

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Shareholders of TOFAŞ Türk Otomobil Fabrikası Anonim Şirketi

A) Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of TOFAŞ Türk Otomobil Fabrikası Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of other 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 December 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and Independent Auditing Standards ("InAS") which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (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* (Code of Ethics) as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 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 Matters	Auditor's response
Capitalized Development costs	
The Group capitalizes R&D costs for increasing efficiency and capacity of the automobile production or decreasing production costs. Detailed in Note 13 to the accompanying financial statements, capitalized development costs on consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 is significant for our audit due to variety of nature of costs and management judgments involved in the capitalization process.	<p>Our audit procedures include, in addition to others, examination of the Group's policies and processes related to evaluation of expectation on projects and examination of nature of capitalized development costs related to each project.</p> <p>One of the most significant management judgments for the project at development phase is estimation of market performance of products related to the project. Our audit procedures on projects at development phase consist of assessment of reasonability of management judgments, examination of the result of development works and considering the Group's internal management and authorization processes.</p> <p>Additionally, inquiries have been performed with managers of the Group's R&D and sales departments, sales performance of products which start active sales in the market has been examined and recoverability of capitalized development costs for related projects have been assessed.</p> <p>Furthermore, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements in Note 13, intangible assets, in terms of TFRS.</p>

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Warranty provision	
<p>As of December 31, 2019, in Note 15, warranty provision on consolidated financial statements is amounting to TL 139.277 thousand. Assessment of appropriate provision includes sensitive assumptions because calculation of warranty provisions recognized at consolidated financial statements is based on estimation for future part costs after the sale of product, estimates of labor expenses and warranty usage rates in prior periods.</p>	<p>As part of our audit procedures, calculation of warranty provision has been provided from the Group management. Information regarding to the realization of warranty provisions within the last three years in the calculation have been controlled with the amounts in the accounting records. The sales prices and unit prices of spare parts used in the calculation have been also checked. In addition, the assumptions used by the Group management on labor costs, which are part of the cost of sales, have been evaluated.</p> <p>Compliance of warranty provision calculated by Entity Resource Planning (ERP) with the Group's policy has been examined. Profit estimation adjustment on ERP calculation and the rationale of the adjustments to the profit estimation have been discussed with the management.</p> <p>Furthermore, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements in Note 15, provision, contingent assets and contingent liabilities, in terms of TAS 37.</p>
Receivable from financial sector operations	
<p>As of December 31, 2019, in Note 9, provisions for the receivables related to the financial sector operations amounting to TL 2.016.429 thousand is significant for our audit, since the assessments of the Group management during the calculation of the amount of provision are detailed and depend on management's estimations and assumptions.</p> <p>We have an audit risk due to the risk that receivables from financial sector operations may impair and therefore the carrying amount of financial sector operations might be higher than the estimated recoverable amount.</p>	<p>As a part of our audit procedures, internal controls in process of issuance, recognizing, monitoring and payment of the loans have been tested and evaluated to assess operational efficiency of key controls designed to determine impairment in receivables of financial sector receivables and required provision.</p> <p>In addition, based on our professional judgment, sample selection has been made over receivables from financial sector operations and the existence of objective evidence of impairment within the receivables of financial sector operations has been assessed.</p> <p>Furthermore, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements in Note 9, receivables from financial sector operations, in terms of TFRS.</p>

4) 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.

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

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as the auditors are:

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 standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS 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 standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS, 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We 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, related safeguards.

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 public interest benefits of such communication.

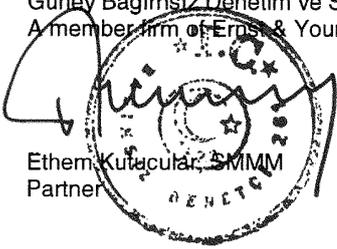
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B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) Auditors' report on Risk Management and Risk Committee prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") 6102 is submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company on 4 February 2020.
- 2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2019 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 3) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Ethem Kutucular.

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



Ethem Kutucular, SMMM
Partner

4 February 2020
Istanbul, Turkey

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TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	Notes	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2.825.487	1.981.012
Financial assets	5	568	404.170
Trade receivables			
- Related parties	27	1.255.067	1.059.907
- Third parties	7	888.755	1.037.437
Receivables from finance sector operations	9	1.087.894	1.277.299
Other receivables	8	506	1.385
Inventories	10	749.130	1.076.671
Prepaid expenses	17	70.686	79.105
Current tax assets	25	2.701	8.143
Other current assets	17	88.891	163.168
Total current assets		6.969.685	7.088.297
Non-current assets:			
Receivables from finance sector operations	9	928.535	1.015.830
Other receivables	8	209	173
Investment properties	11	66.000	60.500
Property, plant and equipment	12	2.112.220	2.247.601
Right of use assets		10.639	-
Intangible assets	13	1.658.775	1.579.461
Prepaid expenses	17	73.770	68.334
Deferred tax assets	25	989.454	941.603
Total non-current assets		5.839.602	5.913.502
Total assets		12.809.287	13.001.799

These consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 February 2020. The aforementioned consolidated financial statements will be finalized after the approval in General Assembly.

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

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2019	Audited (Reclassified) (Note 2.1.2) 31 December 2018
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term financial liabilities	6	25.000	443.876
Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities	6	1.821.507	2.016.875
Trade payables			
- Related parties	27	1.913.079	1.674.894
- Third parties	7	1.971.755	1.619.089
Employee benefit liabilities	16	130.113	100.188
Other payables	8	28.021	16.060
Contract liabilities	17	27.415	20.189
Derivative instruments	29	-	269
Government incentives and grants	14	6.241	8.374
Deferred income	17	33.100	36.043
Short-term provisions	15	165.659	156.599
Other current liabilities		4.587	5.249
Total current liabilities		6.126.477	6.097.705
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term financial liabilities	6	2.104.213	2.971.301
Derivative instruments	29	21.448	16.786
Government incentives and grants	14	9.441	13.550
Long-term provisions			
- Provisions for employment termination benefits	16	218.499	195.902
Total non-current liabilities		2.353.601	3.197.539
Total liabilities		8.480.078	9.295.244
Equity:			
Paid-in share capital	18	500.000	500.000
Adjustment to share capital		348.382	348.382
Other comprehensive losses not to be reclassified under profit or losses			
- Actuarial loss on employment termination benefit obligation		(67.845)	(37.990)
Other comprehensive losses to be reclassified under profit or losses			
- Cumulative losses on hedging		(1.024.755)	(1.075.625)
Restricted reserves	18	366.881	387.363
Retained earnings		2.724.907	2.254.002
Net profit for the year		1.481.639	1.330.423
Total equity		4.329.209	3.706.555
Total liabilities and equity		12.809.287	13.001.799

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

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2019	1 January - 31 December 2018
Revenue	19	18.896.914	18.603.331
Cost of sales (-)	19	(16.510.459)	(16.190.143)
Gross profit from operations		2.386.455	2.413.188
Revenue from finance sector operations		465.762	495.590
Expenses from finance sector operations (-)		(353.606)	(392.632)
Gross profit from finance sector operations		112.156	102.958
Gross profit		2.498.611	2.516.146
General administrative expenses (-)	20	(373.358)	(329.856)
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses (-)	20	(337.093)	(362.325)
Research and development expenses (-)	20	(68.651)	(66.441)
Other income from main operations	22	958.748	3.315.185
Other expense from main operations (-)	22	(1.018.154)	(3.892.403)
Operating profit before financial income		1.660.103	1.180.306
Income from investing activities	23	12.658	34.681
Operating profit before financial income		1.672.761	1.214.987
Financial income	24	1.146.066	2.249.772
Financial expenses (-)	24	(1.362.272)	(2.173.865)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		1.456.555	1.290.894
Tax income for the period		25.084	39.529
- Taxes on income	25	(29.383)	(25.887)
- Deferred tax income	25	54.467	65.416
Net profit for the year		1.481.639	1.330.423
Net profit attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Equity holders of the parent		1.481.639	1.330.423
Earnings per share (Kr)	26	2,96	2,66

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

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2019	1 January - 31 December 2018
Net profit for the year		1.481.639	1.330.423
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified under profit and loss			
- Actuarial (loss)/gain on employment termination benefit obligation	16	(37.588)	(1.986)
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income not to be reclassified under profit and loss			
Actuarial loss on post employment termination benefit obligation, tax effect	25	7.733	415
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified under profit and loss			
- Gaining/(losses) on hedging	2	65.219	(509.585)
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income to be reclassified under profit and loss			
- Losses on hedging, tax effect	25	(14.349)	106.324
Other comprehensive (loss)		21.015	(404.832)
Total comprehensive income		1.502.654	925.591
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Parent company interests		1.502.654	925.591

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

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

			Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified under profit and loss
	Paid in share capital	Adjustments to share capital	Actuarial loss on employment termination benefit obligation
Balances at 1 January 2018	500.000	348.382	(36.419)
Adjustments related to changing on accounting policy (Note 2.2)	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1.571)
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2018	500.000	348.382	(37.990)
Balances at 1 January 2019	500.000	348.382	(37.990)
Transfers	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(29.855)
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2019	500.000	348.382	(67.845)

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

Other comprehensive income to be reclassified under profit and loss	Retained earnings					
	Loss on cash flow hedge	Restricted reserves	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Equity holders of the parent	Total equity
	(672.364)	309.863	1.850.757	1.282.818	3.583.037	3.583.037
	-	-	(2.073)	-	(2.073)	(2.073)
	-	77.500	1.205.318	(1.282.818)	-	-
	(403.261)	-	-	1.330.423	925.591	925.591
	-	-	(800.000)	-	(800.000)	(800.000)
	(1.075.625)	387.363	2.254.002	1.330.423	3.706.555	3.706.555
	(1.075.625)	387.363	2.254.002	1.330.423	3.706.555	3.706.555
	-	75.865	1.254.558	(1.330.423)	-	-
	50.870	-	-	1.481.639	1.502.654	1.502.654
	-	(96.347)	(783.653)	-	(880.000)	(880.000)
	(1.024.755)	366.881	2.724.907	1.481.639	4.329.209	4.329.209

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	Notes	1 January 31 December 2019	1 January 31 December 2018
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		3.656.536	1.336.612
Net profit for the year		1.481.639	1.330.423
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period		1.172.500	880.231
- Depreciation and amortization	21	760.248	775.054
- Income from revaluation of investment properties	23	(5.500)	(29.325)
- Adjustments related to doubtful receivables	7-9	26.368	29.843
- Adjustments related to interest income	24	(124.212)	(115.433)
- Adjustments related to provision for inventories	10	8.855	752
- Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	23	(7.158)	(5.356)
- Provision for employment termination benefits	16	47.247	41.395
- Adjustments for reversal of lawsuit and/or penalty provisions		2.687	605
- Adjustments related to warranty provisions	15-20	74.472	109.934
- Adjustments related to interest expense	24	76.337	87.265
- Adjustments for tax losses/income	25	(25.084)	(39.529)
- Deferred financial expenses from credit purchases/sales, net	22	78.477	37.256
- Adjustments related to unrealized gain on foreign currency differences		390.153	343.627
- Adjustments related to exchange differences of cash and cash equivalents		(130.390)	(355.857)
Changes in net working capital		1.171.727	(661.798)
- Change in inventories		318.686	(21.841)
- Change in receivables from third parties		313.740	(61.168)
- Change in receivables from related parties		(195.160)	(100.627)
- Change in other receivables from operating activities		843	(1.225)
- Change in trade payables due to third parties		352.666	(211.018)
- Change in trade payables due to related parties		(31.718)	(598.494)
- Adjustments for increase (decrease) in liabilities arising from customer contracts		7.226	20.189
- Change in receivables from finance sector operations		276.700	242.988
- Change in prepaid expenses		2.983	34.528
- Change in deferred revenue		(2.943)	(20.488)
- Change in government incentives and grants		(6.242)	(8.374)
- Change in other assets from operating activities		74.277	72.586
- Change in other liabilities from operating activities		56.276	(29.140)
- Change in fair value gains on derivative financial instruments		4.393	20.286
Net cash generated from operating activities		3.825.866	1.548.856
- Income taxes paid		(23.941)	(33.044)
- Payments related to employment termination benefits	16	(62.238)	(41.714)
- Other cash outflows		(83.151)	(137.486)
B. - Cash flows from investing activities		(170.185)	(206.428)
- Purchases of tangible assets	12	(278.123)	(329.840)
- Purchases of intangible assets		(429.544)	(232.833)
- Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		15.000	19.797
- Change in financial assets		403.602	209.641
- Interest received		118.880	126.807
C. Cash flows from financing activities		(2.757.928)	(2.107.933)
- Proceeds from financial liabilities		1.293.553	2.154.761
- Bank loans paid		(3.110.273)	(3.386.522)
- Payment of lease liabilities		(5.403)	-
- Dividend paid		(880.000)	(800.000)
- Interest paid		(75.475)	(87.575)
- Other cash inflows (outflows)		19.670	11.403
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents before currency translation differences		728.423	(977.749)
D. Effects of currency translation differences on cash and cash equivalents		130.390	355.857
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		858.813	(621.892)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1.960.175	2.582.067
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	2.818.988	1.960.175

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

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

(Convenience translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

NOTE 1 - GROUP'S ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Tofaş Türk Otomobil Fabrikası A.Ş. (the "Company" or "Tofaş") was established in 1968 as a Turkish-Italian cooperation venture. The core business of the Company is manufacturing, exporting and selling passenger cars and light commercial vehicles under licenses of FCA Italy S.p.A. ("Fiat"). Tofaş, which is a joint venture of Koç Holding A.Ş. ("Koç Holding") and Fiat, also produces various automotive spare parts used in its automobiles. The Company's head office is located at Büyükdere Cad. No: 145 Zincirlikuyu Şişli, İstanbul. The manufacturing facilities are located at Bursa. The Company manufactures its cars, except for Mini Cargo and New Doblò, pursuant to license agreements between the Company and Fiat. The Company has been registered with the Turkish Capital Market Board ("CMB") and quoted on the İstanbul Stock Exchange ("ISE") since 1991.

The Company conducts a significant portion of its business with affiliates of Koç Holding and Fiat Group (Note 27).

The Company's subsidiaries as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 which are subject to consolidation are as follows:

Name of the company	Operating area	Rate of ownership of the Company (%)	
		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Koç Fiat Kredi			
Finansman A.Ş. ("KFK")	Consumer financing	99,9	99,9
Fer Mas Oto Ticaret A.Ş.	Trading of automobile and spare parts	100	100

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, Tofaş and its consolidated subsidiaries are referred to as the "Group".

The average number of personnel in accordance with the Group's categories is as follows:

	Average		Period end	
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Hourly-rated	5.423	6.922	5.180	6.018
Monthly-rated	1.637	1.747	1.607	1.721
	7.060	8.669	6.787	7.739

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of presentation

2.1.1 Financial reporting standards

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to the article 5 of the Communiqué, consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and its addendum and interpretations ("IFRIC") issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") Turkish Accounting Standards Boards.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared as per the CMB announcement of 15 April 2019 relating to financial statements presentations.

The Company and its subsidiaries operating in Turkey, maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (the "TCC"), tax legislation and the uniform chart of accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. These consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, which are maintained under historical cost conversion, with the required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the TAS.

2.1.2 Comparatives and adjustment of prior periods' consolidated financial statements

In order to allow for the determination of the financial situation and performance trends the Group's consolidated financial statements have been presented comparatively with the previous year. Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the changes in presentation in the current period.

Classifications made in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018:

In the financial statements, As of December 31, 2018, the effect on IFRS 15 amounting TL 20.189 in "Deferred revenue" are classified under "Contract liabilities" and this classification has no effect on the previous period losses of the related period and net profit for the period.

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

2.1.3 Functional and reporting currency

The Group's functional and reporting currency is Turkish Lira ("TL"). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

2.1.4 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Inter-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies. Minority shares of Tofaş in subsidiaries were not recognized under non-controlling interest ("Minority interest" or "Non-controlling Interests") since they do not have a material effect in consolidated financial statements. Financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries subject to consolidation were prepared as of the same date.

2.1.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Group management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- a) The Company determines warranty provision by considering the past warranty expenses and remaining warranty period per vehicle. In calculation of the warranty provision; vehicle quantity, warranty period and the historical warranty claims incurred are considered. As of 31 December 2019, the amount of guarantee expense is TL 74.472 (31 December 2018: TL 109.934) (Note 15).
- b) KFK, the subsidiary of the Group, has established a specific credit risk provision for loan impairment to provide for management's estimate of credit losses as soon as the recovery of an exposure is identified as doubtful. Impairment and collectability are measured and recognized individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant and measured and recognized on a portfolio basis for a group of similar loans and receivables that are not individually identified as impaired. As of 31 December 2019, general provisions for finance loans amounted to TL 16.272 (31 December 2018: TL 21.203) has been booked in the consolidated financial statements (Note 9).
- c) The cost of defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations which involve making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and employee turnover. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.
- d) While recording provisions for litigations, the Group makes evaluations in accordance with the Group's legal counsels about the possibility of losing the lawsuits and results that will be incurred if the lawsuit is lost.
- e) The data in the discounted price list are used to calculate inventory impairment. If expected net realizable value is less than cost, the Group allocates provisions for inventory impairment.
- f) The Group assesses whether there is any impairment indicator in investment properties and compares carrying values of the investment property with the fair determined in the valuation report obtained by a property appraiser company licensed by CMB.
- g) Group management has made assumptions based on the experience of the technical staff in determining the useful life of tangible and intangible assets.
- h) Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit. In determination of deferred tax asset to be recognized, there are certain assumptions and judgments made about future taxable income to be recognized in the future. Deferred tax asset is recorded for the periods ending as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 since the assumptions used regarding that the Company has taxable profit in following periods
- i) The Group capitalizes ongoing development expenditures and assesses whether the related asset has an impact on the assets that will increase or decrease the cost of the Company during the useful life of the asset in the subsequent periods and whether there is an impairment of the year.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

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

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRIC interpretations effective as of January 1, 2019. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at January 1, 2019 are as follows:

TFRS 16 Leases

In April 2018, POA has published a new standard, TFRS 16 'Leases'. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. TFRS 16 supersedes TAS 17 'Leases' and related interpretations and is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted.

Lessees have recognition exemptions to applying this standard in case of short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers, office equipment, etc.). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date (i.e., the lease liability), at the same date recognizes an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset (i.e., the right-of-use asset) and depreciates it during the lease term. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lessees are required to recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset separately.

Lessees are required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g. a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). Under these circumstances, the lessee recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Transition to TFRS 16:

The Group adopted TFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. The Group elected to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying TAS 17 and TFRIC 4. The Group therefore did not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying TAS 17 and TFRIC 4.

The Group elected to use the exemptions applicable to the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Group has leases of certain office equipment that are considered of low value.

The Group plans to elect to use the exemptions applicable to the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Group has leases of certain office equipment (i.e., personal computers, printing and photocopying machines) that are considered of low value.

The Group has performed a detailed impact assessment of TFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019. In summary the impact of TFRS 16 adoption is expected to be, as follows:

Assets

Right-of-use assets 14.995

Liabilities

Lease liabilities 14.995

The balances and the depreciation and amortization expenses of the right to use assets as of 1 January and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
As of 1 January, 2019	4.818	10.177	14.995
Depreciation expenses	(964)	(3.392)	(4.356)
As of 31 December, 2019	3.854	6.785	10.639

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

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

Summary of new accounting policies

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities (Financial liabilities)

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Effects on balance sheet and statements of profit and loss at 31 December 2019 (increase/(decrease):

	Before the change	The Effect of new standard	After the change
Right of use assets	-	10.639	10.639
Deferred tax assets	989.126	328	989.454
Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities	1.816.104	5.403	1.821.507
Long-term financial liabilities	2.097.486	6.727	2.104.213
Cost of sales (-)	(16.510.721)	262	(16.510.459)
General administrative expenses (-)	(373.993)	635	(373.358)
Marketing expenses (-)	(337.243)	150	(337.093)
Financial expense (-)	(1.359.734)	(2.538)	(1.362.272)
Deferred tax income	54.139	328	54.467
Net profit for the period	1.482.802	(1.163)	1.481.639

Amendments to TAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (Amendments)

In December 2017, POA issued amendments to TAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. The amendments clarify that a company applies TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* excludes interests in associates and joint ventures accounted for in accordance with TAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. In this amendment, POA clarified that the exclusion in TFRS 9 applies only to interests a company accounts for using the equity method. A company applies TFRS 9 to other interests in associates and joint ventures, including long-term interests to which the equity method is not applied and that, in substance, form part of the net investment in those associates and joint ventures. These amendments are applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

TFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in "TAS 12 Income Taxes" when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

When there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, the interpretation addresses:

- whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
- the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and
- how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The interpretation did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Annual Improvements – 2015–2017 Cycle

In January 2019, POA issued Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle, amending the following standards:

- TFRS 3 Business Combinations and TFRS 11 Joint Arrangements – The amendments to TFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to TFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.
- TAS 12 *Income Taxes* – The amendments clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (i.e. distribution of profits) should be recognised in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises.
- TAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* – The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows *generally* when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

The amendments are effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement" (Amendments to TAS 19)

In January 2019, the POA published Amendments to TAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement" The amendments require entities to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs. These amendments are applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The amendments are not applicable for the Group and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to TFRS 9)

The POA issued minor amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments to enable companies to measure some prepayable financial assets at amortized cost.

Applying TFRS 9, a company would measure a financial asset with so-called negative compensation at fair value through profit or loss. Applying the amendments, if a specific condition is met, entities will be able to measure at amortized cost some prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation.

These amendments are applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The amendments are not applicable for the Group and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the interim consolidated financial statements are as follows the Group will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments)

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The Group will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

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

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

The PAO issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. TFRS 17 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021; early application is permitted. The standard is not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to TFRS 3)

In May 2019, the PAO issued amendments to the definition of a business in TFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

The amendments:

- clarify the minimum requirements for a business;
- remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements;
- add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive;
- narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; and
- introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

The amendments to TFRS 3 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and apply prospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Definition of Material (Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8)

In June 2019, the PAO issued amendments to TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and TAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. The amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8 are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments must be applied prospectively and earlier application is permitted. Overall, the Group expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39 and TFRS 7- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments issued to TFRS 9 and TAS 39 which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 provide certain reliefs for 4 fundamental matters in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. These reliefs are related to hedge accounting as follows:

- Highly probable requirement
- Prospective Assessments
- Retrospective Assessments
- Separately identifiable risk components

Reliefs used as a result of amendments in TFRS 9 and TAS 39 is aimed to be disclosed in financial statements based on the amendments made in TFRS 7.

iii) The new standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by Public Oversight Authority (POA)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments issued to IAS 1 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, clarify the criteria for the classification of a liability as either current or non-current. Amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Early application is permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks and short-term highly liquid investments whose risk of value change is not material including time deposits generally having original maturities of three months or less (Note 4).

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in three categories; through amortization, through fair value difference reflected in other comprehensive income and through financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. The classification is based on the business model used by the entity for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets. The Group classifies its assets at the date of the purchase. Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the business model that the Group uses in the management of financial assets change, and in case of a change in business model, the financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the following reporting period.

Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets measured at amortized cost is a non-derivative financial asset that is held as part of a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and that have cash flows that include interest payments on principal dates and principal balances on certain dates under contractual terms. The Group's financial assets which are recognized at amortized cost include, "cash and cash equivalents", "trade receivables", "trade payables", "other receivables", "financial investments. The aforementioned assets are measured at their fair values in the initial recognition of financial assets and discounted values by using the effective interest rate method in the subsequent accounting. Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

"Financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income", is a non-derivative financial asset that includes cash flows that are held only on principal dates and interest on certain dates under contractual terms and that are held within a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets. Gains or losses arising from the aforementioned financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income with the exception of impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss. For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Group may irrevocably choose the method of reflecting the subsequent changes in the fair value of other comprehensive income in the financial statements for the first time. In the event that such preference is made, dividends received from related investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are comprised of financial assets measured at amortized cost except for the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses arising from the valuation of the aforementioned assets are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Financial Exclusion

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the Group discontinues its rights to cash flows in accordance with the contract for financial assets or, when the related rights are transferred by a trading transaction to the ownership of all risks and rewards of the financial asset. Any rights created or held by the Group in respect of the financial assets transferred by the Group are recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Impairment

Impairment on financial assets and contractual assets is calculated by using a method called Expected Loan Loss (ELL). This impairment model is applied to amortised cost financial assets and contractual assets.

Loss provisions were measured on the following basis;

12-month ELL; is the ELL of the possible default events within 12 months of the reporting date.

Lifetime ELL; is the expected loss of loans resulting from all possible default events during the expected life of a financial instruments.

The expected lifetime loan loss measurement is applied when the credit risk associated with a financial asset is significantly increased at the reporting date. In all other cases where the related increase has not occurred, 12-Month ELL calculation has been applied. The Group may determine that the credit risk of the financial asset does not increase significantly if the credit risk of the financial asset has a low credit risk at the reporting date. Nevertheless, the ELL measurement (with a simplified approach) is always applicable to trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing element.

Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets that are purchased and sold normally are recorded at the date of sale. The date of the purchase is the date is the date which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets except for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. When the cash flow purchase rights arising from financial assets expire or are transferred and the Group transfers all the risks and rewards, the financial assets are excluded from the balance sheet. Financial assets that are available for sale are subsequently accounted for at their fair values. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Receivables from finance sector operations

Receivables from finance sector operations are carried at amortized cost in the consolidated balance sheet of the Group.

Provision for impairment of receivables from finance sector operations

The Group recognize provisions for the receivables from finance sector operations for the impairment of consumer finance loans based on a credit review of the receivables portfolio. Provision amount is determined based on the Group's credit risk policies, composition and financial performance of the credit portfolio and economical environment and reflected as "Doubtful Loans" after deducting the related fair value of the guarantee amounts. Changes in the provision amount are accounted for under period income/loss. When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for impairment. The loan is written off after all necessary legal proceedings have been completed and the amount of the loan loss is finally determined. Subsequent recoveries are credited to the profit or loss if previously written off.

The allowances for impairment of receivables from finance sector operations are established based on a credit review of the Group's receivables from finance sector operations portfolio.

The Group can also recognize specific provision even if the overdue days are less than the days stated above, or receivables are not over due at all, by taking into account all the existing data regarding the creditor and based on the principals of reliability and prudence.

Group also recognizes a general provision for the receivables which is not related to a specific transaction that can be recognized for the losses arising from the principal or interest of consumer finance loans that are not overdue or overdue less than 90 days but the amount of loss is not certain. Group sets a general provision for consumer finance loans that have not been considered as doubtful yet.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables that are created as a result of providing products or services to the buyer are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest is significant. A simplified approach (is applied for the impairment of trade receivables, which are recognized at amortized cost in the financial statements and which do not include a significant financing component (less than one year). In cases where the trade receivables are not impaired due to certain reasons (except for the realized impairment losses), the provisions for losses related to trade receivables are measured by an amount equal to the expected credit losses. In case of collecting all or part of the receivable amount that is impaired following the provision for impairment, the collected amount is deducted from the main activities to other income by deducting the amount deducted from the provision for impairment. Income/expense related to commercial transactions and foreign exchange gains/losses are accounted for under the other operating income/expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. In addition, the management makes a general provision in accordance with TFRS 9 in accordance with the maturity of the receivables based on their past experience on trade receivables.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows: Raw materials - purchase cost on a monthly average basis; finished goods and work-in-process - cost includes the applicable allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs on the basis of monthly average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The scrap inventory is written off when identified (Note 10).

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts with maturities, are initially measured at fair value and are remeasured at their fair values subsequently. The classification of gains or losses arising from derivative financial instruments changes depending on the classification of the derivative financial instruments. Even though derivative financial instruments are used as part of the Group's risk management, they do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting therefore they are measured at fair value including expenses at the time of inception and are remeasured at fair value in subsequent periods. Gains or losses arising from the change in the fair value of such instruments are accounted for in the consolidated statement of income.

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value (Note 11). An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the consolidated statement of income.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into the operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs are normally charged to income in the period the costs are incurred. Expenditures are added to cost of assets if the expenditures provide economic added value for the future use of the related property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (Note 12). The useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

The depreciation terms are as follows;

	Years
Land improvements	33
Buildings	33
Machinery and equipment	12-33
Motor vehicles	4-10
Furniture and fixtures	8-14
Leasehold improvements	5-30

In case of any indication of the impairment in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, the recoverable amount is reassessed and provision for impairment is reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price or value in use. Net selling price is determined by deducting any expenses to be incurred for the sale of an asset from the fair value of the asset. Value in use is calculated as the discounted value of the estimated future cash flows the entity expects to receive from the asset.

Gains and losses on sale of property, plant and equipment are included in other income and expense from investment activities.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are capitalized at cost. Intangible assets created within the business are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The depreciation period for the intangibles capitalized in relation with the new models will be started after the production of these models is started. The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable (Note 13).

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When an indication of impairment exists, the Group compares the carrying amount of the asset with its net realizable value which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment exists if the carrying value of an asset or a cash generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The increase in carrying value of the assets (or a cash generated unit) due to the reversal of recognized impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset (net of amortization amount) in case where the impairment loss was reflected in the consolidated financial statements in prior periods. Such a reversal is accounted for in the statement of profit or loss.

Research and development expenditures

Expenditures for research and development are charged against income in the period incurred except for project development costs which comply with the following criteria:

- The product or process is clearly defined and costs are separately identified and measured reliably,
- The technical feasibility of the product is demonstrated,
- The product or process will be sold or used in-house,
- A potential market exists for the product or its usefulness in case of internal use is demonstrated, and
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources required for completion of the project are available.

The costs related to the development projects are capitalized when the criteria above are met and amortized by straight-line basis over the useful lives of related projects (2-13 years).

Revenue recognition

Automotive sector operations:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenues are stated net of discounts, value added and sales taxes. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Net sales are invoiced amounts of delivered goods excluding sales returns.

Service income is recognized when the service is rendered and the amount is reliably measured (Note 19).

Revenue from extended warranty sales

The Group sells a warranty commitment for the period from the end of the legal period required by the laws for the products it produces. The price of the additional warranty commitments is determined separately from the products sold and considered as a different service under the contract. For this reason, the Group may be recognized as a performance obligation.

For each performance obligation, the Group determines whether it has fulfilled its performance obligation at the beginning of the contract or whether the performance obligation fulfilled at a certain point in time. The Group transfers the control over the service in extended warranty sales over time and thus fulfills the performance obligations related to the sales in question in time and measures the progress on the fulfillment of this performance obligation and takes the revenue over the consolidated financial statements. The Group records revenue from product sales in the consolidated financial statements following the transfer of control to the customer.

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Finance sector operations

The interest income incurred from loans is recognized by using effective interest rate method and on accrual basis. Interest income is not recognized when consumer financing loans given by the Group become doubtful or when the borrower defaults.

Loan investigation fees of the Group which are collected on the execution and disbursement of loans and advances to customers and are recognized as income by netting off from the loan balance using a systematic deduction method over the contractual life of loans in the consolidated financial statements.

Also, the Group has a revenue sharing agreement with the insurance company over the insurance premiums collected from loan customers. The Group recognizes insurance premium income as deferred revenue under other liabilities initially and subsequently recognizes it as income over the payment plan of loans using a systematic method.

When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognized on an accrual basis as financial income.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates (Note 6).

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group has no capitalized borrowing costs (31 December 2018: no capitalized borrowing costs).

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively (Note 25).

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liability is recognized on all temporary differences regarding subsidiaries unless neither utilization date of taxable temporary differences are reviewed nor utilization of temporary difference in an estimated period is probable.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

TOFAŞ TÜRK OTOMOBİL FABRİKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Employment termination benefits

In accordance with existing social legislation, the Group is required to make lump sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Group and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct.

In the consolidated financial statement, the Group has reflected a liability calculated using "Projected Unit Credit Method" and based upon factors derived using the Group's experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive benefits, discounted by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise (Note 16).

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated statement of income are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related period concerned.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro rata distribution of shares "bonus shares" to existing shareholders without consideration for amounts resolved to be transferred to share capital from retained earnings and revaluation surplus. For the purpose of the earnings per share calculation such bonus share issues are regarded as stock dividends. Dividend payments, which are immediately reinvested in the shares of the Group, are regarded similarly (Note 26).

Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated (Note 15). Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Warranty expense provision

The Group provides free of charge maintenance service for the vehicles, in accordance with the period determined in the agreement following the date of domestic sale. Export sales of the Group are not under a warranty commitment. Warranty provision is periodically reviewed and reassessed in accordance with the realized expenses in the previous periods. The Group does not have a significant liability due to extended warranty (Note 15).

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions

Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies during the year have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates, which are announced by Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. Exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement and translation of foreign currency items have been included in the related income and expense accounts, as appropriate.

Segment reporting

An entity shall report separately information about an operating segment if its reported revenue, including both sales to external customers and intersegment sales or transfers, is 10 per cent or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments, The absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10 per cent or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss, its assets are 10 per cent or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

Operating segments that do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds may be considered reportable, and separately disclosed, if management believes that information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements.

Group has identified its operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors and used in taking strategic decisions. The operating segments of the Group has been determined as automobile and trading of spare parts. The Group management evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on operating profit before financial income in accordance with TFRS.

Cash flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of a hedging instrument that qualifies as a highly effective cash-flow hedge are recognized directly in shareholders' equity. The ineffective portion is immediately recognized in net profit or loss. If the cash flow hedge results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, all gains and losses previously recognized directly in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost or carrying value of the asset or liability. Otherwise, for all other cash flow hedges, gains and losses initially recognized in equity are transferred from hedging reserve to net profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction affects the statement of income.

When the hedge ceases to be highly effective, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. In this case, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been reported directly in equity is retained in equity until the committed or forecasted transaction occurs. When the committed or forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, any net cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is transferred to the statement of income. As of 31 December 2019, gains on cash flow hedging accounted for under the statement of other comprehensive income are TL 65.219 (31 December 2018: losses amounting to TL 509.585).

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the current year income statement.

There is an effective cash flow hedge relationship between foreign currency originated long term loans and the realized and forecasted sales (items subject to be hedged) of light commercial vehicles (New Doblò, Doblò FL and Doblò US) and commercial vehicles (Egea, Stationwagon, Hatchback). According to the agreements made between the Group and Fiat, the long term loan liabilities will be covered by the planned sales of New Doblò, Doblò FL and Doblò US to Fiat starting from 2009 until December, 2021. Furthermore, according to the agreement made between Fiat and the Group, long term loan liabilities will be covered through a portion of sales of Egea and Stationwagon/Hatchback to Fiat starting from 2018 until December 2024.

The hedge effectiveness is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined actually to have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge was designated, and effectiveness of the hedge consistent with the documented risk management strategy.

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

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Related parties

Parties are considered related to the Group if (Note 27);

(a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:

- (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- (ii) has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or
- (iii) has joint control over the Group;

(b) the party is an associate of the Group;

(c) the party is a joint venture in which the Group is a venture;

(d) the party is member of the key management personnel of the Group or its parent;

(e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);

(f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or

(g) the party has a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Group, or of an entity that is a related party of the Group.

Investment, research and development incentives

Government grants are recognized at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systemic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recorded as deferred income. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight- line basis over the expected lives of the related assets. Investment and research and development incentives are recognized when incentive applications of the Group are approved by fiscal authorities (Note 14).

2.4 Changes in significant accounting policies

Tangible and intangible assets:

The Group amortizes its tangible fixed assets and development expenditures related to development projects by using straight-line method in line with the related project lives. In the period of 2019, Group Egea/Tipa and MCV amortization period of car development project has been extended until December 31, 2024. Until 31 December 2018, the amortization date of Egea/Tipa and MCV automobile development projects of the Group is 31 December 2023 and the amortization periods have been extended to 31 December 2024 as of the following day. If these changes were not made, the accumulated depreciation and amortization would be TL 7.426.324 and the current year depreciation and amortization expenses would be TL 921.065.

NOTE 3 - SEGMENT REPORTING

The reportable operational segments for segment reporting as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

2019

	Trading of spare parts and automobile	Consumer financing	Total
Revenue	18.896.914	465.762	19.362.676
Gross profit	2.386.455	112.156	2.498.611
Operating expenses (-)	(747.696)	(31.406)	(779.102)
Other income from main operations	949.248	9.500	958.748
Other expenses from main operations (-)	(993.237)	(24.917)	(1.018.154)
Operating profit	1.594.770	65.333	1.660.103

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NOTE 3 - SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

2018	Trading of spare parts and automobile	Consumer financing	Total
Revenue	18.603.331	495.590	19.098.921
Gross profit	2.413.188	102.958	2.516.146
Operating expenses (-)	(722.897)	(35.725)	(758.622)
Other income from main operations	3.310.942	4.243	3.315.185
Other expenses from main operations (-)	(3.883.615)	(8.788)	(3.892.403)
Operating profit	1.117.618	62.688	1.180.306

The distribution of assets and liabilities of consumer financing segment is followed by TL 1.141.502 in current asset, TL 938.766 in non-current asset as receivables from finance sector operations and TL 970.060 in current liabilities, TL 906.278 in non-current liabilities as financial liabilities.

A significant portion of revenue consists of sales to related parties ratio to 82% (31 December 2018: 87%)(Note 27).

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	4	16
Due from banks		
- time deposits	2.717.425	1.907.120
- demand deposits	108.058	73.876
	2.825.487	1.981.012

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the details of time deposits are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	Effective interest rate per annum (%)	Amount	Effective interest rate per annum (%)
EUR	988.708	0,15-0,35	1.184.283	1,90-2,30
TL	1.728.717	10,50-12,00	722.837	23,00-23,25
	2.717.425		1.907.120	

As of 31 December 2019, the maturities of time deposits vary between 2 and 21 days (31 December 2018: between 2 and 29 days).

As of 31 December 2019, the cash at banks comprise time and demand deposits amounting to TL 340.398 (31 December 2018: TL 1.556.962) which are deposited at a bank which is a related party of the Group (Note 27).

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the reserves of cash and cash equivalent in cash flow statement;

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	2.825.487	1.981.012
Less: interest accruals	(6.499)	(1.167)
Less: restricted cash	-	(19.670)
	2.818.988	1.960.175

As of 31 December 2019, the Company does not have any worth of restricted cash consists of required reserve balance of the Central Bank of Turkish Republic (31 December 2018: TL 19.670)

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NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL ASSETS

a) Short-term financial assets

As of 31 December 2019 short-term financial assets of the Group does not have any consists of time deposits. (31 December 2018: TL 403.180 with a maturity of 118-119 days bearing an interest rate of 2,65% - 2,90%).

b) Financial assets to fair value through profit or loss

As of 31 December 2019, the Group has financial assets to fair value through profit or loss amounting to TL 568 (31 December 2018: TL 990).

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a) Short-term financial liabilities

	2019			2018		
	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)
Borrowings in EUR	-	-		67.000	403.876	0,40
Borrowings in TL ^(*)	-	25.000	12,18	-	40.000	38
		25.000			443.876	

b) Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities

	2019			2018		
	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)
Borrowings in TL ^(*)	-	785.458	12,18-37,8	-	857.278	13,97-39,38
Borrowings in EUR	139.612	928.503	Euribor + 0,55% Euribor + 2,90%	150.024	904.344	Euribor + 0,55% Euribor + 2,90%
Bonds ^(1,2)	-	102.143	13,75-15,86	-	255.253	14,85 - 18,76
Borrowings in lease liability	-	5.403		-	-	
		1.821.507			2.016.875	

c) Long-term financial liabilities

	2019			2018		
	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)	Original amount (thousand)	TL equivalent	Interest rate per annum (%)
Borrowings in EUR	181.477	1.206.930	Euribor +0,55% Euribor + 2,90%	307.559	1.853.966	Euribor + 0,55% Euribor + 2,90%
Borrowings in TL ^(*)	-	799.920	12,18-37,8	-	1.014.836	13,97-39,38
Bonds ^(1,2)	-	90.636	13,75-15,86	-	102.499	14,85 - 18,76
Borrowings in lease liability	-	6.727		-	-	
		2.104.213			2.971.301	

^(*) The whole short-term and long-term bank borrowings which are denominated in TL comprise bank borrowings obtained by KFK, consolidated subsidiary, to finance consumer financing loans as of 31 December 2019 and 2018.

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with the minutes of Board of Directors meeting held on 20 September 2017, based on the required authorization of the Capital Markets Law, the Group issued 24-month maturity bonds on 4 May 2018, with a nominal amount of TL 100.000 and at an interest rate by 15,86%. The bonds have been sold to qualified investors by the closed issuance method through the agency of Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with the minutes of Board of Directors meeting held on 9 November 2018, based on the required authorization of the Capital Markets Law, the Group issued 24-month maturity bonds on 13 June 2019, with a nominal amount of TL 90.000 and at an interest rate by 13,75%. The bonds have been sold to qualified investors by the closed issuance method through the agency of Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.

Financial liabilities denominated in TL and USD have bear fixed interest rates while financial liabilities denominated Euro bear floating interest rates.

As of 31 December 2019, TL 481.208 (31 December 2018: TL 737.491) of short-term and long-term financial liabilities are obtained through banks which are related parties of the Group (Note 27).

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NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

The redemption schedule of the long-term bank borrowings as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
1-2 years	1.310.932	1.510.881
2-3 years	786.554	1.012.747
3-4 years	-	447.673
Total	2.097.486	2.971.301

The movement of financial liabilities as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	5.432.052	5.810.911
Effect of TFRS 16 (Note 2.4)	14.995	-
Effect of cash flows	(1.816.720)	(1.231.761)
Unrealized foreign exchange differences	324.038	853.212
Changes in TFRS 16 – lease liabilities	(2.865)	-
Change in accrual of interest	(780)	(310)
31 December	3.950.720	5.432.052

The carrying amount of loans received from Eximbank in December 2019 is none (31 December 2018: TL 403.876 (equivalent of EUR 67.000)).

The Group has obtained a credit by TL 60.964 (equivalent of EUR 9.167 thousand) (31 December 2018: TL 110.513 (equivalent of EUR 18.333 thousand)) at 9 December 2014 from European Investment Bank (EIB) with a maturity until 2020 in order to use in "New Sedan R&D" projects as of 31 December 2019.

The Company has obtained a working capital loan from HSBC PLC on 31 March 2014 amounting to TL 27.711 (equivalent of EUR 4.166 thousand) (31 December 2018: TL 75.350 (equivalent of EUR 12.499 thousand)) which has a maturity until 2020.

The Group signed the long-term external financing amounting by EUR 250.000 with HSBC Bank plc, J.P. Morgan Limited, Societe General and BNP Paribas as authorized regulators and HSBC Bank plc, J.P. Morgan Limited/JPMorganChase Bank N.A London Branch, Societe General and BNP Paribas Fortis SA/NV as creditor, HSBC Bank Plc as coordinator corporation and BNP Paribas Fortis SA/NV as per procurator on 17 February 2015, the carrying amount of aforementioned loan which is used on Doblò FL and US projects investments in the consolidated balance sheet is TRY 475.043 (equivalent of EUR 71.429 thousand) (31 December 2018: TRY 645.857 (equivalent of EUR 107.142 thousand)).

The Group signed the loan agreement within the scope of guarantee of SACE amounting to EUR 200.000 with HSBC Bank Plc and ING Bank, a branch of ING-Diba AG as authorized regulators and creditors, HSBC Bank Plc as coordinator corporation and per procurator on 11 August 2015. Considering the expected loan usage schedule and average term of the aforementioned six-monthly paid loan with the due date of December 2022, yearly total cost will be 6 months Euribor + 2,4%. As of 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of aforementioned loan in the consolidated balance sheet is TRY 613.902 TRY (equivalent of EUR 92.308 thousand) (31 December 2018: TRY 741.907 (equivalent of EUR 123.076 thousand)).

The Group signed the loan agreement within the scope of guarantee of SACE amounting to EUR 70.000 with HSBC Bank Plc and ING Bank, a branch of ING-Diba AG as authorized regulators and creditors, HSBC Bank Plc as coordinator corporation and per procurator on 26 May 2017. Considering the expected loan usage schedule and average term of the aforementioned six-monthly paid loan with the due date of December 2022, yearly total cost will be 6 months Euribor + 1.91%. As of 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of aforementioned loan in the consolidated balance sheet is TRY 253.932 TRY (equivalent of EUR 38.182 thousand).

The Group signed the loan agreement amounting to EUR 200.000 with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, HSBC Bank Plc and Bank of America, N.A., London Branch as authorized regulators and as per procurator of creditors on 22 October 2015. Considering the expected loan usage schedule and average term of the six-monthly paid loan with the due date of December 2022, yearly total cost will be 6 months Euribor + 2.3%. EUR 100 million of the total loan has been used as of 5 November 2015 and the remaining 100.000 Euro is used on March 2016. The remaining balance as of 31 December 2019: TRY 613.902 (equivalent of EUR 92.308 thousand) (31 December 2018: TRY 741.907 (equivalent of EUR 123.076 thousand)).

The Group signed the loan agreement amounting to EUR 44.300 thousand with Citibank NA Jersey for MCV FL Project as of 24 May 2016. Annual interest is Euribor + 1.80% for five years. The carrying amount of aforementioned loan in the consolidated balance sheet is TRY 88.386 (equivalent of EUR 13.290 thousand) (31 December 2018: TRY 133.520 (equivalent of EUR 22.150 thousand)) as of 31 December 2019.

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NOTE 7 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Trade receivables

	2019	2018
Trade receivables	892.374	1.061.316
Doubtful trade receivables	12.708	8.628
	(12.597)	(8.410)
Less: provision for doubtful receivables		
Less: unearned credit finance income	(3.730)	(24.097)
	888.755	1.037.437

Movement of the provision for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	8.410	7.146
Collections	4.187	1.264
31 December	12.597	8.410

Collateral received related with trade receivables

As of 31 December 2019, the letter of guarantees amounting to TL 196.645 guarantee cheques and notes amounting to TL 2.274 mortgages amounting to TL 40.428 and direct debit system limit (payment guarantee limit secured by the banks) obtained as collateral for Group's trade receivables amount to TL 792.306, respectively (31 December 2018: letter of guarantees amounting to TL 121.066, guarantee notes amounting to TL 2.774, mortgages amounting to TL 40.428 and direct debit system limit amounting to TL 776.299).

b) Trade payables

	2019	2018
Trade payables	1.976.672	1.662.085
Less: not accrued credit finance expense	(4.917)	(42.996)
	1.971.755	1.619.089

NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

a) Other receivables

As of 31 December 2019 other receivables included in current and non current assets consist of deposits and guarantees given, personnel advances amounting to TL 715 (31 December 2018: TL 1.558).

b) Other payables

	2019	2018
Other taxes and payables	22.424	11.130
Other	5.597	4.930
	28.021	16.060

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NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCE SECTOR OPERATIONS

	2019	2018
Short-term consumer financing loans	1.047.626	1.256.948
Non-performing loans	112.656	81.272
	1.160.282	1.338.220
Provision for specific loan impairment	(70.973)	(50.136)
Provision for general loan impairment	(1.415)	(10.785)
	1.087.894	1.277.299
Long-term consumer financing loans	943.392	1.026.248
Provision for general loan impairment	(14.857)	(10.418)
	928.535	1.015.830

As of 31 December 2019, TL denominated loans originated by the Group, bear interest rates ranging between 0,01% and 3,29% per month (2018: between 0,01% and 3,29% per month).

The maturities of long-term consumer financing loans are as follows:

Years	2019	2018
1 to 2 years	579.448	634.955
2 to 3 years	255.828	314.056
3 to 4 years	87.500	66.680
4 years and more	5.759	139
	928.535	1.015.830

Movements in the allowance for loan impairment are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	71.339	66.512
Current year provision	22.181	28.579
Collections during the year (-)	(6.275)	(23.752)
31 December	87.245	71.339

The Group has obtained pledge rights as a guarantee for its consumer financing loans, up to total amount of receivables, depending on the agreement between the Group and the consumers. As of 31 December 2019, the fair value of guarantees obtained for the consumer loans amount to TL 2.462.883 (31 December 2018: TL 2.823.106). Furthermore, the Group obtains mortgage guarantees where necessary. The Group has mortgage guarantee on vehicles for all consumer financing loans that Group booked special provision amounting to TL 47.362 (31 December 2018: TL 32.331 TL) as of 31 December 2019.

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NOTE 10 - INVENTORIES

	2019	2018
Raw materials	328.103	286.344
Work-in-progress	262.562	241.445
Finished goods	53.660	167.045
Imported vehicles	3.221	193.379
Spare parts	68.628	89.948
Goods in transit	71.081	127.780
Less: provision for impairment on inventories	(38.125)	(29.270)
Total	749.130	1.076.671

Movements in the provision for impairment on inventory are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	29.270	28.518
Current year provision	8.855	752
31 December	38.125	29.270

NOTE 11 - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

For the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the movement of investment properties is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January, net book value	60.500	31.175
Fair value increase ⁽¹⁾	5.500	29.325
31 December, net fair value	66.000	60.500

⁽¹⁾ As of 31 December 2019, the fair value of the property has been determined as TL 66.000 (31 December 2018: TL 60.500), by using benchmarking method. As a result of the revaluation of the investment property, revaluation gains amounting to TL 5.500 (31 December 2018: TL 29.325) has been accounted under income from investing activities (Note 23). Relevant valuation report is prepared by an independent firm which has CMB license and necessary professional experience.

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NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement of property, plant and equipment and the accumulated depreciation as of 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Land, land improvements and buildings	Machinery and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
1 January, net book value							
Cost	511.106	5.232.926	667.254	77.919	12.750	51.568	6.553.523
Accumulated depreciation	(244.267)	(3.572.936)	(424.320)	(55.776)	(8.623)	-	(4.305.922)
Net book value	266.839	1.659.990	242.934	22.143	4.127	51.568	2.247.601
1 January 2019, net book value	266.839	1.659.990	242.934	22.143	4.127	51.568	2.247.601
Additions	-	-	318	2.758	32	275.015	278.123
Disposals	-	(5.063)	(908)	(14.862)	-	-	(20.833)
Disposal - Depreciation	-	4.461	809	7.721	-	-	12.991
Transfers	6.382	229.743	35.846	27.573	8	(299.552)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(10.588)	(330.119)	(52.540)	(12.010)	(405)	-	(405.662)
31 December 2019, net book value	262.633	1.559.012	226.459	33.323	3.762	27.031	2.112.220
As of 31 December 2019							
Cost	517.488	5.457.606	702.510	93.388	12.790	27.031	6.810.813
Accumulated depreciation	(254.855)	(3.898.594)	(476.051)	(60.065)	(9.028)	-	(4.698.593)
31 December 2019, net book value	262.633	1.559.012	226.459	33.323	3.762	27.031	2.112.220

As of 31 December 2019, there are no pledges or collaterals on property, plant and equipment.

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NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The movement of property, plant and equipment and the accumulated depreciation as of 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	Land, land improvements and buildings	Machinery and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
1 January, net book value							
Cost	462.845	5.076.831	612.861	77.123	12.623	15.325	6.257.608
Accumulated depreciation	(235.129)	(3.234.845)	(379.527)	(50.661)	(7.427)	-	(3.907.589)
Net book value	227.716	1.841.986	233.334	26.462	5.196	15.325	2.350.019
1 January 2018, net book value	227.716	1.841.986	233.334	26.462	5.196	15.325	2.350.019
Additions	-	-	242	780	89	328.729	329.840
Disposals	(321)	(8.042)	(7.492)	(18.070)	-	-	(33.925)
Disposal - Depreciation	307	7.395	6.570	5.212	-	-	19.484
Transfers	48.582	164.137	61.643	18.086	38	(292.486)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(9.445)	(345.486)	(51.363)	(10.327)	(1.196)	-	(417.817)
31 December 2018, net book value	266.839	1.659.990	242.934	22.143	4.127	51.568	2.247.601
As of 31 December 2018							
Cost	511.106	5.232.926	667.254	77.919	12.750	51.568	6.553.523
Accumulated depreciation	(244.267)	(3.572.936)	(424.320)	(55.776)	(8.623)	-	(4.305.922)
31 December 2018, net book value	266.839	1.659.990	242.934	22.143	4.127	51.568	2.247.601

As of 31 December 2018, there are no pledges or collaterals on property, plant and equipment.

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NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement of intangible assets is as follows:

	Development costs ^(*)	Licenses and Other	Total
1 January 2019			
Cost	3.647.513	144.276	3.791.789
Accumulated amortization	(2.118.750)	(93.578)	(2.212.328)
Net book value	1.528.763	50.698	1.579.461
1 January 2019, net book value	1.528.763	50.698	1.579.461
Additions	432.430	10.216	442.646
Amortization charge for the year	(351.762)	(11.570)	(363.332)
31 December 2019, net book value	1.609.431	49.344	1.658.775
As of 31 December 2019			
Cost	4.079.943	154.492	4.234.435
Accumulated amortization	(2.470.512)	(105.148)	(2.575.660)
31 December 2019, net book value	1.609.431	49.344	1.658.775
1 January 2018			
Cost	3.427.131	117.031	3.544.162
Accumulated amortization	(1.755.879)	(84.418)	(1.840.297)
Net book value	1.671.252	32.613	1.703.865
1 January 2018, net book value	1.671.252	32.613	1.703.865
Additions	220.382	27.245	247.627
Amortization charge for the year	(362.871)	(9.160)	(372.031)
31 December 2018, net book value	1.528.763	50.698	1.579.461
As of 31 December 2018			
Cost	3.647.513	144.276	3.791.789
Accumulated amortization	(2.118.750)	(93.578)	(2.212.328)
31 December 2018, net book value	1.528.763	50.698	1.579.461

^(*) This amount consists of the development costs incurred within the scope of increasing the efficiency of automobile production and increasing the quality of the automobile and reducing the costs. This amount has been activated within the scope of TAS 16 and TAS 38 and is accounted for intangible assets.

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NOTE 14 - GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

Investment incentive certificates

The Group has obtained investment encouragement certificates from government authorities in connection with certain major capital expenditures, which entitle the Group to:

- i) 100% exemption from customs duty and 100% VAT exception on machinery and equipment to be imported
- ii) 100% VAT exception on local capital expenditures
- iii) Deducted corporate tax implementation

The Group has considered its investment expenditures amounting to TL 2.462.291 (31 December 2018: TL 2.244.811) in the context of the investment certificate obtained on 2009 and on 2013 in the deferred tax calculation in accordance with the aforementioned law amounting TL 1.136.161 (31 December 2018: TL 1.066.002) (Note 25).

Research and development incentive rate which will be calculated over the research and development expenditures, is raised to 100% from 40% with the amendment made to the 10th article of the Tax Law numbered 5520 as a result of the amendment in the 35th article of the Law 5746 related to the Support of Research and Development Operations. The aforementioned law has been enacted as of 1 April 2008. Accordingly, in 2008, income tax-payers can deduct 100% of the expenditures which are related to research and development related to new technology and information developments.

As of 31 December 2019, total amount of research and development expenses is TL 355.167. The amount subject to corporate income tax R&D allowance is TL 291.719 after deduction of TEYDEB, European and Mess support collected during the year amounting to TL 6.005 and TL 57.443 which is not subject to corporate income tax research and development allowance. (As of 31 December 2018, total amount of research and development expenses is TL 268.872 The amount subject to corporate income tax R&D allowance is TL 234.075 after deduction of TEYDEB support collected during the year amounting to TL 3.403 and TL 31.394 which is not subject to corporate income tax research and development allowance).

As of 31 December 2019 government incentives of the Group amounting to TL 6.241 (31 December 2018: TL 8.374) short-term, amounting to TL 9.441 (31 December 2019, 13.550) long-term and total TL 15.682 (31 December 2018: TL 21.924) long term, have been originated from deferral of research and development incentive premiums provided to support research and development expenditures of Mini Cargo and New Doblò projects by the Scientific & Technological Research Council of Turkey (Tübitak). The related balance will be offset on amortization expense in cost of goods sold in line with the amortization terms of the research and development investments.

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NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Short-term provisions

	2019	2018
Provision for warranty claims	139.277	147.956
Provision for legal cases	11.046	8.359
Other	15.336	284
	165.659	156.599

Movement of the provision for warranty is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	147.956	135.401
Paid during the year	(83.151)	(90.888)
Increase in provision during the year	74.472	109.934
The effect of IFRS 15	-	(6.491)
31 December	139.277	147.956

The movement of the provision for litigation is as follows:

Litigations against the Group

As of 31 December 2019, the total amount of outstanding legal claims brought against the Group is TL 17.607 (31 December 2018: TL 15.092). The Group has reflected a reserve amounting to TL 11.046 (31 December 2018: TL 8.359) in the consolidated financial statements.

Guarantees provided by the Group:

The breakdown of letters of guarantee, guarantee notes given, mortgage and pledges (together referred to as guarantees) by the Group as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019		2018			
	TL equivalent	EUR	TL	TL equivalent	EUR	TL
A. Total amount of guarantees provided by the Company on behalf of itself	479.113	2.000	465.812	458.629	37.000	235.593
B. Total amount of guarantees provided on behalf of the associates accounted under full consolidation method	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Provided on behalf of third parties in order to maintain operating activities (to secure third party payables)	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Other guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Total amount of guarantees given on behalf of the parent Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Total amount of guarantees provided on behalf of the associates which are not in the scope of B and C	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Total amount of guarantees provided on behalf of third parties which are not in the scope of C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	479.113	2.000	465.812	458.629	37.000	235.593

Other

As of 31 December 2019, the Group has realized USD 3.238.461.000 thousand of export commitments numbered 2018/D1-03216 to be realized until 17 November 2019 in connection with the export incentive certificates amounting to USD 3.092.520.780 thousand. The Group has realized USD 1.865.512.320 thousand of export commitments in connection with the export incentive certificates amounting to USD 1.176.344.094 thousand.

Furthermore, the Group has realized USD 1.848.879.200 thousand of export commitments numbered 2019/D1-02520 to be realized until 2 September 2019 in connection with the export incentive certificates amounting to USD 473.908.200 thousand. The Group has realized USD 1.198.259.420 thousand of export commitments in connection with the export incentive certificates amounting to USD 213.390.834 thousand.

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NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Short-term employee benefits:

	2019	2018
Payables to employees	67.165	43.177
Personnel income tax	25.543	20.769
Social security premiums	21.812	24.511
Unused vacation provision	8.463	5.882
Other	7.130	5.849
Total	130.113	100.188

b) Long-term employee benefits:

In accordance with existing social legislation, the Group is required to make lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 6.379,86 (exact TL) for each period of service as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: TL 5.434,42).

In the consolidated financial statements, the Group reflected a liability calculated using the projected unit credit method and based upon factors derived using their experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive retirement pay and discounted by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds in accordance with TAS 19. Assumptions used in the calculations are as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate, net (%)	4,67	5,65
Estimated turnover rate for retirement (%)	97,86	98,29

Movement in reserve for employment termination benefits for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	195.902	194.235
Service expenses	14.453	18.534
Interest expenses	32.794	22.861
Payments during the year	(62.238)	(41.714)
Actuarial loss	37.588	1.986
31 December	218.499	195.902

The sensitivity analysis of the assumptions which was used for the calculation of provision for employee benefits as of 31 December 2019 is below:

	Net discount rate		Turnover rate related to the probability of retirement	
	0,5% decrease	0,5% increase	0,5% decrease	0,5% increase
Rate (%)	4,17	5,17	97,36	98,36
Change in provision for employee benefits	10.003.395	(6.561.221)	(5.021.212)	2.267.801

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NOTE 17 - PREPAID EXPENSES, DEFERRED INCOME, OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) Other current assets

	2019	2018
Value Added Tax ("VAT")	79.544	145.837
Accrued Social Security Institution Incentives	-	5.488
Other	9.347	11.843
Total	88.891	163.168

b) Short - term prepaid expenses

	2019	2018
Credit commission expenses ^(*)	28.623	38.710
Advances given	19.428	13.079
Other	22.635	27.316
Total	70.686	79.105

^(*) Credit commission expenses are composed of the credit insurance fee and commission given to dealers in advance by KFK as of 31 December 2019 and 2018.

c) Long - term prepaid expenses:

As of 31 December 2019, TL 73.770 (31 December 2018: TL 68.334) of long-term prepaid expenses are composed of advances given for fixed asset purchases amounting to TL 64.633 (31 December 2018: TL 67.110).

d) Deferred income

As of December 31, 2019, TL 33.100 (31 December 2018: 36.043) of the deferred income amounting to TL 23.013 (December 31, 2018: TL 24.995) consists of the received intelligence income in advance of the KFK, consumer receivables amounting to TL 4.588 (31 December: 4.810) and advances received amounting to TL 5.499 (31 December 2018: 6.238).

f) Contract Liabilities

As of 31 December 2019, amounting to TL 27.415 consists of extended warranty under the TFRS 15 (31 December 2018: 20.189).

NOTE 18 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

a) Share capital/adjustments to share capital and equity investments

Registered capital ceiling of the Company is KTL 1,000. The Company's historical authorized and issued share capital as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is KTL 500.000 (exact TL) and consists of 50 billion shares with TL 0,01 (exact TL) par value each. As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the breakdown of issued share capital of the Company is as follows:

	Share group	2019		2018	
		Amount (historical)	Amount %	Amount (historical)	Amount %
FCA Italy S.p.A.	D	189.280	37,86	189.280	37,86
Koç Holding A.S.	A	187.938	37,59	187.938	37,59
Koç Holding companies and Koç family	A	1.342	0,27	1.342	0,27
Other, including publicly traded shares	E	121.440	24,28	121.440	24,28
Total paid in share capital		500.000	100	500.000	100

Half of the Board of Directors' ("BoD") members are required to be elected from the nominees of A group shareholders, while the remaining half is to be nominated by D group shareholders. The General Assembly is authorized for determining the number and election of BoD members. At least one nominee from both A and D type of shareholders have to fulfill the requirements of an independent member as prescribed by the CMB legislation.

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NOTE 18 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Continued)

b) Legal reserves - retained earnings

Retained earnings in statutory records is available for distribution, except the fact mentioned below.

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, per the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC). The Turkish Commercial Code stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of net statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Group's historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the historical paid-in share capital. Under the Turkish Commercial Code, the legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the historical paid-in share capital but may be used to offset losses in the event that historical general reserve is exhausted.

Listed companies are subject to dividend requirements regulated by the Turkish Capital Market Board as follows:

In accordance with the Capital Market Board decision number 1/6 dated 9 January 2009, during the calculation of distributable profits by the companies obliged to prepare financial statements; the companies can determine the amount of distributable profits by taking into account the net profit on the financial statements that are prepared and announced to the public according to No:XI-29 "Communiqué on Financial Reporting Standards in Capital Markets" which includes profits from associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries that are transferred to the profit of the Company, regardless of whether these companies' general assembly approved any dividend distributions, as soon as these distributable profits can be funded by the reserves in the statutory accounts of the companies.

In accordance with the Capital Market Board decision on 27 January 2010, it is decided that there is no dividend distribution requirements for the listed companies whose shares are traded on the stock exchange.

Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity can only be netted-off against prior years' losses and used as an internal source in capital increase where extraordinary reserves can be netted-off against prior years' loss and used in the distribution of bonus shares and dividends to shareholders. Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity, in the case of cash used for profit distribution will be subject to corporate income tax.

In accordance with the decision taken at the General Assembly Meeting held on 13 March 2019, dividend amounting to TL 880.000 (At 2018; 800.000) related to the profit of 2018 after deduction of legal liabilities, is distributed from retained earnings to the shareholders. As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, dividend distributed per share is Kuruş 1,76 and Kuruş 1,60, respectively.

Historical values of legal and extraordinary reserves of the Company in the statutory financial statements are as follows:

	2019	2018
Legal reserves	366.783	387.266
Extraordinary reserves	27.720	41.481
	394.503	428.747

NOTE 19 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

a) Revenue

	2019	2018
Export sales	13.301.313	14.455.023
Domestic sales	5.355.308	3.934.701
Other	240.293	213.607
	18.896.914	18.603.331

The amount of sales discounts is TL 417.412 (31 December 2018: TL 389.027).

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NOTE 19 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (Continued)

The distribution of the Group's sales in 2019 and 2018 based on product type is as follows.

	2019	2018
Passenger cars	10.411.031	9.670.938
Commercial vehicles	7.291.410	7.849.632
Spare parts	954.180	869.154
Other	240.293	213.607
	18.896.914	18.603.331
b) Other	2019	2018
Income from scrap sales	97.205	109.712
Income from research and development	55.592	26.017
Package sales income	44.442	48.613
Income from mould sales	27.341	26.198
Revenue from extended warranty sales	2.817	2.372
Other	12.896	695
	240.293	213.607

As the extended warranty income in the Group's revenue items is a time-consuming performance obligation, they are recognized as revenue in the related period.

All items of the Group's revenue consist of goods and services sold through intermediaries.

c) Cost of sales	2019	2018
Direct material expense	13.800.509	13.599.141
Depreciation and amortization expense	717.520	741.542
Direct labor expense	269.266	269.149
Other production expenses	576.498	539.291
Change in work-in-process	(21.117)	(36.140)
Change in finished goods	113.385	80.421
Cost of merchandise sold	1.054.297	996.206
Cost of other sales	101	533
	16.510.459	16.190.143

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NOTE 19 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (Continued)

d) Production and sales quantities	Production		Sales	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Manufactured vehicles				
New Doblò	76.529	104.198	76.914	104.516
Egea	72.984	55.901	74.725	57.586
Egea Hatchback	46.342	51.306	46.323	51.325
MCV	41.565	49.693	41.743	49.981
Egea Stationwagon	26.777	40.652	26.789	40.656
Linea	-	-	-	1.461
	264.197	301.750	266.494	305.525
		Import		Sales
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Imported vehicles				
Ducato	1.391	1.195	1.679	2.224
Jeep	1.115	2.677	1.929	2.402
Panda Futura	126	80	137	75
Fiat 500	84	1.075	700	762
Transit Sales	38	34	38	34
Maserati	33	57	48	46
Ferrari	20	17	20	18
Alfa Romeo	-	370	219	189
Fullback	-	177	55	135
Grande Punto	-	2	-	79
Fiat 124 Spider	-	-	-	10
	2.807	5.684	4.825	5.974

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NOTE 20 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019	2018
General and administrative expenses	373.358	329.856
Marketing expenses	337.093	362.325
Research and development expenses	68.651	66.441
	779.102	758.622
a) General administrative expenses	2019	2018
Personnel expenses	140.363	124.077
Information technology expenses	53.120	37.322
Services obtained from third parties	34.442	39.309
Depreciation and amortization expenses	33.214	26.382
Lawsuit provision expenses	11.816	8.529
Insurance expenses	9.434	8.145
Travel expenses	8.815	7.717
Donations	6.720	6.746
Duties, taxes and levies	6.266	5.590
Other	69.168	66.039
	373.358	329.856
b) Marketing expenses	2019	2018
Personnel expenses	90.185	71.725
Warranty expenses	74.472	109.934
Transportation and insurance expenses	63.020	60.247
Advertisement expenses	53.694	58.389
Travel expenses	6.017	7.331
Depreciation and amortization expenses	5.142	4.429
Other	44.563	50.270
	337.093	362.325
c) Research and development expenses	2019	2018
Personnel expenses	30.273	30.888
Travel expenses	10.236	8.666
Information technology expenses	4.372	2.701
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3.651	3.556
Other	20.119	20.630
	68.651	66.441

NOTE 21 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

Between 1 January – 31 December 2019 Group's personnel and depreciation/amortization expenses are TL 907.408 and TL 760.248 respectively (between 1 January – 31 December 2018: TL 852.757 and TL 775.054 respectively).

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NOTE 22 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains on operating activities	721.026	3.073.774
Interest income on operating activities	191.426	200.633
Other	46.296	40.778
	958.748	3.315.185
	2019	2018
Foreign exchange loss on operating activities	(671.917)	(3.602.866)
Interest expense on operating activities	(269.903)	(237.889)
Other	(76.334)	(51.648)
	(1.018.154)	(3.892.403)

NOTE 23 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	7.158	5.356
Revaluation income of investment property (Note 11)	5.500	29.325
	12.658	34.681

NOTE 24 - FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gain	1.016.687	2.114.053
Interest income	124.212	115.433
Gain on derivative financial instruments	5.167	20.286
Total financial income	1.146.066	2.249.772
Foreign exchange loss	(1.282.060)	(2.084.280)
Interest expenses	(76.337)	(87.265)
Other	(3.875)	(2.320)
Total financial expenses	(1.362.272)	(2.173.865)
Financial expenses, net	(216.206)	75.907

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NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Current tax expense and deferred tax

Tax expense includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, provided that it is not related to a transaction accounted directly under equity. Otherwise, the tax effect is recognized under equity as well as the related transaction.

In the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be offset against future taxable income for the next five years and are not deductible (retrospectively) from previous years' earnings.

In addition, temporary taxes are levied at a rate of 20% (22% for taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020) over the bases declared in interim periods during the year to be deducted from the corporation tax.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the tax provision has been set aside under the current tax legislation.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between their statement of financial position accounts prepared in accordance with TAS/TFRS promulgated by POA Financial Reporting Standards and their statutory financial statements. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that are currently in effect as of the date of the statement of financial position.

As of 31 December 2018, the tax rate of 22% is used for the temporary differences expected to be realized/settled within 3 years (2018, 2019 and 2020) for the deferred tax calculation since the tax rate applicable for 3 years has been changed to 22%. However, 20% tax rate is used for the current differences expected/expected to be incurred after 2020 since the tax rate applicable for post-2020 corporations is 20%.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are calculated to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other if the same country is subject to tax legislation and there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Tax assets and liabilities

Corporation tax

The Company and its subsidiaries established in Turkey and other countries in the scope of consolidation, associates and joint ventures are subject to the tax legislation and practices in force in the countries they are operating.

The corporate tax rate in Turkey is 20% (However, 2018, 2019 and the taxation period in 2020 (related to corporate defined special accounting period (for the fiscal periods starting within the year) will be applied as 22%). Institutional tax rate is applied to the income of corporations in the net income which will be deducted from the commercial income according to the tax legislation and deduction of the exemptions and discounts in the tax laws. The corporate tax is declared until the evening of the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the end of the year in which it relates and is paid in one installment until the end of the relevant month.

Corporations declare their advance tax returns at the rate of 20% (22% for taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020) on their quarterly financial profits, until the 17th day of the second month following that period and pay till the evening of the seventeenth day. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporation tax that will be calculated on the tax declaration of the institutions to be given in the following year. If the prepaid tax amount remains in spite of the indictment, this amount can be refunded or any other financial debt to the state can be deducted.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period not exceeding 5 years. Declarations and related accounting records can be examined by the Tax Authority within five years of the related corporate income filing.

15% withholding applies to dividends distributed by resident corporations to resident real persons, those who are not liable to income and corporation tax, non-resident real persons, non-resident corporations (excluding those that acquire dividend through a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Turkey) and non-resident corporations exempted from income and corporation tax. Dividend distributions by resident corporations to resident corporations are not subject to a withholding tax. Furthermore, in the event the profit is not distributed or included in capital, no withholding tax shall be applicable. Dividend payments made to resident corporations in Turkey again from resident companies in Turkey are not subject to income tax. In addition, if the profit is not distributed or added to the capital, the income tax is not calculated.

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NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company with its subsidiaries to file a tax declaration on its consolidated financial statements. Thus, tax liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group are separately calculated for all subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation. On the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, taxes payable are netted off for each subsidiary and are separately classified in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the analysis of the tax expense in the profit or loss is as follows

	2019	2018
Current tax expense	(29.383)	(25.887)
Deferred tax income	54.467	65.416
	25.084	39.529
	2019	2018
Current corporate tax	29.383	25.887
Less: prepaid corporate tax	(32.084)	(34.030)
Prepaid income tax	(2.701)	(8.143)

The analysis of tax expense accounted for under the statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
Profit before tax	1.456.555	1.290.894
Income tax charge at effective tax rate (22%)	(320.442)	(283.997)
Disallowable expenses	(11.438)	(745)
Deduction of research and development incentive expenditures during the period	64.178	51.496
Effect of investment incentive, net	202.112	109.147
Used and earned investment incentive	70.159	148.614
Other	20.515	15.014
	25.084	39.529

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NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The breakdown of temporary differences and the resulting deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2019 and 2018, using the effective tax rates were as follows

	Cumulative temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Unused investment incentive allowances ^(*)	2.462.291	2.244.811	1.136.161	1.066.002
Provision for employment termination benefits and unused vacation	232.552	206.432	47.956	43.190
Warranty provisions	139.277	147.956	28.897	31.651
Inventories	41.527	50.584	9.136	11.128
Contract liabilities	27.415	20.189	6.031	4.442
Deferred income	15.682	21.923	3.450	4.823
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(1.216.665)	(1.023.470)	(245.060)	(211.985)
Land valuations	(113.275)	(107.775)	(11.327)	(10.777)
Other	63.521	9.116	14.210	3.129
Deferred tax asset, net			989.454	941.603

^(*) The Group uses various discounted tax rates in relation to its fixed asset investments.

The movement of the deferred tax asset balance during the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	941.603	769.448
Deferred tax income	54.467	65.416
Other comprehensive income	(6.616)	106.739
- Actuarial gain/(loss) on employment termination benefit obligation attributable to equity	7.733	415
- Net gain on cash flow hedging attributable to equity	(14.349)	106.324
Deferred tax assets at 31 December	989.454	941.603

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NOTE 26 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related period concerned. In 2019 and 2018, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is 50.000.000.000 and as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 earnings per share is Kuruş 2,96 and Kuruş 2,66, respectively.

NOTE 27 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party balances:

Deposit and financial loan balances from related parties	2019	2018
Yapı ve Kredi Bank A.Ş. (deposit) ⁽¹⁾	340.398	1.556.962
Yapı ve Kredi Bank A.Ş. (financial loan) ⁽¹⁾	(481.208)	(737.491)
Trade receivables due from related parties	2019	2018
Fiat ⁽²⁾	1.006.135	570.692
Otokoç Otomotiv Tic. ve San. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	245.099	501.049
Other ⁽¹⁾	5.026	4.009
Less: Unearned credit finance expense	(1.193)	(15.843)
	1.255.067	1.059.907
Trade payables due to related parties	2019	2018
Fiat ⁽²⁾	1.788.945	1.573.080
Other ⁽¹⁾	124.180	104.461
Less: Unearned credit finance expense	(46)	(2.647)
	1.913.079	1.674.894
Related party transactions		
Sales	2019	2018
Fiat ⁽²⁾	13.346.419	14.467.193
Otokoç Otomotiv Tic. ve San. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	1.988.660	1.551.419
Other ⁽¹⁾	82.840	128.435
	15.417.919	16.147.047

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NOTE 27 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Domestic goods and services purchases	2019	2018
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	351.351	372.374
Otokoç Otomotiv Tic. ve San. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	213.034	170.924
Zer Merkezi Hiz. ve Tic. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	117.418	138.070
Mako Elektrik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	67.577	214.532
Plastiform Plastik San. Tic. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	56.013	53.225
Matay Otomotiv Yan Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	48.223	146.865
Sistemi Comandi Meccanici Otomotiv San. Tic. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	47.289	51.528
Koç Holding A.Ş. ^{(2) (*)}	34.746	21.395
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	24.954	24.560
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ ve San. Tic. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	15.023	15.402
Magneti Marelli Süspansiyon Sistemleri Tic. Ltd. Şti. ⁽¹⁾	14.432	50.555
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	13.236	18.989
Akpa Dayanıklı Tüketim Lpg ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Paz. A.Ş. ⁽¹⁾	7.815	12.170
Other ⁽¹⁾	45.432	53.006
	1.056.543	1.343.595
Foreign trade good, material and service purchase	2019	2018
Fiat ⁽²⁾	7.671.041	7.701.415
Other ⁽¹⁾	19.040	55.991
	7.690.081	7.757.406

⁽¹⁾ Represents the related parties of joint ventures; comprise of subsidiaries, joint managing company or associates.

⁽²⁾ Represents the joint ventures.

^(*) These service expenses are related with the invoices arising from the allocation of finance, law, planning, tax consultancy services provided by our shareholder, Koç Holding A.Ş. to its subsidiaries and associates. Expenses related to these services provided by Koç Holding A.Ş. are allocated in accordance with the General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Means of Transfer Pricing - 11 Intra-group Services regulations.

Interest income from related parties, for the year ended 31 December 2019 is TL 35.344 (31 December 2018: TL 71.028).

Salaries and similar benefits paid to the top management of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019 (32 person) (31 December 2018: 36 person) is TL 43.588 (2018: TL 33.737). Amounting TL 3.200 is related to payments for leaving of senior management (31 December 2018: None).

Furthermore, as of 31 December 2019, wholly owned subsidiary KFK has sold the exclusive issuance of bonds and treasury bills over subsidiaries. It is accounted under other financial liabilities with a carrying amount of TL 93.398 (31 December 2018: TL 282.535).

NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and bank borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Group management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks as summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of the counterparties. It is the Group policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit screening procedures and the Group also obtains collaterals from customers when appropriate. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Trade receivables are evaluated by management based on their past experiences and current economic condition and are presented in financial statements net of provision for doubtful receivables (Note 7).

Amounts carried in the balance sheet reflect maximum credit risk of the Group.

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The amounts stated in the balance sheets reflects the maximum risk exposure of the Group.

Types of credit exposure of financial instruments;

2019	Trade receivables					Receivables from finance operations
	Related parties	Other parties	Other receivables	Bank deposits	Derivative instruments	
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) ⁽¹⁾	1.255.067	888.755	715	2.825.487	568	2.016.429
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee ⁽²⁾	33.700	814.350	-	-	-	2.487.178
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	1.249.638	837.052	715	2.825.487	568	1.950.204
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee	33.700	783.297	-	-	-	2.462.883
B. Net book value of financial assets of which conditions are negotiated, otherwise considered as impaired or overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets overdue but not impaired	5.429	51.592	-	-	-	24.542
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee	-	31.053	-	-	-	24.295
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	111	-	-	-	41.683
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	12.708	-	-	-	112.656
- Impairment (-)	-	(12.597)	-	-	-	(70.973)
- Net value under guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value under guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	47.362
E. Off-balance sheet items having credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

2018	Trade receivables					Receivables from finance operations
	Related parties	Other parties	Other receivables	Bank deposits	Derivative instruments	
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) ⁽¹⁾	1.059.907	1.037.437	1.558	1.981.012	404.170	2.293.129
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee ⁽²⁾	33.700	906.367	-	-	-	2.931.283
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	1.056.803	988.225	1.558	1.981.012	404.170	2.223.687
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee	33.700	881.588	-	-	-	2.893.360
B. Net book value of financial assets of which conditions are negotiated, otherwise considered as impaired or overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets overdue but not impaired	3.104	48.994	-	-	-	38.306
- Maximum risk secured by guarantee	-	24.779	-	-	-	37.923
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	218	-	-	-	31.136
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	8.628	-	-	-	81.272
- Impairment (-)	-	(8.410)	-	-	-	(50.136)
- Net value under guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value under guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	32.331
E. Off-balance sheet items having credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Guarantees received and factors increasing the loan reliability are not considered when determining this amount.⁽²⁾ Guarantees consist of guarantee notes, guarantee checks, mortgages and car pledges received from customers.

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Aging analysis of trade receivables and receivables from finance sector operations

Aging of the Group's receivables which are overdue but not impaired is as follows:

2019	
1 - 30 days past due	21.683
1 - 3 months past due	12.418
3 - 12 months past due	23.868
1 - 5 years past due	23.594
	81.563
2018	
1 - 30 days past due	29.164
1 - 3 months past due	21.221
3 - 12 months past due	32.796
1 - 5 years past due	7.223
	90.404

Amount secured with guarantee

As of 31 December 2019, TL 5.217 of total past due receivables of the Group is due from the Group's related party, Fiat (31 December 2018: TL 1.379). As of 31 December 2019, the Group's payables to Fiat amounting to TL 1.788.945 (31 December 2018: TL 1.573.080).

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the ownership of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities with sales or purchase commitments. The policy of the Group is to compare every foreign currency type for the probable sales or purchases in the future.

As explained in detail in Note 6, according to the manufacturing agreements signed by the Group, the repayment obligations related to loans obtained for Egea, Doblò, Mini Cargo are guaranteed by Fiat through future purchases. As of 31 December 2019, loans obtained related with Doblò vehicle project have entirely been repaid.

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2019	TL equivalent (functional currency)	USD	EUR	Other
1. Trade receivables	1.013.524	1	152.395	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	995.234	11	149.636	-
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	89.824	-	13.506	-
3. Other	333	-	50	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	2.098.915	12	315.587	-
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	67.218	-	10.107	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	67.218	-	10.107	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	2.166.133	12	325.694	-
10. Trade payables	(1.855.716)	(984)	(278.151)	-
11. Financial liabilities	(928.503)	-	(139.612)	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	(2.784.219)	(984)	(417.763)	-
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	(1.206.930)	-	(181.476)	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
17. No n-current liabilities (14+15+16)	(1.206.930)	-	(181.476)	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	(3.991.149)	(984)	(599.239)	-
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19a. Total hedged asset amount	-	-	-	-
19b. Total hedged liability amount	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9+18+19)	(1.825.016)	(972)	(273.545)	-
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items (1+2a+3+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(1.982.058)	(972)	(297.158)	-
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-
23. Export	13.401.561	-	2.103.412	1.427
24. Import	8.146.271	11.562	1.265.218	1.364

⁽¹⁾ The Groups exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the long-term bank borrowings denominated in EUR are undertaken by Fiat. Accordingly, net long foreign currency exposure of the Group excluding such borrowings as of 31 December 2019 is TL 65.060.

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2018	TL equivalent (functional currency)	USD	EUR	Other
1. Trade receivables	567.412	89	94.052	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash bank accounts)	1.591.760	6	264.056	-
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	136.226	-	22.599	-
3. Other	9.022	-	1.496	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	2.304.420	95	382.203	-
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	60.278	-	10.000	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	60.278	-	10.000	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	2.364.698	95	392.203	-
10. Trade payables	(1.544.353)	(1.088)	(255.244)	(2)
11. Financial liabilities	(1.308.220)	-	(217.024)	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	(643)	-	(107)	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	(2.853.216)	(1.088)	(472.375)	(2)
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	(1.853.967)	-	(307.559)	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
17. No n-current liabilities (14+15+16)	(1.853.967)	-	(307.559)	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	(4.707.183)	(1.088)	(779.934)	(2)
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19a. Total hedged asset amount	-	-	-	-
19b. Total hedged liability amount	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9+18+19)	(2.342.485)	(993)	(387.731)	(2)
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(2.538.346)	(993)	(420.223)	(2)
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-
23. Export	14.517.284	-	2.585.655	-
24. Import	8.283.269	5.207	1.493.744	132

⁽⁹⁾ The Groups exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the long-term bank borrowings denominated in EUR are undertaken by Fiat. Accordingly, net long foreign currency exposure of the Group excluding such borrowings as of 31 December 2018 is TL 80.739.

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change of 10% in the USD, EUR and other exchange rates in the Group's foreign currency denominated liabilities (excluding foreign currency denominated inventory and fixed asset purchase advances), with all other variables held constant, on the Group's income before tax as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

Exchange rate sensitivity analysis table

	2019			
	Profit/loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
<i>In case 10% appreciation of USD against TL:</i>				
1- USD net asset/liability	(577)	577	-	-
2- Amount hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	(577)	577	-	-
<i>In case 10% appreciation of EUR against TL:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(197.628)	197.628	-	-
5- Amount hedged for EUR risk (-)	242.084	(242.084)	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	44.456	(44.456)	-	-
<i>In case 10% appreciation of other exchange rates against TL</i>				
7- Other exchange rates net asset/liability	-	-	-	-
8- Amount hedged for other exchange rates risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9 Other exchange rates net effect (7+8)	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	43.879	(43.879)	-	-
	2018			
	Profit/loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
<i>In case 10% appreciation of USD against TL:</i>				
1- USD net asset/liability	(522)	522	-	-
2- Amount hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	(522)	522	-	-
<i>In case 10% appreciation of EUR against TL:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(253.310)	253.310	-	-
5- Amount hedged for EUR risk (-)	278.330	(278.330)	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	25.020	(25.020)	-	-
<i>In case 10% appreciation of other exchange rates against TL</i>				
7- Other exchange rates net asset/liability	-	-	-	-
8- Amount hedged for other exchange rates risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9 Other exchange rates net effect (7+8)	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	24.498	(24.498)	-	-

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk stems from the probability of an impact of rate changes on financial accounts, The Group is exposed to interest rate risk due to maturity mismatch or differences of the assets and liabilities that are re-priced or matured in a specific period, these exposures are managed by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities,

As of 31 December 2019, and 2018, the effect of +/- 0.5% change in interest rates until the next reporting period on the interest sensitive financial instruments in the balance sheet has been calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
Change in interest rates (%)	0,50	0,50
Effect on net income before for taxes	(309)	(456)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. The risk is mitigated by matching the cash in and out flow volume supported by committed lending limits from qualified credit institutions.

The breakdown of financial assets and liabilities according to their maturities is disclosed considering from balance sheet date to due date period. Financial assets and liabilities that have no certain due dates are classified in over one year column.

2019

Expected maturities	Book value	Total cash outflow per agreement (=I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between			Over 5 years (IV)
				3-12 months (II)	1 - 5 years (III)		
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank loans	3.745.811	4.099.515	232.958	1.691.357	2.175.200	-	-
Lease liabilities	12.130	12.130	1.351	4.052	6.727	-	-
Trade payables	3.884.834	3.879.871	2.841.090	1.038.781	-	-	-
Bonds	192.779	216.386	3.086	117.128	96.172	-	-
Employee benefit liabilities	130.113	130.113	130.113	-	-	-	-
Other payables	28.021	28.021	28.021	-	-	-	-
	7.993.688	8.366.036	3.236.619	2.851.318	2.278.099		-

Expected maturities (or maturities per agreement)	Book value	Total cash outflow per agreement (=I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between			Over 5 years (IV)
				3-12 months (II)	1 - 5 years (III)		
Derivative financial assets (net)	21.448	2.046.778	-	-	2.046.778	-	-
Derivative cash inflows							
Derivative cash outflows	21.448	2.046.778	-	-	2.046.778	-	-
	21.448	2.046.778	-	-	2.046.778		-

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NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

2018

Expected maturities	Book value	Total cash outflow per agreement (=I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1 - 5 years (III)	Over 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank loans	5.074.300	5.254.154	58.977	2.346.922	2.848.255	-
Trade payables	3.293.983	3.339.912	2.940.171	399.741	-	-
Bonds	357.752	393.684	55.000	230.817	107.867	-
Employee benefit liabilities	100.188	100.188	100.188	-	-	-
Other payables	16.060	16.060	16.060	-	-	-
	8.842.283	9.103.998	3.170.396	2.977.480	2.956.122	-
Expected maturities (or maturities per agreement)	Book value	Total cash outflow per agreement (=I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1 - 5 years (III)	Over 5 years (IV)
Derivative financial assets (net)	17.055	2.436.553	-	-	2.436.553	-
Derivative cash inflows						
Derivative cash outflows	17.055	2.436.553	-	-	2.436.553	-
	17.055	2.436.553	-	-	2.436.553	-

Capital management policy

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes amendments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group has the power to organize the dividend payments in order to regulate and keep the capital structure. There is no change in policy, target or processes of the Group as of 31 December 2019.

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NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HEDGE ACCOUNTING)

Consolidated net financial debt/total equity ratio as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows;

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Total borrowing	3.950.720	5.432.052
Cash and cash equivalent	(2.825.487)	(1.981.012)
Net financial debt	1.125.233	3.451.040
Equity	4.329.209	3.706.555
Net financial debt/total equity multiplier	26%	93%

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies, however, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Group could realize in a current market exchange. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

Financial assets monetary assets for which the fair value approximates carrying value, balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at year-end exchange rates. The fair values of financial assets (except short-term consumer financing loans) carried at cost are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature and negligible credit losses. The fair values are calculated by discounting the future cash flows of consumer financing loans with the current interest rate which is monthly 14,53% (31 December 2018: 18,46%).

	2019		2018	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Consumer financing loans	2.016.429	1.732.476	2.293.129	1.965.935

Financial liabilities are monetary liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying value; balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year-end exchange rates. Trade payables and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Management considers an effective cash flow hedge relationship between foreign currency originated long term loans and the realized and forecasted sales (items subject to be hedged) of light commercial vehicles (Egea, Doblò, New Doblò and Mini Cargo (MCV)). Effectiveness of hedge relationship has been determined by the agreements made between the Company and Fiat. It is vastly probable to cover long term loan liabilities by the planned sales of MCV to Fiat and PSA starting from 2008 until December 2018. Furthermore, according to the agreement made between Fiat and the Company, long term loan liabilities will be covered through a portion of sales of New Doblò to Fiat starting from 2009 until December 2019 and sales of Egea starting from 2018 until December 2023. Additionally, the carrying amount of long - term loan liabilities for Doblò had been covered by sales to Fiat until the beginning of 2009.

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NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HEDGE ACCOUNTING) (Continued)

Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment property	-	66.000	-
Total assets	-	66.000	-
Derivatives held for trading	-	21.448	-
Total Liabilities	-	21.448	-

2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment property	-	60.500	-
Total assets	-	60.500	-
Derivatives held for trading	-	17.055	-
Total Liabilities	-	17.055	-

As of 31 December 2019, the Group has not made any transfers between second level and first level, and also between third level and other levels.

NOTE 30 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The company is informed by Turkish Employers' Association of Metal Industries (MESS), the employer's union in metal line of business, that the Group Collective Labor Agreement Minutes for the period of 01.09.2019-31.08.2021 between MESS, which the company is a member of, and the Turkish Metal Union is signed. The effect of the signed Collective Labor Agreement is reflected on the consolidated financial statements.