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

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2019

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019 AND 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

ASSETS	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2019	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2018
Current assets		**51,716,485**	**50,821,888**
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,844,897	2,777,671
Trade receivables			
- Due from non-related parties	*5*	*27,643,783*	*24,410,175*
Other receivables			
- Due from non-related parties	*6*	*207,272*	*115,589*
Inventories	7	17,964,057	21,422,052
Prepaid expenses	8	2,171,046	906,289
Other current assets	9	885,430	1,190,112
Non-current assets		**36,155,060**	**32,969,241**
Other receivables			
- Due from non-related parties	*6*	*17,580*	*17,580*
Right of use assets	10	2,095,140	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	30,540,735	29,693,904
Intangible assets	12	987,412	1,007,366
Prepaid expenses	8	543,866	636,348
Deferred income tax	22	1,970,327	1,614,043
TOTAL ASSETS		**87,871,545**	**83,791,129**

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the interim period ended 30 June 2019 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019.

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

LIABILITIES	**Notes**	**Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2019**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2018**
Current liabilities		**37,730,148**	**33,107,245**
Short-term borrowings			
- Due to related parties			
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*4.24*	*311,127*	*-*
- Due to non-related parties			
- Bank credits	*4*	*7,205,770*	*3,616,800*
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*4*	*7,088*	*-*
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings			
- Short-term portion of long-term borrowings from unrelated parties			
- Bank credits	*4*	*5,509,604*	*6,846,614*
Trade payables			
- Due to non-related parties	*5*	*18,339,544*	*17,180,013*
Payables related to employee benefits	15	2,011,611	2,494,874
Derivative instruments		121,278	-
Other payables			
- Due to non-related parties	*6*	*107,422*	*86,322*
- Due to related parties	*24*	*1,596,510*	*828,291*
Deferred income (Excluding obligations arising from customer contracts)	8	917,335	930,339
Current income tax liability	22	1,131	4,342
Short-term provisions			
- Short-term provisions for employment benefits	*15*	*945,769*	*920,844*
- Other short-term provisions	*14*	*655,959*	*198,806*
Non-current liabilities		**22,493,524**	**21,093,754**
Long-term borrowings			
-Due to related parties			
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*4.24*	*1,862,558*	*-*
- Due to non-related parties			
-Bank credit	*4*	*11,304,772*	*12,328,556*
Long-term provisions			
- Long-term provisions for employment benefits	*15*	*9,326,194*	*8,765,198*
EQUITY		**27,647,873**	**29,590,130**
Share capital	16	10,000,000	10,000,000
Adjustments to share capital	16	15,137,609	15,137,609
Restricted reserves	16	3,018,735	2,219,392
Other comprehensive income (losses) that will not be reclassified in profit or loss)			
- Revaluation and measurement gains/(losses)			
- Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	*16*	*(4,332,193)*	*(4,332,193)*
Other comprehensive income (losses) that will be reclassified in profit or loss			
- Change in currency translation reserves	*16*	*286,482*	*200,509*
Retained earnings or losses		1,565,470	(1,206,350)
Net profit or loss for the period		1,971,770	7,571,163
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**87,871,545**	**83,791,129**

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

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2019	Unaudited Current Period 1 April - 30 June 2019	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2018	Unaudited Current Period 1 April - 30 June 2018
Revenue	17	54,435,588	27,526,153	54,758,035	28,887,686
Cost of Sales (-)	17	(41,635,904)	(21,047,028)	(39,921,512)	(21,249,418)
Gross Profit		**12,799,684**	**6,479,125**	**14,836,523**	**7,638,268**
Marketing Expenses (-)	18	(5,157,575)	(2,795,246)	(4,512,405)	(2,401,417)
General Administrative Expenses (-)	18	(4,968,700)	(2,499,916)	(4,408,344)	(2,005,251)
Research and Development Expenses (-)	18	(179,583)	(104,323)	(758,893)	(361,532)
Other Income from Operating Activities	20	3,741,464	1,903,537	4,739,856	3,250,025
Other Expenses from Operating Activities (-)	20	(1,740,448)	(682,436)	(2,196,302)	(1,629,936)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		**4,494,842**	**2,300,741**	**7,700,435**	**4,490,157**
Financing Income/(Expense)	21	(2,867,669)	(1,569,659)	(4,790,616)	(2,743,433)
Operating Profit (Loss) Before Finance (Expense)/Income		**1,627,173**	**731,082**	**2,909,819**	**1,746,724**
Tax Expense From Continued Operations		**344,597**	**153,902**	**166,485**	**172,218**
Tax Income/(Expense) for the Period	22	(11,687)	(5,862)	(15,131)	(3,165)
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)	22	356,284	159,764	181,616	175,383
Profit/(Loss) For the Period From Continued Operations		**1,971,770**	**884,984**	**3,076,304**	**1,918,942**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
That will be reclassified as profit or loss:					
Currency Translation Differences					
- Profit/(Loss) from Currency Translation Differences		*85,973*	*11,242*	*(2,182)*	*(29,750)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)		**85,973**	**11,242**	**(2,182)**	**(29,750)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)		**2,057,743**	**896,226**	**3,074,122**	**1,889,192**
Earnıng/Loss per Share	23	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.19

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS
1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2019 AND 2018

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

				Other Comprehensive Income That will not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	**Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss**		**Retained earnings**		
	Notes	**Share Capital**	**Adjustments to share capital**	**Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans**	**Currency Translation Differences**	**Gain/(losses) from hedge reserves**	**Restricted reserves**	**Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period**	**Equity**
Balances at 1 January 2018		**10,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**(2,298,194)**	**174,265**	**2,021,231**	**(4,938,539)**	**4,749,630**	**24,846,002**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	198,161	4,551,469	(4,749,630)	-
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(819,280)	-	(819,280)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	-	(2,182)	-	-	3,076,304	3,074,122
- Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	*3,076,304*	*3,076,304*
- Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	*(2,182)*	-	-	-	*(2,182)*
Balances at 30 June 2018	16	**10,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**(2,298,194)**	**172,083**	**2,219,392**	**(1,206,350)**	**3,076,304**	**27,100,844**
Balances at 1 January 2019		**10,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**(4,332,193)**	**200,509**	**2,219,392**	**(1,206,350)**	**7,571,163**	**29,590,130**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	799,343	6,771,820	(7,571,163)	-
Dividends (*)		-	-	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	(4,000,000)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	-	85,973	-	-	1,971,770	2,057,743
- Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	*1,971,770*	*1,971,770*
- Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	*85,973*	-	-	-	*85,973*
Balances at 30 June 2019	16	**10,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**(4,332,193)**	**286,482**	**3,018,735**	**1,565,470**	**1,971,770**	**27,647,873**

(*) Dividend distribution amounting to gross TRY4,000,000 has been decided in the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting for the year-ended 2018 as at 19 March 2019 and the "cash" dividend distribution has been completed as of 3 May 2019.

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2019

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2019	Audited Prior Period 1 January - 30 June 2018
A. NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**8,251,060**	**540,536**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**1,971,770**	**3,076,304**
Adjustments regarding reconciliation of net profit/(loss) for the period		**5,887,057**	**8,579,431**
Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization	10, 11, 12	2,507,981	2,277,846
Adjustments related to provision (reversal) of impairment			
Adjustments related to provision of impairment on inventories	*7*	*(61,430)*	*95,450*
Adjustments related to provisions			
Adjustments related to provisions (reversals) for employee benefits	*15*	*1,137,806*	*1,301,094*
Adjustments related to interest (income) and expenses			
Adjustments related to interest income	*20*	*(42,960)*	*(30,792)*
Adjustments related to interest expense	*21*	*526,966*	*532,009*
Deferred financial expense due to purchases with maturity	*20*	*(78,711)*	*(83,583)*
Unrealised financial income due from sales with maturity	*20*	*263,490*	*289,397*
Adjustments related to changes in unrealised foreign exchange differences	4	1,857,234	4,244,295
Adjustments related to Fair Value Losses/(Gains)			
Adjustments for the fair value losses/(gains) of derivative financial instruments	*25*	*121,278*	*120,200*
Adjustments related to tax income	22	(344,597)	(166,485)
Changes in working capital		**959,016**	**(8,085,904)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in trade receivables			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables from related parties	*24*	*-*	*-*
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables from non-related parties		*(3,441,577)*	*(3,257,901)*
Adjustments regarding increase (decrease) in other receivables on operations			
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operations from non-related parties		*(91,683)*	*(85,879)*
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in inventories		3,519,425	(2,098,908)
Decrease/(increase) in prepaid expenses	8	(1,264,757)	(1,025,463)
Adjustments regarding increase (decrease) in trade payables			
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to related parties		*-*	*36,408*
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to non-related parties		*1,182,721*	*(2,923,549)*
Increase/(decrease) in payables due to employee benefits	15	(483,263)	451,821
Increase/(decrease) in other payables to related parties related to operations		768,219	511,336
Increase/(decrease) in other payables to non-related parties related to operations		21,100	(23,000)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	8	(13,004)	329,231
Adjustments for other increase (decrease) in working capital			
- Increase/(decrease) in other assets regarding operations		*304,682*	*-*
- Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities regarding operations		*457,153*	*-*
Net cash from operating activities		**(566,783)**	**(3,029,295)**
Employee termination benefits paid	15	(551,885)	(3,021,706)
Income tax refunds (payments)	22	(14,898)	(7,589)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2019

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2019	Audited Prior Period 1 January - 30 June 2018
B. NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(3,121,296)**	**(2,078,138)**
Cash outflows from purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(3,213,778)	(2,078,270)
Cash inflows from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	132
Cash advances and debts given			
Other cash advances and liabilities		*92,482*	-
C.NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(5,538,307)**	**(808,450)**
Cash outflows from borrowings	4	(7,997,247)	(4,437,240)
Cash inflows from borrowings	4	6,892,236	4,773,479
Interest paid		(387,849)	(358,304)
Interest received		42,939	32,895
Cash outflows due to payments of lease agreements	4	(88,386)	-
Dividends paid		(4,000,000)	(819,280)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE THE EFFECT OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVES (A+B+C)		**(408,543)**	**(2,346,052)**
Effect of foreign currency translation differences on cash and cash equıvalents		475,748	(12,720)
D. NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**67,205**	**(2,358,772)**
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**3**	**2,777,671**	**5,464,126**
F. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (D+E)	**3**	**2,844,876**	**3,105,354**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş. ("Ditaş", "Company" or "Group") was established on 1972 and is registered in Turkey. Main operating activity of the Company is to manufacture steering wheel and suspension system parts for all types of land transport vehicles. The Company is a subsidiary of Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş. ("Doğan Holding"). The Company's main shareholder is Aydın Doğan and Doğan Family (Işıl Doğan, Arzuhan Yalçındağ, Vuslat Sabancı, Hanzade V. Doğan Boyner ve Y.Begümhan Doğan Faralyalı).

The Company is registered with the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and its shares have been quoted on the Istanbul Stock Exchange market (ISE) since 21 May 1991. Within the frame of Resolution No: 31/1059 dated 30 October 2014 and No: 21/655 dated 23 July 2010 of CMB, according to the records of Central Registry Agency ("CRA"), the 27,31 % (31 December 2018: 27,31%) shares of Ditaş are to be considered in circulation as of 30 June 2019. (Note 16). As of 7 August 2019 shares corresponding to 27.31% of Ditaş's capital are accepted as being in "circulation".

The Company established subsidiary Ditaş America LLC in New Jersey to carry out the sale and marketing of products in the Americas the Company manufactured in 2014, and subsidiary Ditaş Trading Shanghai Co. Ltd in the People's Republic of China to carry out sales and marketing in Asia Pacific countries, and the Company owns 100% of these subsidiaries. The Group also acquired D Stroy Ltd. in Russia to carry out sales and marketing in the Commonwealth of Independent States, of which Russia is a member. Subsidiaries began operations as of 2015.

The natures of the business, segment and countries of the subsidiaries ("Subsidiaries") and joint ventures ("Joint Ventures") of Doğan Holding are as follows:

			Share percentage in capital (%)	
Subsidiaries	**Nature of business**	**Country**	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Ditaş America LLC	Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	USA	100.00	100.00
D-Stroy Ltd.	Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	Russian	100.00	100.00
Ditaş Trading Shanghai Co. Ltd. (*)	Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	Chine	100.00	100.00

(*) The establishment of related subsidiary was realized on 20 January 2017.

The registered address of the parent company is as follows:

Kayseri Yolu Üzeri 3. km. 51100 Niğde.

The number of employees of the Company as of 30 June 2019 is 352 (31 December 2018: 357).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

2.1.1 Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

Adopted Financial Reporting Standards

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2019 TAS Taxonomy based on the requirements of Capital Markets Board ("CMB") Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 "Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" and Turkish Financial Reporting Standarts ("TFRS") issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), which is developed by POA and announced to the public by the decision of the POA on 15 April 2019 in accordance with paragraph 9(b) of Decree Law No. 660.

The Group maintains their legal books of accounts in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Tax Legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts (General Communiqué on Accounting System Implementation) issued by the Ministry of Finance.

These consolidated financial statements, except for the financial assets and investment properties that are presented at fair value, are prepared on the basis of historical cost.

Adjustment to the financial statements in hyperinflationary periods

In accordance with the decision of CMB dated as 17 March 2005 and numbered 11/367, effective from 1 January 2005, the application of inflation accounting is no longer required for companies operating in Turkey and preparing their financial statements in accordance with TFRS. Accordingly, No: 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("TAS 29"), has not been applied commencing from 1 January 2005.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Turkish Lira, which is the functional and presentation currency of Ditaş.

2.1.2 Financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures operating in foreign countries

Financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures operating in foreign countries are prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they are registered and required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

If the group entities' functional currency is different from the presentation currency; it is translated into the presentation currency as below:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates in the accounting period; and all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity and statements of other comprehensive income (currency translation differences).

When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences recorded in equity are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.3 Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, Ditaş, its Subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group") on the basis set out in sections to below. The financial statements of the companies included in the consolidation are based on historical cost of the statutory records and for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2.1.1 and Note 2.1.2 and application of uniform accounting policies and presentations; adjustments and reclassifications. Financial statements of consolidated entities are restated in accordance with the TAS considering the accounting policies and presentation requirements applied by the Group.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries comprise of the companies directly or indirectly controlled by Ditaş.

Control is achieved when the Group:

- Has power over the company/asset;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the company/asset; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are indicators of a situation or an event that may cause any changes to at least one of the elements of control listed above.

When the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in the relevant investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities (including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings).

Subsidiaries are consolidated by the date the Group takes the control and from the date the control is over, The Group has no direct and/or indirect shareholding that affects the effective ownership rate.

Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. The dividends arising from shares held by Ditaş in its subsidiaries are eliminated from equity and income for the period.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.3 Consolidation principles (Continıued)

Subsidiaries (Continued)

Subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the accounting period are included in the consolidation from the date at which the control of operations are transferred to the Group and excluded from the consolidation when the control is lost. Even if non-controlling interests result in a deficit balance, total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners and to the non-controlling interests.

Income and expenses of a subsidiary, acquired or disposed of the during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Changes in ownership interests

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of Ditaş.

As of 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2018, the consolidated subsidiaries and their ownership percentages are as follows:

	Effective Partnership Rates (%) 30 June 2019	Effective Partnership Rates (%) 31 December 2018
Ditaş Amerika LLC	100.00	100.00
D-Stroy Ltd.	100.00	100.00
Ditaş Trading Shanghai Co. Ltd.	100.00	100.00

2.1.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.1.5 Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared comparatively with the previous period to identify the financial position and performance trends. The Group presents comparatively its consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 June 2019 with 31 December 2018. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flow and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period ended 1 January - 30 June 2019, are presented comparatively with the consolidated financial statements as of the period 1 January - 30 June 2018.

In the current period, in case of a necessity, prior period financial statements are reclassified in order to comply with the presentation of its current period consolidated financial statements and significant changes are explained.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.6 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates and errors and restatement of prior period financial statements

Changes of accounting policies resulting from the first time implementation of the TAS are implemented retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions. Major accounting mistakes detected are applied retrospectively and the financial statements of previous period are revised. If the changes in accounting estimates only apply to one period, then they are applied in the current period when the change occurs; if the changes apply also to the future periods, they are applied in both the period of change and in the future period.

The Group has applied accounting policy changes arising from the first time implementation of the "TFRS 16 Leases" standard one of the new standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective from 1 January 2019, in accordance with the transitional provisions of the relevant standard.

The effects of this standard-led accounting policy change and the effects of the first time implementation of relevant standard are as follows:

Group - as a lessee

If a contract regulates the right to control the use of an asset that is defined in the contract for a certain period and for a specific price, this contract is considered as a lease in its nature or includes a lease transaction. At the beginning of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is a lease or include a lease transaction. The Group considers the following conditions when assessing whether or not a contract transfers the right to control the use of a defined asset for a specified period of time:

a) The existence of a clearly or implicitly identifiable asset that constitutes the subject of the lease.
b) The lessee has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits from the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease.
c) The lessee has the right to manage the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease. According to circumstances listed below, the tenant is deemed to have the right to manage the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease;

    i. The lessee has the right to operate the property for the duration of its use (or to direct others to operate the property in its own way) and the lessor does not have the right to change these operating instructions or
    ii. Designing the asset (or certain features of the asset) in advance in a manner of how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its occupancy by the lessee.

In case that the contract fulfills these conditions, the Group reflects a right of use asset and a lease liability to the consolidated financial statements at the date of the lease's actual start.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.6 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates and errors and restatement of prior period financial statements (Continued)

The right of use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially recognized by the cost method and includes the followings:

a) The first measurement amount of the lease liability to be recognized as the right of use asset,
b) Deduction of all leasing incentives related to the lease, from the first measurement amount of the lease liability recorded as a right of use asset,
c) All direct costs, that are related to the lease, incurred by the Group to be added to the first measurement amount of the lease liability, which will be recognized as a right of use asset, and
d) Estimated costs to be incurred by the Group shall be added to the initial measurement amount in relation to the dismantling and transporting of the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease, the restoration of the area in which it is placed, or the restoration of the defined asset as required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

In applying the cost method, the Group measures the right of use asset by:

a) deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and
b) measuring the cost of the lease in accordance with the re-measurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies depreciation provisions in "TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment" while depreciating the right of use asset. In order to determine whether the right of use asset has been impaired or not and to recognize any impairment losses the "TAS 36 Impairment of Assets" standard is implemented.

Lease liability

At the effective date of the lease, the Company measures its leasing liability at the present value of the lease payments not realized at that date. If the interest rate on the lease can be easily determined, this rate is used in discount; if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined, the payments are discounted by using the alternative borrowing interest rate of the lessee.

Lease payments that are included in the measurement of the lease liability of the Group and the payments that have not occurred on the date when the lease is actually started consist of the following:

a) Amount deducted from all types of rental incentive receivables from fixed payments;
b) Lease payments based on an index or a rate, lease payments made using an index or a rate at the time the initial measurement was actually started.
c) The penalty for termination of the lease in cases the lessee shows a sign of it will use an option to terminate the lease

After the effective date of the lease, the Group measures its lease liability as follows:

a) Increasing the book value by reflecting interest on lease liability
b) Reducing the book value by reflecting the lease payments made
c) Re-measures the book value to reflect any re-evaluations and reconfigurations, if any. The Group reflects the remeasured amount of the lease obligation to the consolidated financial statements as adjustment in the use of right.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.6 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates and errors and restatement of prior period financial statements (Continued)

Extension and early termination options

A lease obligation is determined by considering the extension of the contracts and early termination options. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts consist of options that are jointly applicable by the Company and the lessor. However, if such extension and early termination options are at the Company's discretion in accordance with the contract and the use of the options is reasonably certain, the lease term shall be determined by taking this issue into account. If there is a significant change in the conditions, the evaluation is reviewed by the Company.

Facilitative applications

Contracts related to IT equipment leases (mainly printer, laptop, mobile phone, etc.), which are determined by the Company as low value, short-term lease agreements with a period of 12 months and less, have been assessed under the exemption granted by the TFRS 16 Leases Standard, and payments for these contracts are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

First transition to TFRS 16 Leases Standard

The TFRS 16 "Leases" standard replaces the TAS 17 "Leasing Operations", as of 1 January 2019, and the Group retrospectively ("cumulative effect method") recognized the cumulative effect of applying the standard on its consolidated financial statements at once. Within the scope of the simplified transition application defined in the related standard, the comparative information of the consolidated financial statements and retained earnings have not been restated.

Under the first implementation of TFRS 16 "Leases", before 1 January 2019, the lease commitments are accounted for as a "lease obligation" in accordance with TAS 17 in consolidated financial statements. This lease liability has been measured at the present value of the lease payments, which have not been realized as of the date of transition, discounted using the alternative borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application of the Group. The right of use assets are accounted for an amount equal to the lease obligations (adjusted for the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments) within the scope of simplified transition application in the related standard.

As of 1 January 2019 and 30 June 2019, the details of right of use assets accounted for in the consolidated financial statements on the basis of asset groups are as follows:

	30 June 2019	**1 January 2019**
Buildings	6,944	15,276
Motor vehicles	211,235	292,700
Offices	1,876,961	-
Total right of use assets	**2,095,140**	**307,976**

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.7 New and revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”)

There is no standard or opinion that affects the financial performance of the Group, statement of financial position, presentation or notes in the current period excluding TFRS 16, ‘”Leases” were explained in Note 2.1.6. In addition, below, you can also find details about the standards, which apply in the current period and do not affect the financial statements of the Group, and standards, which have not yet been come into force and not applied by the Group in advance.

a) New standards applicable as of 30 June 2019 and amendments to existing previous standards and interpretations:

In the current period there is no such standard or interpretation affecting the Group’s financial performance, statement of financial position, presentation or note disclosures. However, the details of standards and interpretations effective in the current period but have no effect on the consolidated financial statements and standards and interpretations not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group are set out below.

- Amendment to TFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This amendment confirmed two points: (1) that reasonable compensation for prepayments can be both negative or positive cash flows when considering whether a financial asset solely has cash flows that are principal and interest and (2) that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument which may be a change in practice from IAS 39.

- Amendment to TAS 28, ‘Investments in associates and joint venture’; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using TFRS 9.

- TFRS 16, ‘”Leases”; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, this standard replaces the current guidance in TAS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under TAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). TFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a ‘right of use asset’ for virtually all lease contracts. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. However, updated guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the updated guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under TFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.7 New and revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Continued)

a) New standards applicable as of 30 June 2019 and amendments to existing previous standards and interpretations (Continued):

- TFRS 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of TAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The TFRS IC had clarified previously that not TAS 12, however TAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

- Annual improvements 2015-2017; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments include minor changes to:

  - TFRS 3, 'Business combinations', - a company remeasures it's previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.
  - TFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements', - a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.
  - TAS 12, 'Income taxes' - a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.
  - TAS 23, 'Borrowing costs' – a company treats any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale, as part of the general borrowings.

- Amendments to TAS 19, 'Employee benefits' on plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments require an entity to:

  - use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remaining period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and;
  - recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.7 New and revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Continued)

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 30 June 2019:

- Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8 on the definition of materiality; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments to TAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and TAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other TFRSs are as follows:
    - use a consistent definition of materiality throughout TFRSs and the Financial Reporting framework;
    - clarify the explanation of the definition of materiality; and
    - incorporate some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.

- Amendments to TFRS 3 - definition of a business; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations.

- TFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'; effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The Group has not determined the effects that may occur in the consolidated financial statements as a result of the application of the aforementioned standards, but has not anticipated that these differences will have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows. Accounting policies are applied consistently, unless otherwise indicated:

Related parties

Related parties are people or entities that are related to the entity (reporting entity) that is preparing its financial statements.

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

(i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
(ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or,
(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Related parties (Continued)

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

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

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Under the guidance of the explanations mentioned above and also in compliance with TAS 24, Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş. directly or indirectly has participation, including any entities under common control; real persons and/or legal entities that have direct or indirect individual or joint control over the company and their close family members (relatives up to second-degree) and legal entities having direct or indirect individual or joint control by them and legal entities having significant effect over the Company or their key management personnel; Company's subsidiaries and members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel and their close family members (relatives up to second-degree) and real persons and/or legal entities that are directly or indirectly controlled individually or jointly (Note 24).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits and highly liquid investments without a significant risk over the change in their value, whose maturity at the time of purchase is three months or less (Note 3).

Trade receivables and provision for doubtful receivables

The Group's trade receivables from providing goods or services to customers are carried at net of unrealized finance income ("unearned financial income due to sales with maturity"). Trade receivables, net of unrealized finance income, are calculated by discounting future cash inflows of receivables carried at the original invoice amount using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Effective interest method is calculating the present value in accordance with the compound interest basis. The rate determined by compound interest basis and applied in this method is named "effective interest rate". Short term receivables with indefinite interest rate are carried at cost unless the effect of imputing interest is significant (Note 5).

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Trade receivables and provision for doubtful receivables (Continued)

When calculating the impairment of trade receivables, which are recognised based on the cost amortised in financial statements and do not include an important financing component, Group preferred to adopt "simplified approach" in TFRS 9 standard.

According to "simplified approach" of TFRS 9 Standard, loss provisions concerning trade receivables are calculated equal to "lifetime expected credit loss" if trade receivables are not impaired due to valid reasons as stated in TFRS 9.

TAS 39, "Financial Instruments" valid before 1 January 2018: Instead of "realised credit losses model" in Accounting and Measurement Standard, "expected credit loss model" was defined in TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" Standard. Expected credit loss is estimated by weighting credit losses, expected to occur throughout the expected life of financial instruments, based on previous statistics. When calculating the expected credit losses, credit losses in the previous years and forecasts of the Group are considered.

The Group decides to allocate provision for doubtful receivables, whose payment was not made within the ordinary commercial activity cycle of the Group, considering whether the trade receivable is subject to administrative and/or legal proceeding, whether or not they have a guarantee and there is an objective finding. The amount of such provision is the difference between the book value of the receivable and the collectible amount. The collectible amount is the current value of the expected cash flow, including the amounts to be collected from guarantees and collaterals, which is discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the initial receivable.

When trade receivables are not impaired for certain reasons along with realised impairment losses, Group recognises expected credit loss provision equal to lifetime expected credit loss for trade receivables as per TFRS 9. Expected credit loss is calculated by expected credit loss rates determined based on previous credit loss experiences of the Group and prospective macroeconomic indicators. Changes in expected credit loss provisions are recognised under other income and expenses from operating activities (Note 20).

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or estimated selling price less estimated costs necessary to make a sale (net realizable value). Cost elements included in inventory are purchasing costs and other costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use. Cost elements included in inventories are materials, labor and production overheads. The unit cost of inventories is determined on the moving weighted average basis (Note 7).

When the net realizable value of inventory is less than cost, the inventory is written down to the net realizable value and the expense is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period the write-down or loss occurred. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of the changing economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal amount is limited to the amount of the initial impairment.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets

Group classified its financial assets in three categories; financial assets carried at amortized cost, financial assets carried at fair value though profit of loss, financial assets carried at fair value though other comprehensive income. Classification is performed in accordance with the business model determined based on the purpose of benefits from financial assets and expected cash flows. Management performs the classification of financial assets at the acquisition date.

(a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Those with maturities more than 12 months are classified as non-current assets. The Group's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise "trade receivables", "other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position. In addition, with recourse factoring receivables classified in trade receivables are classified as financial assets carried at amortized cost since collection risk for those receivables are not transferred to counterparty.

Impairment

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

(b) Financial assets carried at fair value

Assets that are held by the management for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets are measured at their fair value. If the management do not plan to dispose these assets in 12 months after the statement of consolidated financial position, they are classified as non-current assets. Group makes a choice that cannot be changed later for the equity instruments during the initial recognition and elect profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the presentation of fair value gain and loss.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of "derivative instruments" in consolidated statement of financial position and "financial asset", which are acquired to benefit from short-term price or other fluctuations in the market or which are a part of a portfolio aiming to earn profit in the short-run, irrespective of the reason of acquisition, and kept for trading purposes. Derivative instruments are recognised as asset if their fair value is positive and as liability if their fair value is negative. Group's derivative instruments consist of transactions concerning future contracts. Financial assets that are measured by their fair value and associated with the profit or loss statement are initially reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position with their costs including the transaction cost. These financial assets are valued based on their fair value after they are recognised. Realised or unrealised profit and losses are recognised under "financing income/(expense)". Dividends are recognised as dividend income in consolidated profit or loss statement. Financial assets including the derivative products not determined as hedging instruments are classified as financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected as profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments, predominantly foreign currency and interest swap agreements and foreign currency forward agreements are comprised. Derivative financial instruments are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values of derivative financial instruments are obtained from quoted market prices or discounted cash flow models as appropriate. Based on positive or negative fair value, derivative financial instruments are carried as assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position respectively.

In the case of future cash flows being subject to cash flow hedges and related transactions being effective, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity directly whereas the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or an expected forward transaction result in the recognition of an asset or liability, at the initial recognition of this asset or liability the gain or loss previously recognized under equity related to derivatives is included in the measurement of the initial amount of the asset or liability. In a hedge accounting that does not result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the amounts previously recognized under equity are transferred to statement of profit or loss in the period in which the hedged item has an effect on profit or loss. The changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity remains in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss. If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or losses previously recognized in equity are transferred to the profit/(loss) statement.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leases

If a contract regulates the right to control the use of an asset that is defined in the contract for a certain period and for a specific price, this contract is considered as a lease in its nature or includes a lease transaction. At the beginning of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is a lease or include a lease transaction. The Group considers the following conditions when assessing whether or not a contract transfers the right to control the use of a defined asset for a specified period of time:

a) The existence of a clearly or implicitly identifiable asset that constitutes the subject of the lease.
b) The lessee has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits from the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease.
c) The lessee has the right to manage the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease. According to circumstances listed below, the tenant is deemed to have the right to manage the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease;

    i. The lessee has the right to operate the property for the duration of its use (or to direct others to operate the property in its own way) and the lessor does not have the right to change these operating instructions or
    ii. Designing the asset (or certain features of the asset) in advance in a manner of how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its occupancy by the lessee.

In case that the contract fulfills these conditions, the Group reflects a right of use asset and a lease liability to the consolidated financial statements at the date of the lease's actual start.

The right of use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially recognized by the cost method and includes the followings:

a) The first measurement amount of the lease liability to be recognized as the right of use asset,
b) Deduction of all leasing incentives related to the lease, from the first measurement amount of the lease liability recorded as a right of use asset,
c) All direct costs, that are related to the lease, incurred by the Group to be added to the first measurement amount of the lease liability, which will be recognized as a right of use asset, and
d) Estimated costs to be incurred by the Group shall be added to the initial measurement amount in relation to the dismantling and transporting of the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease, the restoration of the area in which it is placed, or the restoration of the defined asset as required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

In applying the cost method, the Group measures the right of use asset by:

a) deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and
b) measuring the cost of the lease in accordance with the re-measurement of the lease liability.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Group applies depreciation provisions in "TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment" while depreciating the right of use asset. In order to determine whether the right of use asset has been impaired or not and to recognize any impairment losses the "TAS 36 Impairment of Assets" standard is implemented

Lease liability

At the effective date of the lease, the Company measures its leasing liability at the present value of the lease payments not realized at that date. If the interest rate on the lease can be easily determined, this rate is used in discount; if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined, the payments are discounted by using the alternative borrowing interest rate of the lessee.

Lease payments that are included in the measurement of the lease liability of the Group and the payments that have not occurred on the date when the lease is actually started consist of the following:

a) Amount deducted from all types of rental incentive receivables from fixed payments;
b) Lease payments based on an index or a rate, lease payments made using an index or a rate at the time the initial measurement was actually started.
c) The penalty for termination of the lease in cases the lessee shows a sign of it will use an option to terminate the lease.

After the effective date of the lease, the Group measures its lease liability as follows:

a) Increasing the book value by reflecting interest on lease liability
b) Reducing the book value by reflecting the lease payments made
c) Re-measures the book value to reflect any re-evaluations and reconfigurations, if any. The Group reflects the remeasured amount of the lease obligation to the consolidated financial statements as adjustment in the use of right.

Extension and early termination options

A lease obligation is determined by considering the extension of the contracts and early termination options. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts consist of options that are jointly applicable by the Company and the lessor. However, if such extension and early termination options are at the Company's discretion in accordance with the contract and the use of the options is reasonably certain, the lease term shall be determined by taking this issue into account. If there is a significant change in the conditions, the evaluation is reviewed by the Company.

Facilitative applications

Contracts related to IT equipment leases (mainly printer, laptop, mobile phone, etc.), which are determined by the Company as low value, short-term lease agreements with a period of 12 months and less, have been assessed under the exemption granted by the TFRS 16 Leases Standard, and payments for these contracts are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (Note 11). Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis (except land). Lands are not subject to depreciation due to their unlimited useful life. The depreciation periods for property, plant and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings	10 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 20 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 10 years
Other tangible assets	5 years

Expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed annually for possible effects of changes in estimates and are recognized prospectively if there is a change in estimates.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized in the consolidated statement of financial position upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as income or expenses from investing activities in consolidated profit or loss

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount provided to allocate provision. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset plus the residual value of the related assets as of the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as they are incurred. Capital expenditures that increase the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from property, plant and equipment by increasing its capacity is added to the cost of tangible fixed asset.

Gain and losses regarding sale of property, plant and equipment are accounted as other income and expenses from investing activities.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets and related amortization

Intangible assets comprise computer softwares and its rights. Intangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is provided on intangible asset on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for a period of 3-5 years from the date of acquisition. Assets that have infinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment at least once a year. (Note 12).

Intangible assets with estimated useful lives are tested to determine whether there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired and if the carrying value of the intangible asset is higher than the recoverable amount, the carrying value of the intangible asset is written down to its recoverable amount provided to allocate provision. The amount recoverable from an intangible asset is either the discounted net cash flows generated from the use of that intangible asset or the net sales value of that intangible asset depending whether the former or the latter being higher. Provision for impairment is recognised under the statement of profit or loss in the related period.

Development costs

Development costs for the design and testing of detectable and unique products controlled by the Group are recognized as intangible assets when the following conditions are met:

- It is technically possible to complete the product to be ready for use;
- Management intends to complete and use or sell the product;
- Possibility to use and sell the product;
- Certainty on how the product is likely to provide future economic benefits;
- Availability of sufficient technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase and to use or sell the product; and
- Reliable measurement of expenses related to the product during the development process.

Capitalized development costs are recognized as intangible assets and are amortized beginning from the date the asset is ready for use.

Impairment of assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company evaluates whether there are any indications that an asset other than goodwill or infinite life intangible assets may be impaired. When an indication of impairment exists, carrying value of the assets is compared with the net realizable value which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impairment exists if the carrying value of an asset or a cash generating unit including that asset is greater than its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxation

Taxation on income includes current period income taxes and deferred taxes. Current year tax liability consists of tax liability on period income calculated according to currently enacted tax rates and tax legislation in force as of statement of financial position date and includes adjustments related to the previous year's tax liabilities. Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company to file a consolidated tax return for its subsidiary and its joint venture. Therefore, tax provisions, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the statutory tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities (Note 22).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they are related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority (Note 22).

Current and deferred tax

Tax is included in the statement of profit or loss, unless it is related to an operation that is accounted directly under equity. Otherwise, tax is accounted under equity as well as the related transaction (Note 22).

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the profit or loss as finance expense over the period of the borrowings (Note 4). The borrowing costs which are directly related with the acquisition, manufacturing or production of a specialty good (means that a long period of time is required to make available for sale and use as purposed) are capitalized as a part of the related asset.

Employment termination benefits

The provision for employment termination benefit represents the present value of the estimated total reserves of the future probable liability of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees measured in accordance with the Turkish Labour and Press Labour Laws (Note 15).

According to the amendment in TAS 19, the Group calculated employment benefit in accordance with the report prepared by the actuarial firm and recognised all actuarial loss and gains in the other comprehensive statement of profit or loss as of the statement of financial position date.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation or a result of past events, it is probable that on outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources comprising economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously treated as a contingent liability, a provision is recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognised by the Group in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group are not included in financial tables and are treated as contingent assets or liabilities. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably (Note 14).

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Share capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividend income is recognized as income by the Group when right to obtain of dividend is generated in the consolidated financial statements. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the General Assembly (Note 16).

Revenue recognition

When the Group meets its performance obligation by transferring a product or service that is committed before, the revenue is recognised in consolidated financial statements. When the client takes over the control of an asset, the asset is deemed transferred.

The Company transfers the revenue to the financial statements based on the following five principles:

- Determining client agreements,
- Determining performance obligations in agreements,
- Determining transaction price in agreements,
- Distributing transaction price to performance obligations in agreements,
- Recognising the revenue as each performance obligation is met.

If all the below-mentioned conditions are met, Group recognises an agreement made with the client as revenue:

- Parties to the agreement approved the agreement (in writing, orally or in other means in line with commercial practices) and committed to meet their respective obligations,
- Group can define the rights of each party concerning the goods or services to be transferred,
- Group can define payment conditions concerning the goods or services to be transferred,
- The agreement is commercial in essence.
- It is possible that the Group will collect money in return for goods and services to be transferred to the client. When determining whether the money can be collected, Group only considers its client's ability and intention to pay the money in time

At the beginning of the agreement, Group evaluates the goods or services committed to the client in the agreement and defines each commitment to transfer goods or services as performance obligation as follows:

a) Different goods or service (goods or service packages) or
b) A group of different goods or services which are similar in a great extent and transferred to the client with the same method.

Usually, in a contract signed with a client, the goods and services the Company commits to transfer to the client are explicitly stated. If the commitments stated in the commercial conventions of a contract with a client give rise to a valid expectation that the Company will transfer the goods or the services to the client, these commitments are defined as a separate performance obligation.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Group takes into account agreement provisions and commercial customs in order to determine transaction price. Transaction price is the price, which the Group expects to deserve in return for goods and services Group committed to provide to client, excluding amounts (e.g. some sales taxes) collected on behalf of third parties. A committed price in an agreement with a client can include both the fixed amounts and variable amounts. There are variable amounts because the agreements Group made with clients have scores from turnover-based discounts, returns and customer loyalty programs. If the price the Group commits in the agreement is variable, the Group determines the price it deserves in return for goods and services committed to client through estimation. For the Group to include some or all of cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated. When assessing whether or not there will be an important cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated, the Group must take into account both realisation possibility and impact of revenue cancellation.

After receiving pre-payment from client, the company includes an agreement liability equal to pre-payment in return for performance liability related to transferring goods or services in the future or making them ready to be transferred. When the company completes transfer of goods or services and therefore meets its performance liability, it removes this agreement liability from financial statements (and the revenue is included in the financial statements).

Turnover-based premiums the Group provided to vendors and other clients for retrospective service purchase represent variable prices. Turnover-based discount amounts the Group determined through estimation are accounted as "agreement liability" in the statement of financial position

Group takes into account agreement provisions and commercial customs in order to determine transaction price. Transaction price is the price, which the Group expects to deserve in return for goods and services Group committed to provide to client, excluding amounts (e.g. some sales taxes) collected on behalf of third parties. A committed price in an agreement with a client can include both the fixed amounts and variable amounts. There are variable amounts because the agreements Group made with clients have scores from turnover-based discounts, returns and customer loyalty programs. If the price the Group commits in the agreement is variable, the Group determines the price it deserves in return for goods and services committed to client through estimation. For the Group to include some or all of cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated. When assessing whether or not there will be an important cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated, the Group must take into account both realisation possibility and impact of revenue cancellation.

The Group determines if a performance obligation is executed over time or at a specific time when the agreement for each performance obligation begins.

The Group carries out its performance obligation at a specific point in time. The Group considers the following when determining when the client takes control of the committed asset and when the Group carries out its performance obligation:

a) the entitlement to collection related to the asset,
b) the client's ownership of the legal rights to the asset,
c) the transfer of physical possession of the asset,
d) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset,
e) the client's acceptance of the asset.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

When a party carries out the contract, the Group reflects the contract as a contract asset or contractual liability in the statement of financial position, depending on the relationship between the business performance and client payment. The Group records its unconditional rights related to the price as a receivable.

Before the group transfers a good or a service to the client, if the said client pays the price or the business has an unconditional receivable on the price, it reflects the contract as a contractual liability on the date the payment is made or when the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liability is the liability of the business to transfer goods or services to the client in return for the amount it has collected (or earned the right to collect). In cases where the customer does not pay the cost or the performance obligation is met by transferring the goods or services to the customer before the due date, the Group presents the contract as a contract asset except the amounts presented as receivable.

A contract asset is the right to payment for goods and services transferred to the client. The Group recognises its contractual assets and liabilities capitalised in the balance without having been finalised under "contract asset" and "contractual liability" (Note 17).

The main performance obligations applicable to all departments are as follows:

Original Equipment Production

The Group mass-produces original equipment in line with its clients' requests. The control of this equipment is transferred to the client at a specific point in time.

Original Equipment Spare Part Production

After mass-production of the equipment, the Company is contractually liable to keep spare parts for the equipment and provide them when requested. As with original equipment production, spare parts are recognised at a specific point in time when physical possession is transferred to the client.

Segment Reporting

In this context, since the Group has only one reportable segment, there is no segment reporting.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, under finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis under other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognised under other comprehensive income.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates unless this average is not reasonable approximate of the cumulative effect of the prevailing on the transaction dates in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions, and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

A significant portion of the Group's foreign operations is performed in USA, Russia and China. Foreign currencies and exchange rates at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are summarized below:

	Currency	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
United States of America	USD	5,7551	5,2609
Russia	RUB	0,0908	0,0753
China	CNY	0,8333	0,7620

Earnings/ (loss) per share

Earnings/ (loss) per share is determined by dividing net income/ (loss) by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the period concerned.

In Turkey, companies can increase their issued capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such bonus share issuances are regarded as issued shares for all of the periods presented in the financial statements. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in earnings per share computations are made with regards to the distribution of shares occurred in the prior years (Note 23).

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized in the financial statements until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants which are financial assets, should be recognized as unearned revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position rather than recognised in the statement of profit or loss to clarify the expenditure item that is financed and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates (Note 13).

Subsequent events

In the case that events requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, the Group makes the necessary corrections to the consolidated financial statements.

In the case that events not requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, those events are disclosed in the notes of consolidated financial statements (Note 27).

Statement of cash flows

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows during the period are classified under operating, investing or financing activities.

The cash flows raised from operating activities indicate cash flows due to the Group's activities.

The cash flows due to investing activities indicate the Group cash flows that are used for and obtained from investments (investments in property, plant and equipment and financial investments).

The cash flows due to financing activities indicate the cash obtained from financial arrangements and used in their repayment.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits and the investments that are readily convertible into cash and highly liquid with three months or less to maturity.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Decisions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, their probable commitments and undertaking as of the balance sheet date, and the amounts of income and expenses in the reporting period. Actual results may differ from estimates. Estimates are regularly reviewed, necessary corrections are made and reflected in the profit or loss table in the period in which they are realized.

The following are the assumptions made by taking into consideration the actual sources of the estimates that may be realized or materialized at the balance sheet date, which could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements:

a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the temporary timing differences arising from the differences between the Company's statutory tax financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Institution. The recoverable amount of deferred tax assets partially or fully is estimated under current conditions. During the assessment, future profit projections, losses incurred in the current period, unused losses and the date of last use of other tax assets and tax planning strategies that can be used when necessary are taken into account.

b) The Company management has assumed the experience of the technical team in determining the useful economic lives of the tangible and intangible assets.

c) The Company's management is responsible for actuarial calculations based on a number of assumptions including retirement pay liability, discount rates, future salary increases and employee retirement rates.

d) The Company provides a provision for doubtful receivables in trade receivables, if the circumstances indicate that it will not be able to collect the amounts due. In other words, the amount of this difference is the difference between the recorded value of the receipt and the possible amount of the receivable.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Cash	1,515	1,515
Banks		
- Time deposits	1,161,672	-
- Demand deposits	1,681,710	2,776,156
Total	**2,844,897**	**2,777,671**

The Company has no time deposit as of 30 June 2019 The gross effective interest rates of EUR and USD denominated time deposits of the Group are 0.01% and 0.50% (31 December 2017:None). As of 30 June 2019 the maturity of the time deposits is shorter than 3 months.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the consolidated statements of cash flows as of 30 June 2019, 31 December 2018, 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	2,844,897	2,777,671	3,105,354	5,466,229
Less: Accrued interest	(21)	-	-	(2,103)
Total	**2,844,876**	**2,777,671**	**3,105,354**	**5,464,126**

NOTE 4 - SHORT AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS

The details of short-term and long-term borrowings at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Borrowings

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Bank borrowings	24,020,146	22,791,970
Payables due to leasing transactions	2,180,773	-
Total	**26,200,919**	**22,791,970**

Short-term borrowings

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Short-term bank borrowings	7,205,770	3,616,800
Lease borrowings from non-related parties	7,088	-
Lease borrowings from related parties	311,127	-
Total	**7,523,985**	**3,616,800**

Short-term portions of long-term borrowings

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings	5,509,604	6,846,614
Total	**5,509,604**	**6,846,614**

Long-term borrowings

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Long-term bank borrowings	11,304,772	12,328,556
Lease borrowings from related parties	1,862,558	-
Total	**13,167,330**	**12,328,556**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 4 - SHORT AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

The movement table of the lease borrowings is as follows.

	2019
1 January	**291,755**
Additions	1,908,244
Payments	(88,366)
Interest expense (Note 21)	49,911
Currency translation differences	19,229
30 June	**2,180,773**

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the repayment schedule for long-term bank loans is as follows:

Long-term financial liabilities

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
1-2 years	4,925,873	4,396,808
2-3 years	4,070,148	3,391,901
3-4 years	3,570,790	3,391,901
5 year and more	600,519	1,147,946
Total	**13,167,330**	**12,328,556**

Allocation of borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates of the Group excluding financial liabilities to be paid to the suppliers as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Financial borrowings with fixed interest rates (Note 26)	9,386,543	3,616,800
Financial borrowings with floating interest rates (Note 26)	16,814,376	19,175,170
Total	**26,200,919**	**22,791,970**

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the details of bank loans and finance lease payables are as follows:

a) Bank borrowings

	Original currency		**Interest rate per annum (%)**		**TRY equivalent**	
	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
EUR	3,666,806	3,781,017	2.00-2.63	2.00-2.63	24,020,146	22,791,970
					24,020,146	**22,791,970**

The interest rates of Euro borrowings used by the Group vary between Libor + 2.00% and Libor + 2.63% (31 December 2018: Libor + 2.00% and Libor + 2.63%).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 4 - SHORT AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

b) Payables from leasing transactions from non-related parties

	Original currency		TRY equivalent	
	30 June 2019	31 December 2018	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
EUR	1,082	-	7,088	-
			7,088	**-**

c) Payables from leasing transactions from related parties

	Original currency		TRY equivalent	
	30 June 2019	31 December 2018	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
EUR	35,047	-	229,582	-
TRY	1,944,103	-	1,944,103	
			2,173,685	**-**

The reconciliation of the net financial borrowings as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	2,844,897	2,777,671
Short-term borrowings	(13,033,589)	(10,463,414)
Long-term borrowings	(13,167,330)	(12,328,556)
	(23,356,022)	**(20,014,299)**

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents	Net financial debt
As of 1 January 2019	**(10,463,414)**	**(12,328,556)**	**2,777,671**	**(20,014,299)**
TFRS 16 transition effect	(318,215)	(1,862,558)	-	(2,180,773)
Cash flow effect	(951,384)	2,056,395	(269,589)	835,422
Foreign currency adjustments	(1,161,459)	(1,032,611)	336,836	(1,857,234)
Interest accrual, net	(139,117)	-	(21)	(139,138)
As of 30 June 2019	**(13,033,589)**	**(13,167,330)**	**2,844,897**	**(23,356,022)**

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents	Net financial debt
As of 1 January 2018	**(11,199,086)**	**(14,291,781)**	**5,464,126**	**(20,026,741)**
Cash flow effect	(4,439,351)	4,103,112	(2,586,910)	(2,923,149)
Foreign currency adjustments	(918,030)	(3,326,265)	228,138	(4,016,157)
Interest accrual, net	(173,705)	-	-	(173,705)
As of 30 June 2018	**(16,730,172)**	**(13,514,934)**	**3,105,354**	**(27,139,752)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 4 - SHORT AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

The maturity and interest information of the lease payables are presented below:

	30 June 2019		
	Maturity	Interest rate (%) (*)	TRY
Short-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 24)	1 June 2020	10.02 - 23.00	311,127
Short-term payables from non-related parties leasing transactions	1 November 2019	10.02	7,088
Long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 24)	1 October 2020 -1 June 2024	10.02 - 23.00	1,862,558
			2,180,773

(*) Represents the inter-company borrowing rate.

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term trade receivables from non-related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Trade receivables	29,086,402	25,725,973
Notes and cheques receivable	81,148	-
Unearned financial income due to sales (-)	(638,668)	(430,699)
Provision for doubtful receivables (-)	(885,099)	(885,099)
Total	**27,643,783**	**24,410,175**

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the maturity of time receivables is less than six months. The maturity of the trade receivables of the Group varies and the effective interest rate applied for trade receivables is TRY 27,47%, USD 5,01%, EUR 2,98% (31 December 2018: TRY 23,59%, USD 4,82%, EUR 2,92%). The rate used in this method is determined on the basis of compound interest called "effective interest rate"; which has been determined taking into consideration the data of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. The average maturity of not overdue trade receivables of the Group is 85 days as of the statement of financial position date. (31 December 2018: 85 days).

Explanations on the nature and level of risks in trade receivables are provided in Note 26.

The movement of the provision for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	**(885,099)**	**(1,020,599)**
Provisions no longer required (Note 20)	-	79,000
30 June	**(885,099)**	**(941,599)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Short-term trade payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Trade payables	19,006,852	16,125,402
Notes payable	-	1,698,729
Unrealized financing expenses arising from forward purchases (-)	(667,308)	(644,118)
Total	**18,339,544**	**17,180,013**

As of 30 June 2019 the average maturity days of trade payables is 86 days (31 December 2018: 82 days). The effective interest rate applied for trade receivables is TRY 27,47%, USD 5,01%, EUR 2,98% (31 December 2018: TRY 23,59%, USD 4,82%, EUR 2,92%). The rate used in this method is determined on the basis of compound interest called "effective interest rate"; which has been determined taking into consideration the data of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey.

NOTE 6 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Other short-term receivables from non-related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Receivables from personnel	139,809	98,374
Deposit and guarantees given	13,524	12,363
Other (*)	53,939	4,852
Total	**207,272**	**115,589**

(*) It consists of the receivables from the tax office.

b) Other long-term payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Deposit and guarantees given	17,580	17,580
Total	**17,580**	**17,580**

c) Other short-term payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Taxes and funds payable	75,921	54,696
Other (*)	31,501	31,626
Total	**107,422**	**86,322**

(*) It consists of payables arising from employee union fees.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 7 - INVENTORIES

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Raw materials and supplies	7,838,144	10,163,015
Products	5,881,008	6,552,984
Semi-finished goods	4,543,110	4,484,897
Finished goods	20,121	20,130
Goods on the road	-	580,782
	18,282,383	**21,801,808**
Provision for impairment of inventory (-)	(318,326)	(379,756)
Total	**17,964,057**	**21,422,052**

Depreciation and amortization expenses amounting to TRY22,888,641 have been reflected to cost of inventories as of 1 January -30 June 2019 (1 January -30 June 2018: TRY22,110,161) (Note 17).

The movement of the provision for impairment of inventories for the interim periods ended 30 June 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	**2018**
1 January	**379,756**	**250,415**
Increase in the period	-	95,450
Provisions no longer required	(61,430)	-
30 June	**318,326**	**345,865**

If non-moving inventory identified during the previous period is used and/or disposed of in the current period, the related amounts are recognised as provisions no longer required.

NOTE 8 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short term prepaid expenses

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Expenses for the coming months	1,142,531	202,599
Order advances given for inventory purchase	1,027,828	702,906
Business advances	687	784
Total	**2,171,046**	**906,289**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 8 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

Long term prepaid expenses

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Advances given for the purchase of fixed assets	303,991	636,348
Expenses for the coming years	239,875	-
Total	**543,866**	**636,348**

Short-term deferred income

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Advances received	672,402	856,246
Incomes for the coming years (*)	244,933	74,093
Total	**917,335**	**930,339**

(*) Related to the Turkish Employers Association of Metal Industries (MESS) incentive premiums.

NOTE 9 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Value added tax ("VAT") receivables (*)	864,200	1,177,021
Personnel advances	21,230	9,907
Other	-	3,184
Total	**885,430**	**1,190,112**

(*) It became appropriate to offset the TRY864,200 (31 December 2018: TRY1,177,021) portion of VAT receivables. This portion will be offset from payments to public institutions, including the Social Security Institution.

NOTE 10 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The movements of the rights of use assets during the periods are shown below:

	1 January 2019	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	30 June 2019
Cost - Vehicles	292,700	-	-	-	292,700
Cost - Buildings	15,276	-	-	-	15,276
Cost - Office	-	1,908,244	-	-	1,908,244
Accumulated amortisation - Vehicles	-	(81,465)	-	-	(81,465)
Accumulated amortisation - Buildings	-	(8,332)	-	-	(8,332)
Accumulated amortisation - Office	-	(31,283)	-	-	(31,283)
	307,976	**1,787,164**	**-**	**-**	**2,095,140**

For the period ended at 30 June 2019, depreciation expenses for buildings and vehicles are recorded under cost of sales and depreciation expense of office is recorded under general administrative expenses. (Note 17).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	1 January 2019	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	30 June 2019
Cost:					
Land	132,531	-	-	-	132,531
Land improvements	2,897,896	32,651	-	-	2,930,547
Buildings	10,719,005	67,790	-	-	10,786,795
Machinery and equipment	50,133,274	844,075	-	-	50,977,349
Motor vehicles	168,102	-	-	-	168,102
Furniture and fixtures	4,854,091	49,302	-	87,581	4,990,974
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Construction in progress	2,935,718	2,073,575	-	(87,581)	4,921,712
	71,840,617	**3,067,393**	**-**	**-**	**74,908,010**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	2,142,740	64,163	-	-	2,206,903
Buildings	4,229,849	117,686	-	-	4,347,535
Machinery and equipment	32,025,803	1,770,966	-	-	33,796,769
Motor vehicles	53,735	17,748	-	-	71,483
Furniture and fixtures	3,694,586	249,999	-	-	3,944,585
	42,146,713	**2,220,562**	**-**	**-**	**44,367,275**
Net value book	**29,693,904**				**30,540,735**

	1 January 2018	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	30 June 2018
Cost:					
Land	132,531	-	-	-	132,531
Land improvements	2,872,259	25,637	-	-	2,897,896
Buildings	10,719,005	-	-	-	10,719,005
Machinery and equipment	47,545,589	644,267	-	52,460	48,242,316
Motor vehicles	60,032	-	-	-	60,032
Furniture and fixtures	4,791,272	58,319	(1,190)	-	4,848,401
Other tangible assets	-	-	-	378,319	378,319
Construction in progress	871,178	1,310,299	-	(430,779)	1,750,698
	66,991,866	**2,038,522**	**(1,190)**	**-**	**69,029,198**
Accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	2,015,616	63,777	-	-	2,079,393
Buildings	3,996,858	116,493	-	-	4,113,351
Machinery and equipment	28,666,656	1,648,406	-	-	30,315,062
Motor vehicles	38,051	6,941	-	-	44,992
Furniture and fixtures	3,088,029	318,738	(1,058)	-	3,405,709
Other tangible assets	-	37,833	-	-	37,833
	37,805,210	**2,192,188**	**(1,058)**	**-**	**39,996,340**
Net value book	**29,186,656**				**29,032,858**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

As of 31 December 2019, amortization expense amounting to TRY1,994,725 (30 June 2018: TRY1,924,194) accounted to cost of sales (Note 17), TRY203,781 (30 June 2018: TRY197,808) accounted to general administrative expense, TRY7,163 (30 June 2018: TRY8,145) accounted to marketing expenses and TRY14,893 (30 June 2018: TRY62,041) accounted to researched and development expenses (Note 18).

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, there is no mortgage on property, plant and equipment.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Group does not have any tangible assets acquired by financial leasing

NOTE 12 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2019	Additions	Transfers	30 June 2019
Cost:				
Rights	2,787,976	146,385	-	2,934,361
Development costs	751,029	-	-	751,029
Other intangible assets	314,172	-	-	314,172
	3,853,177	**146,385**	**-**	**3,999,562**
Accumulated depreciation				
Rights	2,561,753	49,680	-	2,611,433
Development costs	196,063	41,556	-	237,619
Other intangible assets	87,995	75,103	-	163,098
	2,845,811	**166,339**	**-**	**3,012,150**
Net book value	**1,007,366**			**987,412**

	1 January 2018	Additions	Transfers	30 June 2018
Cost:				
Rights	2,559,251	202,654	-	2,761,905
Other intangible assets	314,172	-	-	314,172
	2,873,423	**202,654**	**-**	**3,076,077**
Accumulated depreciation				
Rights	2,461,704	44,076	-	2,505,780
Other intangible assets	112,903	41,582	-	154,485
	2,574,607	**85,658**	**-**	**2,660,265**
Net book value	**298,816**			**415,812**

Amortization expenses for the interim periods ended at 30 June 2019 and 2018 are accounted under general administrative expenses. (Note 18).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 13 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Group, benefits from the insurance premium incentive, regional incentive (Law no: 56486), incentive of the social security institution and minimum wage (Law no: 56645) under the scope of Social Security and General Health Insurance Law (Law no: 5510) and (Law no: 5746) R&D incentive. In this context, the Group offset the incentive of the insurance premium amounting to TRY523,448 (30 June 2018: TRY423,550) is recorded against the labor expense under cost of goods sold in the financial statements as of 30 June 2019.

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other short-term provisions

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Provision for domestic turnover premium	411,654	-
Provision for ongoing lawsuits	131,000	190,014
Provision for overseas turnover premium	113,305	-
Other	-	8,792
Total	**655,959**	**198,806**

Various lawsuits have been filed and are ongoing against the Group. All of these lawsuits are business lawsuits. The Group management assesses the possible outcomes and financial impact of these lawsuits at the end of each period and allocates the provisions necessary as a result of this assessment. As of 30 June 2019, the Group had allocated provisions amounting to TRY131,000 (31 December 2018: TRY190,014) for the lawsuits.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, there is no case that Group does not have any provision.

Movement of lawsuit provisions for the interim periods ended 30 June 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	**190,014**	**176,000**
Provision for litigation in the period	-	-
Canceled provisions (-) (Note 20)	(59,014)	-
30 June	**131,000**	**176,000**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Collaterals/pledges/mortgages ("CPM") position

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Group's position in CPM is as follows:

Letters of guarantee and guarantee notes given

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	TRY equivalent	**TRY**	**EUR**	**TRY equivalent**	**TRY**	**EUR**
A. CPM's given in the name of its own legal personality	23,389,877	3,963,783	2,965,499	29,478,748	4,866,123	4,083,050
B. CPM's given on behalf of 3rd parties for ordinary course of business	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of other CPM's given	-	-	-	-	-	-
i)Total amount of other CPM's given behalf of majority shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of other group companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of 3rd parties which are not in scope of B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**23,389,877**	**3,963,783**	**2,965,499**	**29,478,748**	**4,866,123**	**4,083,050**

As at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 all CPMs of the Company were given on behalf of its own legal entity. The rate of given CPMs to the Company's total equity is 0.

The Group does not expect any significant debt or loss related to the guarantee letters. These letters include those given to Eximbank for a loan, to suppliers for a steel purchase, to Kapadokya Doğalgaz A.Ş. for natural gas usage and to the Niğde Enforcement Office for ongoing lawsuits.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Contingent assets	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Letters of guarantee received from vendors	1,690,727	1,562,670
Letters of guarantee received from customers	350,000	812,000
Collateral checks received from vendors	526,268	528,200
Collateral notes received from vendors	248,780	248,780
Collateral checks received from customers	65,000	65,000
Total	**2,880,775**	**3,216,650**

The Group received collateral bills, guarantee letters, mortgage and guarantee checks from the clients as guarantees for the Group's receivables from the independent spare parts dealers. The Group obtained collateral bills from the sellers for the advance payments and other activities.

NOTE 15 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

15.1 Long-term provisions for employee benefits:

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Wages payable to personnel	1,303,755	1,540,405
Social security premiums payable	482,971	546,529
Income tax on fees	224,885	407,940
Total	**2,011,611**	**2,494,874**

15.2 Short term provisions for employment benefits:

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Provision for unused vacation	945,769	920,844
	945,769	**920,844**

The movement of Provision for unused vacation within the period is as follows:

	2019	**2018**
1 January	**920,844**	**955,113**
Provision amount allocated during the period	89,250	380,969
Payment for unused vacation provision	(64,325)	(55,030)
30 June	**945,769**	**1,281,052**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 15 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

15.3 Long term provisions for employment benefits:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Provision for employment termination benefits	9,326,194	8,765,198
	9,326,194	**8,765,198**

The Company has no pension plans and benefits.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, or who is called up for military service, dies and achieves the retirement age. As of 30 June 2019, the maximum amount payable equivalent to one month of salary is TRY 6,017.60 (exact) (31 December 2018: 5,434.42 (exact)) for each year of service. The retirement pay provision ceiling TRY 6,379.86, which is effective from 1 July 2019, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (1 January 2019: TRY6,017.60).

Provision for employment termination benefits is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees of the Company.

The standard TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" envisages the development of actuarial valuation methods in order to estimate the provision of severance pay. According to this, following assumptions were used in the calculation of total liability based on the report prepared by the actuarial firm.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 30 June 2019, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees.

Discount rate applied as 16.00% (1) (31 December 2018: 16.00%), inflation rate applied as 11.30% (2) (31 December 2018: 11.30%) and increase in wages applied as 11.30% (31 December 2018: 11.30%) in the calculation.

Age of retirement is based on considering the Company's historical operating data and taken as the average age of retirement from the Company.

(1) Discount rate used for calculating the severance payment liability is determined as the 10 years of Government Bond compound interest of 16.00%

(2) The upper band inflation rate of the inflation report of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey as of the year 2018 has been used in calculating the liability for severance payment.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 15 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

15.3 Long term provisions for employment benefits (Continued):

The movement details of provision for employee termination benefits are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	**8,765,198**	**6,284,546**
Service cost	379,573	271,238
Interest cost	668,983	335,150
Payments during the period	(487,560)	(1,432,127)
30 June	**9,326,194**	**5,458,807**

NOTE 16 - EQUITY

Issued Capital

The Company adopted the registered paid-in capital system and set a limit on its registered paid-in capital representing registered type shares with a nominal value of TRY1. Company's registered capital ceiling and issued capital at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Registered authorized capital ceiling	38,000,000	38,000,000
Issued capital	10,000,000	10,000,000

The ultimate shareholders of the Company are Aydın Doğan and Doğan Family (Işıl Doğan, Arzuhan Yalçındağ, Vuslat Sabancı, Hanzade V. Doğan Boyner ve Y.Begümhan Doğan Faralyalı).

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 the shareholding structure of the Group is as follows:

	(%)	30 June 2019	(%)	31 December 2018
Doğan Holding	72.62	7,261,815	72.62	7,261,815
Publicly traded on Borsa İstanbul and other (1)	27.38	2,738,185	27.38	2,738,185
Issued capital	**100.00**	**10,000,000**	**100.00**	**10,000,000**
Adjustment to issued capital		15,137,609		15,137,609
Total		**25,137,609**		**25,137,609**

(1) In accordance with the "CMB" Resolution No: 31/1059 issued on 30 October 2014 and 21/655 issued on 23 July 2010, it is regarded that 27.31 % of the shares are outstanding as of 30 June 2019 based on the Central Registry Agency's ("CRA") records. (31 December 2018: 27.31%)

There are no privileged shares of the Company.

NOTE 16 - EQUITY (Continued)

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are reserved from the prior period profit due to legal or contractual obligations or for certain purposes other than the profit distribution (for example, to obtain the tax advantage of gain on sale of associates). Restricted reserves are in the scope of solo legal records in accordance with TCC and TPL.

General Statutory Legal Reserves are reserved according to the article 519 of Turkish Commercial Code and used in accordance with the principles set out in this article. The aforementioned amounts should be classified in "Restricted Reserves" in accordance with the TAS.

As of 30 June 2019, according to the Company's records kept in line with tax legislation, TRY814,881 (31 December 2018: TRY814,881) of its restricted reserves of TRY3,018,735 (31 December 2018: TRY2,219,392) allocated from profits comprises affiliate and real estate sales earnings, and TRY2,203,854 (31 December 2018: TRY1,404,511) comprises legal reserves, calculated by considering amounts discounted in previous periods.

Capital Reserves and Retained Earnings

Subsequent to the first inflation adjusted financial statements, equity items such as; "Capital, Emission Premiums, General Statutory Legal Reserves, Statutory Reserves, Special Reserves and Extraordinary Reserves" are carried at carrying value in the statement of financial position and their adjusted values based on inflation are collectively presented in equity accounts group.

In accordance with the CMB regulations, "Issued capital", "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premiums" shall be carried at their statutory amounts. The valuation differences resulted due to the inflation adjustment shall be disclosed as follows:

- If the difference is due to the "Issued Capital" and not yet been transferred to capital, it should be classified under "Capital adjustment difference";
- If the difference is due to "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premium" and the amount has not been subject to dividend distribution or capital increase yet, it shall be classified under "Retained Earnings/(Losses)".

Capital adjustment differences have no other use than to be included to the share capital.

In the financial records for the period 30 June 2019 under the tax legislation "Extraordinary Reserves" are TRY8,626,844 (31 December 2018:TRY4,439,333).

Dividend distribution

The Company decides to distribute profit and makes profit distribution in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), Capital Market Law ("CML"), Capital Market Board ("CMB") Regulations and Laws; Tax Legislations; other related statutory legislation and Articles of Association and Resolutions of General Assembly. Profit distribution is determined by Profit Distribution Policy.

On the other hand,

a) Retained earnings derived from the repreparation of comparative financial statements based on the first time adoption of TAS,
b) "Equity inflation adjustment differences" derived from resources that do not have any restriction regarding profit distribution,
c) Retained earnings derived from the first time inflation adjustment of financial statements, can be distributed to shareholders as cash dividends.

NOTE 16 - EQUITY (Continued)

Dividend distribution (Continued)

In addition, if the financial statements include the "Purchasing Impact on Equity" item under equity, the related item is not considered as a deductible or additional item when presenting net distributable profit for the period.

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting dated on 19 March 2019 as per the Communiqué on Financial Reporting in Capital Markets (Communiqué No. II-14.1), presentation principles prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) and Turkish Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Board (KGK) were independently audited as required by the CMB. As a result of the "Tax Expense of the Period" and "Deferred Tax Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the 01 January 2018-31 December 2018 accounting period, the "Net Period Profit" was TRY7,571,163. After the "General Legal Reserve" amounting to TRY449,342.70 was allocated from the said amount as per paragraph (1) of Article 519 of the TCC, and "Donations" amounting to TRY304,517 made in 2018 were deducted, "Net Distributable Period Profit Including Donation" amounting to TRY7,426,337.30 was calculated for the 1 January 2018-31 December 2018 accounting period, as per CMB regulations on dividend distribution,

- In the Legal Statutory Records ("Statutory Records") for the period 1 January 2018 - 31 December 2018, kept as per tax legislation and prepared as per the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Finance, a "Net Period Profit" of TRY9,020,764.80 was observed. Deducted from the said profit, and the "General Legal Reserve" amounting to TRY449,342.70, which was calculated as per paragraph (1) of Article 519 of the TCC, and the "Period Tax Expense" amounting to TRY33,910.81 were allocated, and "Net Distributable Period Profit" of TRY8,537,511.29 was calculated.

- In the framework of CMB and KGK regulations, the consolidated financial statements prepared in line with TAS and TFRS taken as the base when calculating "net distributable period profit",

- After an additional "General Legal Reserve" amounting to TRY350,000 was allocated as per sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2 of Article 519 of the TCC, a "cash" dividend amounting to TRY4,000,000 (gross) and TRY3,400,000 (net), equal to 40% gross and 34% net of the unpaid capital, would be distributed in line with the rules of the Central Securities Depository A.Ş. on "fractions" applicable on the date the dividend distribution started, and the dividend distribution shall begin on 30 April 2019 at the latest

- As per the CMB and POA regulations, after the above-mentioned legal and special reserves were allocated in the consolidated financial statements prepared in line with TAS and TFRS, non-distributed profit amounting to TRY2,771,820.30 was recognised under "Previous Years' Profit or Loss".

- The retained earnings amounting to TRY 4,187,511.29 which were not distributed after required legal reserves were allocated according to the legal accounting records of the Company, would be included in the "Extraordinary Reserves" account.

The CMB's requires the disclosure of total amount of net profit in the statutory records and other resources which may be subject to distribution. As of the statement of financial position date, the Group's gross amount of resources that may be subject to the profit distribution amounts to TRY12,686,531.70 (31 December 2018: TRY 13,772,756.07).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 16 -EQUITY (Continued)

Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans

Provision for employment termination benefits is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees of the Group. The Group recognised all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income. Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans amounting to TRY4,332,193 is accounted under shareholders' equity (31 December 2018: TRY4,332,193).

Currency translation differences

Currency translation differences consist of currency translation differences of the Group's subsidiaries and joint ventures financial statements located out of Turkey using a measurement currency other than TRY and classified under equity amounting to TRY286,482 (31 December 2018: TRY200,509).

NOTE 17 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

Revenue:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Independent spare parts sales	32,895,986	17,048,806	36,010,286	19,555,090
Original spare parts sales	21,539,602	10,477,347	18,747,749	9,332,596
Net sales	**54,435,588**	**27,526,153**	**54,758,035**	**28,887,686**

Cost of sales:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Raw material cost (Note 7)	22,888,641	10,116,259	22,110,161	11,257,324
Labour costs (Note 19.b)	9,591,276	5,389,514	9,233,219	4,073,205
Production overhead	7,071,465	4,517,109	6,653,938	4,985,609
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11 ve 12)	2,084,522	1,024,146	1,924,194	933,280
Total	**41,635,904**	**21,047,028**	**39,921,512**	**21,249,418**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 18 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MARKETING AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 June 2019				1 April - 30 June 2019			
	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total
Service expenses	30,192	3,293,040	2,007,568	5,330,800	23,043	1,771,502	993,131	2,787,676
Personnel expenses	127,149	1,332,495	1,511,235	2,970,879	77,091	750,009	704,887	1,531,987
Payments to managers (Note 24 ii.c)	-	-	1,009,661	1,009,661	-		551,285	551,285
Packing materials	-	493,582	-	493,582	-	249,188	-	249,188
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12)	14,893	7,163	401,403	423,459	2,227	4,714	225,950	232,891
Other	7,349	31,295	38,833	77,477	1,962	19,833	24,663	46,458
Total	**179,583**	**5,157,575**	**4,968,700**	**10,305,858**	**104,323**	**2,795,246**	**2,499,916**	**5,399,485**

	1 January - 30 June 2018				1 April - 30 June 2018			
	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total
Service expenses	138,642	2,861,867	1,577,077	4,577,586	60,106	1,539,740	872,260	2,472,106
Personnel expenses	545,434	1,061,035	1,809,028	3,415,497	257,024	576,762	677,515	1,511,301
Payments to managers (Note 24 ii.c)	-	-	717,000	717,000	-	-	289,220	289,220
Packing materials	2,890	525,240	-	528,130	2,890	272,897	-	275,787
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12)	62,041	8,145	283,466	353,652	41,512	4,071	156,762	202,345
Other	9,886	56,118	21,773	87,777	-	7,947	9,494	17,441
Total	**758,893**	**4,512,405**	**4,408,344**	**9,679,642**	**361,532**	**2,401,417**	**2,005,251**	**4,768,200**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 19 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

a) The Group's depreciation and amortization expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Cost of sales (Note 17)	2,084,522	1,024,146	1,924,194	933,280
General and administrative expenses (Note 18)	401,403	225,950	283,466	156,762
Research and development costs (Note 18)	14,893	2,227	62,041	41,512
Marketing expenses (Note 18)	7,163	4,714	8,145	4,071
Total	**2,507,981**	**1,257,037**	**2,277,846**	**1,135,625**

b) The Group's personnel expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Cost of sales (Note 17)	9,591,276	5,389,514	9,233,219	4,073,205
General and administrative expenses (Note 18)	2,520,896	1,256,172	2,526,028	966,735
Marketing expenses (Note 18)	1,332,495	750,009	1,061,035	576,762
Research and development costs (Note 18)	127,149	77,091	545,434	257,024
Total	**13,571,816**	**7,472,786**	**13,365,716**	**5,873,726**

NOTE 20 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Other income from operating activities

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Foreign exchange gains from operations	3,185,336	1,422,283	4,366,101	3,046,865
Deferred financing expense from forward purchases (*)	78,711	78,711	83,583	36,929
Provisions no longer required (Notes 5 ve 14)	59,014	59,014	79,000	-
Interest income	42,960	24,781	30,792	13,241
Other	375,443	318,748	180,380	152,990
Total	**3,741,464**	**1,903,537**	**4,739,856**	**3,250,025**

(1) Prior period "Finance income from sales with maturity" reversals are included.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 20 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Other expenses from operating activities

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Foreign exchange loss from operations	1,269,521	572,108	1,733,163	1,450,374
Unearned finance income from forward sales (*)	263,490	(6,585)	289,397	134,002
Compensation costs	7,864	3,089	76,808	7,927
Donations and grants	650	650	400	400
Other	198,923	113,174	96,534	37,233
Total	**1,740,448**	**682,436**	**2,196,302**	**1,629,936**

(1) Prior period "Finance expense from purchases with maturity" reversals are included.

NOTE 21 - FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Foreign exchange differences, net	2,219,425	1,161,304	4,258,607	2,455,088
Interest expenses	477,055	244,309	532,009	288,345
Expense related to derivative instruments	121,278	121,278	-	-
Interest expenses arising from the lease obligation	49,911	42,768	-	-
Total	**2,867,669**	**1,569,659**	**4,790,616**	**2,743,433**

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in these consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis for all the subsidiaries consolidated on a line-by-line basis

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Provision for current income tax	(45,598)	(33,931)
Prepaid corporate taxes	44,467	29,589
Current period tax (liability)/asset	**(1,131)**	**(4,342)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

Income tax (expense) / income for the periods ended at 30 June 2019 and 2018 are detailed below:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Tax income/(expense) for the period	(11,687)	(5,862)	(15,131)	(3,165)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	356,284	159,764	181,616	175,383
Total	**344,597**	**153,902**	**166,485**	**172,218**

Corporate Tax

Turkey

The Corporate Tax Law has been amended as of 13 June 2006 by Law No: 5520. The majority of the clauses of Law No: 5520 are effective as of 1 January 2006. Corporate tax rate for the fiscal year 2018 is 22% (2017: 20%) for Turkey. Corporate tax is payable at a rate of 20% on the total income of the Group after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, corporate income tax exemptions (exemption for participation in subsidiaries, etc.) and corporate income tax deductions (such as research and development expenditures deduction). No further tax is payable unless there is dividend distribution.

Companies calculate corporate tax quarterly at the rate of 22% over their corporate income and these amounts are disclosed by the end of 14th day and paid by the end of the 17th day of the second month following each calendar quarter-end. Advance taxes paid in the period are offset against the following period's corporate tax liability. . If there is an outstanding advance tax balance as a result of offsetting, the related amount may either be refunded in cash or used to offset against for other payables to the government.

Within the scope of the "Law on the Amendment of Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws" numbered 7061, which was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 5 December 2017, the corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 was increased from 20% to 22%. As per this law, deferred tax assets and obligations were calculated in the financial statements dated 30 June 2018, applying a tax rate of 22% for temporary differences' portion to lead to tax effects in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and at 20% for the portion to lead to tax effects in 2021 and subsequent periods.

According to, Amendments in Tax Procedural Law, Income Tax Law and Corporate Tax Law ("Law No. 5024") published in the Official Gazette on December 30, 2003 and the income or corporations taxpayers whose determine their profits on the basis of the statement of financial position, the financial statements are subject to inflation adjustment starting from 1 January 2004.

In accordance with the related law, the cumulative inflation of last 36 months inflation rate (PPI) must exceed 100% and the inflation rate (PPI) of last 12 months must exceed 10% in order to adjust inflation. There has not been any inflation adjustment after 2005 due to the absence of conditions required.

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

Turkey (Continued)

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns by the 25th of the fourth month following the close of the financial year to which they relate.

Tax authorities can review accounting records within five years and if they determine any errors on the accounting records, tax payable can be reassessed as a result of another tax assessment.

Under the Turkish tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years.

There are numerous exemptions in the Corporate Tax Law concerning the corporations. The exemptions that are related to the Group are as follows:

Exemption for participation in subsidiaries

Dividend income from participation in shares of capital of another fully fledged taxpayer corporation (except for dividends from investment funds participation certificates and investment partnerships shares) are exempt from corporate tax.

Issued premiums exemption

Gains from issued premiums derived from the disposal of sales at nominal values during incorporations and the capital increase of joint stock companies are exempt from corporate tax.

Exemption for participation into foreign subsidiaries

For companies participating in 10% or more of the capital of a non-resident limited liability or joint stock company,(except for those whose principal activity is financial leasing or investment property) for at least one year until the date of the income is generated and transferred to Turkey until the date of the filing of the corporate income tax return of the fiscal year in which the income is generated is exempt from corporation tax subject to those subsidiaries being subject to corporate income tax, or alike, in their country of legal residence or business center at the rate of at least 15% (minimum corporate income tax applicable in Turkey for those whose principal activity is finance assurance or insurance).

Russian Federation

The corporate tax rate effective in the Russian Federation is 20% (2018: 20%).

The Russian tax year is the calendar year and fiscal year ends other than the calendar year end are not applicable in the Russian Federation.

The income taxes over gains are calculated annually. Tax payments are made monthly or depending on tax payer's discretion, it can be made monthly or quarterly by using different calculation methods. Corporate tax declarations are given until 28th of March following the fiscal year end.

According to the Russian Federation's tax legislation, financial losses can be carried forward indefinitely to be deducted from future taxable income.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

Russian Federation (Continued)

Tax can be refunded in practice; however, refund is generally available following the outcome of legal procedures. Consolidated tax reporting or tax payment of parent companies or subsidiaries is not allowed. In general, dividend payments that are paid to foreign shareholders are subject to 15% withholding tax. Based on bilateral tax agreements, withholding tax rate can be decreased.

In accordance with the new tax amendment in Russian Federation, the Companies can reduce 50% of the profit occurred between 2017 - 2020 and total accumulated losses as of 2021. Besides, the limitation of carried forward tax losses due to accumulated losses after 2007 for up to 10 years has been removed.

Tax regulations in the Russian Federation are subject to various interpretations and often change. The interpretation of tax legislation by the tax authorities for D-Stroy Ltd.'s activities may not be the same as the interpretation of management.

The tax rates at 30 June 2019 applicable in the foreign countries, where the significant part of the Group's operations are performed, are as follows:

Country	**Tax rates (%)**
Russia	20
China	25
USA	40

Investment Tax Credit Practise

Article 5 of Law No. 6009 which became effective after being promulgated in Official Gazette No. 27659 dated 01 August 2010, and the statement "pertaining only to the years 2006, 2007 and 2008" in temporary article 69 of Income Tax Law No. 193, which was annulled with Constitutional Court decision No. 2009/144 after being promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 08 January 2010, have been changed. With this new arrangement, it is possible to continue benefiting from the investment allowance which cannot be deducted due to inadequate earnings and which was carried forward without a time limit; however, the amount to be deducted as an investment allowance cannot exceed 25% of the total revenue in the relevant year when determining the tax base. The same arrangement brought the principle that the corporate income tax rate of 20% which is in effect shall apply to those who can benefit from the investment allowance exemption instead of the 30% tax rate.

The provision "However, the amount deducted as an investment allowance cannot exceed 25% of the related revenue when determining the tax base" regarding the 25% limit added to temporary article 69 with Law No. 6009 was annulled with Constitutional Court decision (stay of execution) No. E: 2010/93, K: 2012/9 dated 09 February 2012, which was promulgated in Official Gazette No. 28208 dated 18 February 2012 on the grounds that it is contrary to the Constitutional Law.

The regulation related to the 25% limitation was cancelled by decision no. 2012/9 dated 9 February 2012 of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court's relevant decision has not yet been promulgated in the Official Gazette. However, the motion of the Court, case no. 2010/93 decision no. 2012/9, granting a stay of execution until the Court's decision of cancellation is published in the Official Gazette, was promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 18 February 2012.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

Deferred tax

The Group recognises deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between their financial statements as reported under the POA's Financial Reporting Standards. The temporary differences arise due to accounting treatments made in different reporting periods based on the applicable tax laws and the transfer of financial losses.

Deferred taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled based on the taxable income in coming years under the liability method using tax rates enacted at the statement of financial position dates which are disclosed in the table and explanations above.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in net in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, since they are presented in net in the financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are each individual tax payers. Temporary differences, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the table below are presented based on gross amounts.

The composition of cumulative temporary differences and the related deferred tax assets and liabilities in respect of items for which deferred tax has been provided at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 using the enacted tax rates are as follows:

	Cumulative temporary differences		**Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)**	
	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Provision for employee termination benefits	9,326,194	8,765,198	1,865,239	1,753,040
Withdrawal of unrealized sales	1,173,211	955,250	258,106	210,155
Unused vacation provisions	866,637	852,888	190,660	187,635
Provision for lawsuits	131,000	190,014	26,200	38,003
Provision for doubtful receivables	202,789	202,789	40,558	40,558
Correction of R & D activations	1,988,602	1,824,882	397,720	364,976
Provision for impairment of inventory	318,326	379,756	70,032	83,546
Postponement of incentive income	234,340	-	51,555	-
Leases	85,489	-	17,098	-
Decrease in fair value of derivative instruments	121,278	-	26,681	-
Financial income / (expense) and accruals arising from forward purchases and sales	26,881	-	5,914	
Other	10,593	74,153	2,119	14,831
Deferred tax assets	**14,485,340**	**13,244,930**	**2,951,882**	**2,692,744**
Net differences between the tax and registered value of property, plant and equipment, inventories and intangible assets	(4,907,750)	(5,219,817)	(981,550)	(1,043,963)
Financial income / (expense) and accruals arising from forward purchases and sales	-	(157,898)	-	(34,738)
Other	(24)	-	(5)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**(4,907,774)**	**(5,377,715)**	**(981,555)**	**(1,078,701)**
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) ,net			**1,970,327**	**1,614,043**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued):

The rates to be applied for the deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated according to the liability method over the future long-term temporary differences are valid tax rates at the balance sheet date and these rates are included in the table above and explanations.

The movement details of deferred tax income is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	**1,614,043**	**743,549**
Current period deferred tax expense	356,284	181,616
30 June	**1,970,327**	**925,165**

Reconciliation of current period tax income is as follows:

	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 January- 30 June 2018
Profit/(loss) before tax	**1,627,173**	**2,909,819**
Tax rate 22%	(357,978)	(640,160)
Tax effect:		
Non-deductible expenses	(1,975)	(15,621)
Exceptions, investment discounts	715,832	821,326
Effect of legal tax rate change on deferred tax amount (*)	(11,282)	940
Current period tax income	**344,597**	**166,485**

(*) Within the scope of the "Law on the Amendment of Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws" numbered 7061, which was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 5 December 2017, the corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 was increased from 20% to 22%. As per this law, deferred tax assets and obligations were calculated in the financial statements dated 30 June 2019 and 2018, applying a tax rate of 22% for temporary differences' portion to lead to tax effects in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and at 20% for the portion to lead to tax effects in 2021 and subsequent periods.

NOTE 23 - EARNING/LOSS PER SHARE

Gain/(loss) per share for each class of shares is disclosed below:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Net profit/(loss) for the period	1,971,770	884,984	3,076,304	1,918,942
Weighted average number of shares with face value of TRY1 each	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Earnings/(losses) per share	**0.20**	**0.09**	**0.31**	**0.19**

There are no differences between base per share and proportional profit/(loss) for any periods.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 24 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As of the statement of financial position date, due from and to related parties and related party transactions for the periods ending 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are disclosed below:

i) Balances with related parties:

a) Short term trade payables to related parties:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş. ("Değer Merkezi") [(1)]	1,455,404	182,377
Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş. ("Doğan Holding) [(3)]	72,749	72,217
Doğan Enerji Doğan Enerji Yatırımları San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Doğan Enerji") [(4)]	26,801	23,903
Aytemiz Akaryakıt Dağıtım A.Ş. ("Aytemiz") [(5)]	14,383	10,672
Doğan Burda Dergi Yayıncılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş. [(6)]	14,160	-
D Yapım Reklamcılık ve Dağıtım A.Ş. [(7)]	8,658	8,739
Doruk Faktoring A.Ş. ("Doruk Faktoring") [(8)]	4,355	3,712
Çelik Halat Tel ve Sanayii A.Ş. ("Çelik Halat") [(2)]	-	526,671
Total	**1,596,510**	**828,291**

(1) Comprises of advisory, consultancy and technical support services purchased from Değer Merkezi.
(2) Comprises of consultancy services purchased from Çelik Halat.
(3) Comprises of advisory, consultancy and technical support services and rent a car, travel services purchases and İstanbul Office rent and common expense shares.
(4) Comprises of the rent expenses of the Group.
(5) Comprises of purchases of passenger vehicles fuel.
(6) Debt balance arising from advertising and advertising expenses.
(7) Comprises of purchases of internet services.
(8) Doğan Faktoring A.Ş. changed it's name to Doruk Faktoring A.Ş. The balance arises from the debt transfers of the other related parties.

b) Short-term lease payables from related parties:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 January - 31 December 2018
Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş. [(1)]	172,486	-
D Gayrimenkul Yatırımları ve Ticaret A.Ş. [(2)]	138,641	-
Total	**311,127**	**-**

c) Long-term lease payables from related parties:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 January - 31 December 2018
Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş. [(1)]	57,096	-
D Gayrimenkul Yatırımları ve Ticaret A.Ş. [(2)]	1,805,462	-
Total	**1,862,558**	**-**

(1) Comprises of rent a car services purchased from Değer Merkezi.
(2) Comprises of rent an office from Trump Towers.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 24 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

ii) Transactions with related parties:

a) Product and service sales to related parties

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Değer Merkezi (1)	21,413	21,413	-	-
Çelik Halat (2)	10,731	-	6,327	-
Doel Elektrik (3)	-	-	1,560,775	748,697
Total	**32,144**	**21,413**	**1,567,102**	**748,697**

(1) Comprises of a refund invoice for Istanbul office rent.
(2) Comprises of consultancy service provided to Çelik Halat.
(3) Comprises due to electricity service received from Doel Elektrik Enerjisi Toptan Satış A.Ş.

b) Product and service purchases from related parties

Operating expenses:

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Değer Merkezi (1)	1,406,534	729,146	830,717	426,557
Aytemiz Akaryakıt (2)	64,120	36,239	53,189	26,218
Doğan Burda (3)	14,373	12,000	-	-
Doğan Enerji (4)	2,456	-	11,756	5,998
Doruk Faktoring (5)	511	364	-	-
Çelik Halat (6)	213	-	-	-
Doğan Holding (7)	-	-	3,009	427
Other	-	-	305	-
Total	**1,488,207**	**777,749**	**898,976**	**459,200**

(1) Comprises of advisory, consultancy and technical support services and rent a car, travel services purchased from Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş.
(2) Comprises of vehicle identification service purchases from Aytemiz Akaryakıt.
(3) Comprises of seminar participation fee.
(4) Comprises of rent a car services purchased from Doğan Enerji.
(5) Doğan Faktoring A.Ş. changed it's name to Doruk Faktoring A.Ş. The balance arises from the debt transfers of the other related parties.
(6) Comprises of the stamp tax charge.
(7) Comprises of advisory, consultancy, office rent and technical support services purchased from Doğan Holding.

c) Benefits provided to key management personnel of Company

The Company has designated its key management personnel as members of the board of directors, general manager and assistant general manager (Note 18).

	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April - 30 June 2019	1 January - 30 June 2018	1 April - 30 June 2018
Salaries and other short-term provisions	1,009,661	551,285	717,000	289,220
Total	**1,009,661**	**551,285**	**717,000**	**289,220**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 25 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
Future currency transactions	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Short-term	-	121,278	-	-

The Group utilizes foreign exchange derivatives and commodity derivatives to protect future significant transactions and cash flows from financial risk. Group has signed various forward exchange contracts and option contracts regarding the management of fluctuations in exchange rates and metal prices. The derivative instruments purchased are mainly denominated in foreign currencies in which the Group operates.

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Forward foreign exchange contracts- Euro	900,000	-

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; these risks are credit risk, market risk including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

a) Market risk

a.1) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the translation of foreign currency liabilities to local currency. These risks are monitored and limited by analyzing foreign currency position. These risks are monitored and limited by analyzing foreign currency position.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, net foreign currency position of Company is as follows:

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Total assets	21,312,132	19,938,052
Total liabilities	(28,846,616)	(26,744,908)
Net foreign currency position	**(7,534,484)**	**(6,806,856)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk

a.1) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, sensitivity analysis for currency risk and foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances are summarized below:

	30 June 2019			
	TRY equivalent	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**
1. Trade receivables	19,701,582	1,240,027	1,834,823	74,906
2. Monetary financial assets (cash, banks included)	1,347,776	168,442	57,761	-
3. Other non-monetary assets	262,774	3,475	37,061	-
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**21,312,132**	**1,411,944**	**1,929,645**	**74,906**
5. Total Assets (4)	**21,312,132**	**1,411,944**	**1,929,645**	**74,906**
6. Short-term liabilities (Note 4)	(7,385,344)	-	(1,127,413)	-
7. Short-term portion of long-term liabilities (Note 4)	(5,509,604)	-	(841,071)	-
8. Trade Payables	(3,924,472)	(315,703)	(321,732)	-
9. Other non-monetary Financial Liabilities	(665,328)	(15,513)	(87,937)	-
10. Short Term Liabilities	**(17,484,748)**	**(331,216)**	**(2,378,153)**	**-**
11. Long Term Liabilities (Note 4)	(11,361,868)	-	(1,734,451)	-
12. Total liabilities (10+11)	**(28,846,616)**	**(331,216)**	**(4,112,604)**	**-**
13. Total asset related to the cash flow hedges (Note 25)	-	-	-	-
14. Total liabilities related to the cash flow hedges (Note 25)	(5,895,630)	-	(900,000)	-
15. Net Asset / Liability Position Of Off Statement of Financial Position (13+14)	**(5,895,630)**	**-**	**(900,000)**	**-**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position (5+12+15)	**(13,430,114)**	**1,080,728**	**(3,082,959)**	**74,906**
17. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items (5+12)	**(7,534,484)**	**1,080,728**	**(2,182,959)**	**74,906**
Export	**34,968,205**	**1,697,096**	**3,643,925**	**182,690**
Import	**3,744,126**	**8,503**	**564,091**	**-**

As of 30 June 2019, foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances were converted by the following exchange rates TRY5.7551 = USD1, TRY6,5507 = EUR1, TRY7.2855 = GBP1.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

	31 December 2018			
	TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	GBP
1. Trade receivables	17,646,668	1,324,678	1,703,132	61,807
2. Monetary financial assets (cash, banks included)	1,105,141	106,190	90,658	-
3. Other non-monetary assets	1,186,243	28,095	172,269	-
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**19,938,052**	**1,458,963**	**1,966,059**	**61,807**
5. Total Assets (4)	**19,938,052**	**1,458,963**	**1,966,059**	**61,807**
6. Short-term liabilities (Note 4)	(3,616,800)	-	(600,000)	-
7. Short-term portion of long-term liabilities (Note 4)	(6,846,614)	-	(1,135,802)	-
8. Trade Payables	(3,169,799)	(356,950)	(214,320)	-
9. Other non-monetary Financial Liabilities	(783,139)	(480)	(129,392)	(96)
10. **Short Term Liabilities**	(14,416,352)	(357,430)	(2,079,514)	(96)
11. Long Term Liabilities (Note 4)	(12,328,556)	-	(2,045,215)	-
12. Total liabilities (10+11)	**(26,744,908)**	**(357,430)**	**(4,124,729)**	**(96)**
13. Total assets related to the cash flow hedges (Notes 25)	-	-	-	-
14. Total liabilities related to the cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
15. Net Asset / Liability Position of Off Statement of Financial Position (13+14)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)/ Position (5+12+15)	**(6,806,856)**	**1,101,533**	**(2,158,670)**	**61,711**
17. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items (5+12)	**(6,806,856)**	**1,101,533**	**(2,158,670)**	**61,711**
Export	**76,274,303**	**4,032,158**	**8,789,027**	**312,841**
Import	**16,408,095**	**136,819**	**2,602,572**	**-**

As of 31 December 2018, foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances were converted by the following exchange rates TRY5.2609 = USD1 and TRY6.0280 = EUR1, TRY6.6528 = GBP1

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to EUR and USD. The effect of the Company's EUR and USD foreign currency position as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 under the assumption of the appreciation and depreciation of TRY against other currencies by 20% with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

	30 June 2019 Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
If the USD had changed by 20% against the TRY		
USD net (liabilities)/assets	1,243,940	(1,243,940)
Hedging amount of USD (-)	-	-
USD net effect	**1,243,940**	**(1,243,940)**
If the EUR had changed by 20% against the TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(2,859,982)	2,859,982
Hedging amount of EUR (-)	-	-
EUR Net Effect	**(2,859,982)**	**2,859,982**
If the GBP had changed by 20% against the TRY		
GBP net (liabilities)/assets	109,146	(109,146)
Hedging amount of GBP (-)	-	-
GBP Net Effect	**109,146**	**(109,146)**
Total Net Effect	**(1,506,896)**	**1,506,896**

	31 December 2018 Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
If the USD had changed by 20% against the TRY		
USD net (liabilities)/assets	1,159,011	(1,159,011)
Hedging amount of USD (-)	-	-
USD net effect	**1,159,011**	**(1,159,011)**
If the EUR had changed by 20% against the TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(2,602,493)	2,602,493
Hedging amount of EUR (-)	-	-
EUR Net Effect	**(2,602,493)**	**2,602,493**
If the GBP had changed by 20% against the TRY		
GBP net (liabilities)/assets	82,110	(82,110)
Hedging amount of GBP (-)	-	-
GBP Net Effect	**82,110**	**(82,110)**
Total Net Effect	**(1,361,372)**	**1,361,372**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

a.2) Price risk

The Group does not have any financial assets with price risk.

a.3) Cash-flow and fair value of financial instruments

As of 30 June 2019, if interest rates on Euro denominated borrowings had been higher/lower by 1 basis points with all other variables held constant, profit before income taxes would have been TRY64,693 (31 December 2018: TRY44,243) higher/lower, mainly as a result of additional interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

The Group is subject to fair value interest rate risk because of loans with fixed interest rates . Group management manages this risk by balancing the assets and the liabilities that are sensitive to interest rates.

Financial instruments with fixed rate	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Financial assets (Note 3)	1,161,672	-
Financial liabilities (Note 4)	(9,386,543)	(3,616,800)
Total	**(8,224,871)**	**(3,616,800)**

Financial instruments with floating rate	**30 June 2019**	**31 December 2018**
Financial liabilities (Note 4)	(16,814,376)	(19,175,170)
Total	**(16,814,376)**	**(19,175,170)**

b) Credit risk

Credit risk consists of deposits at banks and clients subject to credit risk, including uncollected receivables and transfers guaranteed. The Group prefers working with banks with high credit ratings. Management assesses the client's credit quality, considering financial position, previous experience and other factors, because there are no independent assessment opportunities for clients. The Group relieves these risks by limiting the average risk for the other party in each agreement and taking securities when necessary. Group management assesses the trade receivables that have passed their maturity periods (which is 90 days on average) considering the current market conditions, and after allocating necessary provisions for doubtful receivables, indicates this in net amounts on the balance sheet.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The table representing the Company's credit risk of financial instruments as of 30 June 2019 is as follows:

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Bank
	Related parties	**Other**	**Related parties**	**Other**	**deposits**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at balance sheet date	**-**	**27,643,783**	**-**	**224,852**	**2,843,382**
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.	**-**	**15,076,573**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	-	23,470,629	-	224,852	2,843,382
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	12,223,821	-	-	-
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	4,173,154	-	-	-
- Guaranteed amount by collateral (1)	-	2,852,752	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross amount) (Note 5)	-	885,099	-	-	-
- Impairment (-) (Note 5)	-	(885,099)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Represents overdue receivable that is guaranteed by receivables insurance.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The table representing the Company's credit risk of financial instruments as of 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Bank
	Related parties	Other	Related parties	Other	deposits
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at balance sheet date	**-**	**24,410,175**	**-**	**133,169**	**2,776,156**
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.	**-**	**12,698,430**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	-	17,699,637	-	133,169	2,776,156
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	9,706,019	-	-	-
B. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	6,710,538	-	-	-
- Guaranteed amount by collateral [1]	-	2,992,411	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross amount) (Note 5)	-	885,099	-	-	-
- Impairment (-) (Note 5)	-	(885,099)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Represents overdue receivable that is quaranteed by receivables insurance.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The aging of the receivables of the Company, which are past due but not impaired including related party balances by taking into consideration past due dates are as follows:

	30 June 2019		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Bank deposits
1-30 days overdue	3,705,964	-	-
1-6 months overdue	467,190	-	-
6-12 months overdue	-	-	-
1-5 years overdue	-	-	-
Up to 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Total	**4,173,154**	-	-
The part under guarantee with collateral [(1)]	**2,852,752**	-	-

	31 December 2018		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Bank deposits
1-30 days overdue	5,351,127	-	-
1-6 months overdue	1,359,411	-	-
6-12 months overdue	-	-	-
1-5 years overdue	-	-	-
Up to 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Total	**6,710,538**	-	-
The part under guarantee with collateral [(1)]	**2,992,411**	-	-

(1) Guarantees consist of guarantee letters received, collaterals, credit risk insurance and mortgages from customers.

c) Liquidity risk

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

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the agreement maturities are as follows:

	30 June 2019					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**On demand**
Short- term borrowings (Note 4)	7,205,770	7,205,770	6,550,700	655,070	-	-
Short–term portion from long-term borrowings (Note 4)	5,509,604	5,554,479	1,386,652	4,167,827	-	-
Long- term borrowings (Note 4)	11,304,772	11,716,133	-	-	11,716,133	-
Lease payables (Note 4)	2,180,773	4,869,729	261,410	945,053	3,663,266	-
Trade payables due to non-related parties (Note 5)	18,339,544	19,006,852	17,846,116	1,160,736	-	-
Other payables due to related parties (Note 24.i.a)	1,596,510	1,596,510	1,596,510	-	-	-
Other payables due to non-related parties (Note 6)	107,422	107,422	107,422	-	-	-
Payables related to employee benefits (Note 15)	2,011,611	2,011,611	1,303,755	707,856	-	-
Total	**48,256,006**	**52,068,506**	**29,052,565**	**7,636,542**	**15,379,399**	**-**

	31 December 2018					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**On demand**
Short- term borrowings (Note 4)	3,616,800	3,616,800	-	3,616,800	-	-
Short–term poriton from long-term borrowings (Note 4)	6,846,614	6,927,333	700,884	6,226,449	-	-
Long- term borrowings (Note 4)	12,328,556	13,131,571			13,131,571	
Trade payables due to non-related parties (Note 5)	17,180,013	17,824,131	16,735,623	1,088,508	-	-
Other payables due to related parties (Note 24.i.a)	828,291	828,291	828,291	-	-	-
Other payables due to non-related parties (Note 6)	86,322	86,322	86,322	-	-	-
Payables related to employee benefits (Note 15)	2,494,874	2,494,874	1,540,405	954,469	-	-
Total	**43,381,470**	**44,909,322**	**19,891,525**	**11,886,226**	**13,131,571**	**-**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

d) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net liability/total equity ratio. Net liability is calculated as the total liability less cash and cash equivalents, derivative instruments and tax liabilities. Total equity is calculated as the total of net liability and the equity as shown in the statement of financial position.

The net liability/total equity ratio is summarized below:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Total liability [1]	60,222,541	54,196,657
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	(2,844,897)	(2,777,671)
Net liability	57,377,644	51,418,986
Total equity	27,647,873	29,590,130
Total capital	85,025,517	81,009.116
Net Liability/total capital	**67,48%**	**63,47%**

[1] The amounts are calculated by deducting profit for the period, income tax payable, and deferred tax liability accounts from total liability.

e) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are determined by the Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies for each segment of the Company. 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 Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions are used in the estimation of the fair value of the financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

Monetary assets

The fair values of balances denominated in foreign currencies, which are translated at the period end exchange rates, are considered to approximate carrying value.

The fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost, including fair values of cash and due from banks are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature and immateriality of losses on collectibility. The fair value of investment securities has been estimated based on the market prices at the statement of financial position dates.

Trade receivables are disclosed at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and the carrying values of trade receivables along with the related allowances for collectability are estimated to be at their fair values.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

e) Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

Monetary liabilities

The fair value of bank borrowings and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Long-term borrowings, which are principally at variable rates, and denominated in foreign currencies, are translated at the period-end exchange rates and accordingly, their fair values approximate their carrying values.

Trade payables are disclosed at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and accordingly their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

The fair value of financial instruments:

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

a. First Level: The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
b. Second Level: The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on prices from observable current market transactions.
c. Third Level: The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities is determined in accordance with the unobservable current market data.

30 June 2019	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative instruments held for sale (Note 25)	-	900,000	-	900,000
	-	**900,000**	**-**	**900,000**

31 December 2018	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative instruments held for sale (Note 25)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

NOTE 27 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the period ended on 30 June 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019. Persons who are not members of the Board of Directors are not authorized to amend financial statements.

NOTE 28 - OTHER MATTERS THAT REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED WHICH MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED TO MAKE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

None. (31 December 2018: None).

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