

**Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret
Anonim Őirketi and
Its Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Statements
As At and For The Year Ended
31 January 2026 and Independent Auditor's Report

(Convenience Translation of
the Report and the Consolidated
Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

17 March 2026

This report includes 5 pages of independent auditor's report and 86 pages of consolidated financial statements together with their explanatory notes.

**(Convenience Translation of
the Report and the Consolidated
Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi A.Ş.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi A.Ş. (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 January 2026, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 at 31 January 2026, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (“SIA”) which is a part of Turkish Auditing Standards accepted by regulations of the Capital Markets Board and published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards)* (“Code of Ethics”) published by the POA, as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements included in the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and other regulations that are relevant to audits of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>The Group's inventories include a risk of impairment due to changes in consumer demands and fashion trends.</p> <p>Calculation of the provision for inventory impairment involves significant management estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include determining the provision for the expected impairment in the value of non-moving inventories due to the decrease in customer demand and changing fashion trends.</p> <p>The provision for the impairment of inventories has been identified as one of the key audit matters since the inventory balance is significant in the consolidated financial statements and computation of inventory impairment provision involves management judgments and estimates.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures for testing the impairment on inventories included the following:</p> <p>Understanding and evaluating the reasonableness of the provisioning policy and the assessment of its compliance,</p> <p>Inquiry with the Group management about the risk of impairment as a result of changes in customer demands and fashion trends,</p> <p>Evaluation of adequacy of the provision for impairment on inventories through comparing with prior periods,</p> <p>Evaluation of the accuracy and completeness of the inventory reports which are used to calculate the provision for inventories,</p> <p>Testing the net selling prices used in the calculation of the net realizable value of inventories on a sample basis,</p> <p>Observation of obsolete, damaged and write off inventories during the inventory counts.</p> <p>The disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to the inventory impairment provision is tested and the adequacy of such disclosures are evaluated.</p>



Other Matters

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Appendix I and Appendix 2 disclosed as "Other information" at the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements but are not part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and of our auditor's report thereon

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

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

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

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Our objectives are 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 the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and SIA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.)
- 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

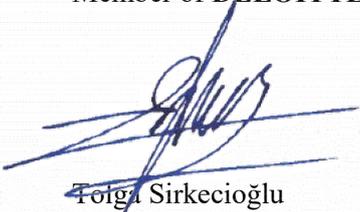
In accordance with paragraph four of the Article 398 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 ("TCC"), the auditor's report on the system and the committee of early detection of risk has been submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company on 17 March 2026.

In accordance with paragraph four of the Article 402 of TCC, nothing has come to our attention that may cause us to believe that the Group's set of accounts and financial statements prepared for the period 1 February 2025-31 January 2026 does not comply with TCC and the provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

In accordance with paragraph four of the Article 402 of TCC, the Board of Directors provided us all the required information and documentation with respect to our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tolga Sirkeciođlu.

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



Tolga Sirkeciođlu
Partner

İstanbul, 17 March 2026

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Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	<i>Note</i>	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	8,505,496	8,271,750
Financial investments		13,410	5,495
Trade receivables		2,844,508	2,684,054
- <i>Due from third parties</i>	7	2,844,508	2,684,054
Other receivables		50,169	60,637
- <i>Due from third parties</i>	8	50,169	60,637
Inventories	9	5,852,882	6,679,424
Prepaid expenses	10	593,866	616,861
- <i>Due from related parties</i>	6	261,274	171,149
- <i>Due from third parties</i>		332,592	445,712
Current tax assets	31	98,577	176,315
Other current assets	19	1,146	2,884
Total current assets		17,960,054	18,497,420
Non-current assets			
Other receivables		31,696	24,039
- <i>Due from third parties</i>	8	31,696	24,039
Property, plant and equipment	11	4,052,286	2,942,445
Right-of-use assets	14	2,968,871	2,218,715
Intangible assets		1,853,716	1,856,352
- <i>Other intangible asset</i>	12	722,161	646,972
- <i>Goodwill</i>	13	1,131,555	1,209,380
Deferred tax asset	31	114,748	47,826
Total non-current assets		9,021,317	7,089,377
TOTAL ASSETS		26,981,371	25,586,797

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	Note	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	5	1,265,060	224,591
Short-term lease liabilities	5	1,213,190	964,993
- Due to related parties	6	5,275	4,884
- Due to third parties		1,207,915	960,109
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	5	384,526	272,635
Short-term issued debt instruments	5	--	700,853
Trade payables		5,648,811	6,299,966
- Due to related parties	6	1,857,865	957,284
- Due to third parties	7	3,790,946	5,342,682
Payables related to employee benefits	18	988,113	945,617
Other payables		286,731	307,527
- Due to related parties	6	1,640	1,164
- Due to third parties	8	285,091	306,363
Deferred income	10	353,911	283,567
-Liabilities arising from customer contracts	10	268,866	263,394
-Liabilities not arising from customer contracts	10	85,045	20,173
Short-term provisions		448,905	385,157
- Short-term provisions for employee benefits	15	58,420	49,124
- Other short-term provisions	15	390,485	336,033
Current tax liabilities	31	253,147	217,490
Other current liabilities	19	147,562	154,667
Total current liabilities		10,989,956	10,757,063
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	5	--	2,120
Long-term lease liabilities	5	1,598,885	941,892
Due to related parties	6	5,345	9,986
Due to third parties		1,593,540	931,906
Deferred income		145,834	--
Payables related to employee benefits	10	64,266	51,446
Long-term provisions		234,535	197,620
Long-term provisions for employee benefits	15,17	234,535	197,620
Deferred tax liabilities	31	16,268	22,629
Total non-current liabilities		2,059,788	1,215,707
TOTAL LIABILITIES		13,049,744	11,972,770

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	<i>Note</i>	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		13,887,148	13,344,537
Paid-in share capital	20	794,512	397,256
Adjustment to share capital	20	1,708,197	1,631,800
Treasury shares (-)		(459,239)	--
Share based payment fund		45,918	32,825
Other comprehensive income or expenses not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(147,278)	(70,983)
<i>Defined benefit plans remeasurement losses</i>		(147,278)	(70,983)
Other comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss		(25,889)	92,319
<i>Foreign currency translation differences</i>		(25,889)	92,319
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	20	1,229,677	569,416
Retained earnings		8,447,723	7,132,978
Net profit for the period		2,293,527	3,558,926
Non-controlling interests		44,479	269,490
Total equity		13,931,627	13,614,027
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,981,371	25,586,797

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	<i>Note</i>	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Profit or loss			
Revenue	21	47,729,211	50,326,369
Cost of sales (-)	22	(23,391,096)	(25,017,715)
Gross profit		24,338,115	25,308,654
Administrative expenses (-)	23	(3,304,257)	(3,366,865)
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (-)	23	(14,793,411)	(15,193,078)
Research and development expenses (-)	24	(836,035)	(653,414)
Other operating income	25	274,810	310,710
Other operating expenses (-)	25	(34,454)	(81,934)
Operating profit		5,644,768	6,324,073
Income from investment activities	26	4,166	15,857
Expenses from investment activities (-)	26	(49,126)	(6,336)
Operating profit before finance expense		5,599,808	6,333,594
Finance income	28	1,572,701	2,406,260
Finance costs (-)	29	(3,237,079)	(3,991,597)
Finance expenses, net		(1,664,378)	(1,585,337)
Monetary losses /(gains)	30	(488,850)	46,546
Profit before tax		3,446,580	4,794,803
Tax expense	31	(1,388,220)	(1,300,358)
- Tax expense for the period	31	(1,438,683)	(1,242,002)
- Deferred tax income / (expense)	31	50,463	(58,356)
Net profit		2,058,360	3,494,445
Distribution of profit for the period			
Non-controlling interests		(235,167)	(64,481)
Owners of the Company		2,293,527	3,558,926
Earnings per share	32	2.8867	4.4794

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	<i>Note</i>	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (losses) of defined benefit plans	17	(101,727)	(31,515)
Deferred tax income	31	25,432	7,877
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences		(122,412)	(900,664)
Cash flow hedging gains		--	(5,110)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	31	--	1,278
Other comprehensive income		(198,707)	(928,134)
Total comprehensive income		1,859,653	2,566,311
Distribution of total comprehensive income			
Non-controlling interests		(239,371)	(418,093)
Owners of the Company		2,099,024	2,984,404

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

	Share capital	Adjustment to share capital	Treasury shares	Legal reserves	Share based payment fund	Other comprehensive income that will not reclassified to profit or loss	Other comprehensive income that will reclassified to profit or loss		Retained earnings		Attributable to owners of the Company	Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total equity
						Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	Foreign currency translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Net profit			
Balance as of 1 February 2024	198,628	1,488,412	--	323,971	19,740	(47,345)	639,371	3,832	5,772,219	3,312,360	11,711,188	670,161	12,381,349
Transfers	198,628	143,388	--	245,445	--	--	--	--	2,724,899	(3,312,360)	--	--	--
Dividend payments (Note 20)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,364,140)	--	(1,364,140)	--	(1,364,140)
Increase (decrease) due to share-based transactions	--	--	--	--	13,085	--	--	--	--	--	13,085	17,422	30,507
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	--	--	--	--	--	(23,638)	(547,052)	(3,832)	--	3,558,926	2,984,404	(418,093)	2,566,311
Balance as of 31 January 2025	397,256	1,631,800	--	569,416	32,825	(70,983)	92,319	--	7,132,978	3,558,926	13,344,537	269,490	13,614,027
Balance as of 1 February 2025	397,256	1,631,800	--	569,416	32,825	(70,983)	92,319	--	7,132,978	3,558,926	13,344,537	269,490	13,614,027
Transfers	397,256	76,397	--	201,022	--	--	--	--	2,884,251	(3,558,926)	--	--	--
Dividend payments (Note 20)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,110,267)	--	(1,110,267)	--	(1,110,267)
Increase (decrease) due to share-based transactions	--	--	--	--	13,093	--	--	--	--	--	13,093	14,360	27,453
Increase (decrease) due to treasury share transactions (Note 15)	--	--	(459,239)	459,239	--	--	--	--	(459,239)	--	(459,239)	--	(459,239)
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	--	--	--	--	--	(76,295)	(118,208)	--	--	2,293,527	2,099,024	(239,371)	1,859,653
Balance as of 31 January 2026	794,512	1,708,197	(459,239)	1,229,677	45,918	(147,278)	(25,889)	--	8,447,723	2,293,527	13,887,148	44,479	13,931,627

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow As of 31 January 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
		1 February 2025-	1 February 2024-
		31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Cash flows from operating activities	<i>Note</i>		
Net profit for the period		2,058,360	3,494,445
Adjustments for:			
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization expense	11,12,14, 27	3,436,548	3,066,709
Adjustments for interest income	28	(1,543,922)	(2,377,369)
Adjustments for interest expense	29	3,236,140	3,988,433
Adjustments for provision for vacation	15	24,435	11,801
Adjustments for fair value losses / (gains) of financial assets		--	(11,436)
Adjustments for provision for employment termination benefit	17	105,757	138,145
Adjustments for impairment losses on trade receivables	34	14,053	200
Adjustments for rediscount interest expense/(income) on trade payables	25	(8,281)	(86,901)
Adjustments for share-based payments		27,453	30,507
Adjustments for monetary losses /(gains)		1,676,994	2,010,816
Adjustments for expected credit losses	25	(281)	(429)
Adjustments for inventory impairment	9	18,437	(15,396)
Adjustments for provisions for short-term and long-term payables	15	134,372	142,260
Adjustments for (gains) / losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	44,960	1,915
Adjustments for tax expense	31	1,388,220	1,300,358
Adjustments for unrealized foreign currency translation differences		21,677	(1,018,593)
		10,634,922	10,675,465
Changes in working capital:			
Change in trade receivables		(826,478)	(985,641)
Change in inventories		(786,520)	(2,046,355)
Change in prepaid expenses		(115,760)	(334,337)
Change in other receivables		(17,054)	(50,522)
Change in other current and non-current assets		1,062	24,935
Change in employee benefits liabilities		289,240	266,949
Change in trade payables		(301,362)	1,457,017
Change in payables to related parties		1,125,921	455,306
Change in deferred income		282,707	61,116
Change in other payables		50,604	113,991
Change in short-term and long-term provisions		(3,422)	(3,897)
Change in other liabilities		14,824	51,120
Cash flows used in operating activities		10,348,684	9,685,147
Employment termination benefits paid	15,17	(136,819)	(107,434)
Tax payments	31	(1,341,186)	(1,456,876)
A. Net cash from operating activities		8,870,679	8,120,837
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows from purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(2,167,627)	(1,439,714)
Cash inflows from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11,12,26	54,258	14,632
Cash outflows from purchase of intangible assets	12	(444,240)	(428,291)
Other investing activities		--	122,709
Interest received		1,465,276	2,308,635
B. Net cash flow used in investing activities		(1,092,333)	577,971
Cash inflows from borrowings	5	1,546,516	881,931
Cash outflows from payment of borrowings	5	(1,073,653)	(1,315,639)
Cash outflows from payments of lease contracts	5	(1,936,806)	(1,535,226)
Cash outflows from repurchase of own shares	29	(459,239)	--
Other financial cash outflows	20	(2,349,926)	(2,801,804)
Dividend paid	20	(1,110,267)	(1,364,140)
Interest paid		(299,202)	(703,162)
C. Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities		(5,682,577)	(6,838,040)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)		2,095,769	1,860,768
Monetary losses /(gains)		(1,940,669)	(2,671,223)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4	8,162,979	8,973,434
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (A+B+C+D)	4	8,318,079	8,162,979

The accompanying notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

1 Organization and Operations of the Group

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (the “Company” or “Mavi Giyim”), established in 1991, engages in wholesale and retail sales of ready-to-wear denim apparel. The product range includes knit and woven shirts, t-shirts, sweaters, jackets, skirts, dresses, accessories and denim bottoms for men, women and children. The Company’s registered office is located at Huzur Mah. Azerbaycan Cad. D Blok, No: 4D/7, İç Kapı No:457 34475 Sarıyer/ İstanbul/Türkiye.

Export sales operations started in 1994. Mavi Giyim has offices and showrooms in New York, Vancouver, Moscow, New Jersey, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Dallas, Toronto, Montreal, Düsseldorf, Munich, Hamburg, Leipzig, Heusenstamm, Zurich, Salzburg, Prague and Almere.

Shares of the Company has been traded at Borsa Istanbul (“BIST”) since 15 June 2017. As of 31 January 2026, the Company's main shareholders are Blue International Holding B.V., which owns 0.22% of the Company's share capital, and Fatma Elif Akarlılar, Hayriye Fethiye Akarlılar and Seyhan Akarlılar, each of whom own 9.062% of the Company's share capital (31 January 2025: Blue International Holding B.V., which owns 0.22% of the Company's share capital, and Fatma Elif Akarlılar, Hayriye Fethiye Akarlılar and Seyhan Akarlılar, each of whom own 9.062% of the Company's share capital). Blue International Holding B.V. is controlled by Fatma Elif Akarlılar, Hayriye Fethiye Akarlılar and Seyhan Akarlılar.

The consolidated financial statements as at 31 January 2026 include financial position and the results of Mavi Giyim, Mavi Europe AG (“Mavi Europe”) and Mavi LLC (“Mavi Russia”), Eflatun Giyim Yatırım Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (“Eflatun Giyim”), Mavi Jeans Incorporated (“Mavi Canada”), Mavi Jeans Incorporated (“Mavi United States of America (“USA”), Mavi US Retail LLC (“USA”) and Mavi Kazakhstan LLP and its subsidiaries are referred here as the “Group” and individually “the Group entity” in this report. The ownership interest of and voting power held by the Company as at and for the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Ownership interest and voting rights	
			31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Mavi Europe	Germany	Wholesale and retail sales of apparel	100.00	100.00
Mavi Russia	Russia	Wholesale and retail sales of apparel	100.00	100.00
Eflatun Giyim	Türkiye	Holding company	51.00	51.00
Mavi USA	USA	Wholesale and retail sales of apparel	47.69	47.69
Mavi US Retail LLC ⁽¹⁾	USA	Retail sales of apparel	100.00	--
Mavi Canada	Canada	Wholesale and retail sales of apparel	63.25	63.25
Mavi Kazakhstan ⁽²⁾	Kazakhstan	Retail sales of apparel	100.00	100.00

(1) Mavi US Retail LLC is established at 6 May 2025.

(2) Mavi Kazakhstan is in the liquidation process and does no longer proceed any operations as of 31 October 2015. Financial statements of Mavi Kazakhstan have not been consolidated since its operations insignificant in terms of consolidated financial statements, as of 31 January 2026.

As of 31 January 2026, Group’s total number of employees is 5,957 (31 January 2025: 5,872).

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation of consolidated financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRSs”)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 “Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets,” which was published in the Official Gazette No:28676 on 13 June 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) that have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) under Article 5 of the Communiqué.

In addition, the condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the “TFRS Taxonomy” published by POA on 4 July 2024 and the formats specified in the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide published by CMB, based on the CMB's financial statement and note formats.

Approval of consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 17 March 2026. The General Assembly of the Company has the right to amend and the related regulatory authorities have the right to demand the amendment of these consolidated financial statements.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

Except for its subsidiaries established abroad, the functional currency of the companies included in the consolidation is Turkish Lira (“TL”) and they keep their accounting records in TL in accordance with the commercial legislation, financial legislation and Uniform Chart of Accounts published by the Ministry of Finance.

Consolidated financial statements and notes are based on the legal records of the Group companies and are presented in TL unless otherwise stated and it has been prepared by subjecting some adjustments and classification changes in order to present adequately the status of the Group in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards published by KGK. All other foreign currency amounts are shown in Thousand Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.

The table below summarises functional currencies of the Group entities.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Functional currency</u>
Mavi Giyim	TL
Mavi Europe	Euro (“EUR”)
Mavi Russia	Rouble (“RUB”)
Eflatun Giyim	TL
Mavi USA	US Dollars (“USD”)
Mavi US Retail LLC	US Dollars (“USD”)
Mavi Canada	Canada Dollars (“CAD”)

(c) Basis of measurement

A number of the Group’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in note 2.5(q).

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Restatement of financial statements during periods of high inflation

The financial statements and related figures for previous periods have been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, consequently, the financial statements and related figures for previous periods are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.

TAS 29 applies to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of each entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. If an economy is subject to hyperinflation, TAS 29 requires an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to present its financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. As at the reporting date, entities operating in Türkiye are required to apply TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" for the reporting periods ending on or after 31 January 2026, as the cumulative change in the general purchasing power of the last three years based on the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) is more than 100%.

POA made an announcement on 23 November 2023 regarding the scope and application of TAS 29. It stated that the financial statements of the entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 January 2024 should be presented in accordance with the related accounting principles in TAS 29, adjusted for the effects of inflation.

In accordance with the CMB's decision dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards are required to apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS 29 to their annual financial statements for the accounting periods ending on 31 January 2024.

In this framework, while preparing the consolidated financial statements dated 31 January 2026 inflation adjustment has been made in accordance with TAS 29.

The table below shows the inflation rates for the relevant years calculated by taking into account the Consumer Price Indices published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT):

Date	Index	Adjustment coefficient	Three-year cumulative inflation rates
31 January 2026	3,683.95	1	206%
31 January 2025	2,819.65	1.30653	269%
31 January 2024	1,984.02	1.85681	287%

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Restatement of financial statements during periods of high inflation (continued)

The main lines of TAS 29 indexation transactions are as follows:

- As of the balance sheet date, all items other than those stated in terms of current purchasing power are restated by using the relevant price index coefficients. Prior year amounts are also restated in the same way.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date and are therefore not subject to restatement. Monetary items are cash and items to be received or paid in cash.
- Fixed assets, subsidiaries and similar assets are indexed to their acquisition values, which do not exceed their market values. Depreciation has been adjusted in a similar manner. Amounts included in shareholders' equity have been restated by applying general price indices for the periods in which they were contributed to or arose within the Company.
- All items in the income statement, except for the effects of non-monetary items in the balance sheet on the income statement, have been restated by applying the multiples calculated over the periods when the income and expense accounts were initially recognised in the financial statements.
- The gain or loss arising on the net monetary position as a result of general inflation is the difference between the adjustments to non-monetary assets, equity items and income statement accounts. This gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in net profit.

The impact of the application of TAS 29 Inflation Accounting is summarised below:

Restatement of the Statement of Financial Position

Amounts in the statement of financial position that are not expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period are restated. Accordingly, monetary items are not restated because they are expressed in the currency of the reporting period. Non-monetary items are required to be restated unless they are expressed in terms of the currency in effect at the end of the reporting period.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position arising on restatement of non-monetary items is recognised in profit or loss and presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Restatement of the Statement of Profit or Loss

All items in the statement of profit or loss are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, all amounts have been restated by applying changes in the monthly general price index.

Cost of inventories sold has been restated using the restated inventory balance.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses have been restated using the restated balances of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and right-of-use assets.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Restatement of financial statements during periods of high inflation (continued)

Restatement of Statement of Cash Flows

All items in the statement of cash flows are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements of a subsidiary whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are restated by applying the general price index before they are included in the consolidated financial statements prepared by the parent company.

Subsidiaries of the Group whose functional currency is other than Turkish Lira have been translated to the purchasing power of 31 January 2026 according to the following principles.

As of 31 January 2026, the consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended 31 January 2026 has been translated into Turkish Lira at the closing rate of 31 January 2026. 1 February 2025 - 31 January 2026 consolidated statement of income has been translated into Turkish Lira at the average monthly exchange rates and indexed to the purchasing power of 31 January 2026 from the translation date and the relevant months. The consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended 31 January 2025 has been translated into Turkish Lira at the closing rate of 31 January 2025 and indexed to the purchasing power of 31 January 2026. The income statement for the period 1 February 2024 - 31 January 2025 has been translated into Turkish Lira at the average monthly exchange rates and indexed to the purchasing power of 31 January 2026.

Comparative figures

Relevant figures for the previous reporting period are restated by applying the general price index so that the comparative financial statements are presented in the measuring unit applicable at the end of the reporting period. Information disclosed for prior periods is also expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries controlled by the Company. Control is exercised by an entity having power over its financial and operational policies in order to derive benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the companies included in the consolidation have been prepared on the same date as the consolidated financial statements.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(a) Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment (see 2.5 (f)). Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issuance of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree’s employees (acquiree’s awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer’s replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree’s awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service. The list of subsidiaries is presented in note 1.

(b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

(c) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests (“NCI”) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group’s share in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(d) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(e) Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Company are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative year presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparative periods are restated. The restatement does not extend to periods during which the entities were not under common control. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Company’s controlling shareholder’s consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within the Company equity and any gain/loss arising is recognised directly in equity.

(f) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into TL at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated via monthly average exchange rates.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(f) Foreign currency (continued)

ii) Foreign operations (continued)

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated into the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is re-attributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group and subsidiaries use either TL, EUR, RUB, USD or CAD as functional currencies since these currencies are used to a significant extent in, or have a significant impact on, the operations of the related Group and subsidiaries and reflect the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to these entities. All currencies other than the currency selected for measuring items in the financial statements are treated as foreign currencies. Accordingly, transactions and balances not already measured in the functional currency have been re-measured to the related functional currencies. The Group uses TL as the reporting currency.

The foreign currency exchange rates as at balance sheet date of the related periods are as follows:

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
TL / EUR	51.6990	37.1844
TL / USD	43.3414	35.7210
TL / RUB	0.5691	0.3619
TL / CAD	32.0023	24.7461

The foreign average currency exchange rates for the related periods are as follows:

	<u>1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026</u>	<u>1 February 2024 31 January 2025</u>
TL / EUR	45.8321	35.8119
TL / USD	40.0886	33.2437
TL / RUB	0.4901	0.3532
TL / CAD	28.7627	24.0945

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.3 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. Material changes in accounting policies and material accounting errors are adjusted retrospectively and prior period’s consolidated financial statements are restated.

2.4 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies or accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the consolidated financial statements of the previous periods are restated. If estimated changes in accounting policies are for only one period, changes are applied on the current year but if the estimated changes effect the following periods, changes are applied both on the current and following years prospectively. When a significant accounting error is identified, it is corrected retrospectively and the prior year consolidated financial statements are restated.

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

Accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Group in all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. If changes in accounting estimates and errors are for only one period, changes are applied in the current year but if the estimated changes affect the following periods, changes are applied both on the current and following years prospectively.

There has been no significant change in the accounting estimates of the Company as of 31 January 2026.

(a) Leases

The Group has applied TFRS 16 as of 1 February 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under TAS 17 and TFRS Interpretation 4. The details of accounting policies under TAS 17 and TFRS Interpretation 4 are disclosed separately.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in TFRS 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 February 2019.

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Leases (continued)

As a lessee

At the actual commencement date of the lease or at the date of the change in the contract containing the lease component, the Group allocates to each lease component based on the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the total stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group has chosen not to separate the non-lease components from the lease components, but instead to account for each lease component and its associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right to use asset is first recognized by the cost method and includes the following:

- The initial measurement amount of the lease obligation,
- The amount obtained by deducting all the rental incentives received from all lease payments made at or before the beginning of the lease,
- All initial direct costs incurred by the Group
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In other circumstances, the right of use asset is subjected to depreciation according to the shorter of the useful life of the aforementioned asset or the leasing period, starting from the date when the leasing has actually started. In addition, the value of the right of use asset is periodically reduced by also deducting the impairment losses if any and adjusted in accordance with the re-measurement of the leasing liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The Group determines the alternative borrowing interest rate by taking into account the interest rates it will pay for the debts to be used from various external financing sources and makes some adjustments to reflect the lease terms and the type of the leased asset.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The lease payments which are included in the measurement of the leasing liability, consist of the following:

- Fixed payments (including the fixed payments by their essence);
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee within the scope of residual value undertakings

Right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and after the lease actually commenced, it is measured at fair value in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Leasing liability is measured by reducing the lease payments with a discount rate. In case, as a result of a change in an index or rate used in determination of the lease payments in the future, a change occurs in these payments and in the amounts expected to be paid within the scope of residual value undertaking, the Group considers the options of renewal, termination and purchasing.

In case the leasing liability is remeasured, it is reflected into the financial statements as an adjustment in the right of use asset in accordance with the newly determined debt. However, in case the book value of the right of use asset is reduced down to zero and the measurement of the leasing liability involves more reduction, the remaining re-measurement amount is reflected into profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets or liabilities related to performance-based contracts have not been created with all of the rent. Rental prices are created by taking into account the minimum payment amount and the right-of-use asset and lease liability minimum values for rental agreements based on sales performance.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost including borrowing costs-less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain and loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss and presented under “gains/(losses) from investment activities”.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

iii) Depreciation (continued)

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of lease term. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Vehicles	(5) years
• Furniture and fixtures	(3 – 15) years
• Leasehold improvements	shorter of (1 – 10) years or lease term

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

(c) Intangible assets and goodwill

i) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated [statement of profit or loss/statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income]. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible assets recognised in a business combination

Customer relationships arising from the business acquisitions were recognized at their fair values.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii) Amortisation

Except for goodwill, intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Trademark	(15) years
• Licenses	(3–5) years
• Customer relationships	(9–15) years

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

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

The cost of inventories is based on first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred for the purchase and bringing the items to their current condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price, in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs to sell. Net realizable value write-downs are evaluated in product groups and for particular seasons such as fall/winter and spring/summer.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group’s trade receivables and debt instruments are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Evaluation of the business model

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group’s continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(e) Financial instruments(continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)

Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. For derivatives identified as a hedging tool, see section (v) below.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(e) Financial instruments(continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

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

(iii) Derecognition

Finansal assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

(iv) Offsetting of financial asset and liabilities

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

(v) Derivative financial instrument and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(e) Financial instruments(continued)

(v) Derivative financial instrument and hedge accounting (continued)

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition of derivative instruments, changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group defines certain derivatives as hedging instruments in order to maintain the variability in the cash flows related to the high probability of realization arising from the changes in exchange rates and interest rates. The Group defines certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedging instruments for net investment in foreign operations.

At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Group makes a certification regarding the risk management purpose and strategy that causes the hedging relationship and the operation of the enterprise. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in the cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging means are expected to offset each other.

Hedge accounting

If a derivative instrument is designed as a cash flow hedge hedging instrument, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented under equity in the hedging reserve. The ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognized directly in profit or loss. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument determined on the present value basis from the beginning of the hedging relationship recognized in other comprehensive income is limited to the cumulative effect of the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument.

The Group identifies only the change in value in the spot element of the forward contract as the hedging instrument in the cash flow hedging relationship.

The Group enters into forward contracts in order to hedge the foreign currency risk on product imports arising from the foreign currency differences between the purchase order date and arrival date.

The change in the FV of the forward value of forward foreign currency contracts (“forward element”) is accounted for as a hedge fund as a separate component in equity as the cost of hedging.

If a hedged forecast transaction results in the subsequent recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount accumulated in the hedge fund and the cost of the hedge are included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or liability.

For all other hedge transactions, the hedging reserve and the hedging cost are classified in profit or loss in the hedging reserve in the period or periods when the estimated future cash flows are affected by profit or loss.

The hedge accounting is discontinued in case the hedging relationship (or part of it) no longer meets the required criteria, the hedging instrument is expired or sold, terminated or used.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(e) Financial instruments(continued)

(v) Derivative financial instrument and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item’s cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

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

(f) Impairment of assets

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- bank balances for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group considers bank balances to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

12-month expected credit losses are that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

For trade receivables, other receivables, other assets and contract assets, the Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed in TFRS 9, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables (TFRS 9 requires lifetime expected credit losses to be used for all trade receivables). The Group performed the calculation of ECL rates separately for individual, corporate, public and wholesale customers. The ECLs were calculated based on actual credit loss experience over the past years.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. In other words, it is the credit losses that are measured on the present value of all the cash deficits (for example, the difference between the cash inflows to the entity and the cash flows expected by the entity to be collected based on the contract).

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are creditimpaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Presentation of impairment

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. Where trade receivables, other receivables, other assets and contract assets have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies(continued)

(f) Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs (“Cash Generating Unit”). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(g) Employee benefits

i) Long-term employee benefits

Provision for employee termination benefits

In accordance with existing social legislation in Türkiye, the Company is required to make lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is terminated without due cause, called up for military service, death or retirement. TAS 19 “Employee Benefits” requires actuarial valuation method to be developed to estimate the enterprise’s obligation under defined benefit plans. Consequently, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employee. Severance payment provisions are not subject to legal funding.

In accordance with the Russian Labor Law (the Article 178 “Dismissal allowances”, Chapter 27, Section VII “Guarantees and compensations”), when the Group company unilaterally terminates the employment agreement, employer should inform the employee two months before position cancelling date. After two months, at the date of dismissal, employer is required to pay the employee a dismissal compensation at the amount of one-month average wage. In case the employee can not find an employment during two preceding months after the dismissal date, employee has right to request.

The Group has not recorded any reserve for employee severance payments for its employees in foreign subsidiaries, except Russia since only under very specific circumstances a company is liable to pay a severance according to labour laws of the foreign entities.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Long-term employee benefits (continued)

In accordance with the Russian Labor Law (the Article 178 “Dismissal allowances”, Chapter 27, Section VII “Guarantees and compensations”), when the Group company unilaterally terminates the employment agreement, employer should inform the employee two months before position cancelling date. After two months, at the date of dismissal, employer is required to pay the employee a dismissal compensation at the amount of one-month average wage. In case the employee can not find an employment during two preceding months after the dismissal date, employee has right to request.

The Group has not recorded any reserve for employee severance payments for its employees in foreign subsidiaries, except Russia since only under very specific circumstances a company is liable to pay a severance according to labour laws of the foreign entities.

ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are consisting of reserve for the vacation pay liability due to the earned and unused vacation rights of its employees. The Group is obliged to make payments for unused vacation days in the amount of the employment contract is terminated on the date of the daily gross wage and contract related interests on the total payment. The Group provides reserve for the vacation pay liability due to the earned and unused vacation rights of its employees. Vacation pay liability is measured on an undiscounted basis and is recognised in profit or loss as the related service is provided.

(h) Provisions; contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In cases where there is a present legal or contractual obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will arise to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated, Group management allocates a provision for the amount of the obligation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Provisions are calculated based on the Group management's best estimate of the expenditure to be made to settle the obligation as of the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect of time value of money is material. It is defined as a current liability that will result in an outflow of resources resulting from past events and which, in case of fulfillment, will contain economic benefits.

Contingent liabilities are reviewed to determine if there is a possibility that the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Except for the economic benefit outflow possibility is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

If the entry of the economic benefit to the Group is possible, explanations are included in the disclosures of the consolidated financial statements about the contingent asset if the entry of economic benefit is certain, the asset and its related income changes are included in the consolidated financial statements at the date that they occurred.

(i) Related parties

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

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

- i. has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
- ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Related parties (continued)

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

- i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity,
- v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- viii. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

(j) Revenue

(i) General model for accounting of revenue

In accordance with TFRS 15, a five-step model is followed in recognizing revenue for all contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract

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

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

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations

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

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

The Group describes a good or service specified in the contract as a different good or service, if it can describe them separately from the other undertakings in the contract and ensures that the customer can use the said good or service solely or together with other resources made available to it. A contract may contain an undertaking to provide a series of different goods or services which are essentially the same. At the beginning of the contract, a business determines whether a series of goods or services is a single performance obligation.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

In order to determine the transaction price, the Group assesses how much consideration it expects to be entitled to by fulfilling the contract. In arrival at the assessment, the Group considers variable elements of consideration, as well as the existence of a significant financing component.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue (continued)

(i) General model for accounting of revenue (continued)

Step 3: Determine the transaction price (continued)

Significant financing component

The Group revises the promised amount of consideration for the effect of a significant financing component to the amount that reflects what the cash selling price of the promised good or service. As a practical expedient, the Group does not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component if, at contract inception, the entity expects the period between customer payment and the transfer of goods or services to be one year or less. In cases where advance for the services are received and the payment scheme is broadly aligned with the Group’s performance throughout the period, the Group concludes that the period between performance and payment is never more than 12 months, therefore the expedient is applied.

Variable cost

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

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price

If distinct goods or services are delivered under a single arrangement, then the consideration is allocated based on relative stand-alone selling prices of the distinct goods or services (performance obligations). If directly observable stand-alone selling prices are not available, the total consideration in the service contracts is allocated based on their expected cost plus a margin.

Step 5: Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue overtime if any of the following conditions is met:

- Customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the entity performs, or
- The customer controls the asset as the entity creates or enhances it, or
- Group’s performance does not create an asset for which the entity has an use; and alternative there is a right to payment for performance to date.

For each performance obligation that is satisfied over time, an entity selects a single measure of progress, which depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer. The Group uses a method that measures the work performed reliably.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, then the Group recognize revenue at the point in time at which it transfers control of the good or service to the customer.

The Group recognizes a provision in accordance with TAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue (continued)

Goods sold

In overall, the Group has wholesale, retail and e-commerce business. Retail sales represent sales to consumers at mono-brand Mavi stores that the Group operates. Revenue is recognized when the control is transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods through retail business in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received in cash or credit card. The discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

Wholesale sales are to third-party retailers that then on-sell to consumers. The wholesale channel includes Mavi mono-brand stores operated by franchisees, department store chains, corner shops, and third-party online channels. The Group signs franchise agreements with franchises. However, the Group does not send consignment inventory to these franchises nor does the Group earn franchise fees on these agreements. The Group recognizes revenues from franchisees on a principal basis as gross when the control has been transferred to the franchisees.

In addition, the Group has consignments in certain department stores. Revenue from these consignments is recognized only after they are sold to the end customer as defined above. E-commerce represents direct sales that the Group makes to consumers on own mavi.com websites. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement that the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If a rebate is likely to be granted and the amount can be reliably measured, the deduction amount is deducted from revenue at the time revenue is recorded.

The Group also generates revenue in the form of royalty fees.

Corporate cards given to customers during the reporting period are valid until a specific maturity date. Unused balance of the corporate cards are recognized as revenue following the expiration date.

Loyalty program

For customer loyalty program, the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of the initial sale is allocated to the “Kartuş Card Points”. The present fair value of the Kartuş Card Points, which can be redeemed as discount against future purchases by customers, is estimated by taking into account the expected redemption rate and the timing of such expected redemptions. Such amount is deferred and revenue is recognized only when the points are redeemed and the Group has fulfilled its obligations to supply the discounted products. The amount of revenue recognized in those circumstances is based on the number of points that have been redeemed in exchange for discounted products, relative to the total number of points that is expected to be redeemed.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Income from investing activities and expenses from investing activities

Income from investment activities includes income from sales of property, plant and equipment and scrap.

Expenses from investment activities include expenses incurred by sales of property, plant and equipment.

(l) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated profit/(loss) for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

(m) Research and development expenses

The Group has a separate department which operates to research and develop new fabric and design. As a result of these operations of the department, sample productions are made including new collections’ designs. Costs incurred on development projects are recognized as intangible assets only if the cost can be measured reliably. Other development expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that have been capitalized are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (1 year).

(n) Finance income and finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, (other than trade receivables). Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities (other than trade receivables and payables) are reported on a gross basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position. Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group’s right to receive payment is established.

(o) Tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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 consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Tax (continued)

ii) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit,
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future,
- taxable temporary differences related to initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is probable that taxable profits will be sufficient to offset unused prior year tax losses, tax benefits and deductible temporary differences in the future. Taxable profit is determined according to the business plans of each subsidiary in the Group. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will available against which they can be utilised.

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.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have reflected their deferred tax assets and liabilities in their financial statements, but there has been no netting on a consolidated basis.

iii) *Tax risk*

The Group takes into account whether the Group has the uncertain tax position and the surcharge has to be paid and the tax liability while it determines the current tax expense and delayed tax expense. The assessment might include judgments about future events and is based on estimates and assumptions. In case there exists new information about the adequacy of the Group's current tax liability which will cause a change in the professional judgment; this change will affect the period which the situation emerges.

iv) *Transfer pricing*

The transfer pricing provisions have been stated under the Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law with the heading of “disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing”. The General Communiqué on disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing dated 18 November 2007 sets details about implementation.

If a tax payer enters into transactions regarding sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with arm’s length basis, then related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions through transfer pricing are not accepted as a tax deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Government grants

The Group obtains government incentives under the Turquality program from Turkish Republic Ministry of Economy. The Group is initially recognized government grants related to trade mark developments in international markets in profit or loss as deduction of relevant selling, marketing and distribution expenses at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the incentives will be received.

(q) Measurement of fair value

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as ‘active’ if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Measurement of fair value (continued)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(i) *Financial assets*

Cash and cash equivalents are presented on cost basis and are assumed to reflect their fair values as they are liquid and classified as current assets.

Trade receivables are presented netted off related doubtful portion of the receivable and are assumed to reflect their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments reflect their fair value as they include hedging transactions. The classification of derivative financial instruments for fair value measurement is Level 2.

ii) *Other non-derivative financial liabilities*

Forward exchange contracts

The fair values of forward exchange contracts are based on broker quotes. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group entity and counterparty when appropriate.

iii) *Property, plant and equipment*

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of acquisition between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably and willingly. The fair value of items of equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the market approach and cost approaches using quoted market prices for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate. Depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments for physical deterioration as well as functional and economic obsolescence.

iv) *Intangible assets*

The fair value of intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination are determined according to the income approach.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.6 Use of accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements management has made judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affects the application of the Group’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment is included in the following notes:

- Note 7 Trade receivables: Allowance for doubtful receivables, Expected credit losses.
- Note 9 Inventory: Allowance for inventory impairment.
- Note 10 Deferred income: Estimation of loyalty credits that can be redeemed in the next years.
- Note 11 and 12 Property equipment and intangibles: Useful lives.
- Note 12 and 13 Impairment of intangible assets including goodwill: Key assumptions, underlying recoverable amounts.
- Note 15 and 17 Provision for employee termination benefits: Key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 15 Provisions for sales returns: Estimation of return, provision for upcoming months using historical data.
- Note 30 Deferred tax asset: Estimation of recoverability.

2.7 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies or accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the consolidated financial statements of the previous periods are restated. If estimated changes in accounting policies are for only one period, changes are applied on the current year but if the estimated changes effect the following periods, changes are applied both on the current and following years prospectively. When a significant accounting error is identified, it is corrected retrospectively and the prior year consolidated financial statements are restated.

Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

The Group reassessed the definition of key management and determined the key management as Chairmen and Members of the Board of Directors, General Manager, Deputy General Managers. Comparative period information is revised in line with this definition to ensure the consistency of presentation. The reassessment has no impact on the financial statements of the Group.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.8 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2025

Amendments to TAS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability*

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The aforementioned standard, amendments and improvements do not have any significant effect on the Company's financial position and performance.

b) New and revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not yet adopted the following standards and amendments and interpretations to the existing standards:

TFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>
Amendments to TFRS 17	<i>Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 — Comparative Information</i>
TFRS 18	<i>Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements</i>
TFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability:</i>
<i>Disclosures</i>	
Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7	<i>Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>
Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7	<i>Power Purchase Arrangements</i>
Annual Improvements	<i>Annual Improvements to TFRSs – Volume 11</i>
Amendments to TFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability</i>
<i>Disclosures</i>	

TFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

TFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 has been deferred for insurance, reinsurance and pension companies for a further year and will replace TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* on 1 January 2027.

Amendments to TFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and *Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 – Comparative Information*

Amendments have been made in TFRS 17 in order to reduce the implementation costs, to explain the results and to facilitate the initial application.

The amendment permits entities that first apply TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 at the same time to present comparative information about a financial asset as if the classification and measurement requirements of TFRS 9 had been applied to that financial asset before. Amendments are effective with the first application of TFRS 17.

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2 Basis of presentation of financial statements(continued)

2.8 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

TFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying TFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. This standard is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

TFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

TFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. This standard is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 Power Purchase Arrangements

The amendments aim at enabling entities to include information in their financial statements that in the IASB’s view more faithfully represents contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 Power Purchase Arrangements

The amendments aim at enabling entities to include information in their financial statements that in the IASB’s view more faithfully represents contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Annual Improvements to TFRSs – Volume 11

The pronouncement comprises the following amendments:

- TFRS 1: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- TFRS 7: Gain or loss on derecognition
- TFRS 7: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price
- TFRS 7: Introduction and credit risk disclosures
- TFRS 9: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities
- TFRS 9: Transaction price
- TFRS 10: Determination of a ‘de facto agent’
- TAS 7: Cost method

Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Amendments to TFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The amendments cover new or amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards that were not considered when TFRS 19 was first issued. Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The Company evaluates the effects of these standards, amendments and improvements on the financial statements.

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3 Segment reporting

	1 February 2025- 31 January 2026			1 February 2024- 31 January 2025		
	Reportable segment			Reportable segment		
	Türkiye	International	Total	Türkiye	International	Total
Segment revenue ⁽¹⁾	43,248,098	4,481,113	47,729,211	45,258,787	5,067,582	50,326,369
-Retail	32,192,606	582,421	32,775,027	33,659,587	626,260	34,285,847
-Wholesale	7,258,093	2,779,594	10,037,687	7,638,273	3,269,883	10,908,156
-E-commerce	3,797,399	1,119,098	4,916,497	3,960,927	1,171,439	5,132,366
Segment profit / (loss) before tax	3,958,755	(512,175)	3,446,580	4,968,823	(174,020)	4,794,803

	31 January 2026			31 January 2025		
	Reportable segment			Reportable segment		
	Türkiye	International	Total	Türkiye	International	Total
Total segment assets	23,315,638	3,665,733	26,981,371	23,156,791	2,430,006	25,586,797
Total segment liabilities	9,582,735	3,467,009	13,049,744	10,292,373	1,680,397	11,972,770

The Group applies TFRS 8 and operating segments are determined based on internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's decision maker. The Group has 2 strategic operating segments as Türkiye and International based on the geographical areas where sales are generated. These divisions are managed separately because they require different trading and marketing strategies. International segment comprises Europe, USA, Canada, Russia and rest of the world.

⁽¹⁾ Segment revenue comprised of third-party sales after elimination between consolidated entities.

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4 Cash and cash equivalents

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Cash on hand	34,274	20,232
Cash at banks	6,163,416	6,438,593
<i>Demand deposits</i>	195,827	386,524
<i>Time deposits</i>	5,967,589	6,052,069
Other cash and cash equivalents	2,120,389	1,704,154
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow	8,318,079	8,162,979
Time deposit interest accrual	187,417	108,771
	8,505,496	8,271,750

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other cash and cash equivalents consist of credit card receivables with maturities less than 3 months.

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the details of time deposits based on maturity dates and interest rates of the Groups are as below:

	Maturity	Interest rate	31 January 2026
TL	2 February-17 March 2026	38.35%-40.50%	5,928,815
EUR	11 February 2026	1.20%	38,774
			5,967,589

	Maturity	Interest rate	31 January 2025
TL	3 February-10 March 2025	45.50%-49.75%	6,052,069
			6,052,069

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, there is no restriction or blockage on cash and cash equivalents. The Group’s exposure to foreign currency credit risk, interest rate risk and related sensitivity analyses are disclosed in note 34.

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5 Financial borrowings

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, financial borrowings comprise the following:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Current liabilities		
Unsecured bank loans	1,265,060	224,591
Current portion of unsecured bank loans	384,526	272,635
Lease liabilities	1,213,190	964,993
Issued debt instruments	--	700,853
	2,862,776	2,163,072
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	1,598,885	941,892
Unsecured bank loans	--	2,120
	1,598,885	944,012

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the Group's total bank borrowings and lease payables are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Bank loans	1,649,586	499,346
Lease liabilities	2,812,075	1,906,885
Issued debt instruments	--	700,853
	4,461,661	3,107,084

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the repayments of bank loan agreements according to the original maturities comprised the following:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Less than one year	1,649,586	1,198,079
One to two years	--	2,120
	1,649,586	1,200,199

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, maturities and conditions of outstanding bank loans comprised the following:

	31 January 2026				
	Currency	Nominal interest rate%	Maturity	Face value	Carrying amount
Unsecured bank loans	USD	6.25-7.35%	2026	936,857	959,195
Unsecured bank loans	RUB	20.00%-21.00%	2026	378,353	384,526
Unsecured bank loans	CAD	5.20-7.30%	2026	300,596	305,865
				1,615,806	1,649,586
	31 January 2025				
	Currency	Nominal interest rate%	Maturity	Face value	Carrying amount
Unsecured bank loans	RUB	25.50%-26.00%	2025-2026	267,174	272,635
Unsecured bank loans	CAD	5.70-7.30%	2025-2026	226,711	226,711
Issued debt instruments	TL	47.00%	2025	653,265	700,853
				1,147,150	1,200,199

The Group's exposure to liquidity, foreign currency and interest rate risk as well as related sensitivity analyses for financial liabilities are disclosed in note 34.

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5 Financial borrowings (continued)

The movement of borrowings for the year ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
1 February balance	1,200,199	2,330,783
Proceeds from borrowings	1,546,516	881,931
Repayment of borrowings	(1,073,653)	(1,315,639)
Interest accrual	4,849	(39,884)
Currency translation differences	253,258	33,757
Inflation differences	(281,583)	(690,749)
31 January balance	1,649,586	1,200,199

The movement of lease liabilities for the year ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
1 February balance	1,906,885	1,998,552
Payments of lease liabilities	(1,936,806)	(1,535,226)
Lease modifications	1,951,588	1,416,007
Interest on lease liabilities	582,163	523,351
New lease contracts	1,089,753	377,200
Currency translation differences	(40,910)	(71,194)
Change in exchange rates	15,833	6,743
Inflation differences	(698,858)	(802,332)
Terminations	(57,573)	(6,216)
31 January balance	2,812,075	1,906,885

Short-term portion of long-term liabilities	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Lease liabilities	1,543,734	1,229,471
Deferred lease borrowing cost (-)	(330,544)	(264,478)
	1,213,190	964,993
Long-term lease liabilities		
Leases liabilities	2,548,740	1,441,667
Deferred lease borrowing costs (-)	(949,855)	(499,775)
	1,598,885	941,892
Total contractual lease liabilities	2,812,075	1,906,885

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6 Related party disclosures

Related parties in consolidated financial statements are determined as key management personnel, board of directors, family members, subsidiaries controlled by the Company. Several related party transactions are carried out during ordinary course of the business.

As of 31 January 2026, the members of the Akarlılar Family (Fatma Elif Akarlılar, Hayriye Fethiye Akarlılar and Seyhan Akarlılar) are the controlling shareholders of the Group with a total ownership interest of 27.41% where 27.19% is the direct ownership interest and 0.22% is the indirect ownership interest through Blue International Holding B.V.

(a) Related party balances

As of 31 January 2026, there are no short-term trade receivables from related parties (31 January 2025: None).

The balance of advances given to related parties for the periods ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

Advances given to related parties	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Erak Giyim Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. (“Erak”) ⁽¹⁾	261,274	171,149
	261,274	171,149

⁽¹⁾ Advances given to Erak is related to fabric purchases and are tracked in prepaid expenses.

The balance of trade payables to related parties for the periods ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows.

Trade payables to related parties	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Erak ⁽¹⁾	1,618,332	725,017
Akay Lelmalabis Elgazhizah LLC (“Akay”) ⁽²⁾	239,533	232,267
	1,857,865	957,284

⁽¹⁾ Amounts due to Erak, a company controlled by immediate family members of the shareholder of the parent company, are for purchases of inventory. Amounts are non-interest bearing and have 90 days repayment date.

⁽²⁾ Amounts comprise of inventory purchases to subsidiary Akay situated in Egypt. Amounts are non-interest bearing and have 90 days repayment date.

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other short-term payables to related parties comprised the following:

Other payables to related parties	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Eflatun Giyim shareholders	1,640	1,164
	1,640	1,164

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6 Related party disclosures (continued)

(a) Related party balances (continued)

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, lease liabilities to related parties comprised the following:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Short-term lease liabilities to related parties		
Sylvia House Inc.	5,275	4,884
	5,275	4,884

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Long-term lease liabilities to related parties		
Sylvia House Inc.	5,345	9,986
	5,345	9,986

(b) Related party transactions

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 2025, purchases from related parties of the Group comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Product purchase from related parties		
Erak	5,940,477	6,811,255
Akay	1,054,372	712,780
	6,994,849	7,524,035

Purchases from related parties comprise approximately one third of total purchases.

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the services from related parties of the Group comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Services from related parties		
Erak ⁽¹⁾	16,858	21,386
Sylvia House Inc. ⁽²⁾	7,395	7,871
	24,253	29,257

⁽¹⁾ The Group rented Çerkezköy and Bayrampaşa retail stores from Erak.

⁽²⁾ Mavi Canada rented its office in Yaletown, Vancouver from Sylvia House Inc.

(c) Information regarding benefits provided to the Group’s key management

The Group’s senior management is determined as Chairmen and Members of the Board of Directors, General Manager, Deputy General Managers. For the year ended 31 January 2026, short-term (salaries and wages, attendance fee, bonus, holiday overtime, severance payment, premium, and other benefits) and long-term benefits provided to senior management and board of directors amounted to TL 654,651 (31 January 2025: TL 765,295).

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7 Trade receivables and payables

Short-term trade receivables

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term trade receivables are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Trade receivables from third parties	2,844,508	2,684,054
	2,844,508	2,684,054

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, trade receivables from third parties are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Receivables	2,569,660	2,294,764
Post-dated cheques	64,899	108,625
Endorsed cheques	62,782	84,540
Notes receivables	277,829	318,928
Expected credit losses (-)	(3,493)	(3,287)
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-)	(127,169)	(119,516)
	2,844,508	2,684,054

The provision for the doubtful receivables is determined based on the past experience of non-collectible receivables.

Details related to Group's exposure to credit and foreign currency risk and impairment losses for short-term trade receivables is disclosed in note 34.

Short-term trade payables

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term trade payables of the Group are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Trade payables to third parties	3,790,946	5,342,682
Trade payables to related parties (Note 6)	1,857,865	957,284
	5,648,811	6,299,966

Trade payables mainly include outstanding amounts arising from trade purchases and ongoing expenditure. Currency and liquidity risk related to the Group's short-term trade payables are explained in note 34. As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the Group's short-term trade payables to third parties are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Trade payables ⁽¹⁾	3,579,671	5,188,169
Expense accruals	211,275	154,513
	3,790,946	5,342,682

⁽¹⁾The Company has TL 283,959 import factoring payables as of 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: 283,870). Trade payables consist TL 483,309 consists of supplier financing payables (31 January 2025: TL 1,318,977). The Company carries out import factoring for its goods purchases from abroad. Within the scope of import factoring, foreign suppliers transfer their receivables from the Company to the financial institutions they work with, with the Company's confirmation of assignment. Within the scope of supplier financing, domestic suppliers transfer their receivables from the Company to the financial institutions with which the Company works with confirmation of assignment.

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8 Other receivables and payables

Other short-term trade receivables

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term other receivables of the Group are as follows:

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
Other receivables from third parties	50,169	60,637
	50,169	60,637

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term other receivables from third parties of the Group are as follows:

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
Receivables from public institutions ⁽¹⁾	35,329	22,357
Other short-term receivables	14,840	38,280
	50,169	60,637

⁽¹⁾ Receivables from public institutions consist value added tax receivables amounting to TL 35,329 (31 January 2025: TL 22,357).

The Group’s exposure to credit and foreign currency risk for short-term other receivables are disclosed in note 34.

Long-term other receivables

As at 31 January 2026 and 2025, long-term other receivables of the Group are as follows:

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
Other receivables from third parties	31,696	24,039
	31,696	24,039

The Group’s exposure to credit and foreign currency risk for long-term other receivables are disclosed in note 34.

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8 Other receivables and payables (continued)

Short-term other payables

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term other payables of the Group are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Other payables to third parties ⁽¹⁾	285,091	306,363
Other payables to related parties (Note 6)	1,640	1,164
	286,731	307,527

⁽¹⁾ Other payables to third parties mostly consist of taxes and duties payable.

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other payables to third parties of the Group are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Taxes and duties payable	232,955	242,357
Other payables	52,136	64,006
	285,091	306,363

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency and liquidity risk for other short-term payables is disclosed in note 34.

9 Inventories

As at 31 January 2026 and 2025, inventories are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Trade goods	5,798,797	6,458,175
Consignment trade goods	274,077	423,868
Goods in transit	37,985	37,036
Provision for impairment on inventory (-)	(257,977)	(239,655)
	5,852,882	6,679,424

As at 31 January 2026 there is no restriction / pledge on inventories (31 January 2025: none),

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, movement of the provision for inventory impairment is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Opening balance	239,655	275,754
Provision for the year	390,409	211,310
Foreign currency translation effect	(115)	(20,703)
Write-off	(371,972)	(226,706)
Closing balance	257,977	239,655

As of the year ending on 31 January 2026, inventories of TL 390,409 (31 January 2025: TL 211,310) were recognised as an expense for slow moving inventory and net realizable value assessment in accordance with Group policies of provision for impairment on inventory during the year and included in “cost of sales”. In addition, for the year ended on 31 January 2026, inventories of TL 371,972 (31 January 2025; TL 226,706) were disposed and written off.

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10 Prepaid expenses and deferred incomes

Short and long-term prepaid expenses

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the remaining balance of prepaid expenses under current and non-current assets is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Advances given	370,578	423,964
Prepaid sales marketing and advertising expenses	47,993	37,298
Prepaid license expenses	34,783	31,238
Prepaid general administrative expenses	34,425	18,111
Prepaid insurance expenses	10,852	11,654
Prepaid rent expenses	7,849	6,799
Prepaid stamp tax and duties expenses	6,605	6,092
Other prepaid expenses	80,781	81,705
Total prepaid expenses	593,866	616,861

Deferred income

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, deferred income of the Group are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Liabilities arising from customer contracts	268,866	263,394
Customer loyalty programme ⁽¹⁾	185,935	206,195
Corporate sales ⁽²⁾	82,931	57,199
Liabilities not arising from customer contracts	230,879	20,173
Salary protocol	229,167	17,715
Rental support income	1,712	2,458
Total deferred income	499,745	283,567
Short-term deferred income	353,911	283,567
Long-term deferred income⁽³⁾	145,834	--

⁽¹⁾ The deferred income related to loyalty credits granted has been estimated with reference to the past usage rates.

⁽²⁾ Corporate sales consist of prepaid cards which are given to corporate firms.

⁽³⁾ Long-term deferred income consists of salary protocol income.

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11 Property, plant and equipment

The movement of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
Cost					
1 February 2025 opening balance	18,065	5,543,213	4,080,772	282,316	9,924,366
Additions	--	534,892	588,468	1,044,267	2,167,627
Disposals	--	(1,449,923)	(291,965)	--	(1,741,888)
Foreign currency translation effect	--	27,045	(18,800)	(53,280)	(45,035)
Transfers ⁽¹⁾	--	190,032	941,678	(1,178,983)	(47,273)
31 January 2026 closing balance	18,065	4,845,259	5,300,153	94,320	10,257,797
Accumulated Depreciation					
1 February 2025 opening balance	1,699	3,905,624	3,074,598	--	6,981,921
Foreign currency translation effect	--	26,909	(855)	--	26,054
Depreciation for the year	3,588	438,304	398,400	--	840,292
Disposals	--	(1,389,839)	(252,917)	--	(1,642,756)
31 January 2026 closing balance	5,287	2,980,998	3,219,226	--	6,205,511
Netbook value	12,778	1,864,261	2,080,927	94,320	4,052,286

⁽¹⁾ Transfers of TL 47,273 as of 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: TL 52) are related to transfers to intangible assets.

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11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The movement of property and equipment for the year ended 31 January 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
Cost					
1 February 2024 opening balance	2,033	5,017,272	3,733,453	54,396	8,807,154
Additions	17,938	579,123	445,632	397,021	1,439,714
Disposals	(1,906)	(41,642)	(135,039)	(1,884)	(180,471)
Foreign currency translation effect	--	(90,865)	(44,878)	(6,236)	(141,979)
Transfers ⁽¹⁾	--	79,189	81,740	(160,981)	(52)
31 January 2025 closing balance	18,065	5,543,077	4,080,908	282,316	9,924,366
Accumulated Depreciation					
1 February 2024 opening balance	2,033	3,648,297	2,904,689	--	6,555,019
Foreign currency translation effect	--	(80,374)	(26,884)	--	(107,258)
Depreciation for the year	1,572	390,400	306,299	--	698,271
Disposals	(1,906)	(36,970)	(125,235)	--	(164,111)
31 January 2025 closing balance	1,699	3,921,353	3,058,869	--	6,981,921
Netbook value	16,366	1,621,724	1,022,039	282,316	2,942,445

⁽¹⁾ Transfers of TL 47,273 as of 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: TL 52) are related to transfers to intangible assets.

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11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2026, TL 188,599 (31 January 2025: TL 152,194) of depreciation expenses are included under administrative expenses, TL 448,626 (31 January 2025: TL 397,309) under selling, marketing and distribution expenses and TL 203,067 (31 January 2025: TL 148,768)

As of 31 January 2026, there is no pledge on property, plant and equipment (31 January 2025: nil).

As at 31 January 2026 the amount of insurance on property, plant and equipment is TL 4.045.272 (31 January 2025: TL 3,070,120).

12 Intangible assets

The movement of intangible assets as of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 are as follows:

Cost	Customer relationships				Development Costs ⁽¹⁾	Total
	Licenses	Brand	Brand	Brand		
1 February 2025 balance	1,593,422	487,732	12,051	866,463	2,959,668	
Additions	181,107	--	--	263,133	444,240	
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	47,273	--	--	--	47,273	
Foreign currency translation effect	(5,030)	(30,288)	--	--	(35,318)	
Disposals	(565)	--	--	--	(565)	
31 January 2026 balance	1,816,207	457,444	12,051	1,129,596	3,415,298	
Amortisation						
1 February 2025 balance	1,310,284	438,213	7,658	556,541	2,312,696	
Foreign currency translation effect	(6,143)	(31,190)	--	--	(37,333)	
Current year amortization	165,138	32,268	510	220,337	418,253	
Disposals	(479)	--	--	--	(479)	
31 January 2026 balance	1,468,800	439,291	8,168	776,878	2,693,137	
Netbook value	347,407	18,153	3,883	352,718	722,161	

⁽¹⁾ Consists of capitalized design and development expenses in accordance with the incentive program.

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12 Intangible assets (continued)

Cost	Licenses	Customer relationships	Brand	Development Costs⁽¹⁾	Total
1 February 2024 balance	1,580,374	585,442	12,051	508,313	2,686,180
Additions	70,141	--	--	358,150	428,291
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	52	--	--	--	52
Foreign currency translation effect	(56,936)	(97,710)	--	--	(154,646)
Disposals	(209)	--	--	--	(209)
31 January 2025 balance	1,593,422	487,732	12,051	866,463	2,959,668
Amortisation					
1 February 2024 balance	1,199,796	472,098	7,178	401,369	2,080,441
Foreign currency translation effect	(24,641)	(91,187)	--	--	(115,828)
Current year amortization	135,151	57,302	480	155,172	348,105
Disposals	(22)	--	--	--	(22)
31 January 2025 balance	1,310,284	438,213	7,658	556,541	2,312,696
Netbook value	283,138	49,519	4,393	309,922	646,972

For the year ended 31 January 2026, TL 93,874 (31 January 2025: TL 75,869) of amortisation expenses are included under general administrative expenses and TL 223,303 (31 January 2025: TL 198,069) under selling, marketing and distribution expenses and TL 101,076 (31 January 2025: TL 74,167) under research and development expenses.

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13 Goodwill

The movement of goodwill as at 31 January 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

Cost	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
As of 1 February	1,230,142	1,480,122
Foreign currency translation effect	(77,825)	(249,980)
As of 31 January	1,152,317	1,230,142
Impairment loss		
As of 1 February	(20,762)	(20,762)
Impairment loss	--	--
As of 31 January	(20,762)	(20,762)
Netbook value		
As of 31 January	1,131,555	1,209,380

Impairment test for cash generating units with allocated goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for impairment test purposes. As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, details of cash generating units related to goodwill are as follows. The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each cash generating units are as follows;

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Mavi USA	993,783	1,070,618
Mavi Canada	96,333	97,323
Other	41,439	41,439
	1,131,555	1,209,380

As of 31 January 2026, the increase in goodwill is related to foreign currency translation differences on goodwill recognized at foreign subsidiaries.

Goodwill is primarily attributable to the synergies expected to be derived from the integration of Mavi America and Mavi Canada into the Group's existing business.

Impairment testing for CGUs containing goodwill

A valuation of the fair value of CGU of Mavi USA and Mavi Canada as two separate CGU's was performed by the Company management. As of 31 January 2026 and 2025, the income approach (discounted cash flow method) is used to determine the fair value of CGUs of Mavi USA and Mavi Canada.

The Group used 5 years business plans prepared by the Company management for the valuation of CGUs. The growth of business plans of Mavi USA and Mavi Canada is associated with an increase in the number of customers and growth in the market.

As of 31 January 2026, the impairment test performed on CGU based is resulted with no impairment loss to be recorded for Mavi USA and Mavi Canada. The discount rate and the final growth rate, which are two important assumptions used in the impairment test, were taken as 10% above or below the management estimates, and sensitivity analysis is performed and no impairment is detected.

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13 Goodwill (continued)

Key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projections

Key assumptions used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of Mavi USA are discount rates, terminal value growth rates and EBITDA margin at terminal value. These assumptions are 12%, 2.2%, 11.5% (31 January 2025: 12.6%, 2.2%, 12.1%) respectively. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management’s assessment of future trends in ground handling industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources.

Key assumptions used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of Mavi Canada are discount rates, terminal value growth rates, and EBITDA margin at terminal value. These assumptions are 10.1%, 2.1%, 7.8% (31 January 2025: 9.1%, 2.1%, 7.8%) respectively. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management’s assessment of future trends in ground handling industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources.

Discount Rate

The discount rate is for Mavi USA estimated based on the company specific weighted cost of capital, Value in use is determined by applying post tax discount rate of 12% (31 January 2025:12.6%).

The discount rate is for Mavi Canada estimated based on the company specific average weighted cost of capital, Value in use is determined by applying post tax discount rate of 10.1% (31 January 2025:9.1%).

Growth rate

The discounted cash flow models of Mavi USA and Mavi Canada are based on the cash flows projected for the following five years. A long-term growth rate has been determined as the lower of nominal GDP rates for USA and Canada and long-term compound annual growth rate in EBITDA estimated by management.

Income approach

Discounted cash flow methodology is used under the income approach. In this method, the cash flow available for distribution after funding internal needs of the Company is forecasted for the determined period of years. Beyond such determined period, a terminal value is developed by capitalizing an assumed stabilized cash flow figure. Then, the determined period cash flows and terminal value are discounted to present value.

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14 Right-of-use assets

The movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

Cost	Buildings	Store	Vehicles	Warehouse	Total
1 February 2025 balance	1,072,632	10,896,418	360,742	250,031	12,579,823
Additions	39,840	925,133	124,780	--	1,089,753
Modification	363,043	1,583,022	4,392	1,131	1,951,588
Disposals	(604,414)	(297,866)	(97,947)	--	(1,000,227)
Foreign currency translation effect	(3,571)	4,343	1,664	(10,753)	(8,317)
31 January 2026 balance	867,530	13,111,050	393,631	240,409	14,612,620

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings	Store	Vehicles	Warehouse	Total
1 February 2025 balance	646,681	9,445,639	152,480	116,314	10,361,114
Charge for the year	147,126	1,890,077	103,437	37,363	2,178,003
Disposals	(571,167)	(258,841)	(97,070)	--	(927,078)
Foreign currency translation effect	2,458	34,524	963	(6,235)	31,710
31 January 2026 balance	225,098	11,111,399	159,810	147,442	11,643,749

31 January 2026 net book value	642,432	1,999,651	233,821	92,967	2,968,871
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Cost	Buildings	Store	Vehicles	Warehouse	Total
1 February 2024 balance	1,082,444	9,651,012	329,581	285,788	11,348,825
Additions	227,880	112,175	37,145	--	377,200
Modification	85,311	1,309,161	18,693	2,842	1,416,007
Disposals	(106,342)	(122,519)	(17,914)	(22,602)	(269,377)
Foreign currency translation effect	(70,996)	(104,401)	(6,734)	(49,077)	(231,208)
31 January 2025 balance	1,218,297	10,845,428	360,771	216,951	12,641,447

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings	Store	Vehicles	Warehouse	Total
1 February 2024 balance	715,388	7,945,999	76,714	95,667	8,833,768
Charge for the year	164,949	1,684,151	99,865	71,368	2,020,333
Disposals	(106,342)	(113,743)	(17,854)	(22,602)	(260,541)
Foreign currency translation effect	(65,001)	(77,966)	(4,940)	(22,921)	(170,828)
31 January 2025 balance	708,994	9,438,441	153,785	121,512	10,422,732

31 January 2025 net book value	509,303	1,406,987	206,986	95,439	2,218,715
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For the year ended 31 January 2026 TL 134,749 (31 January 2025: TL 135,339) of amortisation expenses are included under general administrative expenses and TL 2,030,796 (31 January 2025: TL 1,870,914) under selling, marketing and distribution expenses and TL 12,458 (31 January 2025: TL 14,080) under research and development expenses.

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15 Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Short-term provisions

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, short-term provisions are as follows:

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
Short-term provisions for employee benefits	58,420	49,124
Other short-term provisions	390,485	336,033
	448,905	385,157

Short-term provision for employee benefits consists of provision for vacation pay liability. For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 2025, the movement of provision for vacation liability is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
1 February balance	49,124	63,550
Current period provision	24,435	11,801
Payments	(6,223)	(8,172)
Inflation effect	(8,916)	(18,055)
31 January balance	58,420	49,124

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term vacation pay liability if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

In accordance with the existing labour law in Group, the Company is required to pay the employee, whose employment is terminated due to any reasons, the wage of the deserved and unused vacation days over the gross prevailing wage and other benefits subject to contract at the date the contract is terminated. Vacation pay liability is the total undiscounted liability of the deserved and unused vacation days of all employees.

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15 Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

Short-term provisions (continued)

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the movement of other short-term provisions is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Sales return provision	285,235	277,188
Legal provision ⁽¹⁾	81,935	27,298
Other provisions	23,315	31,547
	390,485	336,033

⁽¹⁾Legal provisions mainly comprise of labor and rent lawsuits.

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the movement of short-term provisions is as follows:

	Legal provision⁽¹⁾	Return Provision	Other provision	Total
1 February 2024 balance	21,792	247,032	28,353	297,177
Current year provision	18,898	120,235	13,781	152,914
Foreign currency translation differences	--	7,055	3,837	10,892
Provisions used during year	(3,896)	--	--	(3,896)
Provisions reversed	(933)	(5,740)	(3,981)	(10,654)
Inflation effect	(8,563)	(91,394)	(10,443)	(110,400)
31 January 2025 balance	27,298	277,188	31,547	336,033
1 February 2025 balance	27,298	277,188	31,547	336,033
Current year provision	74,529	88,209	8,244	170,982
Foreign currency translation differences	--	2,640	(287)	2,353
Provisions used during year	(3,422)	--	--	(3,422)
Provisions reversed	(1,343)	(19,078)	(16,189)	(36,610)
Inflation effect	(15,127)	(63,724)	--	(78,851)
31 January 2026 balance	81,935	285,235	23,315	390,485

⁽¹⁾Legal provisions mainly consist of labour and rent lawsuits.

Long-term provisions

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the movement of long-term provisions is as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Long-term provisions for employee benefits	234,535	197,620
	234,535	197,620

Long-term employee benefits consist of severance pay liabilities. The details of severance pay liability are disclosed in note 17.

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16 Commitments

(a) Guarantees, pledges and mortgages

As of 31 January 2026 and 2025, the Group's guarantee / pledge / mortgage ("GPM") position statement is as follows:

	31 January 2026				
	TL Equivalent	TL	EUR	RUB	USD
A. On behalf of its own legal personality of the total amount of GPMs	560,688	504,383	809	12,943	164
Guarantee	560,688	504,383	809	12,943	164
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
B. Total amount of GPM included in the scope of consolidation given on behalf of subsidiaries	19,830	--	--	--	458
Guarantee	19,830	--	--	--	458
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
C. Total amount of GPM given to conduct other 3rd parties to guarantee the depts,	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
D. Total amount of other GPM	--	--	--	--	--
i. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of the main partners	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
ii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of other group companies which are not in the scope of B and C section	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
iii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of other group companies which are not in the scope of C section	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
Total GPM	580,518	504,383	809	12,943	622

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16

Commitments (continued)

(a) Guarantees, pledges and mortgages (continued)

	31 January 2025				
	TL Equivalent	TL	EUR	RUB	USD
A. On behalf of its own legal personality of the total amount of GPMs	462,005	376,308	1,079	13,098	580
Guarantee	462,005	376,308	1,079	13,098	580
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
B. Total amount of GPM included in the scope of consolidation given on behalf of subsidiaries	14,489	--	53	--	255
Guarantee	14,489	--	53	--	255
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
C. Total amount of GPM given to conduct other 3rd parties to guarantee the depts,	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
D. Total amount of other GPM	--	--	--	--	--
i. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of the main partners	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
ii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of other group companies which are not in the scope of B and C section	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
iii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of other group companies which are not in the scope of C section	--	--	--	--	--
Guarantee	--	--	--	--	--
Pledge	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage	--	--	--	--	--
Total GPM	476,494	376,308	1,132	13,098	835

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16 Commitments (continued)

(a) Guarantees, pledges and mortgages (continued)

As of 31 January 2026, ratio of other GPM given by the Group to equity was 0% (31 January 2025: 0%).

The Group has purchase commitments related to inventory amounting to TL 10,543,059 as of 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: TL 11,122,230).

(b) Guarantees received

As of 31 January 2026, Group has received letter of guarantees for the amount of TL 566,968 as in the form of security (31 January 2025: TL 914,738).

17 Employee benefits

Provision for employment termination benefits

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, is called up for military service, dies or who retires after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women) and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men). Due to changes in legislation as of 8 September 1999, there are certain transitional obligations related to the retirement age.

Severance payments are calculated on the basis of 30 days’ pay, limited to a maximum of TL 64,949 at 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: TL 46,655) per year of employment at the rate of pay applicable at the date of retirement or termination. Reserve for retirement pay is computed and reflected in the accompanying financial statements on a current basis. This provision is calculated by expecting the present value of the future liability which will be paid for the retired personnel. The calculation was based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the Government.

The liability is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from retirement of employees. TAS 19 requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise’s obligation under defined benefit plans.

As basic assumption, maximum liability is correspondingly increased with inflation for every year. Therefore, discounted rate refers to estimated real interest rate after correction of the effects of future inflation. To conclude, as at 31 January 2026 and 2025, liabilities in integral part of consolidated financial statements, are calculated by the way of estimating the fair value of the liability caused by possible retirement of employees. Accordingly, the liability is calculated using the following actuarial assumptions.

	<u>31 January 2026</u>	<u>31 January 2025</u>
Discount rate (%)	3.85%	3.28%
Estimated inflation (%)	24%	22%

All actuarial gain and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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17 Employee benefits (continued)

Provision for employment termination benefits (continued)

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 the movement of provision for severance pay liability is as follows:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
As of 1 February	197,620	188,391
Interest cost	43,017	39,353
Service cost	62,740	98,792
Paid benefits	(130,596)	(99,262)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	3,754	565
Actuarial difference	101,727	31,515
Inflation effect	(43,727)	(61,734)
As of the end of the period	234,535	197,620

18 Payables related to employee benefits

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 payable to employees are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Payables to personnel ⁽¹⁾	767,370	809,939
Social security premiums payable	220,743	135,678
	988,113	945,617

⁽¹⁾ Payables to personnel consist of the salary and wages to be paid.

19 Other assets and liabilities

Other current assets

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other current assets are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Transferred and deducted value added tax (“VAT”)	1,146	2,884
	1,146	2,884

Other current liabilities

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other current liabilities are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Advances received	124,370	130,100
VAT payable	23,192	24,567
	147,562	154,667

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20 Capital, reserves and other capital reserves

Paid-in capital

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, paid capital is as follows:

	%	31 January 2026	%	31 January 2025
Akarlılar Ailesi	27.19	216,000	27.19	108,000
Blue International	0.22	1,732	0.22	866
Publicly held	72.6	576,780	72.60	288,390
Face Value capital	100	794,512	100	397,256
Inflation Effect		1,708,197		1,631,800
Restated Capital		2,502,709		2,029,056

As of 31 January 2026, the Company's capital consists of 794,512,000 (31 January 2025: 397,256,000 shares) issued shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (31 January 2025: TL 1). The process for increasing the Company's issued capital from TL 397,256 to TL 794,512 by utilizing the amounts in the "Retained Earnings" account, was initiated with the Board of Directors' decision dated 14 January 2025. The application for the capital increase was approved by the Capital Markets Board on 21 April 2025. The amendment to Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association, titled "Capital and Shares," was registered by the Istanbul Trade Registry Directorate on 14 May 2025 and published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 15 May 2025 which is numbered by 11332.

-As long as Blue International Holding B.V., its shareholders and/or affiliates and subsidiaries hold at least 20% of the capital or voting rights of the Company (aggregate Class A and Class B shares), half of the members of the Company's Board of Directors shall be elected from among the persons to be nominated by Class A shareholders. The Board of Directors members to be elected from among the nominees of the Class A shareholders shall be members other than the independent members stipulated under the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board.

-Provided that the quorums stipulated under the Capital Markets Law and the Turkish Commercial Code are reserved, in order for the Company's General Assembly to pass a resolution on the matters listed below and on amendments to these Articles of Association on any of such matters ("Matters Requiring Increased General Assembly Resolution Quorum"), the affirmative votes of all of the Class A Shareholders shall also be required:

- Changing the Company's field of operation, entering into new lines of business or abandoning existing lines of business.
- Capital increases of the Company other than those to be effected within the registered capital system, liquidation or dissolution of the Company, any capital decrease, change of legal form of the Company.
- Filings for bankruptcy, concordat, financial restructuring, adjournment of bankruptcy.
- Transfer of all or a substantial part of the Company's commercial enterprise.
- Changes to the privilege of Class A Shareholders to nominate Board Members, or to the structure of the Board of Directors.
- Changes to the meeting and resolution quorums of the Board of Directors and committees of the Company.
- Approval of the annual activity report, the profit and loss statement and the balance sheet, and release of the Board members from liability.

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20 Capital, reserves and other capital reserves (continued)

Paid-in capital (continued)

If, following the public offering, Blue International Holding B.V., its shareholders and/or affiliates and subsidiaries do not hold at least 20% of the capital or voting rights of the Company (aggregate Class A and Class B shares), the increased quorum stated above for the Matters Requiring Increased General Assembly Resolution Quorum shall automatically cease to be effective, without the possibility of being rejuvenated at a later date. The Company has adopted the registered capital system under the provisions of the Capital Markets Law, and has initiated the registered capital system based on the permission of the Capital Markets Board dated 3 March 2017 No,9/332. The upper limit of the Company's registered capital is TL 4,000,000,000 which is divided into 4,000,000,000 registered shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (one Turkish lira). It was registered on 22 May 2024, regarding the increase in the registered capital ceiling from TL 500,000,000 to TL 4,000,000,000 which was approved at the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 22 April 2024.

Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans

Amounts include actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation Reservation

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Legal reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, the first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory profits at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the Company's share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of all distributions in excess of 5% of the Company's share capital. The first and second legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the share capital but may be used to absorb losses in the event that the general reserve is exhausted. As of 31 January 2026, the Company's legal reserves are amounting to TL 1,229,677 (31 January 2025: TL 569,416).

Dividend distribution

At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held at 22 May 2025, dividend distribution of TL 931,184 (gross dividend per share is 1,720) from 2024 and previous years' distributable net income was approved unanimously. Dividend payment expressed in terms of the purchasing power of TL at 31 January 2026 is TL 1,110,267 (31 January 2025: TL 1,364,140 TL). Entire dividend payment has been completed as of reporting date.

Financial hedging reserve

The hedging reserve consists of the effective part of the accumulated net change in its fair value from cash flow hedging to the subsequent recognition of instruments for hedging purposes.

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20 Capital, reserves and other capital reserves (continued)

Additional Information Regarding Capital, Reserves, and Other Equity Items

In accordance with the Capital Markets Board (CMB) regulations, the "Capital Adjustment Differences", "Legal Reserves", and "Other Reserves" which are classified as statutory reserves, special reserves, etc., in the financial statements prepared under the CMB framework, have been presented starting from the 2024 reporting period onwards in TFRS (Turkish Financial Reporting Standards) balance sheets based on the CPI (Consumer Price Index) and in VUK (Turkish Tax Procedure Law) financial statements based on the PPI (Producer Price Index).

31 January 2026	PPI indexed legal adjustments	CPI indexed adjustments	Amounts followed in retained earnings
Share capital adjustment differences	1,349,701	1,708,197	(358,496)
Other reserves	369,227	430,039	(60,812)
	1,718,928	2,138,236	(419,308)

31 January 2025	PPI indexed legal adjustments	CPI indexed adjustments	Amounts followed in retained earnings
Share capital adjustment differences	1,763,425	1,510,029	253,396
Other reserves	482,406	344,955	137,451
	2,245,831	1,854,984	390,847

21 Revenue

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 2025, revenue comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Goods and service sales		
-Retail	32,775,027	34,285,847
-Wholesale	10,037,687	10,908,156
-E-commerce	4,916,497	5,132,366
	47,729,211	50,326,369

The Group derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time, this is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under TFRS 8 (Note 3).

22 Cost of sales

For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, cost of sales comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Cost of trade goods sold	23,391,096	25,017,715
	23,391,096	25,017,715

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23 Administrative expenses, selling, marketing and distribution expenses

For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, administrative expenses comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Personnel expenses	2,016,971	2,121,276
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 11,12,14)	417,222	363,402
Consultancy expenses	177,194	291,827
Office materials expenses	169,022	183,226
Equipment rental expenses	98,227	69,909
General office expenses	94,633	75,195
Legal expenses and litigation provisions	56,135	30,365
Taxes, fees and funds	48,866	40,296
Travel expenses	32,694	34,967
Rent expenses ⁽¹⁾	12,860	13,856
Other	180,433	142,546
	3,304,257	3,366,865

⁽¹⁾ This includes rent payments calculated based on turnover, common area expenses and utility costs, including energy, fuel and water

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, selling, marketing and distribution expenses comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 - 31 January 2026	1 February 2024- 31 January 2025
Personnel expenses	5,323,120	5,688,182
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 11,12,14)	2,702,725	2,466,292
Rent expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,234,443	2,461,018
Outsourced logistics expenses	1,013,862	1,056,114
Freight-out expenses	909,331	924,085
Advertising expenses	774,931	720,746
Consultancy expenses	189,068	204,085
Shopping bag expenses	119,096	128,344
Travel expenses	114,291	117,111
Other	1,412,544	1,427,101
	14,793,411	15,193,078

⁽¹⁾ Rent expenses cover rent payments calculated on turnover, building management and utilities.

24 Research and development expenses

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 2025, research and development expenses comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Personnel expenses	479,913	371,422
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 11,12,14)	316,601	237,015
Travel expenses	13,376	14,585
Other	26,145	30,392
	836,035	653,414

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25 Other operating income and expenses

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the other operating income comprised the following:

	<u>1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026</u>	<u>1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025</u>
Deferred payment income	88,984	115,314
Turquality incentive income	65,169	2,331
Salary protocol income	38,049	29,626
Foreign exchange gain on trade receivables and payables, net	28,794	30,019
Rediscount interest income on trade payables, net	8,281	86,901
Reversal of expected credit loss	580	813
Other	44,953	45,706
	274,810	310,710

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, other expenses comprised the following:

	<u>1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026</u>	<u>1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025</u>
Foreign exchange gain and loss, net	9,738	63,391
Expected credit losses	299	384
Other	24,417	18,159
	34,454	81,934

26 Gains and losses from investment activities

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, gains from investment activities comprised the following:

	<u>1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026</u>	<u>1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025</u>
Gains on sale of fixed assets	4,166	4,421
Fx protected deposit income	--	11,436
	4,166	15,857

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, losses from investment activities comprised the following:

	<u>1 February 2025– 31 January 2026</u>	<u>1 February 2024– 31 January 2025</u>
Losses on sale of fixed assets	49,126	6,336
	49,126	6,336

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27 Expenses by nature

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, expenses by nature are as follows:

Depreciation and amortization expenses

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Selling, marketing expenses (Note 23)	2,702,725	2,466,292
Administrative expenses (Note 23)	417,222	363,402
Research and development expenses (Note 24)	316,601	237,015
	3,436,548	3,066,709

Expenses related to personnel

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (Note 23)	5,323,120	5,688,182
Administrative expenses (Note 23)	2,016,971	2,121,276
Research and development expenses (Note 24)	479,913	371,422
	7,820,004	8,180,880

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the details of expenses related to personnel are as follows:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Wages and salaries	4,045,378	4,119,371
Bonus expense	1,522,187	1,769,786
Social security premiums	830,153	857,749
Meal expenses	712,927	708,786
Overtime expenses	163,668	175,662
Employment termination benefit expenses	152,197	199,505
Personnel travel expenses	86,352	68,888
Other	307,142	281,133
	7,820,004	8,180,880

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27 Expenses by nature (continued)

Fees for services received from independent auditor / independent audit firm

The Group’s explanation regarding the fees for the services received from the independent auditor, which is based on the letter of POA dated 19 August 2021, the preparation principles of which are based on the Board decision published at official gazette on 30 March 2021, are as follows :

	2025	2024
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	10,270	5,992
Other assurance services fee	124	108
Other service fees other than independent audit service	188	118
	10,582	6,218

28 Finance income

For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, finance income comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Interest in income on time deposits	1,543,922	2,377,369
Foreign exchange gain	28,779	28,891
	1,572,701	2,406,260

29 Finance expenses

For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, finance costs comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Discount interest on purchases of goods	1,472,659	1,954,057
Credit card commission expenses	811,106	811,285
Interest in expense on lease liabilities	582,163	523,351
Interest expenses on financial liabilities	304,051	663,278
Import financing expenses	52,487	20,573
Foreign exchange loss	939	3,164
Other	13,674	15,889
	3,237,079	3,991,597

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30 Explanations regarding net monetary position gains/(losses)

As of 31 January 2026 and 2025, net monetary position gains in accordance with TAS 29 comprised the following:

	1 February 2025- 31 January 2026	1 February 2024- 31 January 2025
Balance Sheet Statement Items		
Inventories	(70,399)	(109,141)
Prepaid expenses	4,570	(6,449)
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	115,225	157,464
Right-of-use assets	(125,648)	(113,696)
Investments	34,876	61,812
Deferred tax asset	19,063	(12,941)
Paid-in share capital	(121,768)	(109,300)
Defined benefit plans remeasurement losses	16,713	20,049
Treasury shares (-)	36,995	--
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	(52,660)	(10,879)
Retained earnings	(1,976,708)	(1,628,439)
Profit or Loss Statement Items		
Revenue	(5,529,286)	(7,061,344)
Cost of sales (-)	4,102,325	5,239,505
General administrative expenses (-)	442,152	488,461
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (-)	2,191,875	2,646,785
Research and development expenses (-)	194,811	177,196
Other operating income	(39,658)	(79,744)
Other operating expenses (-)	3,258	30,959
Gains from investment activities	(381)	(3,890)
Losses from investment activities (-)	15,733	653
Finance income	(233,950)	(393,123)
Finance expenses (-)	417,600	587,494
Deferred tax income / (expense)	66,412	165,114
Monetary gain / (loss)	(488,850)	46,546

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31 Income taxes

Corporate tax

The Group is subject to Turkish corporate taxes, Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Group’s results for the years and periods, 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.

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

In Türkiye, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. Advance corporate income tax rate applied in 2025 is 25% (31 January 2025: 25%).

Tax rate used in the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities was %25 over temporary timing differences expected to be reversed in 2025 (31 January 2025: 25%).

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, tax rates used in deferred tax calculation according to the tax laws of the countries except Türkiye is as follows:

Country	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Russia	25%	25%
Germany	28.42%	28.60%
America	21%	21%
Canada	26.88%	26.88%

Provision is made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the estimated charge based on the each of the Group entities’ results for the year.

In Türkiye, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back.

In Türkiye, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns between 1-25 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate (Between 1st -25th days of the fourth month following the closing of the period for those with special accounting periods). Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessments within five years.

Foreign subsidiaries are subject to tax legislation in the respective countries and necessary provisions for tax expense have been reflected in the financial statements.

Under the Turkish taxation system, 75% of profit gained from sale of property, plant and equipment of subsidiaries owned at least 2 years can be recognized as exempt income on condition that would be added to equity in following five years. The remaining 50% is subject to corporate tax.

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31 Income taxes (continued)

Corporate tax (continued)

The tax legislation in Türkiye does not allow the parent company and its subsidiaries to issue a consolidated tax declaration, for this reason, the tax provisions reflected in the consolidated financial statements are separately calculated for each company subject to consolidation.

Tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

USA

The United States imposes a tax on the profits of US resident corporation at a rate of 21%. Taxable corporate profits are equal to a corporation's receipts less allowable deductions including the cost of goods sold, wages and other employee compensation expenses, interest, nonfederal taxes, depreciation, and advertising. US-based corporations owned by foreign multinational companies generally face the same US corporate tax rules on their profits from US business activities, as do US-owned corporations. In addition to the federal taxes, US income can be taxed at the state and local government levels as well. State tax rates vary from 0% to 13%, and the state income tax paid is deductible for federal income tax purposes. U.S.-based companies owned by foreign multinational corporations are generally subject to the same U.S. corporate tax rules regarding earnings from U.S. business activities as U.S. corporations. In addition to federal taxes, U.S. income can be taxed at the state and local government levels. State tax rates range from 0% to 13%, and state income tax paid is deductible from federal income tax.

Russia

In Russia, the tax system has a legislative nature that is often changed by the authorities, 25%. Tax authorities and "delay penalties" may be subject to investigation and investigation by competent authorities. A tax year is the primary consolidation that follows up to be examined by tax authorities. The recent events in Russia show that they are more stable in the interpretation and implementation of tax legislation. Financial losses can be carried out for a period of three years to be deducted from the profit of the institution.

Germany

Germany's effective corporate tax rate, including trade tax and solidarity tax is about 28.42%, Germany's overall income tax rate for corporations includes corporate income tax at a rate of 15%, solidarity surcharge at a rate of 0.825% and municipal trade tax which varies between 7% and 17.64%. Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income indefinitely.

However, the offset is limited: losses may be offset against profits up to EUR 1,000 thousand without restriction, but only 60% of income exceeding EUR 1,000 thousand may be offset against loss carry forwards.

Canada

Canada's federal-provincial general corporate income tax rate is 26,88%. Tax losses can be carried forward for 20 years.

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31 Income taxes (continued)

Withholding income tax

Except for the dividends paid to non-resident corporations which have a representative office in Türkiye or resident corporations, dividends are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%. An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

Tax expense / (income)

For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, tax expense recognized in profit loss comprised the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Tax expense:		
Current year tax expense	(1,438,683)	(1,242,002)
	(1,438,683)	(1,242,002)
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax expense on temporary differences	50,463	(58,356)
Total tax expense	(1,388,220)	(1,300,358)

According to Temporary Article 32 added to the Tax Procedure Law by Law No. 7571 published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2025, it has been decided that financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment under the Tax Procedure Law for the 2025, 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. Accordingly, inflation adjustment has not been applied in the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with Tax Procedure Law, which comprises the basis for the corporate tax declaration for the respective periods.

With this regulation, inflation accounting applied within the scope of Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law has effectively ceased for the relevant years, and these periods are considered as periods in which the conditions for inflation adjustment are deemed not to have been met. In this context, only the “continuous revaluation” practice under Repeated Article 298/Ç, which is solely applicable for tax legislation purposes, remains in force.

The Company has recognized the increases in value arising from the revaluation performed for depreciable assets in a reserve account within statutory records. This practice is solely for tax purposes and has no effect on the carrying of amounts of depreciable assets prepared in accordance with TFRS. For the years ending 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, tax income recognized in other comprehensive income the following:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Tax income/(expense), net:		
Deferred tax income/(expense) on remeasurement of the defined benefit liability, net	25,432	7,877
Deferred tax income/(expense) on cash flow hedge gains, net	--	1,278

As of 31 January, the details of the current tax assets/liabilities are as follows:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Related to prior year's tax (receivables)/payables	41,175	331,734
Tax expense	1,438,683	1,242,002
Inflation effect	15,898	(75,685)
Corporate taxes paid	(1,341,186)	(1,456,876)
Total tax (asset)/liability, net	154,570	41,175
Current tax asset	(98,577)	(176,315)
Current tax liabilities	253,147	217,490

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31 Income taxes (continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reported taxation charge for the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 are different than the amounts computed by applying the statutory tax rate to profit before tax as shown in the following reconciliation:

	%	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	%	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Profit for the period		2,058,360		3,494,445
Total income tax expense		(1,388,220)		(1,300,358)
Profit before tax		3,446,580		4,794,803
Tax calculated with the Company's statutory tax rate	(25.0)	(861,645)	(25.0)	(1,198,702)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(0.5)	(15,970)	(0.1)	(3,790)
Non-deductible expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1.3)	(46,692)	(1.1)	(54,216)
Tax effect of exempt income	2.1	73,214	1.4	66,186
Adjustments on which no deferred tax is calculated	(16.6)	(582,317)	(11.7)	(562,750)
Impact of legal inflation accounting	(1.1)	(39,397)	9.2	441,913
TPL Impact of revaluation reserve	3	111,607	--	--
Effect of other adjustments	(0.8)	(27,020)	0.2	11,001
Current tax expense	(40.0)	(1,388,220)	(27.1)	(1,300,358)

⁽¹⁾ For the year ended 31 January 2026 tax effect of non-deductible expenses mainly consists of inventory counting differences amounting to TL 107,019 (31 January 2025: TL 133,247).

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31 Income taxes (continued)

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

As of 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, the items attributable to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities consist of the following:

	31 January 2026		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Property, plant and equipment	17,386	(279,023)	(261,637)
Intangible assets	43,409	(8,427)	34,982
Right-of-use asstes	62	(488,572)	(488,510)
Inventories	97,823	(86,677)	11,146
Due from related parties	--	(10,935)	(10,935)
Trade and other receivables	17,595	(1,767)	15,828
Trade and other payables	107,302	(2,049)	105,253
Lease liabilities	436,865	--	436,865
Provisions	86,569	(11,035)	75,534
Employee benefits	70,433	--	70,433
Financial borrowings	8,860	(16)	8,844
Other temporary differences	100,871	(194)	100,677
Total	987,175	(888,695)	98,480
Offset	(872,427)	872,427	
	114,748	(16,268)	

	31 January 2025		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Property, plant and equipment	41,075	(164,040)	(122,965)
Intangible assets	31,332	(22,023)	9,309
Right-of-use asstes	297	(451,093)	(450,796)
Inventories	102,820	(71,292)	31,528
Due from related parties	--	(10,945)	(10,945)
Trade and other receivables	9,709	(1,586)	8,123
Trade and other payables	74,689	(1,593)	73,096
Lease liabilities	361,224	--	361,224
Provisions	65,576	(6,905)	58,671
Employee benefits	55,252	--	55,252
Financial borrowings	--	(301)	(301)
Other temporary differences	13,580	(579)	13,001
Total	755,554	(730,357)	25,197
Offset	(707,728)	707,728	
	47,826	(22,629)	

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31 Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the items detailed in the table below:

	1 February 2025	Current period deferred tax income / (expense)	Recognized in comprehensive income	Foreign currency translation differences	31 January 2026
Property, plant and equipment	(122,965)	(139,755)	--	1,083	(261,637)
Intangible assets	9,309	30,483	--	(4,810)	34,982
Inventories	31,528	(22,562)	--	2,180	11,146
Due from related parties	(10,943)	487	--	(478)	(10,934)
Trade and other receivables	8,123	7,310	--	395	15,828
Right-of-use assets	(450,797)	(37,779)	--	66	(488,510)
Trade and other payables	73,096	32,853	--	(698)	105,251
Lease liabilities	361,223	75,642	--	--	436,865
Provisions	58,670	19,890	--	(3,026)	75,534
Employee benefits	55,251	(14,716)	25,432	4,465	70,432
Financial borrowings	(299)	9,145	--	--	8,846
Other temporary differences	13,001	89,465	--	(1,789)	100,677
	25,197	50,463	25,432	(2,612)	98,480

	1 February 2024	Current period deferred tax income / (expense)	Recognized in comprehensive income	Foreign currency translation differences	31 January 2025
Property, plant and equipment	31,853	(154,343)	--	(475)	(122,965)
Intangible assets	(15,725)	29,372	--	(4,338)	9,309
Inventories	3,364	24,639	--	3,525	31,528
Due from related parties	(5,455)	(5,416)	--	(72)	(10,943)
Trade and other receivables	27,488	(20,106)	--	741	8,123
Derivative instruments	(1,278)	--	1,278	--	--
Right-of-use assets	(544,236)	93,421	--	18	(450,797)
Trade and other payables	67,592	5,613	--	(109)	73,096
Lease liabilities	400,964	(39,741)	--	--	361,223
Provisions	47,896	11,060	--	(286)	58,670
Employee benefits	53,134	(6,363)	7,877	603	55,251
Financial borrowings	(716)	417	--	--	(299)
Other temporary differences	9,790	3,091	--	120	13,001
	74,671	(58,356)	9,155	(273)	25,197

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32 Earnings per share

The amount of earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net period profit attributable to the owners of the Company shares by the weighted average share of the company's shares during the period. The calculation of earnings per share for the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 is as follows:

	31 January 2026	Restated 31 January 2025
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	2,293,527	3,558,926
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	794,512	794,512
Earnings per share	2.8867	4.4794

33 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to each of the above risks, the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group’s management of capital.

Risk management of framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group’s risk management framework. The Group’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group’s activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group’s receivables from customers. The Group’s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

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33 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The companies operating under these segments have set a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before each company’s standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of accounts receivable. The allowance is provided for receivables that are legally insolvent, The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

The Group exposure to credit risk on trade receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group closely monitors its customers and the risks are monitored by limiting the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty. The Group secures a portion of its receivables through the use of the Direct Debiting System (“DDS”) and the use of credit cards by customers. In Türkiye, the banks provide credit limits for the Group’s customers through DDS and credit cards and the Group collects its receivables from the banks when due. As of 31 January 2026, the DDS limit of the Company is amounting TL 3,005,593 (31 January 2025: 2,119,855). The Company also obtains guarantees from its customers as another means of securing its receivables.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are pass due by more than 30 days are still collectable in full, based on the historical behavior and analysis of customer credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group’s reputation. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

The Group has exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flow. The functional currencies of Group entities are CAD, USD, EUR and RUB, The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as short-term forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge currency risk.

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33 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The interest on the loans received is based on the exchange rate of the loan, Loans received are mainly in TL, and are generally at rates that match the cash flows generated as a result of the group's operations. This provides economic hedging from financial risk without the need for derivative transactions.

Interest rate risk

The Group is not exposed to the risk of interest rates since the Group does not have any variable interest rate borrowings.

Capital management

The Group’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence; to sustain future development of the business and to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital.

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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments

Credit risk

The carrying amounts of financial assets show the maximum credit risk exposure. As of the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

31 January 2026	Receivables				Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other ⁽¹⁾	
The maximum exposure to credit risk as financial instruments (A+B+C+D)	--	2,844,508	--	81,865	8,471,222
- Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantees	--	--	--	--	--
A. Netbook value of financial assets that are neither past due not impaired	--	2,675,056	--	81,865	8,471,222
B. Netbook value of financial assets which are overdue, but not impaired	--	169,452	--	--	--
C. Netbook value of impaired assets	--	--	--	--	--
- Overdue (gross book value)	--	127,169	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(127,169)	--	--	--
-Secured portion of net amount by guarantees	--	--	--	--	--
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--
- Secured portion of net amount by guarantees	--	--	--	--	--
D. Elements including credit risk on off consolidated statement of financial position	--	--	--	--	--

31 January 2026	Receivables	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Past due between 1-30 days	111,059	--
Past due between 1-3 months	58,393	--
Past due between 3-12 months	--	--
Total past due	169,452	--

⁽¹⁾ Other receivables from third parties exclude deposits and guarantees given.

⁽²⁾ Cash and cash equivalents exclude cash on hand.

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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

31 January 2025	Receivables				Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other ⁽¹⁾	
The maximum exposure to credit risk as financial instruments (A+B+C+D)	--	2,684,054	--	84,676	8,251,518
- Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantees	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due not impaired	--	--	--	--	--
B. Net book value of financial assets which are overdue, but not impaired	--	2,518,779	--	84,676	8,251,518
C. Net book value of impaired assets	--	165,275	--	--	--
- Overdue (gross book value)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	119,515	--	--	--
-Secured portion of net amount by guarantees	--	(119,515)	--	--	--
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--
- Secured portion of net amount by guarantees	--	--	--	--	--
D. Elements including credit risk on off consolidated statement of financial position	--	--	--	--	--

31 January 2025	Receivables	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Past due between 1-30 days	101,971	--
Past due between 1-3 months	63,304	--
Past due between 3-12 months	--	--
Total past due	165,275	--

⁽¹⁾ Other receivables from third parties exclude deposits and guarantees given.

⁽²⁾ Cash and cash equivalents exclude cash on hand.

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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment

For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, movement of the provision for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	1 February 2025 – 31 January 2026	1 February 2024 – 31 January 2025
Balance as of the beginning of the period	119,516	147,303
Current year provision	16,035	2,262
Provisions released	(1,982)	(2,062)
Write-offs	(269)	(608)
Effect of exchange rates	27,011	18,306
Inflation effect	(33,142)	(45,685)
Balance as of the end of the period	127,169	119,516

The Group monitors the collectability of its trade receivables periodically and records provision for potential losses on doubtful receivables based on historical collection rates. Subsequent to recognition of allowance for doubtful receivables, partial or full recovery of doubtful receivables will be recorded under profit or loss with an offset to provision for doubtful receivables.

Liquidity risk

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments based on repayment schedules are included below:

31 January 2026	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-5 year	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank loans	5	1,649,586	2,239,485	723,075	1,516,410	--	--
Lease liabilities	5	2,812,075	4,092,474	700,990	842,744	1,623,451	925,289
Trade payables to third parties	7	3,790,946	3,833,543	2,279,738	1,553,736	69	--
Trade payables to related parties	6	1,857,865	1,929,560	879,999	1,049,561	--	--
Other payables to related parties	6	1,640	1,640	1,640	--	--	--
Total		10,112,112	12,096,702	4,585,442	4,962,451	1,623,520	925,289

31 January 2025	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-5 year	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank loans	5	1,200,199	1,770,887	301,139	1,467,629	2,119	--
Lease liabilities	5	1,906,885	2,671,138	566,194	663,277	1,114,882	326,785
Trade payables to third parties	7	5,342,682	5,652,140	3,607,009	2,045,126	5	--
Trade payables to related parties	6	957,284	881,849	129,377	752,472	--	--
Other payables to related parties	6	1,164	1,164	1,164	--	--	--
Total		9,408,214	10,977,178	4,604,883	4,928,504	1,117,006	326,785

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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk

Currency risk

As of 31 January 2026 the Group's foreign currency position specified in the following table arises from foreign currency is denominated as assets and liabilities,

	TL Equivalent	USD	Euro	Other
1. Trade receivables	60,239	1,286	--	4,502
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, banks)	6,017	72	56	1
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
3. Other	265,940	5,335	671	--
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	332,196	6,693	727	4,503
5. Trade receivables	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
7. Other	--	--	--	--
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	--	--	--	--
9. Total assets (4+8)	332,196	6,693	727	4,503
10. Trade payables	118,988	1,849	740	596
11. Financial liabilities	174,673	2,022	1,683	--
12a. Monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	293,661	3,871	2,423	596
14. Trade payables	--	--	--	--
15. Financial liabilities	5,948	--	115	--
16a. Monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)	5,948	--	115	--
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	299,609	3,871	2,538	596
19. Net asset/(liability) position of derivative instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--
19a. Hedged total asset	--	--	--	--
19b. Hedged total liabilities	--	--	--	--
20. Position of net foreign currency assets/liabilities (9-18+19)	32,587	2,822	(1,811)	3,907
21. Position of net foreign currency monetary assets/liabilities (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(233,353)	(2,513)	(2,482)	3,907

As at 31 January 2026, Mavi Türkiye has trade receivables amounting to TL 50,759 from consolidated subsidiaries which comprise; USD 535 thousand, CAD 162 thousand EUR 618 thousand and RUB 82,955 thousand. These amounts have been eliminated in consolidation. Considering these receivables, the Group's net foreign currency monetary assets position amounts to TL 233,253 thousand.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

As of 31 January 2025 the Group's foreign currency position specified in the following table arises from foreign currency is denominated as assets and liabilities,

	TL Equivalent	USD	Euro	Other
1. Trade receivables	46,334	1,182	--	4,097
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash. banks)	24,386	476	120	2,928
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
3. Other	160,169	4,484	--	--
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	230,889	6,142	120	7,025
5. Trade receivables	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
7. Other	--	--	--	--
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	--	--	--	--
9. Total assets (4+8)	230,889	6,142	120	7,025
10. Trade payables	129,015	2,194	1,341	815
11. Financial liabilities	9,120	--	245	--
12a. Monetary other liabilities	--	--	(30)	1,119
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	138,135	2,194	1,556	1,934
14. Trade payables	--	--	--	--
15. Financial liabilities	2,220	--	59	--
16a. Monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)	2,220	--	59	--
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	140,355	2,194	1,615	1,934
19. Net asset/(liability) position of derivative instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--
19a. Hedged total asset	--	--	--	--
19b. Hedged total liabilities	--	--	--	--
20. Position of net foreign currency assets/liabilities (9-18+19)	90,534	3,948	(1,495)	5,091
21. Position of net foreign currency monetary assets/liabilities (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(69,635)	(536)	(1,495)	5,091

As at 31 January 2025, Mavi Türkiye has trade receivables amounting to TL 84,391 from consolidated subsidiaries which comprise; USD 84 thousand, CAD 232 thousand EUR 945 thousand and RUB 57,054 thousand. These amounts have been eliminated in consolidation, Considering these receivables, the Group's net foreign currency monetary assets position amounts to TL 69,635.

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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's foreign exchange risk consists of movements of TL against Euro, US Dollar and Rouble and Australia Dollar.

The basis for performing sensitivity analysis to measure foreign exchange risk is to disclose total currency position of the Company. Total foreign currency position consists of all purchase/sales agreements in foreign currency and all assets and liabilities. Analysis does not include net foreign currency investments.

The Group's short-term and long-term borrowings are carried out in balance under pooling/portfolio model.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis				
31 January 2026				
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of 10% appreciation/depreciation of US Dollar				
1- USD net asset/liability	(10,892)	10,892	(10,892)	10,892
2- Hedged portion of USD (-)	--	--	--	--
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(10,892)	10,892	(10,892)	10,892
In case of 10% appreciation/ depreciation of EUR				
4- EURO net asset/liability	(12,834)	12,834	(12,834)	12,834
5- Hedged portion of EURO (-)	--	--	--	--
6- Net effect of EURO (4+5)	(12,834)	12,834	(12,834)	12,834
In case of 10% appreciation/ depreciation of other				
7- Other currency net asset/liability	391	(391)	391	(391)
8- Hedged portion of TL against other risk(-)	--	--	--	--
9- Net effect of other (7+8)	391	(391)	391	(391)
Total (3+6+9)	(23,335)	23,335	(23,335)	23,335

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis				
31 January 2025				
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of 10% appreciation/depreciation of US Dollar				
1- USD net asset/liability	(1,913)	1,913	(1,913)	1,913
2- Hedged portion of USD (-)	--	--	--	--
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(1,913)	1,913	(1,913)	1,913
In case of 10% appreciation/ depreciation of EUR				
4- EURO net asset/liability	(5,560)	5,560	(5,560)	5,560
5- Hedged portion of EURO (-)	--	--	--	--
6- Net effect of EURO (4+5)	(5,560)	5,560	(5,560)	5,560
In case of 10% appreciation/ depreciation of other				
7- Other currency net asset/liability	509	(509)	509	(509)
8- Hedged portion of TL against other risk(-)	--	--	--	--
9- Net effect of other (7+8)	509	(509)	509	(509)
Total (3+6+9)	(6,964)	6,964	(6,964)	6,964

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements As of 31 January 2026
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34 Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Profile

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is:

Fixed interest rate items	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Financial assets	6,155,006	6,160,840
Financial liabilities	(4,461,661)	(3,107,084)

The fair value of fixed rate instruments risk:

The Group does not have any derivative instruments (interest rate swaps) accounted under fair value hedge accounting model or financial assets or liabilities for which fair values are recorded in profit or loss, Therefore, any changes in interest rates during the reporting period will not have an impact on profit or loss.

The fair value of variable rate instruments risk:

As the Group does not have any variable borrowing rates, changes in interest rates as of the reporting period will not have an impact on profit or loss.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard and provide benefits to other stakeholders to reduce the cost of capital in order to maintain and protect the optimal capital structure of the Group.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group determines the number of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or may sell assets to reduce debt.

Group capital and net financial debt/equity ratio is followed using net financial debt less cash and cash equivalents; total financial debt is calculated by deducting from that amount.

As at 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025, net debt / equity ratios are as follows:

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Loans and borrowings (Note 5) ⁽¹⁾	(4,461,661)	(3,107,084)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	8,505,496	8,271,750
Net cash	4,043,835	5,164,666
Equity	13,931,627	13,614,027
Net cash / equity ratio	0.29	0.38

⁽¹⁾Lease liabilities are included arising from TFRS 16.

35 Subsequent events

After the balance sheet date, geopolitical developments in the Middle East region may create uncertainty in global economic conditions. Although the Group does not have direct operations or supply relationships in the region, management continues to closely monitor and evaluate the potential effects of these developments on the Group's operations and financial position.

Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

Unaudited Supplementary Information

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at 31 January 2026, unless otherwise indicated.)

APPENDIX 1 Ebitda reconciliation

EBITDA is not a defined performance measure under TFRS, Reconciliation of EBITDA For the years ended 31 January 2026 and 31 January 2025 are as follows:

	Note	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Profit		2,058,360	3,494,445
Tax expense	31	1,388,220	1,300,358
Profit before tax		3,446,580	4,794,803
-Fx protected deposit income		--	(11,436)
-Monetary loss / (gain)	30	488,850	(46,546)
-Net finance costs		1,664,378	1,585,337
-Rediscount interest on trade payables, net	25	(8,281)	(86,901)
-Exchange difference on trade receivables and payables, net		(19,056)	33,372
-Depreciation and amortization	27	3,436,548	3,066,709
EBITDA		9,009,019	9,335,338

As of 31 January 2026, TFRS 16 has an impact of TL 2,232,276 (31 January 2025: TL 1,803,014) on EBITDA.

APPENDIX 2 Effect of TFRS 16 on Financial Statements

The effects of TFRS 16 lease standard on the Group's financial statements are presented below:

	31 January 2026	TFRS 16 Effect	After TFRS 16
Current assets	17,974,175	(14,121)	17,960,054
Non-current assets	6,091,936	2,929,381	9,021,317
Short-term liabilities	9,776,768	1,213,188	10,989,956
Long-term liabilities	460,899	1,598,889	2,059,788
Equity	13,828,444	103,183	13,931,627
	1 February 2025 –	TFRS 16	
	31 January 2026	Effect	After TFRS 16
Operating profit	5,590,497	54,271	5,644,768
Operating profit before finance costs	5,545,539	54,269	5,599,808
Finance income	1,572,701	--	1,572,701
Finance expense	(2,636,684)	(600,395)	(3,237,079)
Monetary gain / loss	(940,632)	451,782	(488,850)
Profit before tax	3,540,924	(94,344)	3,446,580
Net profit	2,101,585	(43,225)	2,058,360
EBITDA	6,776,743	2,232,276	9,009,019