.8 Effects of Exchange Rate Changes

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The results and financial position of the Group are expressed in 'TL', which is the functional currency of the Group.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are not subject to retranslation. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.08.9 Events after the Reporting Period

Events that occur between the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and the date of authorization for the consolidated statement of financial position to be issued. If there is new evidence of the existence of the aforementioned events as of the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position or if the related events occur after the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Group discloses the related issues in the related footnotes. The Group adjusts the amounts recognized in the financial statements in accordance with the new situation in the event that events requiring adjustment occur after the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.08.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, 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 amount of the obligation. Contingent liabilities are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item that is treated as a contingent liability, the contingent liability is recognized as a provision in the consolidated financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs, except where no reliable estimate can be made.

The Group discloses a contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements when a contingent liability has become probable but no reliable estimate of the amount of the sources of economic benefits can be made.

A contingent asset is an asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is disclosed if it is probable that an inflow of resources embodying economic benefits will arise.

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

2.08.11 Related Parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel and Board members, in each case together with their families and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, associates and joint ventures are considered and referred to as "related parties". Transactions entered into with related parties in the ordinary course of business are carried out at arm's length prices.

2.08.12 Taxes calculated on corporate income

The Union is not subject to tax.

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Income tax expense (or income) is the sum of the current tax expense (or income) and deferred tax expense (or income).

Current tax

Current year tax liability is recognized on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities or assets are not recognized for temporary timing differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities other than goodwill or in a business combination that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In business combinations, the tax effect is taken into account in the calculation of goodwill or in determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary over the cost of acquisition. The Group is subject to corporate tax at a rate of 25%.

Taxes on income in the consolidated financial statements comprise current and deferred taxes. The Group recognizes current and deferred tax on the results for the period.

Offsetting tax assets and liabilities

Corporate taxes payable are offset as they relate to prepaid corporate taxes.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

2.08.13 Provision for Pension and Severance Pay

Under Turkish labor law, provisions for retirement pay and employment termination benefits are recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as a provision as they are realized. Such payments are considered as defined retirement benefit plans in accordance with the revised TAS 19 "Employee Benefits".

In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the retirement pay liability is recognized as the amount calculated by discounting the future retirement pay liability at the consolidated statement of financial position date using the appropriate interest rate adjusted for the inflation rate.

2.08.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits and highly liquid investments. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows for the period are classified and reported based on operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the Group's cash flows from operating activities. Cash flows from investing activities represent the Group's cash flows used in and provided from investing activities (asset investments and financial investments).

Cash flows from financing activities represent the resources used by the Group in financing activities and the repayment of these resources.

2.08.15 Investment Properties

The Group does not have any investment properties as of the period ends.

2.14 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards New

and revised standards and interpretations

As at December 31, 2023, the accounting policies adopted in preparation of the condensed financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS")/IFRS and TAS/IFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the financial position and performance of the Economic Entity are disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2023

Amendments to TAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In August 2021, POA issued amendments to IAS 1 that provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality estimates to accounting policy disclosures. As there is no definition of the term 'significant' in IFRSs, the POA decided to replace it with the term 'important' in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. 'Significant' is a defined term in TFRS and, according to POA, is substantially understood by users of financial statements. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities should consider both the size of the transactions, other events or circumstances, and their nature. We have also included examples of situations in which an entity may consider accounting policy information to be material.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In August 2021, POA issued amendments to IAS 12 that narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception so that the exception does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments clarify that where payments made in respect of a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgment (taking into account applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability (and interest expense) or the related asset component (and interest expense) recognized in the financial statements. This judgment is based on the tax consequences of any temporary difference arising on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

whether or not a comparative financial statement is available. The amendments are applied to transactions occurring on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, deferred tax assets (provided there is sufficient taxable income) and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences related to leases and decommissioning, restoration and similar obligations.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 12 - International Tax Reform - Second Pillar Model Rules

In September 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 12 that introduce a mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Second Pillar income taxes. The amendments clarify that TAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws that have been enacted, or are substantively enacted, for the purpose of applying the Second Pillar Model Rules issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). These amendments also introduce certain disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exemption from recognizing and disclosing information about deferred income taxes and the disclosure requirement that the exemption has been applied are applied when the amendment is issued. However, certain disclosure requirements are not mandatory for interim periods ending before December 31, 2023.

The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements and have not been early adopted by the Group are as follows. The Group will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets to an associate or joint venture

In December 2017, POA postponed indefinitely the effective date of the amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28, which will be modified depending on the outcomes of the ongoing research project on the equity method. However, early adoption is still permitted. The Group will assess the impact of these amendments when the standards are finalized.

IFRS 17 - New insurance contracts standard

In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 introduces a model that both measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period in which the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The standard is not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current

In January 2021 and January 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 1 to clarify the basis for classifying liabilities as current and non-current. According to the amendments made in January 2023, if an entity's right to defer payment of a liability depends on its ability to comply with the terms of a loan agreement at a date subsequent to the reporting period, the entity has the right to defer payment of that liability at the end of the reporting period (even if it does not comply with the relevant terms at the end of the reporting period). When a liability under a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer payment depends on the entity's ability to comply with the terms of the loan agreement within 12 months, the January 2023 amendments require entities to make various disclosures. These disclosures should include information about the loan contract terms and related obligations. In addition, the amendments clarify that the right to defer payment for a long-term classification must exist at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether compliance with the contractual terms will be tested at the reporting date or at a later date. The amendments clarify that the right to defer payment

The amendments clarify that the possibility that an entity does not exercise its right to defer the recognition of a liability until at least twelve months after the reporting period does not affect the classification of the liability. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8. Early application is permitted. However, an entity that early adopts one of the amendments must also early adopt the other amendment.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease obligations in sale and leaseback transactions

In January 2023, POA issued amendments to IFRS 16. The amendments clarify the requirements for the measurement of a lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback by a seller-lessee, so that no gain or loss is recognized in respect of the retained right of use. In this context, the seller-lessee will determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so as not to recognize any gain or loss related to the remaining right of use after the commencement date of the sale and leaseback transaction when applying the provisions of TFRS 16 under the heading "Subsequent measurement of a lease liability". The amendments do not include a specific provision for the measurement of lease liabilities arising from leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability,

It may cause payments other than those included in the definition of lease payments in TFRS 16 to be identified as lease payments. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that provides reliable and relevant information in accordance with IAS 8. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of TFRS 16.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Financing Arrangements

The amendments, issued by POA in September 2023, provide clarifications that improve existing provisions to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risks. Supplier financing arrangements are defined as arrangements where one or more financing providers undertake to pay an entity's supplier and the entity agrees to pay the supplier on or after the day on which the supplier is paid. The amendments require disclosures about the terms and conditions of such arrangements, quantitative information about the liabilities arising from them at the beginning and end of the reporting period, and the nature and effects of non-cash changes in the carrying amount of those liabilities. In addition, within the scope of quantitative disclosures about liquidity risk required by IFRS 7, supplier financing arrangements are given as examples of other factors that may need to be disclosed. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted, in which case this is disclosed.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

iii) Amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by POA

The following amendments to IAS 21 are issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by POA. Therefore, they do not form part of TFRS. The Group will make the necessary changes to its consolidated financial statements and disclosures after the amendments are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Non-convertibility

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21. The amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is convertible and how to determine the exchange rate when a currency is not convertible.

According to the amendment, when an exchange rate is estimated because a currency is not convertible, information is disclosed that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the currency's non-convertibility has affected, or is expected to affect, the entity's performance, financial position and cash flows.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Group's Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the periods are as follows

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Safe deposit box	4.515	170
Banks		3.104.347
Demand deposits	2.875.904	338.812
Time deposits with maturities less than three months	12.211.971	4.770.880
Other cash and cash equivalents	10.928	-
Total	15.103.318	5.109.862

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

For the years 2023 and 2022, trade receivables table is as follows

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
- Trade receivables	17.340.744	6.741.897
Total	17.340.744	6.741.897

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Group's other short-term receivables at the end of the periods are as follows

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Deposits and Guarantees Given(*)	165.200	272.205
Total	165.200	272.205

(*) Consists of the deposit given for the newly moved office.

6. PREPAID EXPENSES

The Group's Prepaid Expenses and Assets Related to Current Taxes as of the end of the period are explained below:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Advances given	2.098	231.959
Expenses for the coming months	2.316	-
Total	4.414	231.959

January 1st 2023	Additions	Exits	Transfers	Again valuation	Translation difference	Other	December 31 2023
Cost							
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	3.231.722	205.203	-	-	-	-	3.436.925
Other tangible assets	1.624.057	-	-	-	-	-	1.624.057
Construction in progress and advances given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.855.779	205.203	-	-	-	-	5.060.982
Accumulated depreciation							
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	(419.111)	(710.252)	-	-	-	-	(1.129.363)
Other tangible assets	(39.281)	(324.812)	-	-	-	-	(364.093)
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(458.392)	(1.035.065)	-	-	-	-	(1.493.456)
Net book value	4.397.387	(829.861)	-	-	-	-	3.567.526

	January 1st 2022	Additions	Exits	Transfers	Again valuation	Translation difference	Other	December 31 2022
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	282.637	2.949.085	-	-	-	-	-	3.231.722
Other tangible assets	-	1.624.057	-	-	-	-	-	1.624.057
Construction in progress and advances given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	282.637	4.573.142	-	-	-	-	-	4.855.779
Accumulated depreciation								
Underground and surface installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	(42.828)	(376.283)	-	-	-	-	-	(419.111)
Other tangible assets	-	(39.281)	-	-	-	-	-	(39.281)
Special costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(42.828)	(415.564)	-	-	-	-	-	(458.392)
Net book value	239.809	4.157.578	-	-	-	-	-	4.397.387

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

January 1st 2023		Additions	Exits	Transfers	Again valuation	Translation difference	Other	December 31 2023
Cost								
Rights	880.988	292.461	-	-	-	-	-	1.173.449
Development expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	880.988	292.461	-	-	-	-	-	1.173.449
Accumulated amortization								
Rights	(121.136)	(141.080)	-	-	-	-	-	(262.216)
Development expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(121.136)	(141.080)	-	-	-	-	-	(262.216)
Net book value	759.852	151.381	-	-	-	-	-	911.233
	January 1st 2022	Additions	Exits	Transfers	Again valuation	Foreign currency translation difference	Other	December 31, 2022
Cost								
Rights	-	880.988	-	-	-	-	-	880.988
Development expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	880.988	-	-	-	-	-	880.988
Accumulated amortization								
Rights	-	(121.136)	-	-	-	-	-	(121.136)
Development expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	(121.136)	-	-	-	-	-	(121.136)
Net book value	-	759.852	-	-	-	-	-	759.852

	January 1, 2023	Additions	Exit	Cycle Transfers	revaluation	difference	Other	31. December 2023
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	1.662.104	3.562.760	-	-	-	-	-	5.224.864
Vehicles	534.488	567.148	(534.488)	-	-	-	-	567.149
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.196.592	4.129.909	(534.488)					5.792.013
Accumulated depreciation								
Buildings	(554.033)	(952.305)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.506.338)
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	(467.677)	(350.002)	467.674	-	-	-	-	(350.005)
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1.021.710)	(1.302.307)	467.674					(1.856.343)
Net book value	1.174.882	2.827.601	(66.813)					3.935.670

	January 1, 2022	Additions	Exit	Cycle Transfers	revaluation	difference	Other	31. December 2022
Cost								
Land and plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	667.755	1.662.104	(667.755)	-	-	-	-	1.662.104
Vehicles	-	534.488	-	-	-	-	-	534.488
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	667.755	2.196.592	(667.755)					2.196.592
Accumulated depreciation								
Buildings	(500.816)	(554.033)	500.816	-	-	-	-	(554.033)
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	(467.677)	-	-	-	-	-	(467.677)
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(500.816)	(1.021.710)	500.816					(1.021.710)
Net book value	166.940	1.174.882	(166.940)					1.174.882

9. RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

9. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (Continued)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term lease liabilities	377.775	1.079.352
Long-term lease liabilities	2.861.882	-
Total lease obligations	3.239.657	1.079.352
	2023	2022
Beginning of the period - January 1	1.079.352	137.680
Change in accounting policy		
Re-measurement effect		
Additions during the period	4.129.909	2.196.592
Principal and interest paid during the period	(1.602.811)	(645.620)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	545.940	42.949
Translation differences	-	-
Other	(912.733)	(652.249)
Monetary loss gain	3.239.657	1.079.352
Closing-December 31		

10. OTHER ASSETS

The Group's other current assets at the end of the periods are as follows

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Advances given to personnel</i>	502	10.211
<i>Other</i>	65.746	-
TOTAL	66.248	10.211

11. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables of the Group at the end of the periods are as follows

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Trade payables to third parties</i>		
	1.669.790	1.767.738
<i>- Trade payables</i>		
TOTAL	1.669.790	1.767.738

12. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
short-term rental obligations	377.775	1.079.352
total short-term borrowings	377.775	1.079.352
Long-term lease obligations	2.861.882	-
Total long-term borrowings	2.861.882	-

13. PAYABLES RELATED TO EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Provision for employment termination benefits</i>		
<i>Provision for unused vacation</i>	128.775	154.791
	128.775	154.791
	31 Aralık 2023	31 Aralık 2022
<i>Provision for employment termination benefits</i>	11.037	33.889
	11.037	33.889
Severance pay movement schedule	2023	2022
<i>Opening - January 1</i>	33.889	-
<i>Interest expense</i>	6.587	
<i>Current period service cost</i>	60.653	20.689

<i>Payments</i>		
<i>Actuarial loss / (gain)</i>	(62.121)	13.198
<i>Translation differences Monetary</i>	(27.972)	2
<i>Loss / Gain</i>	11.037	33.889

Indexed leave compensation movement schedule

	2023	2022
<i>January 1 Expense for the Period</i>	154.791	-
<i>Monetary Loss/Gain</i>	(70.553)	(25.711)
TOTAL	128.775	154.791

14. SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Payables to personnel Social security premiums payable</i>	85.488	-
	503.668	-
	-	-
TOTAL	589.156	-

15. DEFERRED INCOME

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Advances received Advances on orders</i>	42.204	-
<i>Receivables for future months(*)</i>	11.966.281	4.084.446
	12.008.485	4.084.446

(*) Consists of MIP and dues payments to be collected in January.

16. REVENUE FROM REVENUE

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Expense participation share income</i>	3	
<i>Union dues</i>	30.698.824	11.058.745
<i>income Union</i>	3.559.570	5.033.826
<i>entrance fee</i>	3.192.462	4.516.961
<i>Economic Enterprise education income</i>	-	-
<i>Other</i>	103.089	76.489
<i>income Returns</i>	(585)	(1.648)
<i>from sales</i>	37.553.360	20.684.373

17. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, details of Other Operating Income/Expenses are as follows

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Other income/expenses from core activities</i>	-	
<i>Incentive Discount No. 5510</i>		11.150
<i>Other</i>	91.338	24.784
TOTAL	91.338	35.934

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Other Operating Expenses</i>	-	100.946
<i>Foreign exchange losses</i>	-	165.597
<i>Donations and grants</i>	38.068	94.621
<i>Other Total</i>	38.068	361.164

18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the details of General Administrative Expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Personnel expenses Training and event expenses</i>	14.495.378	7.132.514
<i>Depreciation and amortization Audit and consultancy expenses</i>	5.781.042	1.531.490
<i>Rent expenses</i>	2.478.451	1.558.410
<i>Travel expenses Furniture and fixture expenses Office expenses</i>	1.926.682	2.765.012
<i>Other Representation and hospitality expenses</i>	964.358	465.922
<i>Communication expenses</i>	627.391	513.895
<i>Taxes, duties and charges Provision for employment termination benefits IT expenses</i>	548.851	-
<i>Maintenance and repair expenses</i>	447.931	37.994
<i>Provision for vacation allowance</i>	270.580	66.055
<i>Vehicle related expenses</i>	232.217	404.417
<i>Software and license expenses</i>	103.957	55.647
<i>Advertisement expenses</i>	78.217	23.587
<i>Donations and grants</i>	67.240	20.689
	46.467	269.677
	46.459	-
	44.537	183.274
	44.174	87.662
	29.330	1.093.122
	10.000	-
	-	206.531
	28.243.262	16.415.898

19. EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Personnel expenses</i>	14.495.378	7.132.514
<i>Depreciation and amortization</i>	2.478.451	1.558.410
Total	16.973.829	8.690.924

20. FINANCIAL INCOME / EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, details of financial income/expenses are as follows
It's like:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Financial income</i>		
<i>Interest</i>		
<i>income Foreign</i>	1.815.120	1.103.010
<i>exchange gains</i>	422.661	-
<i>Foreign</i>		1.351.713
<i>exchange gains</i>	3.589.494	1.103.010
<i>Total</i>		
<i>Financial expenses</i>		
<i>Foreign</i>		504
<i>exchange losses</i>	20.317	198.372
<i>Bank Transfer / EFT Charges</i>	545.940	70.768
<i>arising from Leasing</i>	1.400	69
<i>Transactions</i>	568.161	269.209
<i>Other</i>		
<i>Total</i>		

21. INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2023,	December 31, 2022
corporate tax provision	(280.503)	(33.292)
	(280.503)	(33.292)
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
provision for corporate tax	(163.786)	(28.118)
prepaid taxes(-)	(71.089)	-
Monetary loss/ Gain and Other	(45.628)	(5.174)
Corporate tax provision net	(280.503)	(33.292)
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	970.305	121.920
Profit / (loss) for the period	%25	%23
before tax provision	(242.576)	(28.042)
Rating		
Tax expense over rating	5.220	-
Add back		
Monetary loss/ Gain	(43.147)	(5.250)
Current tax expense	(280.503)	(33.292)

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022.
As of December 31, 2023, no benefits were provided to key management (December 31, 2022: None).

23. EQUITY

Retained Earnings

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's retained earnings amount to TRY 5.391.630 (December 31, 2022: TRY 5.024.388).

Net Profit for the Period

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's surplus income amounts to TRY 11.251.852 (December 31, 2022: TRY 516.865).

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk management objectives and principles

The Group's activities expose it to various financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates. The Group's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability and volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effects on the Group's economic performance.

Credit risk

Holding financial instruments involves the risk that counterparties may not fulfill the terms of the agreement. The Group management mitigates these risks by limiting the average risk for each counterparty and obtaining collateral where necessary. The Group's collection risk arises mainly from its receivables from its members.

Liquidity risk

Maintaining the availability of a sufficient number and quality of creditors manages the funding risk of existing and prospective debt requirements.

Interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates cause fluctuations in the prices of financial instruments, resulting in the Group having to cope with interest rate risk. This risk is managed by matching assets affected by interest rate changes with the same type of liabilities. The Group has no interest rate-sensitive liabilities. The Group manages its cash and cash equivalents as bank deposits. Since the bank deposits are monthly and daily (overnight), the Group is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the exchange of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. To reduce this risk, the group follows a policy of balancing its foreign currency position.

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, there is no foreign currency risk as there are no foreign currency balances.

Capital Risk Management

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	-	-
<i>Lease liabilities Less: Cash and cash equivalents</i>	3.239.657	1.079.352
<i>Net debt</i>	(15.103.318)	(5.109.862)
	(11.863.661)	(4.030.510)

		Other Receivables	Trade Receivables	Deposit in Banks	Financial Investments
As of 31 December 2023					
maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)					
The amount of maximum risk covered by collaterals etc. (2)					
A, Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired					
B, Net value of financial assets whose terms and conditions have been renegotiated and that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired		165,200	17,340,744	15,087,875	
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired					
- The amount covered by collateral etc		-	-	-	-
- Net book value of impaired assets		-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)		-	-	-	-
- Decrease in value (-)		-	-	-	-
- The part of net worth secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.		-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)		-	-	-	-
- Decrease in value (-)		-	-	-	-
- The part of net worth secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.		-	-	-	-
E, off-balance sheet items with credit risk		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2022					
maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (1)					
The amount of maximum risk covered by collaterals etc. (2)					
A, Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired					
B, Net value of financial assets whose terms and conditions have been renegotiated and that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired		272,205	6,741,897	358,812	
C, Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired					
- The amount covered by collateral etc		-	-	-	-
- Net book value of impaired assets		-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)		-	-	-	-
- Decrease in value (-)		-	-	-	-
- The part of net worth secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.		-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)		-	-	-	-
- Decrease in value (-)		-	-	-	-
- The part of net worth secured by guarantees, collaterals, etc.		-	-	-	-
E, off-balance sheet items with credit risk		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

25. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND DISCLOSURES UNDER HEDGE ACCOUNTING

December 31, 2022

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Book value

	Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Book value
<i>Financial assets</i>				
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	15.103.318			15.103.318
<i>Financial investments</i>	-			-
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>				
<i>Assets</i>				
<i>Trade receivables</i>	17.340.744			17.340.744
<i>Related to the parties</i>				
<i>Receivables</i>				
<i>Other receivables</i>	165.200			165.200
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
<i>Bank loans</i>				
<i>Lease obligations</i>			3.239.657	3.239.657
<i>Trade payables</i>			1.669.790	1.669.790
<i>Due to related parties</i>				
<i>Other payables</i>			626	626
<i>Total</i>	165.200	-	4.910.073	5.075.273

December 31, 2022

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Book value

	Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Book value
<i>Financial assets</i>				
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	5.109.862			5.109.862
<i>Financial investments</i>	-			-
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>				
<i>Assets</i>				
<i>Trade receivables</i>	6.741.897			6.741.897
<i>Related to the parties</i>				
<i>Receivables</i>				
<i>Other receivables</i>	272.205			272.205
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
<i>Bank loans</i>				
<i>Lease obligations</i>			1.079.352	1.079.352
<i>Trade payables</i>			1.767.738	1.767.738
<i>Due to related parties</i>				
<i>Other payables</i>			-	-
<i>Total</i>	272.205	-	2.847.090	5.075.273

26. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

27. OTHER MATTERS THAT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR THAT NEED TO BE DISCLOSED FOR THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None.

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