

Leading power distribution company in Türkiye

Investor Presentation

9M 2025

Agenda



- 1 GDZ at a Glance
- 2 Key Credit Highlights
- 3 Financial Performance



GDZ at a glance

Leading power distribution company in Türkiye



One of the largest electricity distribution companies in Türkiye

6mn

people served across 2 key cities, Izmir and Manisa

Fully regulated concession networks business model

\$942mn¹

financial assets as of 30-Sep-2025

High visibility of financials and cash flow generation

\$575mn¹

EBITDA³ + CAPEX reimbursement in LTM Sep 2025⁴

Geographical footprint

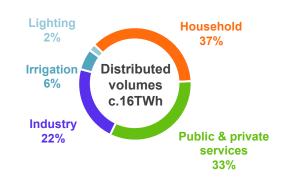


Growing and diversified customer base

Number of customers (mn)



Net distributed electricity volumes⁵ by customer (TWh and share %, average 2021-2024A)



GDZ's incumbent position in a growing Turkish power sector underpins stable outlook

Sources: Company information, Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) 2023, TurkStat. ¹ Expressed in real terms of purchasing power of Turkish Lira at an TL / US\$ exchange rate of 41.50 as of 30.09.2025, unless otherwise indicated. ² Based on the September 2025 CPI Index, actual capital expenditure until 2020 and the 2021 to 2025 capital expenditure allowance, as announced by EMRA. ³ EBITDA defined as Operating Profit + D&A. ⁴ The financial information for the twelve months ended September 30, 2025 is expressed in terms of purchasing power of Turkish Lira as of September 30, 2025. ⁵ Invoiced.

Rapidly growing RAB with young and high-quality infrastructural backbone



Growing regulated asset base





- RAB depends on actual allowed CAPEX
- CAPEX reimbursement is based on CAPEX allowance, both figures are calculated in real terms



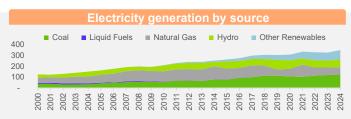
Turkish electricity market overview



Generation



- Both state-owned and private sector entities who hold generation licenses are permitted to generate electricity. EUAS¹ owns and operates the state-owned power plants
 - Generation licenses typically have a term of 49 years
- The total installed capacity of Türkiye was 121.5 GW as of Sep 2025



Transmission





- TEIAS² is the state-owned monopoly that owns and operates the electricity transmission sector in the country
- It is also responsible for the operation of the balancing power market and the ancillary services market

Transmission lines



Wholesale





- Private and state-owned companies are responsible for wholesale activities
- EUAS¹ (after its merger with TETAS⁴ in July 2018) is the publicly-owned wholesale company responsible for selling electricity to market players

Key players





Private wholesalers Over the counter market

Distribution





- Distribution systems indicate the transport of electricity by lines of 36kV and below
- Since 2013 this segment has consisted of 21 privatised regional distribution companies
- Operational rights contracts were signed between TEDAS⁵ and its distribution companies



Retail





- Supplier license holder companies can sell to users without distribution zone restrictions
- Consumers with electricity consumption that exceeds the annual eligible consumer limit have the right to choose their suppliers (eligible consumer limit is 750 kWh per year, as of 2025)



Strong electricity market fundamentals in Türkiye and GDZ's region

Among the largest European countries

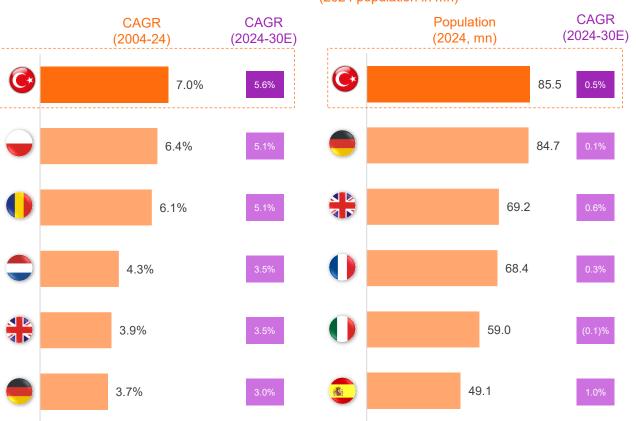


Turkish economy enjoys one of the fastest growth rates in Europe...

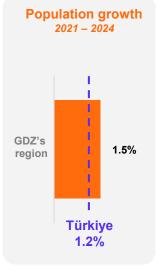
...with GDZ growing faster than Türkiye's average

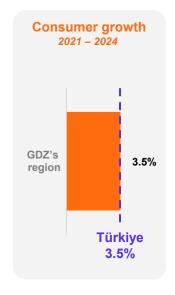
The fastest growing European economy¹

(Real GDP CAGR between 2004-2024 in %)



by population¹ (2024 population in mn)





Turkish electricity demand is expected to experience years of strong growth



Turkish high GDP growth rates...

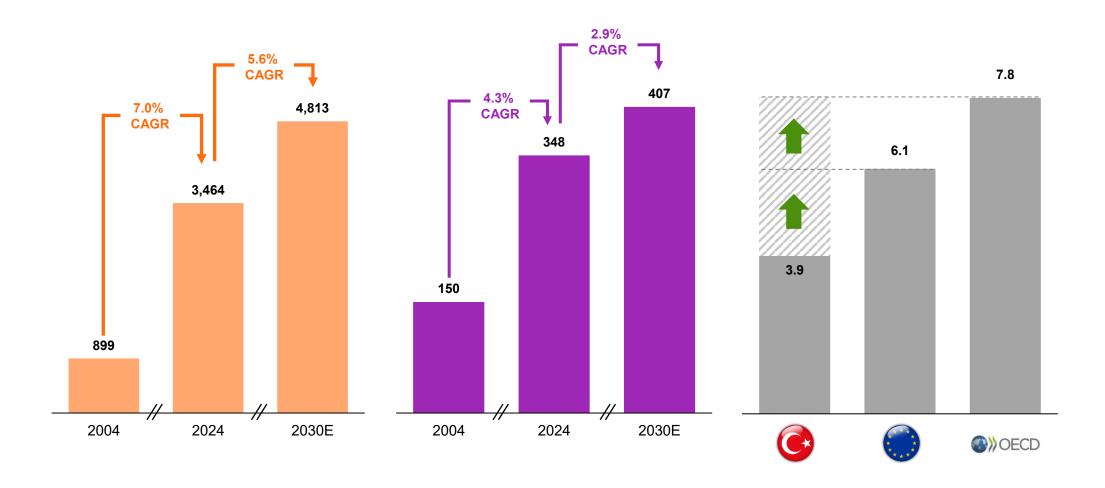
...drive electricity demand...

...with material further upside

Real GDP (US\$bn)¹

Electricity demand (TWh)²

Electricity consumption per capita (2023, MWh / year)

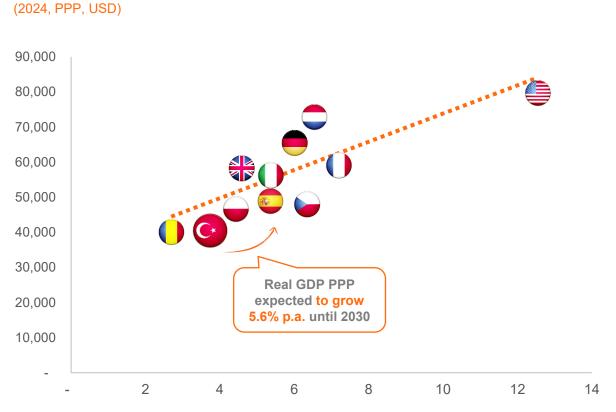


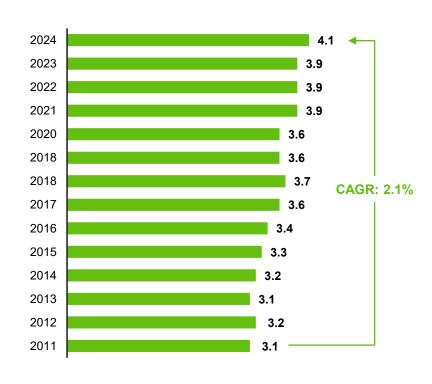
Growing economy leads to higher electricity consumption which implies room for further increase in Türkiye



GDP per Capita vs. Electricity Consumption per Capita

(MWh per capita)





Electricity Consumption per Capita in Türkiye

Electricity Consumption per Capita 2024 (MWh)



Growth in economy leads to growth in energy consumption



With a high expected GDP growth in Türkiye, electricity consumption is likely to grow accordingly, increasing the demand for network investments

10 Sources: IMF, TEIAS, World Bank, IEA.

Stable and guaranteed returns underpinned by a transparent regulatory framework

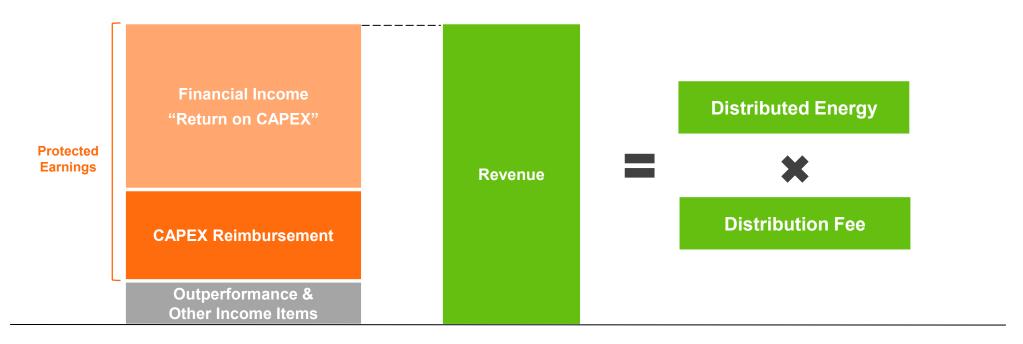


Fully regulated business model

- Volume-protected, with inflation-linked tariff
- Transparent regulatory framework
- High predictability of revenues, earnings and cash flows

Customers pay for tariff on utility bills

- Revenue generation by distributing energy
- Revenue collected through monthly utility bills from customers
- Regulator's role is to guarantee the tariff by adjusting the distribution fee



GDZ's goal: stable investment at the lowest cost and minimization of OPEX and T&L

Source: Company information.

Turkish distribution framework is similar to Western European peers, but offer higher return and low reimbursement period



		Western Europe	Türkiye ¹
	Regulatory Tariff Period	4-8 years	5 years
	RAB-based Tariff		
Regulation	Returns on RAB		
Regulation	Inflation Protection	Nominal or Real	Real (inflation protected)
	CAPEX Reimbursement Period	30-45 years	10 years
	Outperformance Incentives		

Best in class corporate governance applications...



Among Türkiye's largest integrated energy groups in the electricity generation, distribution and retail sectors





With its roots back in 1980, Aydem Group is bringing years of knowhow from the full electricity value chain

Türkiye's first:



Integrated energy group (generation, distribution and retail)



Private hydro power generation company, established in 1995



Private electricity distribution company



Private electricity retail company



... with solid ESG credentials



GDZ Elektrik Dağıtım has received a ESG score of 62 out of 100¹

A1 rating



GDZ Elektrik Dağıtım has received an A1 rating by Moody's on a scale between A1+ to D3-

1st in Türkiye¹



GDZ Elektrik Dağıtım is ranked 1st among electricity and gas utilities in Türkiye

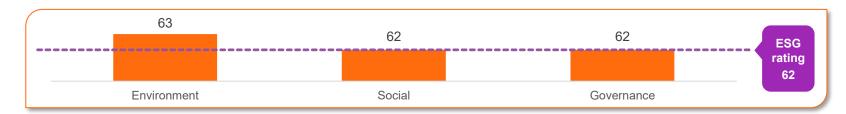
3rd in emerging markets

With GDZ Elektrik Dağıtım's ESG score of 62, the company is ranked 3rd among 54 electricity and gas utilities in global emerging markets

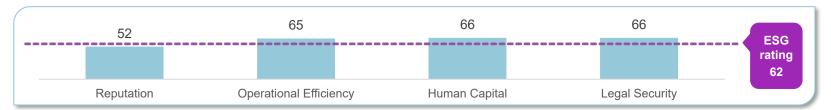
Top 3%



Overall ESG rating²



ESG rating by sub-category¹



Source: July 2022 Moody's.

¹ All rankings include solicited and unsolicited ratings from Moody's.

² Sector average rating for Environment, Social and Governance sections are 37,39 and 39, respectively from Moody's.



Key financial concepts for a Turkish distribution company



Operational earnings

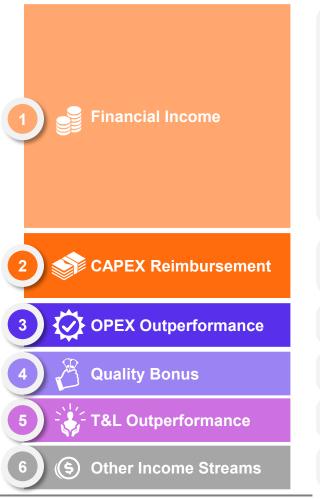
Measured by **EBITDA + CAPEX reimbursements** in order to:

- Capture both guaranteed income components of our distribution business and CAPEX reimbursements
- Ensure comparability to peers outside of Türkiye

Financial asset

- Distribution networks are recognized as financial asset in TFRS
- As a result amortized cost value accounting applies
- IFRIC-12 accounting

EBITDA + CAPEX reimbursement breakdown





T&L target rates, performance and

collection and other related income

procurement prices

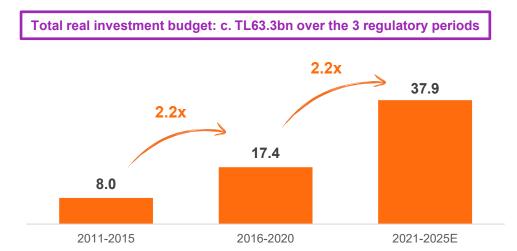
Theft accrual detection and

Stable and guaranteed returns underpinned by a transparent regulatory framework



CAPEX Allowance by regulatory period

(TLbn – real at Sep 2025 prices)



Key drivers

4x increase in CAPEX Allowance from 2011 to 2025

Regulated Asset Base (RAB) – end of period



- 4 times increase in CAPEX Allowance
- Fast growing RAB in real terms thanks to the doubling CAPEX Allowances for the last 2 tariff periods

Attractive combination of strong profitability and solid financial assets







Key drivers

- Financial assets, represent the fair value of the RAB
- Strong and stable financial assets for the last 3 years

EBITDA + CAPEX Reimbursement



- Consistent historical increases in profitability driven by strong operational and regulatory performance
- Stable high EBITDA + CAPEX reimbursement driven by strong financial income performance, as a result of accumulated CAPEX base
- Regulatory income and CAPEX reimbursements have also increased because of CAPEX base accumulation

Strong free cash flow development and robust balance sheet



Cash Flow from Operations

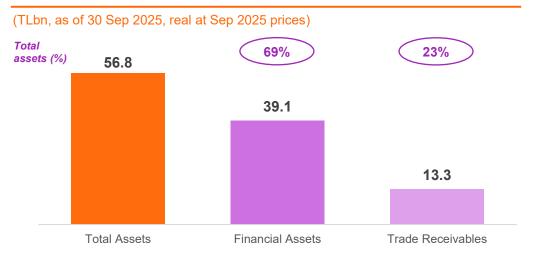
(TLbn - real at Sep 2025 prices)

	2023	2024	LTM
	2023	2024	Sep 2025
EBITDA + CAPEX Reim.	29.94	25.44	23.84
Financial Income (-)	(25.61)	(20.38)	(18.48)
WACC Collection	2.94	3.29	3.50
Regulatory EBITDA per IFRS	7.28	8.35	8.86
Change in WC	(7.41)	(4.07)	(8.81)
Other Adjustments	<i>5.71</i>	(0.06)	(2.41)
CF From Operations (IFRS)	5.57	4.22	(2.37)
CF From Operations (IFRS) - USDbn	0.13	0.10	(0.06)

Key drivers

- FCF generation mostly driven by EBITDA and CAPEX evolution over time
- 2022 saw a decline driven by CAPEX outflows
- Significant increase in free cash flow in 2023 and 2024 driven by lower CAPEX and higher EBITDA + CR

Total Assets



 Robust balance sheet size, with 92% of total assets composed of financial assets (TL39.1bn - c. 69%) and trade receivables (TL13.3bn - c.23%)

Robust capital structure with leverage <1x EBITDA

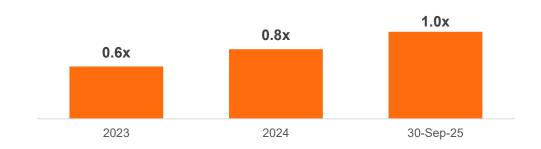


Net Debt¹ Development



Net Debt / EBITDA + CAPEX Reimbursement

(x, real at Sep 2025 prices)



Key drivers

- GDZ has been able to deleverage significantly since 2021 through strong cash flow generation and disciplined capital management, despite the weakening TL currency over time
- Decline in net debt over time in both TL and US\$ terms
- Decrease in leverage ratio driven by an increase in EBITDA + CAPEX reimbursement
- As of September 2025, 100% of GDZ's debt was denominated in hard currency (US\$/EUR)
- 2025 debt mainly consists of the \$519mn Eurobond and the remaining portion of the bank debt
- After the refinancing of existing debt, there is only ~\$40mn remaining (pari-passu with the bond)

Disciplined and conservative financial policies



Capital structure and leverage

- GDZ's management and shareholders are committed to maintaining a conservative capital structure
- Target is to keep leverage below 1.5x

Dividends

- GDZ has not paid any dividends for FY 2021-24
- The level of dividend payments in future will be subject to the Company's financial and operational performance, liquidity and investment needs, as well as available retained earnings

FX risk

- GDZ continues to closely monitor FX mismatch between cash flows in TL and debt denominated in US\$/EUR
- Inflation-protected tariff provides a protection from FX mismatch
- GDZ's EBITDA in US\$ terms has remained stable over the years
- Conservative capital structure provides headroom to accommodate any potential adverse movements in FX
- Hedging might be considered insofar as hedging instruments are affordable and advantageous



Incentive-based regulatory framework of Turkish distribution market



Approach	1 st regulatory period (2006-2011) Ui	2 nd regulatory period (2011-2015) niform regulation for all Distri	3 rd regulatory period (2016-2020) bution System Operators in Tür	4 th regulatory period (2021-2025) rkiye	\odot	Stable regulatory environment with long-standing track record
Method	RAB based framework with incentives for outperformance & quality					
Revenue Components And Incentives	Regulated revenue cap WACC Return: R CAPEX Reimbur OPEX Allowance	sement	Incentives OPEX Outperformance Theft & Loss Ratio Im Service Quality		\odot	Similar building blocks to various Western European countries
CAPEX Reimbursement	No volume and ir	nflation risk	Other RevenueCAPEX Outperformar	nce (cash-based item)	\odot	RAB-based framework with regulatory WACC and quick capex
WACC (real, pre-tax)	9.35%	9.97%	11.91%	12.30%		reimbursement period
Evolution	 RAB based tariff calculation methodology introduced with RAB set to 0 in 2006 "Transition" period designed to provide a 	 WACC revised up Privatization of all distribution companies has been completed Unbundling between distribution and retail operations WACC 	 WACC revised up twice T&L methodology revised Significant increases in OPEX and CAPEX allowances Enhancement of Quality and Efficiency incentives 	 Significant increases in CAPEX allowances Quality incentives revised Risk mitigation measures against macroeconomic conditions in OPEX & 	⊘	Continuous incentives for efficiency, quality and outperformance across regulatory periods
	smooth shift to a cost-based tariff structure post 2010 Private operator model (TOR) established for privatizations	revised up		CAPEX components	\odot	Concession expiry in 2036, with potential extension

Regulated asset base vs. TFRS financial asset



Regulated asset base ("RAB") RAB Opening Balance (to be collected in 10 years) **CAPEX Allowance CAPEX Reimbursement RAB Closing Balance (to be collected in 9 years) Additional Consideration:** Regulated WACC Return for the Period¹



TFRS financial asset

TFRS income statement



Summary income statement

TLmn (real at Sep 2025 prices, except if stated otherwise)	2023	2024	LTM Sep 2025 ¹
Revenue	45,867	39,877	36,482
Cost of sales	(15,643)	(16,369)	(15,331)
Gross Profit	30,225	23,508	21,151
Operating Profit	25,291	20,118	18,424
Finance income	788	643	2,025
Finance expense	(11,789)	(10,371)	(10,494)
Monetary gain / (loss)	(6,903)	(6,885)	(6,900)
Income before Tax	7,386	3,505	3,055
Tax income / (expense)	4,345	(1,508)	(1,519)
Net Profit (Loss) for the Period	11,731	1,997	1,535
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	8	10	9
Total Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)	11,739	2,007	1,544
Earnings / (Losses) per Share (TL / share)	23.0	3.9	3.0

TFRS balance sheet statement



Summary balance sheet

TLmn (real at Sep 2025 prices, except if stated otherwise)	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-25
Cash and cash equivalents	58	1,164	2,206
Trade receivables	8,893	7,803	13,319
Financial assets related to concession arrangements	13,665	14,190	11,566
Other current assets	1,878	1,749	1,292
Current Assets	24,495	24,905	28,383
Other receivables	158	230	215
Financial assets related to concession arrangements	25,404	26,558	27,538
Right of use assets	164	504	435
Deferred tax assets	1,511	-	<u>-</u>
Other non-current assets	559	227	224
Non-current Assets	27,795	27,518	28,412
Total Assets	52,289	52,424	56,795
Short term portion of long-term borrowings	3,314	2,402	2,459
Other financial liabilities	155	124	131
Trade payables	9,626	7,305	2,246
Deferred income	2,331	191	41
Other short-term liabilities	1,047	878	1,745
Current Liabilities	16,472	10,900	6,621
Long term-borrowings	13,474	18,667	22,219
Other financial liabilities	433	230	161
Other payables	143	72	72
Deferred income	1,978	548	2,439
Long-term provisions	200	217	226
Deferred tax liabilities	-	0	884
Non-Current Liabilities	16,228	19,734	26,000
Total Liabilities	32,700	30,634	32,622
Equity	19,589	21,789	24,173
Total Equity and Liabilities	52,289	52,424	56,795

Source: Company information. TFRS financials, subject to restatement due to inclusion of inflation adjustments. Expressed in real terms of purchasing power of Turkish Lira as of 30.09.2025, unless otherwise indicated.

TFRS cash flow statement



Summary cash flow statement

TLmn (real at Sep 2025 prices, except if stated otherwise)	2023	2024	9M 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	5,575	4,220	(1,190)
Profit / (loss) for the period	11,731	1,997	2,288
Adjustment to reconcile net income for the period	(6,281)	(2,156)	(2,236)
Changes in working capital	(7,413)	(4,073)	(8,024)
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(6,450)	(1,695)	(10,498)
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in other receivables	297	(226)	(57)
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in inventories	(406)	432	117
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in prepaid expenses and deferred income	(846)	(3,409)	1,684
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in payables for employee benefits	8	(4)	84
Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease in other assets and liabilities	(16)	828	647
Cash generated from operating activities	(1,963)	(4,232)	(7,973)
Payments related with provisions for employee benefits	(84)	(102)	(140)
Tax payments	(56)	11	(11)
Collections from doubtful receivable	265	199	104
Other cash in-flows	7,413	8,345	6,830
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,377)	(4,584)	(2,035)
Cash used for purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(0)	-	0
Capital expenditures	(3,377)	(4,584)	(2,036)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(2,316)	1,488	4,100
Cash in-flows from borrowings	-	17,160	4,297
Capital increase	258	193	95
Cash out-flows for borrowings	(684)	(11,856)	(680)
Repayment of of lease liabilities	(68)	(245)	(200)
Interest received	443	643	1,811
Interest paid	(2,291)	(4,400)	(1,230)
Other cash in-flows / (out-flows)	27	(7)	6
D. INFLATION EFFECT ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(75)	(18)	166
INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)	(193)	1,106	1,042
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	251	58	1,164
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D+E)	58	1,164	2,206

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