

Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi
And Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
As of and For the Year Ended
31 December 2019
With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi
And Its Subsidiaries**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Assembly of Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi,

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together will be referred as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019 include a general reserve of total of TL 2,500,000 thousands, of which TL 250,000 thousands was recognized as expense in the current period and TL 2,250,000 thousands had been recognized as expense in prior periods, which does not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". This general reserve is provided by the Bank management for the possible effects of the negative circumstances which may arise in economy or market conditions.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"s). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Turkey, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Impairment of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

The details of accounting policies and significant estimates and assumptions for impairment of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost are presented in “Significant accounting policies” Section (t), Note 7 and Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter is addressed in our audit</i>
<p>As of 31 December 2019, loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost comprise 62% of the Group’s total assets.</p> <p>The Group recognizes its loans and advances to customers in accordance with the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard (“Standard”). The Group applies the “expected credit loss model” in determining the impairment of financial assets in accordance with the Standard. Significant assumptions and estimates used in the model is reviewed by the Bank management annually.</p> <p>The significant assumptions and estimates used in the model by the Group’s management are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant increase in credit risk; - incorporating the forward looking macroeconomic information in calculation of credit risk; and - design and implementation of expected credit loss model. <p>The determination of the impairment of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost depends on the (i) credit default status, (ii) the model based on the change in the credit risk at the first recognition date and (iii) the classification of the loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost according to the model. Establishing an accurate classification is a significant process as the calculation of expected credit loss varies to the staging of the financial assets.</p> <p>The Group calculates expected credit losses on both an individual and a collective basis. Individual provisions consider the estimated future performance of the business and the fair value of the collateral provided for credit transactions.</p>	<p>Our procedures for testing the impairment of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls on lending, collateralization, collection, follow-up, classification and impairment process with the involvement of information risk management specialists. • We evaluated the Group’s business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and we tested the appropriateness of the loan agreements with the model by selecting samples. • We evaluated the adequacy of the subjective and objective criteria that is defined in the Group’s impairment accounting policy compared with the Standard. • We evaluated the Group’s business model and methodology and the evaluation of the calculations were carried out with the control testing and detailed analysis by the involvement of specialist. • We performed loan reviews for selected loan samples which include a detailed examination of loan files and related information and tested their classification. In this context, the current status of the loan customer has been evaluated by including prospective information and macroeconomic variables.



The collective basis expected credit loss calculation is based on complex processes which are modelled by using current and past data sets and expectations. The completeness and accuracy of data sets in the model are also considered and the forward looking expectations are reflected by macroeconomic models.

Impairment on loans and advances measured at amortised cost was considered to be a key audit matter, due to the significance of the estimates, assumptions, the level of judgements and its complex structure as explained above.

- We evaluated the accuracy of the expected credit loss calculations by selecting sample for the loans which are assessed on individual basis and discussed the assumptions and estimates with the Group.
- We tested the accuracy and completeness of the data in the calculation models for the loans which are assessed on collective basis. The expected credit loss calculation was tested through recalculation. The models used for the calculation of the risk parameters were examined and the risk parameters for the selected sample portfolios were recalculated.
- We assessed the macroeconomic models which are used to reflect forward looking expectations and tested the effect of the risk parameters by recalculation method.
- We evaluated the qualitative and quantitative factors which are used in determining the significant increase in credit risk.
- We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures related to expected credit losses.



Measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3)

The details of accounting policies and significant judgements of measurement (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) of financial instruments are presented in "Significant accounting policies" Section (i) and Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter is addressed in our audit</i>
<p>The classification of the financial assets is based on the Group's business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with Standard.</p> <p>The fair value of the loan classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss according to business model is determined as Level 3 considering the significant unobservable inputs, assumptions and estimates used.</p> <p>Management assesses the significant unobservable inputs and uncertainties due to assumptions and estimates with the involvement of an independent valuation firm.</p> <p>The Group has also financial liabilities (securitization loans) which are accounted by using the fair value option on the initial recognition in order to eliminate any accounting mismatch in accordance with Standard.</p> <p>The fair value of the securitization loans which are accounted as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are determined as Level 3 considering the significant unobservable inputs, assumptions and estimates used.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) is determined as key audit matter considering high degree of judgements and assumptions.</p>	<p>Our procedures for testing the fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls that the Group sets for the measurement of fair value of the relevant financial instruments • We assessed the policy of the measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) based on Standard and compared with the requirements of Standard. • We have involved our own valuation specialists to evaluate the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by the Group for the fair value calculation of the related instruments. <p>We evaluated the adequacy of consolidated financial statements' disclosures related to the measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3).</p>



Pension Plan

The details of accounting policies and significant judgements of pension plan are presented in "Significant accounting policies" Section (o) and Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements relating to the pension plan.

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>The Parent Bank's defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") is managed by "Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. Memur ve Müstahdemleri Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı" (the "Fund") established as per the provisional article 20 of the Social Security Law No. 506 and the Parent Bank's employees are the members of this Fund.</p> <p>As disclosed in the "Significant accounting policies" Section (o) to the consolidated financial statements, the Plan is composed of benefits which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation ("SSF") as per the Social Security Law No. 5510 provisional article 20, and other social rights and pension benefits provided by the Bank that are not transferable to SSF. The Council of Ministers has been authorized to determine the transfer date.</p> <p>Following the transfer, the non-transferable social rights and pension benefits provided under the Plan will be covered by the funds and the institutions that employ the funds' members.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2019, the Bank's transferrable liabilities are calculated by an independent actuary using the actuarial assumptions regulated by Law, and in accordance with the Decision of the Council of Ministers announced in the Official Gazette dated 15 December 2006 and No.26377.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2019, the Bank's non-transferrable liabilities are also calculated by independent actuary in accordance with IAS 19 Employee Benefits.</p> <p>The valuation of the Pension Fund liabilities requires judgement in determining appropriate assumptions such as defining the transferrable social benefits, discount rates, salary increases, inflation levels, demographic assumptions, and the impact of changes in Pension Plan.</p> <p>The Bank uses independent actuaries to assist in assessing the uncertainty around these assumptions.</p> <p>Considering the subjectivity of key judgements and assumptions, plus the uncertainty around the transfer date and basis of the transfer calculation given the fact that the technical interest rate is prescribed under the law, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures for auditing calculations of the management's pension plan liability included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We evaluated the design and implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls that the Group has set for the liability calculations related to the pension plan.• We have assessed whether there have been any significant changes in actuarial assumptions, methods and underlying regulations used in calculations compared to previous period.• We have evaluated the significant changes in pension plan benefits, plan assets or membership profiles which affect liabilities during the period.• We have involved our own actuarial specialist to assess the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions and calculations.• We have evaluated whether the plan assets are adequate to cover the Pension Plan liabilities, under the methods and assumptions used.• We have evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.



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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
A member firm of KPMG International Cooperative

Alper Güvenç
Partner

30 March 2020
Istanbul, Turkey

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
At 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>	<u>31 December 2018</u>
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	3	48,441,269	51,538,391
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	5,152,560	4,613,218
Derivative financial assets	5	2,999,557	4,093,697
Loans and advances to banks	6	30,205,189	19,617,573
Loans and advances to customers	7,27	266,292,916	251,144,014
Investment securities	8,26	55,861,610	51,527,379
Equity investments	9	422,113	274,760
Assets held for sale	10	1,452,258	857,695
Investment properties	11	335,539	324,329
Tangible and intangible assets	12	7,680,866	6,595,030
Goodwill, net	13	32,948	32,948
Deferred tax asset	23	1,894,441	1,532,924
Other assets	14	8,424,716	7,822,986
Total Assets		<u>429,195,982</u>	<u>399,974,944</u>
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	15	2,668,751	6,161,687
Deposits from customers	16	274,470,218	238,730,486
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	17	26,739,820	34,629,291
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	18	1,786,861	2,634,590
Debt securities issued	19	21,026,537	27,002,214
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	20	14,342,293	12,312,230
Derivative financial liabilities	21	4,239,665	4,518,660
Subordinated liabilities	22	4,729,707	3,977,018
Current tax liability	23	685,143	133,670
Deferred tax liability	23	73,104	49,975
Provisions	24	6,561,425	5,398,882
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	25	17,786,228	17,530,818
Total Liabilities		<u>375,109,752</u>	<u>353,079,521</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the bank			
Share capital	26	5,146,371	5,146,371
Share premium	26	11,880	11,880
Legal reserves	26	1,603,555	1,585,920
Other reserves	8,26	3,382,570	2,451,710
Retained earnings	26	43,667,933	37,501,985
		<u>53,812,309</u>	<u>46,697,866</u>
Non-controlling interests	26	<u>273,921</u>	<u>197,557</u>
Total Equity		<u>54,086,230</u>	<u>46,895,423</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>429,195,982</u>	<u>399,974,944</u>
Commitments and Contingencies	27	62,757,095	67,715,428

The notes on pages 5 to 123 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Statement of Profit or Loss:			
Interest income:			
Interest on loans		33,695,989	30,616,977
Interest on securities		5,658,911	8,261,754
Interest on deposits at banks		1,280,352	716,310
Interest on lease business		516,914	537,438
Interest on factoring business		368,679	471,010
Interest on reserve deposits		233,541	324,582
Others		266,610	261,989
		<u>42,020,996</u>	<u>41,190,060</u>
Interest expense:			
Interest on saving, commercial and public deposits		(16,406,168)	(14,580,944)
Interest on borrowings, obligations under repurchase agreements, money market and swap fundings		(5,106,155)	(6,121,856)
Interest on debt securities issued		(2,372,524)	(2,165,852)
Interest on subordinated liabilities		(282,298)	(238,986)
Interest on lease business		(187,745)	-
Interest on bank deposits		(96,477)	(156,892)
Others		(77,211)	(27,130)
		<u>(24,528,578)</u>	<u>(23,291,660)</u>
Net interest income before provisions for loans and other credit risks		17,492,418	17,898,400
Provisions for loans and other credit risks, net	3,6,7,8,14,24	(6,723,042)	(5,792,186)
Net interest income after provisions for loans and other credit risks		10,769,376	12,106,214
Fees and commissions income		8,607,576	6,931,743
Fees and commissions expense		(2,360,099)	(1,846,243)
Net fees and commissions income	32	6,247,477	5,085,500
Net trading income/(expense)	33	(78,368)	4,490,657
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net		507,315	(4,143,181)
Insurance business income		1,045,511	720,568
Insurance business expense		(385,607)	(205,631)
Net insurance business income		659,904	514,937
Gain on sale of assets		223,043	276,370
Other operating income	34	480,307	407,100
Other operating income		703,350	683,470
Total operating Income		18,809,054	18,737,597
Salaries and wages		(3,008,439)	(2,704,702)
Credit card reward and promotion expenses		(1,561,389)	(1,240,105)
Employee benefits	24	(1,398,491)	(1,149,024)
Depreciation and amortisation		(885,832)	(494,122)
Impairment losses, net	10,24	(794,555)	(1,567,864)
Taxes and duties other than income		(343,405)	(295,867)
Communication expenses		(248,280)	(233,561)
Other operating expenses	35	(2,361,744)	(2,243,890)
Total operating expenses		(10,602,135)	(9,929,135)
Profit/(loss) before tax		8,206,919	8,808,462
Taxation charge	23	(1,943,898)	(2,060,420)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		6,263,021	6,748,042
Other Comprehensive Income:			
(items to be recycled subsequently to profit or loss)			
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	26	480,337	1,245,146
Fair value change on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Net change in fair values	26	845,245	(1,173,011)
Net amount reclassified to profit/loss	26	186,760	11,020
Cash flow hedges, net of tax:			
Effective portion of changes in hedge reserve	26	(98,740)	21,014
Net amount reclassified to profit/loss	26	(426,796)	(83,338)
Net investment hedge for foreign operations, net of tax	26	(189,719)	(419,293)
		<u>797,087</u>	<u>(398,462)</u>
(items not to be recycled subsequently to profit or loss)			
Fair value change on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Net change in fair values	26	117,733	38,504
Net amount recycled to profit/loss	26	-	-
Change on revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets, net of tax		26,957	21,107
Actuarial gain/(loss) related to employee benefits, net of tax	24	(10,354)	(16,535)
		<u>134,336</u>	<u>43,076</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		931,423	(355,386)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		7,194,444	6,392,656
Net profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		6,186,558	6,683,089
Non-controlling interests		76,463	64,953
		<u>6,263,021</u>	<u>6,748,042</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		7,117,400	6,327,816
Non-controlling interests		77,044	64,840
		<u>7,194,444</u>	<u>6,392,656</u>
Weighted average number of shares with a face value of Kr 1 each	26	420 billions	420 billions
Basic and diluted earnings per share (full TL amount per TL 1 face value each)		1.473	1.591

The notes on pages 5 to 123 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	Other Reserves									Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
				to be recycled to profit or loss			not to be recycled to profit or loss					
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Legal Reserves	Fair Value Change on Debt Instruments	Hedge Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Fair Value Change on Equity Investments	Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets			
Balances at 31 December 2017	5,146,371	11,880	1,396,218	(378,822)	(644,771)	1,817,138	60,858	(144,368)	1,516,053	32,822,485	322,160	41,925,202
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	396,257	-	-	-	-	-	107,356	(7,809)	495,804
Adjustments of prior periods' financial statements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,698	(190,698)	-	-
Restated balances at 1 January 2018	5,146,371	11,880	1,396,218	17,435	(644,771)	1,817,138	60,858	(144,368)	1,706,751	32,739,143	314,351	42,421,006
Net unrealized losses from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,173,029)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	(1,173,011)
Net unrealized gains from equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,504	-	-	-	-	38,504
Net realized gains on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recycled to statement of profit or loss at disposal	-	-	-	11,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,020
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	6,292	(196)	1,239,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,245,146
Net change on revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,048	6,059	-	21,107
Net change on actuarial gain/(loss) related to employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,404)	-	-	(131)	(16,535)
Net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	(62,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,324)
Net change on net investment hedge for foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(419,293)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(419,293)
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,683,089	64,953	6,748,042
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,155,717)	(481,813)	1,239,050	38,504	(16,404)	15,048	6,689,148	64,840	6,392,656
Newly consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,031	-	3,167
Transfer to legal reserves	-	-	179,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179,385)	-	-
Foreign currency translation for legal reserves	-	-	10,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,179
Acquisition of non-controlling interests without a change in control	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	48	(110)	(61)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,750,000)	(181,524)	(1,931,524)
Balances at 31 December 2018	5,146,371	11,880	1,585,920	(1,138,282)	(1,126,584)	3,056,188	99,362	(160,773)	1,721,799	37,501,985	197,557	46,895,423
Net unrealized gains from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	844,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	421	845,245
Net unrealized gains from equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,733	-	-	-	-	117,733
Net realized gains on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recycled to statement of profit or loss at disposal	-	-	-	186,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,760
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	3,215	1,366	475,756	-	-	-	-	-	480,337
Net change on revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,957	-	-	26,957
Net change on actuarial gain/(loss) related to employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,514)	-	-	160	(10,354)
Net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	(525,536)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(525,536)
Net change on net investment hedge for foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(189,719)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(189,719)
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,186,558	76,463	6,263,021
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,034,799	(713,889)	475,756	117,733	(10,514)	26,957	6,186,558	77,044	7,194,444
Transfer to legal reserves	-	-	14,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,291)	-	-
Foreign currency translation for legal reserves	-	-	3,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,667
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(680)	(680)
Liquidation of a consolidated subsidiary	-	-	(323)	-	-	-	-	18	-	(6,319)	-	(6,624)
Balances at 31 December 2019	5,146,371	11,880	1,603,555	(103,483)	(1,840,473)	3,531,944	217,095	(171,269)	1,748,756	43,667,933	273,921	54,086,230

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:-			
Interests and commissions received		46,275,832	37,443,513
Interests and commissions paid		(27,995,310)	(24,113,564)
Other operating activities, net		10,981,415	4,854,102
Cash payments to employees and suppliers		(9,241,183)	(7,881,252)
		<u>20,020,754</u>	<u>10,302,799</u>
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:-			
Loans and advances to banks		7,115,240	(327,049)
Balances with central banks		(3,323,462)	3,218,435
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,071,342)	507,035
Loans and advances to customers		(27,918,663)	(30,589,736)
Other assets		(665,188)	(1,368,084)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:-			
Deposits from banks		(3,491,287)	4,536,176
Deposits from customers		36,677,536	38,742,328
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings		(806,158)	(16,010,627)
Other liabilities		(3,196,847)	1,199,773
		<u>23,340,583</u>	<u>10,211,050</u>
Net cash inflows from operating activities before taxes and duties paid		23,340,583	10,211,050
Income taxes and other duties paid		(2,222,126)	(2,761,370)
		<u>21,118,457</u>	<u>7,449,680</u>
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		21,118,457	7,449,680
Cash flows from investing activities:-			
Net (increase)/decrease in investment securities		(1,327,725)	4,403,760
Interest received for investment securities		3,024,888	4,897,479
Dividends received		11,276	7,691
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		855,873	656,558
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets		(1,072,209)	(1,301,259)
		<u>1,492,103</u>	<u>8,664,229</u>
Net cash inflows from investing activities		1,492,103	8,664,229
Cash flows from financing activities:-			
(Decrease)/Increase in loans and advances from banks and other institutions, net		(8,907,001)	1,220,121
Cash obtained from debt securities issued		24,797,606	22,491,378
Cash used for repayment of debt securities issued		(28,277,486)	(18,345,768)
Payments for leases		(401,912)	-
Dividends paid		(680)	(1,931,524)
		<u>(12,789,473)</u>	<u>3,434,207</u>
Net cash (outflows)/inflows from financing activities		(12,789,473)	3,434,207
Effect of exchange rate changes		1,472,401	1,423,512
		<u>11,293,488</u>	<u>20,971,628</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,293,488	20,971,628
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		35,952,532	14,980,904
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2	<u><u>47,246,020</u></u>	<u><u>35,952,532</u></u>

The notes on pages 5 to 123 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

Overview of the Bank

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ (the Bank) is a bank domiciled in Turkey. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of and for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (the Subsidiaries) (collectively referred as “the Group”).

(a) Brief History

The foundation of the Bank was approved by the decree of the Council of Ministers numbered 3/4010 dated 11 April 1946 and its “Articles of Association” was published in the official gazette dated 25 April 1946. The Bank provides retail, commercial, corporate and small and medium size enterprises (SME) banking, leasing, insurance, asset management and factoring services through a network of 904 domestic branches, 8 foreign branches, 2 representative offices abroad (31 December 2018: 926 domestic branches, 8 foreign branches, 2 representative offices abroad). In addition to its branches, the Bank has 100% ownership in two banks each of which is located in Amsterdam and Bucharest. The Bank and its subsidiaries in total have 22,284 employees (31 December 2018: 22,024). The Bank’s head office is located at Levent Nispetiye Mahallesi Aytar Caddesi 2 Beşiktaş 34340 Istanbul, Turkey.

(b) Ownership

As of 31 December 2019, group of companies under Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA (“BBVA”) that currently owns 49.85% shares of the Bank, is named the BBVA Group (the Group) and it is the main shareholder.

On 22 March 2011, BBVA had acquired; 78.120.000.000 shares of the Bank owned by GE Capital Corporation at a total nominal value of TL 781,200 thousands representing 18.60% ownership, and 26.418.840.000 shares of the Bank owned by Doğu Holding AŞ at a total nominal value of TL 264,188 thousands representing 6.29% ownership. BBVA, purchasing 24.89% shares of the Bank, had joint control on the Bank’s management together with group of companies under Doğu Holding AŞ (the Doğu Group).

Subsequently, on 7 April 2011, BBVA had acquired 503.160.000 shares at a nominal value of TL 5,032 thousands and increased its ownership in the Bank’s share capital to 25.01%. Accordingly, BBVA and the Doğu Group had mutual control on the Bank’s management.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement between BBVA and the Doğu Group which was previously disclosed on 19 November 2014, the sale of shares representing 14.89% of the share capital of the Bank with a face value of TL 625,380 thousands and 62.538.000.000 shares by the Doğu Group to BBVA, has been completed on 27 July 2015. Following the acquisition, BBVA’s stake in the Bank has reached to 39.90% and BBVA became the main shareholder. The Bank has moved to “Foreign Deposit Banks” category from “Private Deposit Bank” category by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (the “BRSA”).

On 21 February 2017, BBVA had agreed with the Doğu Group to acquire 41.790.000.000 shares at a nominal value of TL 417,900 thousands representing 9.95% ownership and on 22 March 2017 in accordance with the terms of the agreement share transfer had been finalized. After the share transfer BBVA’s interest in the share capital of the Bank is at 49.85%.

Accordingly, as of the balance sheet date, the Doğu Group’s interest in the share capital of the Bank is at 0.05%.

Significant accounting policies

(a) *Statement of compliance*

The Bank and its Turkish subsidiaries maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira (TL) in accordance with the Accounting Practice Regulations as promulgated by the BRSA; Turkish Accounting Standards promulgated by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority; the Turkish Commercial Code; and the Turkish Tax Legislation (collectively, Turkish GAAP); the Bank's foreign subsidiaries maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and the related legislation applicable in the countries they operate.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the directors on 30 March 2020.

(b) *Basis of preparation*

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of TL, which is the Bank's functional currency.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as adjusted for the effects of inflation that lasted until 31 December 2005, except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, real estates and investment properties.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Bank and its subsidiaries to prior periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for the impact of transition to IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") as explained below.

(c) *New and amended standards and interpretations*

In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has adopted IFRS 16, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, for the first time. The Group has not adopted early any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- The new and amended standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases standard abolishes the dual accounting model currently applied for lessees through recognising finance leases in the balance sheet whereas not recognising operational lease. Instead, it is set forth a single model similar to the accounting of finance leases (on balance sheet). For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. This standard is applied with modified retrospective approach recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application. In this context, comparative information is not restated. A lease liability and a right-of-use asset are recognised at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as an operating lease applying IAS 17. That lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Besides, that right-of-use asset is measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On 17 June 2017, IASB issued IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments to specify how to reflect uncertainty in accounting for income taxes. It may be unclear how tax law applies to a particular transaction or circumstance, or whether a taxation authority will accept a company's tax treatment. IAS 12 Income Taxes specifies how to account for current and deferred tax, but not how to reflect the effects of uncertainty. IFRIC 23 provides requirements that add to the requirements in IAS 12 by specifying how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes. IFRIC 23 is effective from 1 January 2019. No major impact has been encountered in the accompanying consolidated financial statements regarding IFRIC 23 application.

- The new and amended standards not effective as of 1 January 2019 and not early adopted

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

On 18 May 2017, IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. This first truly international standard for insurance contracts will help investors and others better understand insurers' risk exposure, profitability and financial position. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which was brought in as an interim Standard in 2004. IFRS 4 has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using national accounting standards, resulting in a multitude of different approaches. As a consequence, it is difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar companies. IFRS 17 solves the comparison problems created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner, benefiting both investors and insurance companies. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values – instead of historical cost. The information will be updated regularly, providing more useful information to users of financial statements. IFRS 17 has an effective date of 1 January 2023 but companies can apply it earlier.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 17.

Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 4 has been amended by IASB to reduce the impact of the differing effective dates of the new insurance contracts standard and IFRS 9. These amendments to IFRS 4 provide two optional solutions for insurers to reduce concerns about implementations: i) when applying IFRS 9 by insurers to its financial assets, an insurer will be permitted to reclassify the difference between profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the amounts recognised in profit or loss under IFRS 9 and those that would have been reported under IAS 39; or ii) an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for companies whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance before 1 January 2021. These companies will be permitted to continue to apply existing requirements for financial instruments in IAS 39.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to IFRS 4.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

The revised Conceptual Framework (Version 2018)

The revised Conceptual Framework issued on 28 March 2018 by the IASB. The Conceptual Framework sets out the fundamental concepts for financial reporting that guide the Board in developing IFRS Standards. It helps to ensure that the Standards are conceptually consistent and that similar transactions are treated the same way, so as to provide useful information for investors, lenders and other creditors. The Conceptual Framework also assists companies in developing accounting policies when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction, and more broadly, helps stakeholders to understand and interpret the Standards. The revised Framework is more comprehensive than the old one – its aim is to provide the Board with the full set of tools for standard setting. It covers all aspects of standard setting from the objective of financial reporting, to presentation and disclosures. For companies that use the Conceptual Framework to develop accounting policies when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction, the revised Conceptual Framework is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material

In October 2018 the IASB issued Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8). The amendments clarify and align the definition of ‘material’ and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards. The amended “definition of material “was added to the important definition and it was stated that this expression could lead to similar results by not giving and giving misstating information.

In addition, with this amendment, the terminology used in its definition of material has been aligned with the terminology used in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Version 2018). Those amendments are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with earlier application permitted.

The Group does not expect that application of these amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 will have significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business

The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to make it easier for companies to decide whether activities and assets they acquire are a business or merely a group of assets. With this amendments confirmed that a business must include inputs and a process, and clarified that the process shall be substantive and the inputs and process must together significantly contribute to creating outputs. It narrowed the definitions of a business by focusing the definition of outputs on goods and services provided to customers and other income from ordinary activities, rather than on providing dividends or other economic benefits directly to investors or lowering costs and added a concentration test that makes it easier to conclude that a company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets. This is a simplified assessment that results in an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If a preparer chooses not to apply the concentration test, or the test is failed, then the assessment focuses on the existence of a substantive process. The amendment applies to businesses acquired in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group does not expect that application of these amendments to IFRS 3 will have significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, which amended IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 issued in September 2019. About this issue, IASB identified two groups of accounting issues that could affect financial reporting. These are:

- pre-replacement issues—issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the reform; and
- replacement issues—issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is either reformed or replaced.

IASB considered the pre-replacement issues to be more urgent and decided to address the following hedge accounting requirements as a priority in the first phase of the project:

- (a) The highly probable requirement;
- (b) Prospective assessments;
- (c) IAS 39 retrospective assessment; and
- (d) Separately identifiable risk components.

All other hedge accounting requirements remain unchanged. A company shall apply the exceptions to all hedging relationships directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are in Notes 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 and 37.

(e) Basis of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries on the basis set out in sections below. The financial statements of the entities included in the consolidation have been prepared as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if they are related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Bank. The control exists if and only if;

- when the Bank has the power over an subsidiary which that power, directly or indirectly, give rights to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary.
- the ability to use its power over the subsidiary to affect the amount of its returns.

The Bank reassesses its control power over its subsidiaries if there is an indication that there are changes to any of the three elements of control. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Bank and its subsidiaries have significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates on an equity accounting basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Bank and its subsidiaries have incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

Structured entities

Structured entities are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective such as the securitization of particular assets, or the execution of a specific borrowing or lending transaction. Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Bank and the structured entity indicates that the structured entity is controlled by the Bank.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Bank and its subsidiaries' interest in the entity. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(f) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in the financial statements of the Bank are recorded in TL, which is the Bank's functional currency and the presentation currency for the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Bank at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into TL at the exchange rates ruling at date of the statement of financial position with the resulting exchange differences recognised in income as foreign exchange gain or loss. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in income as realized during the period.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to TL at foreign exchange rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to TL using average exchange rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised directly in a separate component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of in part or in full, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is recycled to profit or loss.

(g) Tangible and intangible assets and related depreciation

Owned assets

The costs of the tangible and intangible assets acquired before 31 December 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation in TL units current at 31 December 2005 pursuant to IAS 29. Such assets acquired after this date are recorded at their historical costs. Accordingly, they are carried at costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer to accounting policy (t)). As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply revaluation model for properties recorded under tangible assets instead of cost model in accordance with IAS 16. Accordingly, for all real estates registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms.

Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Bank and its subsidiaries assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as financial leases. Tangible assets acquired by way of financial lease are stated at amounts equal to the lower of their fair values and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to accounting policy (t)). Lease liabilities are reduced through repayments of principal, while the finance charge component of the lease payment is charged directly to income.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Internally generated software

As per IAS 38, internally-generated software should be recognised as assets if they meet the below listed criterias:

- the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use,
- availability of the intention to complete and use the asset,
- the ability to use the asset,
- clarity in probable future economic benefits to be generated from the asset,
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase and to start using the asset,
- the availability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during the development phase.

The directly attributable development costs of asset are included in the cost of such assets, however the research costs are recognised as expense as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of a tangible and intangible asset that is accounted for separately, and major inspection and overhaul costs, are capitalized. Other subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of such assets. All other expenditures are reflected as expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Expenditures for major renewals and improvement of tangible and intangible assets are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related assets.

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates of tangible and intangible assets are as follows. Depreciation method in use was not changed in the current period.

<i>Tangible and intangible assets</i>	<i>Estimated useful lives (years)</i>	<i>Depreciation Rates (%)</i>
Buildings	50	2
Vaults	50	2
Motor vehicles	5-7	15-20
Other tangible and intangible assets	4-20	5-25

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at least once a year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Investment property

Land and buildings that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both rather than for use in production, supply of goods or services, administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business are classified as investment property. As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply fair value model for investment properties instead of cost model in accordance with the IAS 40. Accordingly, for all the investment properties registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms. Fair value changes in investment properties are accounted in the corresponding statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value, with any change therein recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment properties (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment properties under fair value model are not depreciated.

Right-of-use assets

As a result of internal evaluations, branches and service buildings subject to operational lease are accounted in accordance with IFRS 16; but ATMs, vehicles and other leasing transaction balances are not considered within the scope of IFRS 16 as they are below the materiality level and the corresponding rent payments are recognized under other operating expenses.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use real estates considered as right-of-use asset at the cost of right-of-use asset in accordance with IFRS 16. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured applying a cost model. To apply the cost model, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment is applied in depreciating real assets considered as right-of-use asset.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets is applied to determine whether the real estates considered as right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill arose from business combinations and represents the excess of the total acquisition costs over the share of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the fair value of the net assets of the acquired companies at the dates of acquisitions. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in income. Goodwill is assessed for indication of impairment at least annually using external and internal sources such as market value, information on any adverse effect on the acquired companies, market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments and carrying value of net assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the goodwill is estimated. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, and impairment loss is recognised as an expense in income. The losses arising from the impairment of goodwill are not reversed in a subsequent period.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments

Initial recognition of financial instruments

It shall be recognised a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. At initial recognition, the Group shall measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification of financial instruments

On which category a financial instrument shall be classified at initial recognition depends on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Assessment of the business model

The business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument. Accordingly, this condition is not an instrument-by-instrument approach to classification and should be determined on a higher level of aggregation.

During assessment of the business model for management of financial assets, it must be considered all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment. Such relevant evidence includes below:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Assessment of the business model is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the entity does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios.

If cash flows are realized in a way that is different from the expectations at the date that it is assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as it is considered all relevant information that was available at the time that it made the business model assessment. However, when the business model for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets is assessed, it must be considered information about how cash flows were realized in the past, along with all other relevant information.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

The business models are divided into three categories. These categories are defined below:

- A business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows: a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realize cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortised cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: it may be held financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Fair value change of the financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are accounted under other comprehensive income when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Other business models: financial assets are measured at FVPL if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

A financial asset is classified on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest. In order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

When the contractual conditions are exposed to the risks which are not consistent with the basic lending arrangement or variability of cash flows, the relevant financial asset is measured at FVPL.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets are classified based on the business model for managing the financial assets. Accordingly, financial assets are classified in four main categories as listed below:

- Financial instruments measured at amortised cost,
- Financial instruments measured at FVOCI, with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition,
- Equity instruments measured at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition, and
- Financial instruments measured at FVPL.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

All financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met.

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

Debt securities measured at amortised cost: subsequent to the initial recognition, debt securities are measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and advances measured at amortised cost: financial assets other than those held for trading in short term or generated through providing money, commodity and services to debtors. Loans are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and not quoted in an active market.

These financial assets are recognised at cost and also measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest method.

All financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost except for financial liabilities at FVPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

Financial instruments measured at FVOCI

Financial investments are classified as measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met.

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

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at FVOCI shall be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. If the financial asset is reclassified, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are measured at their fair values subsequently. However, assets for which fair values could not be determined reliably are valued at amortised cost by using the discounting method with internal rate of return for floating-rate securities; and by using valuation models or discounted cash flow techniques for fixed-rate securities. Unrecognised gain/losses derived from the difference between their fair value and the discounted values are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or expense to be reclassified to profit or loss under the shareholders' equity. In case of sales, the gain/losses arising from fair value measurement accumulated under shareholders' equity are recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Interests calculated and/or earned by using the effective interest method during holding of financial assets measured at FVOCI are recorded primarily in interest income. On derecognition of such financial assets, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Bank owns consumer price indexed government bonds (CPI) portfolio. CPI's are valued and accounted according to the effective interest rate method which is calculated according to the real coupon rate and the reference inflation index on the issue date. As it is mentioned in the Undersecretariat of Treasury's Investor Guide of CPI, the reference index used during the calculation of the actual coupon payment amount is the previous two months CPI's. The Bank determines its expected inflation rates in compliance with this guide. The estimated inflation rate according to the Central Bank of Turkey and the Bank's expectations is updated during the year when it is considered necessary.

Equity instruments measured at FVOCI

At initial recognition, it can be made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Such election is made on an instrument by instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently recycled to profit or loss. However, the cumulative gain or loss shall be recycled to prior period's profit or loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. IFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL are valued at their fair values and gain/loss arising on those assets is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Interest income earned on these assets and the difference between their acquisition costs and amortised costs are recorded as interest income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income excluding loans and advances measured at amortised cost. The differences between the amortised costs and the fair values of such assets are recorded under net trading income/(expense) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In cases where such assets are sold before their maturities, the gains/losses on such sales are recorded under net trading income/(expense).

It is designated irrevocably certain loans and securities issued at initial recognition, as financial assets/liabilities at FVPL as permitted by IFRS 9.

Besides, as detailed in the relevant accounting policy sections, the original contractual terms or a counterparty of a loan might change in certain circumstances and the existing financial asset is derecognised. The characteristics of new contractual terms of a loan are assessed and when they are exposed to the risks which are not consistent with the basic lending agreement leading to variability of cashflows, the relevant financial asset is measured at FVPL.

The interest income/expense earned and the difference between the acquisition costs and the amortised costs of financial liabilities are recorded under interest income/(expense) in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the difference between the amortised costs and the fair values of financial liabilities are recorded under net trading income/(expense) in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability at FVPL that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income unless it creates accounting mismatch or increase the accounting mismatch.

Excluding the change in credit risk of the liability, the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability shall be presented in profit or loss.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets due to change in the contractual terms

Based on IFRS 9, the renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset can lead to the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a “new” financial asset.

When it is assessed the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset, it is also evaluated the contractual cash flows including foreign currency rate changes, conversion to equity, counterparty changes and solely principal and interest on principle.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, it is recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognised a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Where all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred to another party and it is retained control of the asset, it is continued to be recognised the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset.

When it is retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be recognised in its entirety and the consideration received is recognised as a liability.

Derecognition of a financial asset without any change in the contractual terms

The asset is derecognised if the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the related financial asset and all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

Except for equity instruments measured at FVOCI, the total amount consisting of the gain or loss arising from the difference between the book value and the amount obtained and any accumulated gain directly accounted in equity shall be recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) shall be removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Reclassification of financial instruments

It shall be reclassified all affected financial assets based on classification principles of IFRS 9 when, and only when, it is changed the business model for managing financial assets.

It is fulfilled the requirements of reclassification during transition to IFRS 9 and such reclassification details are presented in transition disclosures.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments

It may be changed the original contractual terms of a loan (maturity, repayment structure, guarantees and sureties) which were previously signed, in case the loan cannot be repaid or if a potential payment difficulty is encountered based on the new financing power and structure of the borrower.

Restructuring is to change the financial terms of existing loans in order to facilitate the payment of debt. Refinancing is granting a new loan which will cover either the principal or

the interest payment in whole or in part of one or a few existing loans due to the anticipated financial difficulty which the customer or group encounter currently or will encounter in the future.

Changes in the original terms of a credit risk can be made in the current contract or through a new contract.

(j) Derivatives

The derivative transactions mainly consist of foreign currency and interest rate swaps, foreign currency options, forward foreign currency purchase/sale contracts and credit derivatives

Derivatives are initially recorded at their fair values. The related transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at the date they incur. The changes in their fair values are recorded on balance sheet under “derivative financial assets” or “derivative financial liabilities”, respectively depending on the fair values being positive or negative. Fair value changes for derivatives are recorded in the account of “net gain / (losses) on derivative transactions” under the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Credit derivatives; are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another. The credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of total return swaps and credit default swaps resulted from protection buying or selling.

Credit default swap; is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to pay the protection value to the protection buyer in case of certain credit risk events in return for the premium paid by the buyer for the contract. Credit default swaps are valued daily at their fair values.

Total return swap; is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to make a certain payment and compensate the decreases in market values of the reference assets to the buyer under the condition that the protection buyer will transfer all the cash flows to be created by and the increases in market values of the reference asset. It is entered into total return swap contract for the purpose of generating long-term funding.

Within the scope of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard; (i) if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); (ii) when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or (iii) when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or (iv) when the price is stale, an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices is made and this adjustment is reflected to the fair value measurement. In this context, the point is determined within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

IFRS 9 permits to defer application of IFRS 9 hedge accounting and continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 as a policy choice. Accordingly, the Bank and its subsidiaries continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 in this context.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivatives held for risk management purposes are also measured at fair value. The treatment for the changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

Cash flow hedge

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction. When a derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect the income, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and presented in hedge reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in income.

If the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued and the amount recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedge reserve in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects the income. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then hedge accounting is discontinued and the balance in other comprehensive income is recognised immediately in income.

Fair value hedge

A fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in income immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in income relating to the hedged item.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or a liability with corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to income from that date.

Net investment hedge

When a derivative or non-derivative financial liability is designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised directly in the shareholders' equity, in the foreign currency translation reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in income. The amount recognised in the shareholders' equity is removed and included in the income on disposal of the foreign operation.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

The foreign currency risk arising from net investments in foreign operations are hedged with long-term foreign currency borrowings and currency translation differences arising from conversion of foreign investments and foreign currency borrowings into TL are accounted for foreign currency translation reserve and hedge reserve, respectively, in equity.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to stand alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative but a separate financial instrument. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is an asset within the scope of this standard, it is applied the standard's requirements about classification of financial assets to the entire hybrid contract. The Bank and its subsidiaries do not have either any hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of this standard or a financial instrument which shall be separated from the host and accounted for as derivative under this standard.

(k) Securities borrowing and lending business

Investments lent under securities lending arrangements continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for the related assets as appropriate. Cash collateral received in respect of securities lent is recognised as liabilities to either banks or customers. Investments borrowed under securities borrowing agreements are not recognised in the statement of financial position as the related risks and rewards of such securities are not retained.

Borrowed securities are recorded under commitments and contingencies. Cash collateral placements in respect of securities borrowed are recognised under loans and advances to either banks or customers depending on the type of counterparty.

(l) Repurchase and resale agreements over investments

The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into purchases of investments under agreements to resell (reverse repo) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised. The amounts paid are recognised in loans to either banks or customers. The receivables are shown as collateralized by the underlying security. Investments sold under repurchase agreements (repo) are recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for the related assets as appropriate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as "obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings", a liability account.

Income and expenses arising from the repurchase and resale agreements over investments are recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transactions and are included in interest income or expense.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Items held in trust

Assets, other than cash deposits, held by the Bank and its subsidiaries in fiduciary or agency capacities for its customers and government entities are not included in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, since such items are not under the ownership of the Bank.

(n) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank and its subsidiaries to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount or the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable).

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee and his/her dependents will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The Bank has a defined benefit plan (“the Plan”) for its employees namely Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi Memur ve Müstahdemleri Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı (“the Fund”). The Fund is a separate legal entity and a foundation recognised by an official decree, providing pension and post-retirement medical benefits to all Bank employees entitled to receive such benefits. This benefit plan is funded through contributions of both by the employees and the employer as required by Social Security Law numbered 506 and these contributions are as follows:

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
Pension contributions	15.5%	10.0%	15.5%	10.0%
Medical benefit contributions	6.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%

This benefit plan is composed of a) the contractual benefits of the employees, which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation (“SSF”) (“pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF”) (see Note 24) and b) other excess social rights and payments provided in the existing trust indenture but not transferable to SSF and medical benefits provided by the Bank for its constructive obligation (“excess benefits”).

Significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF

As discussed in Note 24, the Bank expects to transfer a portion of the obligation of the Fund to SSF. This transfer will be a settlement of that portion of the Fund's obligation. Final legislation establishing the terms for this transfer was enacted on 8 May 2008. Although the settlement will not be recognised until the transfer is made, the Bank believes that it is more appropriate to measure the obligation as the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSF to settle the obligation at the date of the statement of financial position in accordance with the Temporary Article 20 of the Law No.5754: "Law regarding the changes in Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law and other laws and regulations" ("New Law"). The pension disclosures set out in Note 24, therefore reflect the actuarial assumptions and mortality tables specified in the New Law, including a discount rate of 9.80%.

The pension benefits transferable to SSF are calculated annually by an independent actuary, who is registered with the Undersecretariat of the Treasury.

b) Excess benefits not transferable to SSF

The excess benefits, which are not subject to the transfer, are accounted for in accordance with IAS 19, "Employee Benefits". The obligation in respect of the retained portion of the defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value by using the projected unit credit method, and any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

All actuarial gains and losses stem from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation and are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Reserve for employee severance indemnity represents the present value of the estimated future probable obligation of the Bank and its subsidiaries calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law. In accordance with Turkish Labor Law, the Bank and its subsidiaries are required to make lump-sum payments to each employee whose employment is terminated due to retirement or before the retirement date for reasons other than resignation or misconduct and has completed at least one year of service.

All actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

The Bank provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the financial periods as per services rendered in compliance with IAS 19.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Operating leases

Based on IFRS 16, at the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term shall be the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is remeasured to reflect changes to the lease payments. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either there is a change in the lease term or there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. However, if there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments or if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, an unchanged discount rate is used.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate. The revised discount rate is determined as the incremental borrowing interest rate at the effective date of the modification. The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is decreased to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognised in profit or loss. A corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset is made for all other lease modifications.

(q) Taxes on income

Taxes on income for the period comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Current taxes on income comprises tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and; any adjustment in taxes payable for previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the statement of financial position method, on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits resulting from the reversal of temporary differences will flow to or from the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. Deferred tax balances are calculated using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the reporting period or periods when the temporary differences reverse based on the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

An individual consolidated subsidiary offsets deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability if the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority or where the legal right of offset exists.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Accordingly, deferred taxes related to fair value measurement of financial assets measured at FVOCI, real estates (excluding investment properties), cash flow hedges, net investment hedges and actuarial measurements are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

(r) *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses from a group of similar transactions.

(s) *Earnings per share*

Earnings per share disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period attributable to the shareholders of the Bank. In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares (“Bonus Shares”) to existing shareholders from retained earnings. Additionally, considering the fact that the increase in the number of shares issued by way of bonus shares in fact does not require any cash injection by the shareholders; the number of issued shares outstanding before such bonus share issuances is adjusted for the proportionate change in the number of issued shares outstanding as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

(t) *Impairment*

Financial and non-financial assets are reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

As of 1 January 2018, it is recognised a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and loans measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at FVPL based on IFRS 9 which came into force starting from 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

At each reporting date, it shall be assessed whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, it shall be used the change in the risk of a default occurring for the financial instrument.

As of the reporting date, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, it shall be measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. However, if there is a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, loss allowance regarding such instrument is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss is calculated on a collective basis by means of grouping the financial assets having common credit risk features or on an individual basis.

It is constituted a policy in order to make an assessment whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by taking into consideration change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. The aforementioned policy is presented in this note.

The impairment model having three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition based on IFRS 9 is explained below:

Calculation of expected credit losses

It is calculated expected credit losses based on a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due based on the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received.

Probability of Default (PD): PD refers to the likelihood that a loan will default, which is usually set at 12 months, given certain characteristics. Based on IFRS 9, it is used two different PDs in order to calculate expected credit losses:

- 12-month PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months.
- Lifetime PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

It is used internal rating systems for both retail and commercial portfolios. The internal rating models used for the commercial portfolio include customer financial information and qualitative survey responses. Whereas behavioral and application scorecards used in the retail portfolio include; (i) the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the Bank, (ii) the demographic information of the customer, and (iii) the behavioral data of the customer in the sector. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward looking macroeconomic parameters.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Loss Given Default (LGD): If a loan default occurs, it represents the economic loss incurred on the loan. It is expressed as a percentage.

LGD calculations are performed using historical data which best reflects current conditions, by formation of segments based on certain risk factors that are deemed important for each portfolio and inclusion of forward-looking information and macroeconomic expectations. LGD summarizes all cash flows from customers subsequent to default. It covers all costs and collections that occur during the collection cycle, including collections from collaterals. It also includes the "time value of money" calculated by means of deducting costs and additional losses from the present value of collections.

Exposure at Default (EAD): For cash loans, it corresponds to the amount of loan granted as of the reporting date. For non-cash loans and commitments, it is the value calculated through using credit conversion factors. Credit conversion factor corresponds to the factor which adjusts the potential increase of the exposure between the current date and the default date.

When expected credit losses are estimated, it is considered three scenarios (base scenario, bad scenario, good scenario). Each of these three scenarios is associated with different probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless there is the legal right to call it earlier.

Stage 1: 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date and calculated as the portion of lifetime expected credit losses. It is calculated 12-month expected credit loss based on a probability of default realized within 12 months after the reporting date. Such expected 12-month probability of default is applied on an expected exposure at default, multiplied with loss given default rate and discounted with the original effective interest rate. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained above.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, it is calculated an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses. Including multiple scenario usage, it is similar to descriptions above, but probability of default and loss given default rates are estimated through the life of the instrument. Estimated cash shortfalls are discounted by using the original effective interest rate.

Stage 3: For the loans considered as impaired, it is accounted lifetime expected credit losses. The methodology is similar to stage 2 and the probability of default is taken into account as 100%.

Loan commitments and non-cash loans

The expected credit losses on a loan commitment shall be discounted using the effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof, that will be applied when recognising the financial asset resulting from the loan commitment. This is because for the purpose of applying the impairment requirements, a financial asset that is recognised following a draw down on a loan commitment shall be treated as a continuation of that commitment instead of as a new financial instrument. The expected credit losses on the financial asset shall therefore be measured considering the initial credit risk of the loan commitment from the date when becoming a party to the irrevocable commitment.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts or on loan commitments for which the effective interest rate cannot be determined shall be discounted by applying a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows but only if, and to the extent that, the risks are taken into account by adjusting the discount rate instead of adjusting the cash shortfalls being discounted.

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

Starting from 1 January 2018, it shall be applied the impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of an expected credit loss for financial assets that are measured at FVOCI. However, the expected credit loss shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position. The expected credit loss is reflected in other comprehensive income and accounted in profit or loss. The expected credit loss is reflected in other comprehensive income and the accumulated amount is recycled to statement of profit/loss following the derecognition of related financial asset.

(u) *Income and expense recognition*

Interest income and expense

Interest is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equal to the rate in calculation of present value of future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities) defined in the IFRS 9 Financial instruments standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. In applying the effective interest method, an entity identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. In those cases, such fees are accounted as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised in the financial statements.

When applying the effective interest method, it is amortised any fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest income of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements.

If the expectations for the cash flows in the financial asset are revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the amendment is reflected in the carrying amount of the asset and in the related statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income line and is amortised over the estimated life of the financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortized cost of the asset for subsequent reporting periods. Such interest income calculation is performed on an individual contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. The effective interest rate is used for the calculation of loss given default parameter in the expected credit loss models and therefore the calculated expected credit losses, includes this calculated interest amount. Accordingly a reclassification is performed between the accounts of “expected credit losses” expense and “interest income from loans” for such calculated interest amount.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

If the credit risk of the financial instrument improves to the extent that the financial asset is no longer considered as impaired and the improvement can be attributed to an incident that eventually takes place (such as an increase in the loan's credit rating), the system calculates interest income at subsequent reporting periods by applying the effective interest rate to the gross amount.

Fee and commission

Fee and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commissions, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

Net trading income/(expense)

Net trading income/(expense) includes gains and losses arising from sale of financial assets measured at FVPL and financial assets measured at FVOCI in addition to changes in fair value of financial assets measured at FVPL and derivatives including effective portion of fair value hedges.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in income when the right to receive payment is established.

Insurance business

Premium income: For short-term insurance contracts, premiums are recognised as income (earned premiums), net of premium ceded to reinsurer firms, proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at date of the statement of financial position is recognised as the reserve for unearned premiums that are calculated on a daily pro-rata basis. Premiums are shown before deduction of commissions and deferred acquisition cost, and are gross of any taxes and duties levied on premiums. For long-term insurance contracts, premiums are recognised as income when the premiums are due from the policyholders. Premiums received for long-term insurance contracts with discretionary participation feature ("DPF"), are recognised directly as liabilities.

Unearned premium reserve: Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premiums written in a period that relate to the period of risk subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position for all short-term insurance policies. In accordance with the incumbent legislation on the computation of insurance contract liabilities, unearned premium reserve set aside for unexpired risks as at the dates of the statements of financial position, has been computed on a daily pro-rata basis. The change in the provision for unearned premium is recognised in income in the order that income is recognised over the period of risk.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Claims and provision for “outstanding” claims: Claims are recognised in the period in which they occur, based on reported claims or on the basis of estimates when not reported. The claims provision is the total estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from events, which have occurred up to the end of the accounting period. Full provision is accounted for outstanding claims, including claim settlements reported at the period-end.

Incurred but not reported claims (“IBNR”) are also provided for under the provision for outstanding claims.

Liability adequacy test: At each statement of financial position date, asset-liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities, net of related deferred acquisition costs. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future cash flows are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to income.

Income generated from pension business: Income arising from asset management and other related services offered by the insurance subsidiary of the Bank is recognised in the accounting period in which the service is rendered. Fees consist primarily of investment management fees arising from services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the insurance company actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the instrument. These services comprise the activity of trading financial assets in order to reproduce the contractual services. In all cases, these services comprise an indeterminate number of acts over the life of the individual contracts.

Mathematical provisions: Mathematical provisions are the provisions recorded against the liabilities of the insurance subsidiary of the Bank to the beneficiaries of long-term life, health and individual accident policies based on actuarial assumptions. Mathematical provisions consist of actuarial mathematical provisions for long term insurance contracts, saving portion of the saving life products classified as investment contracts and related profit sharing reserves.

Actuarial mathematical provisions are calculated as the difference between the net present values of premiums written in return of the risk covered by the insurance subsidiary and the liabilities to policyholders for long-term insurance contracts based on the basis of actuarial mortality assumptions as approved by the Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Treasury, which are applicable for Turkish insurance companies.

Profit sharing reserves are the reserves provided against income obtained from asset backing saving life insurance contracts. These contracts entitle the beneficiaries of those contracts to a minimum guaranteed crediting rate per annum or, when higher, a bonus rate declared by the insurance subsidiary from the eligible surplus available to date.

Mathematical provisions are presented under “other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions” in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(v) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

(w) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank and its subsidiaries that engage in business activities from which it may earn income and incur expenses, including income and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Transition disclosures

Reclassifications and remeasurements during the first time application of IFRS 16 Leases Standard dated 1 January 2019 are presented in the below table.

	Note	31.12.2018	IFRS16 Reclassification Effect	IFRS16 Transition Effect	01.01.2019
Tangible and intangible assets	(1),(2)	6,595,030	33,008	1,041,258	7,669,296
Other assets	(2)	7,822,986	(33,008)	-	7,789,978
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	(1),(3)	17,530,818	-	1,041,258	18,572,076

(1) In accordance with IFRS 16 a lease liability and a right-of-use asset amounting to TL 1,041,258 thousands are recognised as of 1 January 2019 for leases previously classified as an operating lease applying IAS 17.

(2) In accordance with IFRS 16 prepaid rent payments amounting to TL 33,008 thousands are reclassified under tangible assets as right-of-use which were previously classified under other assets.

(3) As of 1 January 2019, the weighted average of the incremental borrowing interest rates applied to TL, EUR and USD lease liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are 23.6%, 4.2% and 7% respectively.

Comparatives and adjustment of prior periods' financial statements

During 2019, the Group noted that TL 190,698 of revaluation surplus on tangible assets was erroneously attributed to retained earnings prior to 2017. The related effect has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items (revaluation surplus on tangible assets which was previously reported as TL 1,516,053 was restated to TL 1,706,751 and retained earnings which was previously reported as TL 32,822,485 was restated to TL 32,631,787 and revaluation surplus on tangible assets which was previously reported as TL 1,531,101 was restated to TL 1,721,799 and retained earnings which was previously reported as TL 37,692,683 was restated to TL 37,501,985) for the balances at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018, respectively.

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Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Subsidiaries

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1 Segment reporting

The Bank has seven reportable segments from banking and other financial institutions, as described in the business segments part 1.2 below, which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the senior management reviews internal reports regularly. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Bank's reportable segments:

1.1 Geographical segments

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate principally in Turkey, but also have operations in the Netherlands, Romania, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Malta and Germany. Total geographic sector risk concentrations, both on and off balance sheet, are presented in the table below:
Financial risk management disclosures

	2019				
	<i>Loans and Advances to Customers</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>Non-Cash Loans</i>	<i>Capital Expenditures</i>
Turkey	242,385,301	381,157,607	313,044,336	54,711,171	2,378,498
Romania	10,986,849	14,342,615	11,309,435	798,370	109,699
Netherlands	1,889,087	8,174,066	7,367,916	187,697	15,343
USA	918,489	4,397,867	1,417,974	373,860	-
England	785,120	3,723,208	6,098,931	180,140	-
Germany	1,520,018	3,598,599	13,080,748	258,101	667
Malta	543,950	3,205,255	430,875	71,716	-
Switzerland	2,770,351	3,159,316	1,899,997	1,259,171	-
Cyprus	847,360	2,331,692	2,133,847	113,303	-
France	615,460	696,398	2,690,457	603,192	-
Austria	615,268	616,237	230,476	23,180	-
Singapore	494,268	494,269	60,439	2,408	-
Luxembourg	416,524	458,029	3,342,131	13	-
Canada	14,150	403,862	312,114	8,453	-
Italy	298,618	310,220	202,033	893,437	-
Belgium	247,647	298,749	967,127	176,861	-
China	1,146	177,716	2,160,195	137,954	-
United Arabian Emirates	75,777	156,112	2,577,172	368,151	-
Russia	66,038	150,490	204,291	1,135	-
Sweden	7,468	125,059	255,825	48,220	-
Japan	75,295	120,563	32,486	165,990	-
Qatar	91,872	93,435	663,815	6,037	-
Spain	6,787	57,606	190,397	513,563	-
Saudi Arabia	799	16,295	275,909	-	-
Azerbaijan	2,971	2,987	316,697	189	-
Ukraine	2,582	2,600	54,697	-	-
Ireland	939	946	116,783	85	-
Albania	9	9	2,030	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	86	-	-
Others	612,773	924,175	3,670,533	1,854,698	-
	<u>266,292,916</u>	<u>429,195,982</u>	<u>375,109,752</u>	<u>62,757,095</u>	<u>2,504,207</u>

1 Segment reporting (continued)

	2018				
	<i><u>Loans and Advances to Customers</u></i>	<i><u>Total Assets</u></i>	<i><u>Total Liabilities</u></i>	<i><u>Non-Cash Loans</u></i>	<i><u>Capital Expenditures</u></i>
Turkey	228,151,296	344,410,387	277,897,834	54,994,701	1,227,307
Romania	9,934,580	13,203,148	9,717,682	393,989	49,189
Netherlands	2,601,903	9,128,888	6,890,673	339,204	18,155
England	756,576	6,756,224	11,812,201	329,130	-
Malta	887,825	6,310,702	479,266	50,113	-
USA	933,235	5,685,718	4,295,268	2,014,645	-
Germany	1,493,385	3,853,613	14,583,231	202,554	32
Switzerland	2,024,061	2,322,407	3,585,635	3,147,324	-
Cyprus	716,475	2,265,909	2,081,484	97,080	-
Luxembourg	286,181	1,292,496	2,950,501	13	-
France	345,807	700,030	3,113,198	329,517	-
Belgium	472,811	498,269	984,878	138,602	-
Austria	468,034	469,065	373,335	10,552	-
United Arabian Emirates	304,288	356,316	5,672,158	1,830,444	-
Italy	308,728	348,825	324,064	711,012	-
Spain	23,778	325,909	213,047	847,326	-
Singapore	291,478	291,480	25,121	100,432	-
Sweden	198,219	269,973	226,740	39,210	-
Qatar	158,939	158,946	152,436	1,847	-
Russia	60,569	128,610	150,990	34	-
Canada	38,686	112,841	620,128	1,700	-
China	1,245	97,285	1,884,075	114,969	-
Ireland	78,494	78,499	673,324	25	-
Japan	158	77,101	20,829	385,905	-
Saudi Arabia	502	4,574	162,568	-	-
Azerbaijan	2,115	2,126	343,180	67	-
Ukraine	2,045	2,058	37,586	-	-
Albania	14	14	211,130	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	242,408	-	-
Others	602,587	823,531	3,354,551	1,635,033	-
	<u>251,144,014</u>	<u>399,974,944</u>	<u>353,079,521</u>	<u>67,715,428</u>	<u>1,294,683</u>

Total geographic sector risk concentrations of the net income are presented in the table below:

	2019	2018
Turkey	5,206,042	5,640,288
Malta	695,333	743,988
Romania	216,942	184,275
Netherlands	(8,224)	38,311
Others	<u>152,928</u>	<u>141,180</u>
	<u>6,263,021</u>	<u>6,748,042</u>

1 Segment reporting (continued)

1.2 Business segments

The segments are identified on the basis used by the Group's top management to allocate resources and evaluate performance, in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". The Board reviews discrete financial information for each of its segments, including measures of operating results, assets and liabilities. The main business segments are banking, leasing, insurance and factoring sectors. Banking segment information is detailed further to retail banking and commercial, corporate and SME banking as these are the major banking activities. Other operations heading under the banking segment include mainly treasury and investment banking activities as well as unallocated income and expense items. The analysis is as follows:

<u>2019</u>	<i>Commercial,</i>			<i>Total</i>							<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Corporate &</i>	<i>Other</i>		<i>Banking</i>	<i>Leasing</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>Factoring</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Other Non-</i>		<i>Combined</i>
	<i>Banking</i>	<i>SME Banking</i>	<i>Operations</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Leasing</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>Factoring</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Eliminations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating income	12,349,044	4,000,696	800,255	17,149,995	266,680	753,975	81,859	466,341	300,481	19,019,331	(210,277)	18,809,054
Operating expenses	<u>(6,619,047)</u>	<u>(2,011,036)</u>	<u>(1,342,668)</u>	<u>(9,972,751)</u>	<u>(105,968)</u>	<u>(156,106)</u>	<u>(50,828)</u>	<u>(230,430)</u>	<u>(219,685)</u>	<u>(10,735,768)</u>	<u>133,633</u>	<u>(10,602,135)</u>
Income from operations	5,729,997	1,989,660	(542,413)	7,177,244	160,712	597,869	31,031	235,911	80,796	8,283,563	(76,644)	8,206,919
Taxation charge	-	-	(1,705,509)	(1,705,509)	(36,122)	(134,125)	(6,593)	(55,021)	(21,419)	(1,958,789)	14,891	(1,943,898)
Net income for the year	<u>5,729,997</u>	<u>1,989,660</u>	<u>(2,247,922)</u>	<u>5,471,735</u>	<u>124,590</u>	<u>463,744</u>	<u>24,438</u>	<u>180,890</u>	<u>59,377</u>	<u>6,324,774</u>	<u>(61,753)</u>	<u>6,263,021</u>
Segment assets	76,596,027	185,707,364	154,346,628	416,650,019	6,159,153	2,170,565	2,201,627	1,707,107	1,764,785	430,653,256	(1,879,387)	428,773,869
Equity investments	-	-	810,331	810,331	10,000	304	-	4,946	1	825,582	(403,469)	422,113
Total assets	<u>76,596,027</u>	<u>185,707,364</u>	<u>155,156,959</u>	<u>417,460,350</u>	<u>6,169,153</u>	<u>2,170,869</u>	<u>2,201,627</u>	<u>1,712,053</u>	<u>1,764,786</u>	<u>431,478,838</u>	<u>(2,282,856)</u>	<u>429,195,982</u>
Segment liabilities	187,757,054	96,061,460	82,181,090	365,999,604	4,953,260	793,412	2,037,643	1,416,598	1,563,850	376,764,367	(1,654,615)	375,109,752
Total equity	-	-	51,460,746	51,460,746	1,215,893	1,377,457	163,984	295,455	200,936	54,714,471	(628,241)	54,086,230
Total liabilities and equity	<u>187,757,054</u>	<u>96,061,460</u>	<u>133,641,836</u>	<u>417,460,350</u>	<u>6,169,153</u>	<u>2,170,869</u>	<u>2,201,627</u>	<u>1,712,053</u>	<u>1,764,786</u>	<u>431,478,838</u>	<u>(2,282,856)</u>	<u>429,195,982</u>

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1 Segment reporting (continued)

<u>2018</u>	<i>Commercial,</i>											<u>Total</u>
	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Corporate &</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Other</i>	<i>Other Non-</i>				
	<u>Banking</u>	<u>SME Banking</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Banking</u>	<u>Leasing</u>	<u>Insurance</u>	<u>Factoring</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Combined</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	
Operating income	10,643,580	6,278,135	300,303	17,222,018	221,631	725,263	(17,012)	367,530	245,876	18,765,306	(27,709)	18,737,597
Operating expenses	<u>(4,725,138)</u>	<u>(1,942,221)</u>	<u>(2,596,505)</u>	<u>(9,263,864)</u>	<u>(90,767)</u>	<u>(130,804)</u>	<u>(52,056)</u>	<u>(231,574)</u>	<u>(203,026)</u>	<u>(9,972,091)</u>	<u>42,956</u>	<u>(9,929,135)</u>
Income from operations	5,918,442	4,335,914	(2,296,202)	7,958,154	130,864	594,459	(69,068)	135,956	42,850	8,793,215	15,247	8,808,462
Taxation charge	-	-	(1,858,091)	(1,858,091)	(28,556)	(130,865)	11,692	(30,240)	(19,262)	(2,055,322)	(5,098)	(2,060,420)
Net income for the year	<u>5,918,442</u>	<u>4,335,914</u>	<u>(4,154,293)</u>	<u>6,100,063</u>	<u>102,308</u>	<u>463,594</u>	<u>(57,376)</u>	<u>105,716</u>	<u>23,588</u>	<u>6,737,893</u>	<u>10,149</u>	<u>6,748,042</u>
Segment assets	71,774,112	178,316,435	136,779,547	386,870,094	7,196,920	1,461,170	2,434,061	1,246,157	1,887,949	401,096,351	(1,396,167)	399,700,184
Equity investments	-	-	663,401	663,401	10,000	304	-	4,511	1	678,217	(403,457)	274,760
Total assets	<u>71,774,112</u>	<u>178,316,435</u>	<u>137,442,948</u>	<u>387,533,495</u>	<u>7,206,920</u>	<u>1,461,474</u>	<u>2,434,061</u>	<u>1,250,668</u>	<u>1,887,950</u>	<u>401,774,568</u>	<u>(1,799,624)</u>	<u>399,974,944</u>
Segment liabilities	160,344,635	88,680,117	93,412,767	342,437,519	6,013,617	551,485	2,278,515	1,111,011	1,767,081	354,159,228	(1,079,707)	353,079,521
Total equity	-	-	45,095,976	45,095,976	1,193,303	909,989	155,546	139,657	120,869	47,615,340	(719,917)	46,895,423
Total liabilities and equity	<u>160,344,635</u>	<u>88,680,117</u>	<u>138,508,743</u>	<u>387,533,495</u>	<u>7,206,920</u>	<u>1,461,474</u>	<u>2,434,061</u>	<u>1,250,668</u>	<u>1,887,950</u>	<u>401,774,568</u>	<u>(1,799,624)</u>	<u>399,974,944</u>

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2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances on hand, due from banks with original maturity periods of less than three months and other cash items. Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2019 and 2018, included in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash at branches	4,343,805	4,072,788
Unrestricted balances with central banks	17,012,671	19,546,714
Placements at money markets	10,656,135	142,055
Loans and advances to banks with original maturity periods of less than three months	<u>15,233,409</u>	<u>12,190,975</u>
	<u>47,246,020</u>	<u>35,952,532</u>

3 Cash and balances with central banks

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018^(*)</u>
Cash at branches	4,343,805	4,072,788
Reserve deposits at central banks	23,165,352	19,833,871
Balances with central banks excluding reserve deposits	<u>20,932,112</u>	<u>27,631,732</u>
	<u>48,441,269</u>	<u>51,538,391</u>

^(*) Reserve deposits with central banks which were previously accounted under "Other assets" amounting to TL 19,833,871 have been reclassified to "Cash and balances with central banks".

Reserve deposits at central banks

Reserve deposits at the Central Bank of Turkey are kept as minimum reserve requirement. These funds are not available for the daily business of the Bank and its subsidiaries. As required by the Turkish Banking Law, these reserve deposits are calculated on the basis of liabilities in TL, foreign currencies and gold taken at the rates determined by the Central Bank of Turkey. Turkish Lira reserve deposits earn interest monthly starting from November 2014, and quarterly starting from 2015, to be paid by Central Bank of Turkey on the first business day following the end of March, June, September and December. US\$ reserve deposits also earn interest starting from May 2015. The interest rates are calculated by Central Bank of Turkey according to market conditions.

The reserve deposits at the Central Bank of the Netherlands, as required by the Dutch Banking Law, are calculated as 1% on all customer deposits with an original maturity less than 2 years and 1% on bank deposits of non-EU banks with an original maturity less than 2 years.

The banks operating in Romania are obliged to keep minimum reserve requirements in accounts held with Romanian Central Bank (NBR). The reserve requirements are to be held in RON for RON liabilities and in Euro or US\$ for foreign currency liabilities.

Currently, in line with stipulations of related legislation in force, the rates for reserve requirements are 8% both for RON denominated liabilities with a remaining maturity less than 2 years and foreign currency denominated liabilities with a remaining maturity less than 2 years excluding Romanian banks' fundings. The interest rates paid by the NBR to banks for reserve requirements are subject of permanent update, currently the rates are 0.19% for RON reserves 0.01% for Euro reserves and 0.10% for US\$ reserves.

3 Cash and balances with central banks (continued)

The credit quality analysis of cash and balances with central banks as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	48,507,689	-	-	51,582,938	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	<u>(66,420)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(44,547)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>48,441,269</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,538,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for cash and balances with central banks as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	44,547	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,808</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at 1 January	44,547	-	-	5,808	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and reversals	(11,594)	-	-	(6,742)	-	-
Provision for the period	33,444	-	-	45,451	-	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>66,420</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,547</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2019				2018
	<u>Face value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Interest rate range %</u>	<u>Latest maturity</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
<u>Debt and other instruments measured at FVPL:</u>					
Bonds issued by financial institutions	193,930	199,264	2-15	2027	70,643
Government bonds indexed to CPI	79,620	191,773	1-4	2025	42,947
Government bonds in TL	126,114	147,292	3-23	2028	132,843
Investment funds	-	72,921	-	-	109,928
Eurobonds	61,515	65,209	3-12	2047	82,899
Discounted government bonds in TL	33,093	31,491	-	2020	-
Government bonds in FC	26,094	26,122	2-14	2021	527
Bonds issued by corporations	17,740	17,202	5-24	2021	29,333
Government bonds-floating (a)	3	4	20	2020	358
		751,278			469,478
Loans measured at FVPL (b)		4,207,523			4,081,161
<u>Equity and other non-fixed income instruments:</u>					
Listed shares		193,759			62,579
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,152,560			4,613,218

(a) The interest rates applied on these securities are floating quarterly based on interest rates of government bond bids of the government.

(b) It includes the loan provided to a special purpose entity. This loan is accounted under loans measured at FVPL based on IFRS 9.

Income from debt and other instruments held at fair value is reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as interest on securities. Gains and losses arising from trading of financial assets at FVPL are recorded in net trading income/(expense).

As of 31 December 2019, financial assets at FVPL amounting to TL 23,712 are blocked against asset management operations and securitizations (31 December 2018: TL 20,931) (refer to Note 8).

As of 31 December 2019, there are TL 26,860 of securities pledged under repurchase agreements with customers (31 December 2018: TL 1,605).

5 Derivative financial assets

Derivative financial assets mainly consist of foreign currency and interest rate swaps, foreign currency options and forward foreign currency contracts.

	2019		2018	
	<u>Trading</u>	<u>Hedging(*)</u>	<u>Trading</u>	<u>Hedging(*)</u>
Swap derivative financial assets	1,971,845	455,506	1,951,350	1,001,323
Option derivative financial assets	360,990	3,858	673,176	-
Forward derivative financial assets	198,718	-	451,049	-
Future derivative financial assets	8,488	-	2,586	-
Other derivative financial assets	152	-	14,213	-
	<u>2,540,193</u>	<u>459,364</u>	<u>3,092,374</u>	<u>1,001,323</u>

(*) Includes derivative transactions subject to cash flow and fair value hedge accounting amounted to TL 441,344 (31 December 2018: TL 745,428) and TL 18,020 (31 December 2018: TL 255,895), respectively.

5 Derivative financial assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, fair value changes of hedged items and related gains/losses accounted under equity and statement of profit or loss, for cash flow hedges are as follows:

<u>2019</u>			<u>Fair value change of hedged item</u>		<u>Gains/losses accounted under equity</u>	<u>Gains/losses accounted under statement of profit or loss</u>	<u>Ineffective portion (net) accounted under statement of profit or loss</u>
<u>Hedging item</u>	<u>Hedged item</u>	<u>Type of risk</u>	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate borrowings	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	7,075	(24,103)	(106,708)	53,943	831
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	5,171	(662,201)	(602,570)	417,372	(12,174)
Cross Currency Swaps	Floating-rate borrowings	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	419,346	(82)	(22,982)	(11,946)	-
Currency Forwards	Firm commitments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	5,894	(48,328)	(15,843)	14,482	-
Currency Forwards	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	50,967	-	-
Interest Rate Options	Floating-rate borrowings	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	3,858	-	535	-	-
Spot Position (*)	Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency borrowings	Operational lease receivables	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	33,677	73,323	-
			<u>441,344</u>	<u>(734,714)</u>	<u>(662,924)</u>	<u>547,174</u>	<u>(11,343)</u>

(*) Includes foreign currency items on asset side in the balance sheet.

5 Derivative financial assets (continued)

<u>2018</u>			<u>Fair value change of hedged item</u>		<u>Gains/losses accounted under equity</u>	<u>Gains/losses accounted under statement of profit or loss</u>	<u>Ineffective portion (net) accounted under statement of profit or loss</u>
<u>Hedging item</u>	<u>Hedged item</u>	<u>Type of risk</u>	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate debt securities issued	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	-	-	(17)	17	-
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate borrowings	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	111,668	(3,821)	44,614	33,260	913
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	90,272	(74,443)	(55,708)	9,665	(5,115)
Cross Currency Swaps	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	(1,094)	(248)	-
Cross Currency Swaps	Floating-rate borrowings	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	502,173	-	18,447	(31,509)	-
Currency Forwards	Firm commitments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	41,315	(58,695)	4,455	(4,380)	-
Currency Swaps	Foreign currency lease receivables	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	(22,345)	531	-	(22,876)
Currency Forwards	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	(50,968)	(50,968)	-	-
Foreign currency borrowings	Operational lease receivables	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	(38,931)	100,039	-
			<u>745,428</u>	<u>(210,272)</u>	<u>(78,671)</u>	<u>106,844</u>	<u>(27,078)</u>

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, fair value changes of hedged items and related gains/losses accounted under equity and statement of profit or loss, for fair value hedges are as follows:

<u>2019</u>			<u>Fair value change of hedged item</u>	<u>Net fair value change of hedging instrument</u>		<u>Statement of profit or loss effect</u>
<u>Hedging item</u>	<u>Hedged item</u>	<u>Type of risk</u>		<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	147,422	6,224	(186,490)	(32,844)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate mortgage loans	Interest rate risk	14,063	1,691	(15,774)	(20)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	200,330	4,690	(234,896)	(29,876)
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk	6,809	5,415	(23,544)	(11,320)
Other (*)(**)			33,321	-	(42,677)	(9,356)
			<u>401,945</u>	<u>18,020</u>	<u>(503,381)</u>	<u>(83,416)</u>

(*) Hedged item consists of firm commitments as explained in Hedging section under Financial Risk Management Disclosures.

(**) Hedging instrument consists of on-balance sheet items.

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5 Derivative financial assets (continued)

		<u>2018</u>				
Hedging item	Hedged item	Type of risk	Fair value change of hedged item	Net fair value change of hedging instrument		Statement of profit or loss effect
				Asset	Liability	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	(14,818)	75,199	(79,246)	(18,865)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate mortgage loans	Interest rate risk	(39,668)	45,883	-	6,215
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(73,898)	134,813	(75,643)	(14,728)
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk	15,263	-	(98,516)	(83,253)
Other (*)(**)			238,656	-	(246,076)	(7,420)
			<u>125,535</u>	<u>255,895</u>	<u>(499,481)</u>	<u>(118,051)</u>

(*) Hedged item consists of firm commitments as explained in Hedging section under Financial Risk Management Disclosures.

(**) Hedging instrument consists of on-balance sheet items.

As of 31 December 2019, there is not any reclassified amount from the equity to the statement of profit or loss due to the ceased hedging transactions during the current period.

The notional amounts of derivative financial assets are explained in detail in Note 28.

6 Loans and advances to banks

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>TL</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Loans and advances-demand</i>						
Domestic banks	2,714	27,801	30,515	8,154	4,511	12,665
Foreign banks	<u>9,429</u>	<u>16,012,771</u>	<u>16,022,200</u>	<u>13,561</u>	<u>15,621,389</u>	<u>15,634,950</u>
	<u>12,143</u>	<u>16,040,572</u>	<u>16,052,715</u>	<u>21,715</u>	<u>15,625,900</u>	<u>15,647,615</u>
<i>Loans and advances-time</i>						
Domestic banks	548,862	1,277,660	1,826,522	730,680	1,287,977	2,018,657
Foreign banks	<u>192,000</u>	<u>1,492,915</u>	<u>1,684,915</u>	<u>390,184</u>	<u>1,384,386</u>	<u>1,774,570</u>
	<u>740,862</u>	<u>2,770,575</u>	<u>3,511,437</u>	<u>1,120,864</u>	<u>2,672,363</u>	<u>3,793,227</u>
Placements at money markets	<u>10,202,600</u>	<u>453,535</u>	<u>10,656,135</u>	<u>3,917</u>	<u>138,138</u>	<u>142,055</u>
Income accrual on loans and advances to banks	<u>8,003</u>	<u>26,403</u>	<u>34,406</u>	<u>19,441</u>	<u>34,198</u>	<u>53,639</u>
Total loans and advances to banks	10,963,608	19,291,085	30,254,693	1,165,937	18,470,599	19,636,536
Less:						
Expected credit losses	<u>(29,709)</u>	<u>(19,795)</u>	<u>(49,504)</u>	<u>(3,181)</u>	<u>(15,782)</u>	<u>(18,963)</u>
	<u>10,933,899</u>	<u>19,271,290</u>	<u>30,205,189</u>	<u>1,162,756</u>	<u>18,454,817</u>	<u>19,617,573</u>

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6 Loans and advances to banks (continued)

As of 31 December 2019, majority of loans and advances-time are short-term with interest rates ranging between 1%-7% per annum for foreign currency time placements and 7%-31% per annum for TL time placements (31 December 2018: (0.34)%-13 and 1%-44%, respectively).

As of 31 December 2019, loans and advances at domestic and foreign banks include blocked accounts of TL 3,309,957 (31 December 2018: TL 11,267,803) held against securitizations, fundings and insurance business.

The credit quality analysis of loans and advances to banks is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	2019			2018		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	30,254,693	-	-	19,636,536	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	<u>(49,504)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,963)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>30,205,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,617,573</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for loans and advances to banks as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019			2018		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	18,963	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at 1 January	18,963	-	-	5,976	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and reversals	(99,063)	-	-	(21,444)	-	-
Provision for the period	133,035	-	-	31,611	-	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>(3,431)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,820</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>49,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,963</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Loans and advances to customers

Outstanding loans and advances to customers are divided between economic sectors and loan types as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Consumer loans	78,043,440	72,304,426
<i>Mortgage loans</i>	22,114,381	23,886,619
<i>Credit card receivables</i>	22,111,997	20,558,091
<i>Auto loans</i>	1,806,094	2,276,416
<i>General purpose and other consumer loans</i>	32,010,968	25,583,300
Energy	35,485,939	32,382,711
Transportation vehicles and sub-industry	15,325,412	13,215,283
Service sector	13,750,899	13,472,630
Food	11,767,079	11,052,350
Metal and metal products	9,784,596	8,017,309
Textile	9,728,110	9,712,055
Construction	9,476,933	10,991,942
Transportation and logistics	8,802,260	8,177,170
Financial institutions	7,521,566	7,677,417
Tourism	6,807,197	5,609,165
Chemistry and chemical products	5,463,662	5,859,083
Durable consumption	4,906,646	5,065,700
Agriculture and stockbreeding	4,586,005	4,491,352
Stone, rock and related products	3,748,730	3,215,142
Machinery and equipment	3,618,916	3,363,328
Data processing	2,929,683	2,543,519
Mining	2,849,457	2,436,370
Paper and paper products	2,137,610	1,809,345
Electronic, optical and medical equipment	1,409,346	1,327,109
Plastic products	936,673	872,430
Others	<u>13,956,683</u>	<u>14,028,531</u>
Total performing loans	253,036,842	237,624,367
Financial lease receivables, net of unearned income	5,233,713	5,988,553
Factoring receivables	2,077,631	2,232,082
Income accrual on loans, factoring and financial lease receivables	3,888,625	4,637,901
Non-performing loans, factoring and financial lease receivables (*)	19,510,386	13,753,384
Expected credit losses on loans, factoring and financial lease receivables	<u>(17,454,281)</u>	<u>(13,092,273)</u>
Loans and advances to customers	<u>266,292,916</u>	<u>251,144,014</u>

(*) Includes related income accruals.

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7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

As of 31 December 2019, interest rates on loans granted to customers range between 1%-21% (31 December 2018: 1%-31%) per annum for the foreign currency loans and 1%-33% (31 December 2018: 1%-44%) per annum for the TL loans.

The credit quality analysis of cash loans and advances to customers excluding factoring and financial lease receivables, including related income accruals, is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	216,428,657	-	-	201,143,397	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	36,608,185	-	-	36,480,970	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	2,078,194	-	-	2,609,056
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	5,059,405	-	-	4,587,593
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	10,585,242	-	-	4,919,562
Total loans	216,428,657	36,608,185	17,722,841	201,143,397	36,480,970	12,116,211
Income accrual on loans	2,794,547	1,054,611	576,736	3,296,278	1,259,528	432,491
Expected credit losses	<u>(1,197,959)</u>	<u>(3,933,519)</u>	<u>(11,428,531)</u>	<u>(877,232)</u>	<u>(3,941,648)</u>	<u>(7,462,003)</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>218,025,245</u>	<u>33,729,277</u>	<u>6,871,046</u>	<u>203,562,443</u>	<u>33,798,850</u>	<u>5,086,699</u>

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for cash loans and advances to customers as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	877,232	3,941,648	7,462,003	1,422,171	2,665,136	4,945,107
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	-	(585,560)	714,434	(792,799)
Balances at 1 January	877,232	3,941,648	7,462,003	836,611	3,379,570	4,152,308
Transfer to Stage 1	1,243,379	(1,238,117)	(5,262)	1,181,702	(1,178,697)	(3,005)
Transfer to Stage 2	(501,816)	529,038	(27,222)	(530,440)	556,542	(26,102)
Transfer to Stage 3	(6,981)	(1,900,983)	1,907,964	(5,385)	(3,798,505)	3,803,890
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	(1,818,936)	(649)	-	(2,584,301)
Recoveries and reversals	(2,425,758)	(3,125,772)	(1,000,044)	(2,238,408)	(1,045,746)	(880,565)
Provision for the period	1,968,593	5,458,787	4,551,073	1,564,431	4,915,505	2,861,646
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>43,310</u>	<u>268,918</u>	<u>358,955</u>	<u>69,370</u>	<u>1,112,979</u>	<u>138,132</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>1,197,959</u>	<u>3,933,519</u>	<u>11,428,531</u>	<u>877,232</u>	<u>3,941,648</u>	<u>7,462,003</u>

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7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, movements of non-performing cash loans (Stage 3) are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Accrual</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Accrual</u>
Balances at 31 December	12,116,211	432,491	6,122,611	54,377
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	6,825	188
Balances at 1 January	12,116,211	432,491	6,129,436	54,565
Addition	9,353,752	168,272	10,743,081	383,261
Collection	(2,667,629)	(24,079)	(2,407,674)	(8,993)
Debt sales and write-offs (*)	(1,812,914)	(9,080)	(2,569,569)	(17,763)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	733,421	9,132	220,937	21,421
Balances at the end of the period	<u>17,722,841</u>	<u>576,736</u>	<u>12,116,211</u>	<u>432,491</u>

(*) As of 31 December 2018, write-offs include cash loans for which 100% provision is provided during the corresponding period.

A part of non-performing cash loans of the Bank and one of its consolidated subsidiaries amounting to TL 984,095 (31 December 2018: TL 316,908) was sold for a consideration of TL 69,991 in the current period (31 December 2018: TL 17,550). Considering the related provision of TL 982,411 (31 December 2018: TL 316,908) made in the financial statements, a gain of TL 68,307 (31 December 2018: TL 17,550) is recognised under “gains on sale of assets” in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The credit quality analysis of factoring receivables, including related income accruals, is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	2,061,700	-	-	2,223,594	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	15,931	-	-	8,488	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	13,833	-	-	30,970
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	3,437	-	-	37,892
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	<u>322,488</u>	-	-	<u>238,004</u>
Total factoring receivables	2,061,700	15,931	339,758	2,223,594	8,488	306,866
Income accrual on factoring receivables	12,774	-	-	47,002	168	-
Expected credit losses	<u>(4,824)</u>	<u>(7,015)</u>	<u>(313,568)</u>	<u>(7,150)</u>	<u>(163)</u>	<u>(263,834)</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>2,069,650</u>	<u>8,916</u>	<u>26,190</u>	<u>2,263,446</u>	<u>8,493</u>	<u>43,032</u>

7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for factoring receivables as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	7,150	163	263,834	-	-	75,553
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,563</u>	<u>40,830</u>	<u>4,027</u>
Balances at 1 January	7,150	163	263,834	8,563	40,830	79,580
Transfer to Stage 1	2	(2)	-	1	-	(1)
Transfer to Stage 2	(437)	437	-	(44)	44	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(17)	(333)	350	(249)	(40,556)	40,805
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(97)
Recoveries and reversals	(4,716)	(1,281)	(3,921)	(3,565)	(275)	(2,252)
Provision for the period	2,835	8,031	34,979	2,363	112	143,799
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,326</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>4,824</u>	<u>7,015</u>	<u>313,568</u>	<u>7,150</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>263,834</u>

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, movements of non-performing factoring receivables (Stage 3) are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balances at 31 December	306,866	95,335
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at 1 January	306,866	95,335
Addition	24,318	219,525
Collection	(11,133)	(14,601)
Debt sales and write-offs	-	(95)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>19,707</u>	<u>6,702</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>339,758</u>	<u>306,866</u>

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7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The financial leases typically run for a period of one to five years, with transfer of ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. Interest is charged over the period of the lease. The receivables are secured by way of the underlying assets. Loans and advances to customers include the following financial lease receivables:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Financial lease receivables, net of unearned income	5,233,713	5,988,553
Add: non-performing financial lease receivables ^(*)	871,051	897,816
Less: expected credit losses on financial lease receivables	(568,865)	(540,243)
	<u>5,535,899</u>	<u>6,346,126</u>
Income accrual on financial lease receivables	<u>26,693</u>	<u>34,925</u>
<u>Analysis of net financial lease receivables</u>		
Due within 1 year	2,592,685	3,036,019
Due between 1 and 5 years	3,407,516	3,869,977
Due after 5 years	<u>155,449</u>	<u>211,968</u>
Financial lease receivables, gross	6,155,650	7,117,964
Unearned income	<u>(619,751)</u>	<u>(771,838)</u>
Financial lease receivables, net	<u>5,535,899</u>	<u>6,346,126</u>
<u>Analysis of net financial lease receivables</u>		
Due within 1 year	2,292,633	2,660,535
Due between 1 and 5 years	3,094,708	3,484,501
Due after 5 years	<u>148,558</u>	<u>201,090</u>
Financial lease receivables, net	<u>5,535,899</u>	<u>6,346,126</u>

^(*) Includes related income accruals.

The credit quality analysis of financial lease receivables including related income accruals is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	4,466,590	-	-	5,032,806	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	767,123	-	-	955,747	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	467,235	-	-	428,763
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	55,386	-	-	180,126
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	<u>331,649</u>	-	-	<u>287,173</u>
Total financial lease receivables	4,466,590	767,123	854,270	5,032,806	955,747	896,062
Income accrual on financial lease receivables	1,629	25,064	16,781	27,645	7,280	1,754
Expected credit losses	<u>(34,985)</u>	<u>(93,045)</u>	<u>(440,835)</u>	<u>(56,016)</u>	<u>(85,474)</u>	<u>(398,753)</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>4,433,234</u>	<u>699,142</u>	<u>430,216</u>	<u>5,004,435</u>	<u>877,553</u>	<u>499,063</u>

7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for financial lease receivables as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	56,016	85,474	398,753	1,679	17,510	259,105
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	-	53,676	93,479	21,360
Balances at 1 January	56,016	85,474	398,753	55,355	110,989	280,465
Transfer to Stage 1	32,764	(31,910)	(854)	53,100	(48,864)	(4,236)
Transfer to Stage 2	(18,350)	23,045	(4,695)	(39,597)	55,448	(15,851)
Transfer to Stage 3	(52)	(56,176)	56,228	(171)	(81,857)	82,028
Debt sales and write-offs	(133)	(8)	(81,015)	-	-	(21,876)
Recoveries and reversals	(80,494)	(51,720)	(76,592)	(123,129)	(71,863)	(69,605)
Provision for the period	41,836	117,331	127,806	97,191	89,723	106,541
Effects of movements in exchange rates	3,398	7,009	21,204	13,267	31,898	41,287
Balances at the end of the period	<u>34,985</u>	<u>93,045</u>	<u>440,835</u>	<u>56,016</u>	<u>85,474</u>	<u>398,753</u>

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, movements of non-performing financial lease receivables (Stage 3) are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Accrual</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Accrual</u>
Balances at 31 December	896,062	1,754	592,517	456
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	16,072	75
Balances at 1 January	896,062	1,754	608,589	531
Addition	277,119	15,154	455,402	990
Collection	(289,806)	-	(228,022)	-
Debt sales and write-offs	(80,787)	(226)	(21,893)	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	51,682	99	81,986	233
Balances at the end of the period	<u>854,270</u>	<u>16,781</u>	<u>896,062</u>	<u>1,754</u>

A part of non-performing financial lease receivables of one of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries amounting to TL 42,718 (31 December 2018: TL 36,842) was sold for a consideration of TL 575 in the current period (31 December 2018: TL 13,184). Considering the related provision of TL 42,718 (31 December 2018: TL 34,759) made in the financial statements, a gain of TL 575 (31 December 2018: TL 11,101) is recognised under "gains on sale of assets" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

8 Investment securities

	<u>2019</u>				<u>2018</u>
	<u>Face value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Interest rate range %</u>	<u>Latest maturity</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
<i>Debt and other instruments at FVOCI:</i>					
Government bonds indexed to CPI (a)	5,946,666	11,940,474	1-4	2028	10,821,289
Eurobonds	5,162,729	5,348,795	3-12	2034	4,657,172
Government bonds at floating rates (b)	3,019,992	3,268,475	21-22	2025	2,747,441
Bonds issued by foreign governments	2,976,626	3,182,908	2-6	2028	2,968,873
Government bonds in TL	2,802,173	2,808,059	12-23	2028	4,605,909
Government bonds in FC	1,262,189	1,278,726	2-3	2021	-
Government bonds-discounted	184,203	175,224	24	2020	-
Bonds issued by corporations	132,862	139,444	1	2024	123,607
Bonds issued by financial institutions	114,431	<u>119,052</u>	1-10	2025	<u>1,003,204</u>
Total debt and other instruments at FVOCI		28,261,157			26,927,495
<i>Debt and other instruments at amortised cost</i>					
Government bonds indexed to CPI (a)	7,984,419	8,946,605	1-4	2026	7,796,952
Eurobonds	5,675,241	6,662,305	6-12	2030	6,050,202
Government bonds at floating rates (b)	3,955,727	3,831,845	17-22	2025	288,502
Government bonds in TL	338,100	334,915	7-10	2023	4,337,437
Government bonds in FC	265,724	265,724	2-2	2021	-
Bonds issued by financial institutions	234,448	<u>144,239</u>	1-30	2023	<u>46,514</u>
		20,185,633			18,519,607
Income accrual on amortised cost portfolio		<u>7,534,709</u>			<u>6,134,402</u>
Total debt and other instruments at amortised		<u>27,720,342</u>			<u>24,654,009</u>
Expected credit losses on amortised cost		<u>(119,889)</u>			<u>(54,125)</u>
Total investment securities		<u>55,861,610</u>			<u>51,527,379</u>

(a) The Bank values CPI-indexed government bonds in its securities portfolio according to the reference index on the issue date and the index that is calculated according to the expected inflation rate. The inflation rate used during the valuation is being updated during the year when it is considered necessary. As of 31 December 2019, the valuation of such securities was made according to annual inflation as of balance sheet date.

(b) The interest rates applied on these securities are floating quarterly based on interest rates of government bond bids of the government.

Interest income from debt and other fixed or floating instruments is reflected in interest on securities, whereas, gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of debt and other instruments measured at FVOCI are accounted as a separate component of equity.

8 Investment securities (continued)

The credit quality analysis of investment securities measured at FVOCI is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	28,261,157	-	-	26,927,495	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>28,261,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,927,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As of 31 December 2019, expected credit losses amounting to TL 86,057 (31 December 2018: TL 46,834) are recognised under other comprehensive income for debt and other instruments measured at FVOCI.

The credit quality analysis of investment securities measured at amortised cost is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	27,720,342	-	-	24,654,009	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	<u>(119,889)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(54,125)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>27,600,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,599,884</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for investment securities measured at amortised cost as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	54,125	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,491</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at 1 January	54,125	-	-	16,491	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and reversals	(22,083)	-	-	(15,193)	-	-
Provision for the period	85,056	-	-	51,482	-	-
Effects of movements in exchange rates	<u>2,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,345</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances at the end of the period	<u>119,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Government bonds and treasury bills include securities pledged under repurchase agreements with customers amounting to TL 1,862,942 (31 December 2018: TL 1,206,611).

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8 Investment securities (continued)

The following table summarizes securities that were deposited as collateral with respect to various banking, insurance and asset management transactions:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Face value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Face value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Collateralized to foreign banks	5,433,116	6,049,889	5,213,741	5,788,455
Deposited at central banks for repurchase Transactions	1,736,621	1,866,862	1,189,029	1,207,475
Deposited at central banks for interbank transactions	1,982,809	2,051,842	3,558,725	5,584,719
Deposited at Clearing Bank (Takasbank)	1,526,383	2,565,741	1,031,761	1,371,832
Others		<u>195,252</u>		<u>26,332</u>
		<u>12,729,586</u>		<u>13,978,813</u>

9 Equity investments

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Ownership %</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Ownership %</u>
<i>Equity investments measured at FVOCI:</i>				
Visa Inc. (*)	344,282	0.00	215,173	0.00
İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası AŞ	27,636	5.25	27,636	5.25
Others	<u>50,195</u>	-	<u>31,951</u>	-
	<u>422,113</u>		<u>274,760</u>	

(*) represents 0.001001% of ownership in Visa Inc.

As of 21 June 2016, the acquisition of Visa Europe Ltd. by Visa Inc. was completed. During acquisition, the Bank and one of its consolidated subsidiaries sold their two existing shares in Visa Europe Ltd. with a nominal of EUR 10.00 in exchange of cash consideration amounting to EUR 61,376,433 and of 22.284 shares of new "C Type Visa Inc." shares. The acquired new shares were classified as available for sale at the acquisition date and subsequent to adoption of IFRS 9, reclassified as equity investments measured at FVOCI similar to other shares classified in the same category.

Starting from 1 January 2018, the investment in Motoractive Multiservices SRL, previously accounted under equity investments, is consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements on line by line basis and the cumulative impact of TL 3,167 is accounted in the current period's statement of changes in equity.

The legal name of İMKB Takasbank AŞ was changed as İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası AŞ in 2013. The paid-in capital of İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası AŞ was decided to be increased from TL 60,000 to TL 420,000 by TL 360,000 of which TL 180,000 was in cash, at the ordinary general meeting held on 29 March 2013. The Bank and its consolidated subsidiary participated in this increase by TL 10,539 in cash and also acquired bonus shares of TL 5,135. The ownership percentage remained the same.

İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası AŞ and other equity investments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements for these investments. The cost represents the best estimate of their fair values within that range and therefore, these investments are accounted at cost in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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10 Assets held for sale

An asset (or a disposal group) classified as asset held for sale is measured at lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. An asset (or a disposal group) is regarded as asset held for sale only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively marketed at a price consistent with its fair value.

Assets held for sale consist of tangible assets and investments in associates to be disposed that were acquired against non-performing receivables.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, movements in tangible assets held for sale are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	857,684	835,552
Additions	542,907	293,534
Disposals	(264,563)	(217,661)
Fair value changes (*)	21,053	(58,187)
Effects of movement in exchange rates	<u>1,977</u>	<u>4,446</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>1,159,058</u>	<u>857,684</u>

(*) Includes also the reversal of provision for impairment losses for current and previous periods.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, movements in investments in associates to be disposed are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	11	-
Additions (*)	881,129	11
Disposals	-	-
Fair value changes	(587,940)	-
Effects of movement in exchange rates	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>293,200</u>	<u>11</u>

(*) Within the context of the existing loan agreements, all creditors including the Bank have reached an agreement on restructuring the loans granted to Ojer Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. (OTAŞ) who is the main shareholder of Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. (Türk Telekom) and it is contemplated that Türk Telekom's number of 192,500,000,000 A group shares owned by OTAŞ, representing 55% of its issued share capital corresponding to A group shares have been pledged as a guarantee for the existing facilities would be taken over by a special purpose entity which is incorporated or will be incorporated in the Turkish Republic, and owned by directly or indirectly by all creditors. As per the agreed structure, it is agreed on the corresponding agreements, completed all required corporate and administrative permissions and the transaction is concluded by a transfer of the aforementioned shares to the special purpose entity incorporated in the Turkish Republic, and owned by directly or indirectly by all creditors. In this context, the Bank owned 22.1265% of the founded special purpose entity and the related investment is considered within the scope of IFRS 5 "Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

As per the decision made at the 2018 annual general assembly of related special purpose entity, it was decided to increase the capital of the special purpose entity by TL 3,982,230, all of which will be covered by common receivables. The Entity's paid-in capital after the general assembly had been TL 3,982,280. The Bank's shareholding ratios in the Entity's capital did not change as a result of the increase, and the nominal value of the direct shares increased from TL 11 to TL 881,140 and the number of shares increased from 1,106,325 to 88,114,036,863. The valuation differences recorded on the financial asset are presented as impairment in assets held for sale after capital increase.

The main purpose of the lending banks is to transfer the shares of Türk Telekom to an expert investor after the necessary conditions are met. For this purpose, on 19 September 2019, an international investment bank was authorized as a sale consultant, and in this context necessary actions related to sale will be taken and negotiations with potential investors started within the framework of an active sales plan.

11 Investment properties

As of 31 December 2018 and 2019, movements in investment properties are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	324,329	328,403
Additions	35,343	6,576
Transfers to tangible assets	(1,000)	3,814
Disposals	-	(8,850)
Fair value changes	(22,865)	(5,614)
Effects of movement in exchange rates	<u>(268)</u>	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>335,539</u>	<u>324,329</u>

The investment properties are held for rental purposes.

12 Tangible and intangible assets

Movement in tangible and intangible assets from 1 January to 31 December 2019 is as follows:

<u>2019</u>	<u>1 January</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Effects of movement in exchange rates</u>	<u>Revaluation Surplus</u>	<u>Disposals And Transfer</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Costs						
Land and buildings	3,758,847	85,312	18,851	26,097	(8,130)	3,880,977
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	4,246,169	752,571	27,197	-	(529,853)	4,496,084
Right of use assets (*)	-	1,429,648	(16,158)	-	(22,246)	1,391,244
Leasehold improvements	772,317	25,323	7,439	-	(21,464)	783,615
Software and other intangible assets	<u>1,028,201</u>	<u>209,003</u>	<u>11,197</u>	-	<u>(31,863)</u>	<u>1,216,538</u>
	9,805,534	2,501,857	48,526	26,097	(613,556)	11,768,458
<i>Less: Accumulated depreciation</i>						
Buildings	121,160	52,065	259	-	(3,717)	169,767
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	1,889,306	403,867	16,854	-	(122,310)	2,187,717
Right of use assets	-	328,934	1,449	-	(5,589)	324,794
Leasehold improvements	526,973	96,928	7,383	-	(16,998)	614,286
Software and other intangible assets	<u>627,401</u>	<u>144,669</u>	<u>6,942</u>	-	<u>(27,294)</u>	<u>751,718</u>
	3,164,840	1,026,463	32,887	-	(175,908)	4,048,282
<i>Construction in progress</i>	<u>3,639</u>	2,350	139	-	(4,050)	<u>2,078</u>
	6,644,333					7,722,254
<i>Impairment in value of tangible and intangible assets</i>	<u>(49,303)</u>					<u>(41,388)</u>
	<u>6,595,030</u>					<u>7,680,866</u>

(*)Additions balance includes the IFRS 16 transition impact of TL 1,074,266.

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12 Tangible and intangible assets (continued)

Movement in tangible and intangible assets from 1 January to 31 December 2018 is as follows:

<u>2018</u>	<u>1 January</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Effects of movement in exchange rates</u>	<u>Revaluation Surplus</u>	<u>Disposals And Transfer</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Costs						
Land and buildings (*)	2,799,484	82,772	29,730	23,272	823,589	3,758,847
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	3,892,679	844,749	86,183	-	(577,442)	4,246,169
Leasehold improvements and software	<u>1,453,498</u>	<u>348,851</u>	<u>55,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,939)</u>	<u>1,800,518</u>
	8,145,661	1,276,372	171,021	23,272	189,208	9,805,534
<i>Less: Accumulated depreciation</i>						
Buildings	94,946	37,177	827	-	(11,790)	121,160
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	1,600,469	394,920	46,092	-	(152,175)	1,889,306
Leasehold improvements and software	<u>954,936</u>	<u>205,950</u>	<u>43,619</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(50,131)</u>	<u>1,154,374</u>
	2,650,351	638,047	90,538	-	(214,096)	3,164,840
Construction in progress	<u>741,659</u>	<u>98,400</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(836,713)</u>	<u>3,639</u>
	6,236,969					6,644,333
<i>Impairment in value of tangible and intangible assets</i>	<u>(47,075)</u>					<u>(49,303)</u>
	<u>6,189,894</u>					<u>6,595,030</u>

(*) As of 1 January 2018, the Bank has made a reclassification between land and buildings and construction in progress amounting to TL 46,733.

(**) Starting from 1 January 2018, the investment in Motoractive Multiservices SRL, previously accounted under equity investments, is consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements on a line by line basis. Additions include tangible and intangible asset contribution of this newly consolidated subsidiary amounting to TL 80,089.

Depreciation expenses of tangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2019 amounted to TL 885,832 (31 December 2018: TL 494,122) excluding the depreciation expenses of operational lease business.

As of 31 December 2019, TL 140,631 (31 December 2018: TL 143,925) of depreciation expenses of subsidiaries in operational lease business is netted-off with the net sales of the companies.

As of 31 December 2019, the revaluation model effect, net of deferred tax, for real estates under tangible and intangible assets amounting to TL 1,748,756 was accounted under shareholders' equity (31 December 2018: TL 1,721,799).

As of 31 December 2019, if the real estates were accounted based on cost model instead of revaluation model, the net carrying value would be TL 1,943,863 (31 December 2018: TL 1,931,439).

As of 31 December 2019, cumulative provisions for land and buildings are TL 41,388 (31 December 2018: TL 49,303) and TL 7,915 was reversed (31 December 2018: nil) as per the valuation study performed in accordance with IAS 36.

13 Goodwill

Goodwill arises from the direct acquisitions of Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ, Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ, Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ and Garanti Faktoring AŞ consisting of the excesses of the total acquisition costs over the fair values of the net assets of these consolidated entities at the dates of their acquisition as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	20,984	20,984
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	6,697	6,697
Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	5,233	5,233
Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
	32,948	32,948
Impairment of goodwill	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>32,948</u>	<u>32,948</u>

Impairment losses when necessary are provided for decrease in the net asset value of the consolidated entities by assessing their internal and external resources.

14 Other assets

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balances with clearing house	3,503,447	3,441,534
Gold	2,046,768	1,745,241
Prepaid expenses, insurance claims and similar items	1,328,334	1,044,251
Miscellaneous receivables	854,766	622,050
Receivables from securities lending market	208,680	108,347
Receivables from sale of assets	115,728	177,072
Prepaid taxes and taxes/funds to be refunded	93,897	204,898
Insurance premium receivables	64,008	36,496
Option premium receivables	3,403	3,940
Purchased cheques	482	694
Others	<u>326,534</u>	<u>517,687</u>
	8,546,047	7,902,210
Expected credit losses for other assets	<u>(121,331)</u>	<u>(79,224)</u>
	<u>8,424,716</u>	<u>7,822,986</u>

(*) In order to provide a consistent presentation of clearing accounts with the current period; previous year amounts are presented as gross basis in other assets/liabilities.

The credit quality analysis of other assets excluding gold, prepaid taxes and option premium receivables is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Stage 1: Low-fair risk	6,301,071	-	-	5,805,438	-	-
Stage 2: Watch list	-	26,315	-	-	69,655	-
Stage 3.1: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3.2: Doubtful	-	-	14,434	-	-	11,515
Stage 3.3: Loss	-	-	60,159	-	-	61,523
Expected credit losses	<u>(56,191)</u>	<u>(4,155)</u>	<u>(60,985)</u>	<u>(21,007)</u>	<u>(3,458)</u>	<u>(54,759)</u>
Total carrying amount	<u>6,244,880</u>	<u>22,160</u>	<u>13,608</u>	<u>5,784,431</u>	<u>66,197</u>	<u>18,279</u>

14 Other assets (continued)

The movements of expected credit losses per asset class for other assets excluding gold, prepaid taxes and option premium receivables as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	21,007	3,458	54,759	495	467	30,810
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	-	11,216	2,351	(2,608)
Balances at 1 January	21,007	3,458	54,759	11,711	2,818	28,202
Transfer to Stage 1	800	(800)	-	654	(654)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,328)	3,939	(2,611)	(720)	748	(28)
Transfer to Stage 3	(58)	(305)	363	(44)	(185)	229
Transfer from prior year provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	(876)	-	-	(665)
Recoveries and reversals	(12,829)	(6,995)	(8,184)	(7,188)	(2,376)	(6,024)
Provision for the period	47,740	4,626	12,866	15,980	2,595	26,244
Effects of movements in exchange rates	859	232	4,668	614	512	6,801
Balances at the end of the period	<u>56,191</u>	<u>4,155</u>	<u>60,985</u>	<u>21,007</u>	<u>3,458</u>	<u>54,759</u>

15 Deposits from banks

Deposits from banks comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Payable on demand	2,322,684	4,477,785
Term deposits	<u>345,286</u>	<u>1,681,475</u>
	2,667,970	6,159,260
Expense accrual on deposits from banks	<u>781</u>	<u>2,427</u>
	<u>2,668,751</u>	<u>6,161,687</u>

Deposits from banks include both TL accounts amounting to TL 421,923 (31 December 2018: TL 1,210,274) and foreign currency accounts amounting to TL 2,246,047 (31 December 2018: TL 4,948,986) in total. As of 31 December 2019, interest rates applicable to TL bank deposits and foreign currency bank deposits vary within ranges of 8%-26% and (0.46)%-3% (31 December 2018: 19%-27% and (0.34)%-4%), respectively.

16 Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>
	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Foreign currency	51,054,023	104,288,539	155,342,562	132,254,019
Saving	17,433,822	56,913,635	74,347,457	68,627,741
Commercial	11,480,051	20,045,450	31,525,501	26,365,194
Public and other	1,603,940	4,659,198	6,263,138	6,406,012
Gold and other precious metals	<u>4,958,792</u>	<u>1,170,985</u>	<u>6,129,777</u>	<u>3,277,933</u>
	86,530,628	187,077,807	273,608,435	236,930,899
Expense accrual on deposits from customers	<u>236</u>	<u>861,547</u>	<u>861,783</u>	<u>1,799,587</u>
	<u>86,530,864</u>	<u>187,939,354</u>	<u>274,470,218</u>	<u>238,730,486</u>

As of 31 December 2019, interest rates applicable to TL deposits and foreign currency deposits vary within the ranges of 1%-32% and 1%-11% (31 December 2018: 1%-29% and 1%-9%), respectively.

17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions

Loans and advances from banks and other institutions comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Short-term borrowings</u>		
Domestic banks	3,045,192	2,029,230
Foreign banks	<u>10,043,876</u>	<u>15,192,585</u>
	13,089,068	17,221,815
<u>Long-term debts</u>		
Short-term portion	7,788,539	10,865,040
Medium and long-term portion	<u>5,635,024</u>	<u>6,304,679</u>
	13,423,563	17,169,719
Expense accrual on loans and advances from banks and other institutions	<u>227,189</u>	<u>237,757</u>
	<u>26,739,820</u>	<u>34,629,291</u>

As of 31 December 2019, there are no promissory notes with short-term maturities (31 December 2018: TL 1,407,450).

As of 31 December 2019, short-term borrowings included two one-year-syndicated-loan facilities to be utilised for general trade finance purposes including export and import contracts in two tranches of (i) US\$ 326,000,000 and EUR 408,750,000 with rates of Libor + 2.5% and Euribor +2.4% per annum with the participation of 35 banks from 18 countries (equivalent of TL 4,645,547,925), (ii) US\$ 229,500,000 and EUR 518,800,000 with rates of Libor + 2.25% and Euribor + 2.1% per annum with the participation of 31 banks from 16 countries (equivalent of TL 4,805,263,880).

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17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions (continued)

As of 31 December 2018, short-term borrowings included two one-year-syndicated-loan facilities to be utilised for general trade finance purposes including export and import contracts in two tranches of (i) US\$ 457,000,000 and EUR 670,500,000 with rates of Libor + 1.30% and Euribor + 1.20% per annum with the participation of 38 banks from 17 countries (equivalent of TL 6,446,028), (ii) US\$ 249,000,000 and EUR 483,500,000 with rates of Libor + 2.00% and Euribor + 1.90% per annum with the participation of 28 banks from 15 countries (equivalent of TL 4,223,794).

Long-term debts comprise the following:

	<i>Interest rate%</i>	<i>Interest maturity</i>	<i>2019 Amount in original currency</i>	<i>Short term portion</i>	<i>Medium and long term portion</i>	<i>2018 Medium and long term debts</i>
ICBC	4	2020	US\$ 300 millions	1,776,236	-	1,396,519
EIB	3-4	2024	US\$ 214 millions	131,954	1,133,327	1,542,491
EIB	9-12	2023	TL 1,059 millions	218,513	840,320	218,513
Proparco	2-3	2028	EUR 118 millions	104,891	681,789	570,494
IFC	3	2024	EUR 84 millions	111,630	446,679	272,972
ISBANK AG	2-3	2022	EUR 49 millions	165,950	159,614	-
EBRD	20	2023	TL 271 millions	-	270,500	270,500
EFSE	2-3	2023	EUR 40 millions	84,314	178,213	319,126
AKBANK AG	2-3	2022	EUR 36 millions	99,647	139,663	-
AKBANK AG	4	2020	US\$ 30 millions	177,624	-	-
EIB	1	2023	EUR 22 millions	-	147,952	144,771
EBRD	1	2025	US\$ 8 millions	8,359	37,614	40,919
IFC	5	2023	RON 24 millions	4,720	28,320	-
Others				<u>4,904,701</u>	<u>1,571,033</u>	<u>1,528,374</u>
				<u>7,788,539</u>	<u>5,635,024</u>	<u>6,304,679</u>

18 Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings

The Bank and its subsidiaries raise funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repay the funds by repurchasing the instruments at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate. Repurchase agreements are commonly used as a tool for short-term financing of interest-bearing assets, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings comprise the following:

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Money market fundings	321,871	1,345,840
Obligations under repurchase agreements	1,464,990	1,267,723
Obligations on securities under reverse repurchase agreements	-	21,027
	<u>1,786,861</u>	<u>2,634,590</u>

18 Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings (continued)

Assets sold under repurchase agreements are further detailed as follows:

	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Fair value of underlying assets</u>	<u>Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities</u>	<u>Range of repurchase dates</u>	<u>Repurchase price</u>
2019					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26,860	26,860	26,741	-	26,742
Investment securities	<u>1,862,942</u>	<u>1,848,178</u>	<u>1,438,249</u>	Jan'20-Feb'25	<u>1,297,534</u>
	<u>1,889,802</u>	<u>1,875,038</u>	<u>1,464,990</u>		<u>1,324,276</u>
2018					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,605	1,605	1,756	Jan'19	1,766
Investment securities	<u>1,206,611</u>	<u>1,205,934</u>	<u>1,265,967</u>	Jan'19-Feb'25	<u>1,271,962</u>
	<u>1,208,216</u>	<u>1,207,539</u>	<u>1,267,723</u>		<u>1,273,728</u>

The proceeds from the sale of securities under repurchase agreements are treated as liabilities and recorded as obligations under repurchase agreements. As of 31 December 2019, the maturities of the obligations varied from one day to 62 months and interest rates varied between 1%-22% (31 December 2018: 3%-30%). In general the carrying values of such assets are more than the corresponding liabilities due to the margins set between the parties, since such funding is raised against assets collateralized.

19 Debt securities issued

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>
	<u>Latest maturity</u>	<u>Interest rate %</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bonds payable of US\$ 1,875 millions	2024	4.0-6.4	9,861,586	13,172,100
Bonds payable of TL 4,430 millions	2023	10.3-17.0	5,992,997	4,109,186
Bonds payable of EUR 45 millions	2027	3.5-5.2	297,009	3,277,545
Others			-	<u>414,405</u>
Total bonds payable			16,151,592	20,973,236
DPR future flow transactions of US\$ 567 millions	2027	4.6-5.3	3,358,730	3,954,353
DPR future flow transactions of EUR 184 millions	2022	1.1-2.6	<u>1,222,085</u>	<u>1,604,424</u>
Total DPR future flow transactions			4,580,815	5,558,777
Expense accrual on bonds payable			256,139	424,090
Expense accrual on DPR future flow transactions			<u>37,991</u>	<u>46,111</u>
			<u>21,026,537</u>	<u>27,002,214</u>

In April 2013, the Bank established a Global Medium Term Notes (GMTN) program in order to issue bonds and other borrowing instruments in any currency with different series and maturities. In this regard, since May 2013 the Bank issues bills in US\$, EUR, CHF, RON, CZK, JPY and AUD with latest maturity in April 2027.

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19 Debt securities issued (continued)

The Bank and/or its consolidated subsidiaries repurchased the Bank's own TL securities with a total face value of TL 863,079 and foreign currency securities with a total face value of US\$ 206,943,000 (31 December 2018: US\$ 206,943,000) and netted off such securities in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2019.

20 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Securities issued	<u>14,342,293</u>	<u>12,312,230</u>
	<u>14,342,293</u>	<u>12,312,230</u>

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank classified a part of securities issued amounting to US\$ 2,511,607,143 (31 December 2018: US\$ 2,484,345,238) as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at the initial recognition in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch.

As of 31 December 2019, the accumulated fair value change of the related financial liability amounted to TL 725,306 (31 December 2018: TL 930,827) and the corresponding gain recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income amounted to TL 205,521 (31 December 2018: TL 886,879). The carrying value of the related financial liability amounted to TL 14,342,293 (31 December 2018: TL 12,312,230).

21 Derivative financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities mainly consist of foreign currency and interest rate swaps, foreign currency options and forward foreign currency contracts.

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Trading</u>	<u>Hedging^(*)</u>	<u>Trading</u>	<u>Hedging^(*)</u>
Swap derivative financial liabilities	2,662,296	1,195,418	3,037,664	412,710
Forward derivative financial liabilities	162,783	-	396,982	50,968
Option derivative financial liabilities	218,864	-	583,104	-
Future derivative financial liabilities	6	-	975	-
Other derivative financial liabilities	<u>298</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,257</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3,044,247</u>	<u>1,195,418</u>	<u>4,054,982</u>	<u>463,678</u>

^(*) Includes derivative transactions subject to cash flow and fair value hedge accounting amounted to TL 734,714 (31 December 2018: TL 210,272) and TL 460,704 (31 December 2018: TL 253,406), respectively.

The notional amounts of derivative financial liabilities are explained in detail in Note 28.

22 Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities comprise the following:

	2019			2018
	<i>Latest maturity</i>	<i>Interest rate %</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Subordinated debt of US\$ 750 million	2027	6.125	4,440,600	3,952,425
Subordinated debt of TL 253 million	2029	TL REF+130 bps	252,880	-
Expense accrual on subordinated liabilities			<u>36,227</u>	<u>24,593</u>
			<u>4,729,707</u>	<u>3,977,018</u>

On 23 May 2017, the Bank had obtained a 10-year subordinated loan of US\$ 750 million due in May 2027 with its first Basel III compliant Tier 2 issuance from international capital markets, with a coupon rate of 6.125%.

On 9 October 2019, the Bank issued a subordinated loan with quarterly variable coupon payments based on BIST TLREF, a total face value of TL 252,880 and a maturity of 10 years.

23 Taxation

While the corporate tax rate was at the rate of 20% since 1 January 2016, for all companies, such rate has been set as 22% for the tax bases of the years 2018, 2019, and 2020 based on the legislation of the Amendment on Certain Tax Laws and Other Laws no. 7061. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers has been authorized to reduce the rate of 22% down to 20%. This rate is applied to tax base which is calculated by adding certain non-deductible expenses for tax purposes and deducting certain exemptions (like dividend income) and other deductions on accounting income. If there is no dividend distribution, no further tax charges are made.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives in Turkey are not subject to withholding tax. As per the decisions no. 2009/14593 and 2009/14594 of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette no. 27130 dated 3 February 2009, certain duty rates included in the articles no. 15 and 30 of the new Corporate Tax Law no. 5520 are revised. Accordingly, the withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the nonresident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions is 15%. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the nonresident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of the retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from prior years. There is no procedure for a final and definite agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns within four months following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax returns and accounting records are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit the tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

23 Taxation (continued)

75% of earnings generated through sale of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and pre-emption rights and 50% of earnings generated through sale of real estates held at least for two years by the institutions are exempt from the corporate tax with the conditions that such earnings shall be held in a special reserve account under equity until the end of five years following the year of sale and shall be collected as cash until the end of the following two fiscal years.

All earnings generated through transfer of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and pre-emption rights by the companies being under legal proceedings or guarantor and mortgage provider of such companies, to banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies or the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund in connection with liquidation of their liabilities and earnings of banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies through sale of immovable part of such assets or other items are exempt from corporate tax at the rate of 50% and 75%, respectively.

In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, the taxation charge, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, represents the total amount of the taxation charge of each subsidiary.

Tax applications for foreign branches

NORTHERN CYPRUS

According to the Corporate Tax Law of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus no.41/1976 as amended, the corporate earnings (including foreign corporations) are subject to a 10% corporate tax and 15% income tax. This tax is calculated based on the income that the taxpayers earn in an accounting period. Tax base is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The corporations cannot benefit from the rights of offsetting losses, investment incentives and amortisation unless they prepare and have certified their statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income and accounting records used for tax calculations by an auditor authorized by the Ministry of Finance. In cases where it is revealed that the earnings of a corporation were not subject to taxation in prior years or the tax paid on such earnings are understated, additional taxes can be charged in the next 12 years following that the related taxation period. The corporate tax returns are filed in the tax administration office in April after following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. The corporate taxes are paid in two equal installments in May and October.

MALTA

The corporate earnings are subject to a 35% corporate tax. This rate is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The earnings of the foreign corporations' branches in Malta are also subject to the same tax rate that the resident corporations in Malta are subject to. The earnings of such branches that are transferred to their head offices are not subject to an additional tax. The taxes payable is calculated by the obligating firm and the calculation is presented in the tax declaration form that is due till the following year's month of November.

Tax applications for foreign subsidiaries

THE NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, corporate income tax is levied at the rate of 20% for tax profits up to EUR 200,000 and 25% for the excess part over this amount on the worldwide income of resident

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23 Taxation (continued)

companies, which is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes for the related year. These rates will be applied as 19% and 25% in 2019, as 16.50% and 22.55% in 2020 and as 15% and 20.50% in 2021. Based on the unilateral decree for the avoidance of double taxation between Turkey and The Netherlands, the dividend taxation is nil as of 1 January 2018. Under the Dutch taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for nine years. Tax losses can be carried back to the prior year.

Companies must file their tax returns within nine months following the end of the tax year to which they relate, unless the company applies for an extension (normally an additional nine months). Tax returns are open for five years from the date of final assessment of the tax return during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings. The corporate income tax for the Germany branch is 30%.

ROMANIA

The applicable corporate tax rate in Romania is 16%. The taxation system in Romania is continuously developing and is subject to varying interpretations and constant changes, which may become rarely retroactive. In Romania, tax periods remain open for tax audits for seven years. Tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for seven years.

Effective for 2019 based on the Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018 (“the Ordinance”), as modified by the Emergency Ordinance no. 19/2019, banking institutions defined as credit institutions, Romanian legal entities and Romanian branches of nonresident credit institutions became subject to the tax on certain financial asset groups starting from 1 January 2019. The tax on financial assets is computed by applying a tax rate on the total value of the taxpayer’s certain financial asset groups, existing at the end of the computation semester, recorded as per the applicable accounting regulations. The tax rate applied shall be 0.4% or 0.2% per annum, depending on the bank's market share greater than or equal, or lower than 1%, respectively. At the same time, the value of the tax may not exceed the accounting profit realized by the bank before calculating the tax on assets. In addition, no tax shall be due by the bank incurring accounting loss before calculating the tax on assets. The first computation and payment of the tax was realised on 25 August 2019. The Ordinance provides the possibility of reducing the tax due by up to 100%, depending on certain indicators aimed at increasing financial intermediation and / or diminishing the net interest margin for RON denominated loans and deposits.

The total provision for taxes on income is different than the amount computed by applying the Turkish statutory tax rate to income before provision for taxes as shown in the following reconciliation:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>%</u>
Taxes on income per statutory tax rate	1,805,522	22.00	1,937,862	22.00
Disallowable expenses	11,185	0.14	45,390	0.52
Income items exempt from tax or subject to different tax rates	(128,680)	(1.57)	(150,048)	(1.70)
General reserve	55,000	0.67	239,800	2.72
Others	<u>200,871</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>(12,584)</u>	<u>(0.14)</u>
Taxation charge	1,943,898	23.69	2,060,420	23.39

23 Taxation (continued)

The taxation charge is comprised of the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current taxes	2,371,219	1,813,696
Deferred taxes	<u>(427,321)</u>	<u>246,724</u>
Taxation charge	<u>1,943,898</u>	<u>2,060,420</u>

The movement of current tax liability is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	133,670	763,632
Current period taxation charge	2,371,219	1,813,696
Less: Advance taxes paid during the period	<u>(1,819,746)</u>	<u>(2,443,658)</u>
Current tax liability	<u>685,143</u>	<u>133,670</u>

In accordance with the related regulation for prepaid taxes on income, such advance payments during the year are being deducted from the final tax liability for the period. Accordingly, the taxation charge on income is not equal to the final tax liability appearing on the statement of financial position.

According to the IAS 12 Income Taxes (IAS 12); deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized, using the balance sheet method, on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding balances considered in the calculation of the tax base, except for the differences not deductible for tax purposes and initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

As explained above, this rate is determined as 22% to be applied to corporate earnings for the taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020. In addition, the Council of Ministers is authorized to reduce the corresponding rate from 22% to 20%. As deferred tax assets or liabilities within the scope of IAS 12, are calculated by using the tax rates based on the effective tax rates or tax rates (and tax laws) expected to enter into force as of the reporting period (balance sheet date), to be applied in the periods when the assets turn into income or the debts are paid, the Bank made deferred tax calculation according to the rates of 22% or 20% corresponding to the maturity of the assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2019.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total deferred tax assets	2,110,957	1,849,543
Off-setted amount	<u>(216,516)</u>	<u>(316,619)</u>
Deferred tax assets per financial statements	<u>1,894,441</u>	<u>1,532,924</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	289,620	366,594
Off-setted amount	<u>(216,516)</u>	<u>(316,619)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities per financial statements	<u>73,104</u>	<u>49,975</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>1,821,337</u>	<u>1,482,949</u>

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23 Taxation (continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are detailed in the table below:

	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Recognised in statement of profit or loss</u>	<u>Effects of movement in exchange rates</u>	<u>Recognised in equity</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
2019					
Expected credit losses	1,354,148	81,945	459	(10,871)	1,425,681
Discount on loans and advances to customers	112,808	(14,022)	-	-	98,786
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	96,832	14,395	(1,796)	(485)	108,946
Short-term employee benefits	138,415	9,925	273	-	148,613
Tax losses carried forward	93,103	5,913	(4)	-	99,012
Valuation difference on financial assets and liabilities	(137,419)	313,552	723	(71,332)	105,524
Revaluation surplus on real estates	(202,260)	(983)	(1,835)	(4,494)	(209,572)
Impairment of equity investments, tangible and intangible assets	11,298	2,084	-	-	13,382
Accruals on credit card rewards	27,366	8,426	-	-	35,792
Pro-rata basis depreciation expenses	(127,591)	(11,605)	-	-	(139,196)
Others, net	<u>116,249</u>	<u>17,691</u>	<u>(460)</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>134,369</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>1,482,949</u>	<u>427,321</u>	<u>(2,640)</u>	<u>(86,293)</u>	<u>1,821,337</u>
2018					
Expected credit losses	1,076,297	283,348	1,801	(7,298)	1,354,148
Discount on loans and advances to customers	91,931	20,877	-	-	112,808
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	83,606	10,133	(155)	3,248	96,832
Short-term employee benefits	105,413	32,879	123	-	138,415
Tax losses carried forward	69,904	15,156	8,223	(180)	93,103
Valuation difference on financial assets and liabilities	82,921	(589,231)	(12,110)	381,001	(137,419)
Revaluation surplus on real estates	(195,311)	(200)	(2,929)	(3,820)	(202,260)
Impairment of equity investments, tangible and intangible assets	6,917	4,378	3	-	11,298
Accruals on credit card rewards	23,600	3,766	-	-	27,366
Pro-rata basis depreciation expenses	(111,903)	(15,688)	-	-	(127,591)
Others, net	<u>131,210</u>	<u>(12,142)</u>	<u>(2,819)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>116,249</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>1,364,585</u>	<u>(246,724)</u>	<u>(7,863)</u>	<u>372,951</u>	<u>1,482,949</u>

(*) The opening balance includes the IFRS 9 transition impact of TL 33,666.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the maturity of expiration analysis of tax losses subject to deferred tax coming from subsidiaries is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current year + 1 year	4,211	-
Current year + 2 years	22,798	4,211
Current year + 3 years	25,654	22,798
Current year + 4 years	40,440	25,654
Current year + 5 years	<u>5,909</u>	<u>40,440</u>
	<u>99,012</u>	<u>93,103</u>

24 Provisions

The principal components of provisions are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
General reserve (*)	2,500,000	2,250,000
Expected credit losses from non-cash loans	1,214,480	654,649
Short term employee benefits	701,665	646,978
Insurance business related provisions	640,739	444,672
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	571,542	502,610
Provisions for litigations	489,241	348,414
Other provisions (**)	<u>443,758</u>	<u>551,559</u>
	<u>6,561,425</u>	<u>5,398,882</u>

(*) As of 31 December 2019, general reserves amounting to TL 2,500,000 (31 December 2018: TL 2,250,000) are provided by the Bank in line with conservatism principle considering the circumstances which may arise from any changes in economy or market conditions.

(**) As of 31 December 2019, it includes provisions for credit card rewards and promotions amounting to TL 172,524 (31 December 2018: TL 132,272).

Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations

(i) Defined benefit plan

As a result of the changes in legislation described below, the Bank will transfer a substantial portion of its pension liability under the Plan to SSF. This transfer, which will be a settlement of the Bank's obligation in respect of the pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF, was originally set to be within three years from the enactment of the New Law in May 2008, however, has been postponed for two years as per the decision of the Council of Ministers published on 9 April 2011 as further explained below. The actual date of the transfer has not been specified yet. However, in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007, the Bank has modified the accounting required by IAS 19 Employee Benefits as the Bank believes that it is more appropriate to measure the obligation, in respect of the benefits that will be transferred to SSF, at the expected transfer amount prior to the date on which the transfer and settlement will occur. The expected transfer amount is calculated based on the methodology and actuarial assumptions (discount rate and mortality tables) prescribed in the New Law. As such, this calculation measures the liability to be transferred at the expected settlement amount i.e., the expected value of the payment to be made to SSF to assume that obligation.

The obligation with respect to excess benefits is accounted for as a defined benefit plan under IAS 19.

a) Pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF

As per the provisional Article no.23 of the Turkish Banking Law no.5411 as approved by the Turkish Parliament on 19 October 2005, pension funds which are in essence similar to foundations are required to be transferred directly to SSF within a period of three years. In accordance with the Banking Law, the actuarial calculation of the liability (if any) on the transfer should be performed regarding the methodology and parameters determined by the commission established by Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Accordingly, the Bank calculated the pension benefits transferable to SSF in accordance with the Decree published by the Council of Ministers in the Official Gazette no. 26377 dated 15 December 2006 ("Decree") for the purpose of determining the principles and procedures to be applied during the transfer of funds. However the said Article was vetoed by the President and at 2 November 2005 the President initiated a

24 Provisions (continued)

lawsuit before the Turkish Constitutional Court in order to rescind certain paragraphs of the provisional article no.23.

The Bank obtained an actuarial report regarding its obligations at 31 December 2006. This report, which was dated 12 February 2007, is from an actuary, who is registered with the Undersecretariat of the Treasury regarding this Fund in accordance with the Decree. Based on this Decree, the actuarial statement of financial position of the Fund has been prepared using a discount rate of 10.24% and the CSO 1980 mortality table. Based on the actuarial report, the assets of the plan exceeded the amount that would be required to be paid to transfer the obligation at 31 December 2006. In accordance with the existing legislation at 31 December 2006, the pension and medical benefits within the social security limits were subject to transfer and the banks were not required to provide any excess social rights and payments.

On 22 March 2007, the Turkish Constitutional Court reached a verdict with regards to the suspension of the execution of the first paragraph of provisional article no.23 of the Turkish Banking Law, which requires the transfer of pension funds to SSF, until the decision regarding the cancellation thereof is published in the Official Gazette. The Constitutional Court stated in its reasoned ruling published in the Official Gazette numbered 26731, dated 15 December 2007 that the reason behind this cancellation was the possible loss of antecedent rights of the members of pension funds. Following the publication of the verdict, the Grand National Assembly of Republic of Turkey (“Turkish Parliament”) worked on the new legal arrangements by taking the cancellation reasoning into account.

At 17 April 2008, the New Law has been accepted by the Turkish Parliament and the New Law has been enacted at 8 May 2008 following its publication in the Official Gazette no. 26870. In accordance with the New Law, members of the funds established in accordance with the Social Security Law should be transferred to SSF within three years following its enactment date. The transfers are to take place within the three-year period starting from 1 January 2008. Subsequently, the transfer of the contributors and the persons receiving monthly or regular income and their right-holders from such funds established for employees of the banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, trade chambers, stock markets and unions that are part of these organizations subject to the provisional Article no. 20 of the Social Security Law no.506 to the SSF, has been postponed for two years. The decision was made by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 and published in the Official Gazette no. 27900 dated 9 April 2011 as per the decision of the Council of Ministers, numbered 2011/1559, and as per the letter no. 150 of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security dated 24 February 2011 and according to the provisional Article no. 20 of the Social Security and Public Health Insurance Law no.5510.

On 19 June 2008, the main opposition party Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (“CHP”) applied to the Constitutional Court for the cancellation of various articles of the Law including the first paragraph of the provisional Article no. 20. At the meeting of the Constitutional Court on 30 March 2011, it was decided that the Article no. 73 and the first paragraph of the provisional Article no. 20 added to the law no. 5510 are not contradictory to the Constitutional Law, and accordingly the dismissal of the cancellation request was denied with the majority of votes.

Before the completion of two-years period set by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 as explained above, as per the Article no. 51 of the law no. 6645, published in the Official Gazette no. 29335 dated 23 April 2015, the Article no. 20 of the law no. 5510 was amended giving the Council of Ministers the authority to determine the date of transfer without defining any timeline.

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24 Provisions (continued)

The Bank obtained an actuarial report dated 23 December 2019 from an independent actuary reflecting the principles and procedures on determining the application of transfer transactions in accordance with the New Law. The actuarial statement of financial position of the Fund has been prepared using a discount rate of 9.80% and the CSO 1980 mortality table, and the assets of the plan exceed the amount that would be required to be paid to transfer the obligation at 31 December 2019.

The Bank's obligation in respect of the pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF has been determined as the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSF to settle the obligation at the date of the statement of financial position in accordance with the related article of the New Law.

The pension disclosures set out below therefore reflect the methodology and actuarial assumptions specified in the New Law. This calculation measures the benefit obligation at the expected transfer amount i.e., the estimated amount the Bank will pay to SSF to assume this portion of the obligation.

The pension benefits are calculated annually. As per the calculation as of 31 December 2019, the present value of funded obligations amounted to TL 1,354,219 (31 December 2018: TL 864,972) and the fair value of the planned assets amounted to TL 5,988,881 (31 December 2018: TL 4,612,956).

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Present value of funded obligations		
- Pension benefits transferable to SSF (obligation measured at the expected transfer amount)	(1,846,213)	(1,408,961)
Medical benefits transferable to SSF (obligation measured at the expected transfer amount)	556,956	596,470
- General administrative expenses	<u>(64,962)</u>	<u>(52,481)</u>
	(1,354,219)	(864,972)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>5,988,881</u>	<u>4,612,956</u>
Asset surplus in the plan (*)	<u>4,634,662</u>	<u>3,747,984</u>

(*) Asset surplus in this plan will be used to cover the excess benefits not transferable to SSF.

Plan assets consisted of the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash and due from banks	4,676,113	3,757,484
Securities	1,168,098	755,575
Land and buildings	144,670	96,845
Other	-	3,052
	<u>5,988,881</u>	<u>4,612,956</u>

b) Excess benefits not transferable to SSF

The other social rights and payments representing benefits in excess of social security limits are not subject to transfer to SSF. Therefore these excess benefits are accounted for as an ongoing defined benefit plan.

24 Provisions (continued)

Asset surplus/(shortage) on present value of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations		
- Pension	(1,002,495)	(920,128)
- Health	(1,394,042)	(1,134,112)
Fair value of plan assets (*)	<u>4,634,662</u>	<u>3,747,984</u>
Asset surplus over present value of defined benefit obligation	<u>2,238,125</u>	<u>1,693,744</u>

(*) Plan assets are composed of asset surplus in the plan explained in paragraph a).

As per the actuarial calculation performed as of 31 December 2019 detailed above, the asset surplus over the fair value of the plan assets to be used for the payment of the obligations also fully cover the benefits not transferable and still a surplus of TL 2,238,125 (31 December 2018: TL 1,693,744) remains.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Asset surplus over present value of defined benefit obligation	2,238,125	1,693,744
Net present value of medical benefits and health premiums transferable to SSF	<u>(556,956)</u>	<u>(596,470)</u>
Present value of asset surplus/(defined benefit obligation)	<u>1,681,169</u>	<u>1,097,274</u>

Expenses recognised regarding this benefit plan in the accompanying consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total contribution payment	472,189	332,357
Provision for unfunded liability	-	-
	<u>472,189</u>	<u>332,357</u>

Principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Discount rates (*)	12.5	16.3
Inflation rates (*)	8.2	12.5
Future real salary increase rates	1.5	1.5
Medical cost trend rates	12.4	16.7
Future pension increase rates (*)	8.2	12.5

(*) The above mentioned rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees' years in service.

24 Provisions (continued)

The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation of excess liabilities is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

2019			
% change in defined benefit obligation			
<u>Assumption change</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	<u>Medical Benefits</u>	<u>Overall</u>
	%	%	%
Discount rate +1%	(12.3)	(17.0)	(15.0)
Discount rate -1%	15.4	22.8	19.7
Medical inflation +1%	-	22.6	13.1
Medical inflation -1%	-	(17.0)	(9.9)

2018			
% change in defined benefit obligation			
<u>Assumption change</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	<u>Medical Benefits</u>	<u>Overall</u>
	%	%	%
Discount rate +1%	(12.8)	(17.4)	(15.3)
Discount rate -1%	16.1	23.3	20.1
Medical inflation +1%	-	23.0	12.7
Medical inflation -1%	-	(17.4)	(9.6)

Short-term employee benefits

Movement in the provision for short-term employee benefits is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance, beginning of the period	646,978	492,140
Payments	(357,173)	(211,598)
Provision for the period, net	<u>411,860</u>	<u>366,436</u>
Balance, end of the period	<u>701,665</u>	<u>646,978</u>

Insurance business related provisions

Insurance business related provisions are detailed in the table below:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Reserve for unearned premiums, net	96,435	58,849
<i>Gross</i>	130,789	78,165
<i>Reinsurers' share</i>	(34,354)	(19,316)
Provision for claims, net	57,512	50,720
<i>Gross</i>	78,548	66,833
<i>Reinsurers' share</i>	(21,036)	(16,113)
Life mathematical reserves	<u>486,792</u>	<u>335,103</u>
	<u>640,739</u>	<u>444,672</u>

24 Provisions (continued)

Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Movement in the reserve for employee severance indemnity is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance, beginning of the period	502,610	437,642
Service cost	48,853	45,094
Interest cost	75,572	48,886
Benefits paid	(57,076)	(55,068)
Settlement/curtailment/termination gain/loss	4,134	9,128
Past service cost arising over last period	8	129
Business combinations	-	454
Actuarial gain/loss	<u>(2,559)</u>	<u>16,345</u>
Balance, end of the period	<u>571,542</u>	<u>502,610</u>

The computation of the liabilities is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the government. The ceiling amounts applicable for each year of employment are full TL 6,379.86 and full TL 5,434.42 as of 31 December 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The principal actuarial assumptions for the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

	<u>2019 %^(*)</u>	<u>2018 %^(*)</u>
Net effective discount rates	3.97	3.38
Discount rates	12.50	16.30
Expected rates of salary increases	9.70	14.00
Inflation rates	8.20	12.50

(*) In the above table, the effective rates are presented for the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries subject to the labour law, whereas the rates applied for the calculations differ according to the employee's years-in-service.

The sensitivity analysis of reserve for employee severance indemnity for the Bank is as follows as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

<u>2019</u>		
<u>% change in employee severance indemnity</u>		
<u>Assumption change</u>	<u>Sensitivity of Past Service Liability %</u>	<u>Sensitivity of Normal Cost %</u>
Discount rate +1%	(11.1)	(13.8)
Discount rate -1%	13.3	17.0
Inflation rate +0.25%	12.4	(3.7)
Inflation rate -0.25%	(11.4)	3.9
<u>2018</u>		
<u>% change in employee severance indemnity</u>		
<u>Assumption change</u>	<u>Sensitivity of Past Service Liability %</u>	<u>Sensitivity of Normal Cost %</u>
Discount rate +1%	(11.2)	(15.2)
Discount rate -1%	13.5	18.8
Inflation rate +0.25%	12.2	19.2
Inflation rate -0.25%	(11.4)	(15.7)

24 Provisions (continued)

Expected credit losses from non-cash loans

Movement in expected credit losses from non-cash loans as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
Balances at 31 December	123,743	245,225	285,681	61,393	49,108	50,880
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January	-	-	-	53,579	156,309	67,940
Balances at 1 January	123,743	245,225	285,681	114,972	205,417	118,820
Transfer to Stage 1	92,434	(91,370)	(1,064)	150,260	(135,371)	(14,889)
Transfer to Stage 2	(25,400)	26,879	(1,479)	(39,066)	47,408	(8,342)
Transfer to Stage 3	(401)	(119,500)	119,901	(752)	(81,092)	81,844
Transfer from prior year provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt sales and write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries and reversals	(268,789)	(180,334)	(148,924)	(325,023)	(202,021)	(60,410)
Provision for the period	309,983	457,568	342,817	216,146	369,581	157,008
Effects of movements in exchange rates	6,881	12,989	27,640	7,206	41,303	11,650
Balances at the end of the period	<u>238,451</u>	<u>351,457</u>	<u>624,572</u>	<u>123,743</u>	<u>245,225</u>	<u>285,681</u>

25 Other liabilities and accrued expenses

The principal components of other liabilities and accrued expenses are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018 (*)</u>
Blocked accounts against expenditures of card holders	10,091,228	10,956,519
Cheques at clearing house	3,052,402	3,840,255
Miscellaneous payables	1,204,962	674,102
Operational lease payables	1,127,370	-
Withholding taxes	574,469	520,645
Transfer orders	410,539	405,184
Expense accruals	340,703	322,891
Unearned income	173,058	184,256
Advances received	130,510	105,920
Payables to suppliers relating to financial lease activities	77,273	125,324
Blocked accounts	62,323	34,720
Payables to insurance and reinsurance companies relating to insurance business	48,240	31,669
Cash guarantees obtained	15,005	13,086
Option premium payables	1,538	2,612
Others	<u>476,608</u>	<u>313,635</u>
	<u>17,786,228</u>	<u>17,530,818</u>

(*) In order to provide a consistent presentation of clearing accounts with the current period; previous year amounts are presented as gross basis in other assets/liabilities.

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25 Other liabilities and accrued expenses (continued)

Operational lease payables

The maturity analysis of operational lease payables as of 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	
	Gross	Net
Due within 1 year	383,618	247,961
Due between 1 and 5 years	839,009	542,637
Due after 5 years	<u>547,238</u>	<u>336,772</u>
	<u>1,769,865</u>	<u>1,127,370</u>

As of 31 December 2019, the weighted average of the incremental borrowing interest rates applied to TL, EUR, US\$ and RON operational lease payables presented in the statement of financial position are 21.2%, 2.5%, 7.0% and 8.0%; respectively.

26 Equity

Share capital

The authorized nominal share capital of the Bank amounted to TL 4,200,000 as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: TL 4,200,000).

Legal reserves

As per the decisions made at the annual general assemblies of the Bank and its subsidiaries, 5% of the prior year's net income is allocated to legal reserves. The reserves include legal reserves amounting to TL 1,603,555 (31 December 2018: TL 1,585,920) in total.

For the Bank and its Turkish subsidiaries, the legal reserves are generated by annual appropriations amounting to 5% of the statutory income until such reserves reach 20% of paid-in share capital (first legal reserves). Without limit, a further 10% of dividend distributions in excess of 5% of paid-in share capital appropriated to generate the legal reserves (second legal reserves). The legal reserves are restricted and are not available for distribution as dividends unless they exceed 50% of the share capital.

The Bank's subsidiaries in Romania also allocate legal reserves in accordance with the requirements of statutory laws and regulations applicable for each entity. According to the relevant legislation, legal reserves include annual allocations of 5% of the statutory income before tax. According to the relevant legislation, the legal reserve cannot exceed 20% of the share capital.

The Bank's subsidiary in the Netherlands is not subject to any legal reserve requirements.

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26 Equity (continued)

Unrealized gains/(losses) from fair value changes on debt instruments and equity investments measured at FVOCI

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u> (*)
Balance at the beginning of the period	(1,038,920)	78,293
Net unrealized (losses)/gains from changes in fair value	1,190,067	(1,389,780)
Related deferred and current income taxes	(227,510)	255,255
Net (losses)/gains recycled to the statement of comprehensive income on disposal	223,783	15,425
Related deferred and current income taxes	(37,023)	(4,405)
Effect of movements in foreign exchange rates	<u>3,215</u>	<u>6,292</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>113,612</u>	<u>(1,038,920)</u>

(*) Includes IFRS 9 transition impact of TL 396,257.

Hedge reserve

The hedge reserve comprises the effective portions of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred (as explained in Hedging section under Financial Risk Management Disclosures) and of the cumulative change in the net investment hedge performed in order to hedge the foreign currency risk arising from net investments in foreign operations with long-term foreign currency borrowings.

In the current period, net investment hedge amounting to EUR 401,703,512 (31 December 2018: EUR 366,635,075) is applied in total among investments in Garanti Bank International NV and Garanti Holding BV having capitals denominated in foreign currencies and long term foreign currency borrowings. Foreign exchange losses in the amount of TL 1,580,575 (31 December 2018: TL 1,343,425), arising from conversion of both foreign currency investments and long term foreign currency borrowings are accounted under share capital and hedge reserves, respectively under equity as of 31 December 2019. There is no ineffective portion arising from net investment hedge accounting.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the functional currency of the Bank which is TL and of the cumulative change in the net investment hedge performed in order to hedge the foreign currency risk arising from net investments in foreign operations with long-term foreign currency borrowings.

Non-controlling interests

As of 31 December 2019, net non-controlling interests amount to TL 273,921 (31 December 2018: TL 197,557). Non-controlling interests are detailed as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Capital	55,219	55,219
Retained earnings and other reserves	142,239	77,385
Net income for the year	<u>76,463</u>	<u>64,953</u>
	<u>273,921</u>	<u>197,557</u>

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27 Commitments and contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank and its subsidiaries undertake various commitments and incur certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including letters of guarantee, acceptance credits and letters of credit. Commitments and contingent liabilities comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Letters of guarantee	50,427,390	50,173,770
Letters of credit	10,676,483	14,685,922
Acceptance credits	1,579,043	2,788,829
Other guarantees and endorsements	<u>74,179</u>	<u>66,907</u>
	<u>62,757,095</u>	<u>67,715,428</u>

As of 31 December 2019;

- Commitment for unpaid capital of subsidiaries companies amounts to TL 6,336 (31 December 2018: TL 5,743).
- Commitments for unused credit limits and promotions of credit cards, cheques and loans to customers, commitments for loan granting and other revocable and irrevocable commitments amount to TL 60,983,253 (31 December 2018: TL 53,363,381) in total.
- Commitments for the derivative transactions carried out on behalf of customers in the Turkish Derivatives Exchange amount to TL 1,809,064 (31 December 2018: TL 878,213) in total.

As of 31 December 2019, the securities acquired under security borrowing transactions include shares with total market and carrying values of TL 14,468 (31 December 2018: TL 8,532).

28 Derivative financial instruments

As of 31 December 2019, commitment for purchase and sale of foreign currencies under spot, forwards, swaps, future rate agreements, options and forward agreements for gold trading amounts to TL 369,829,737 (31 December 2018: TL 148,458,335), approximately 62% of which are due within a year (31 December 2018: 76%).

The following tables summarize the notional amounts of the forward, swap, futures and options contracts, with details of remaining periods to maturity. Foreign currency amounts are translated at rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are economically hedged using foreign currency derivative contracts. All gains and losses on foreign currency contracts are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except for contracts of cash flow hedges as stated above.

28 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

2019	<i>Notional amount with remaining life of</i>					Total
	<u>Up to 1 month</u>	<u>1 to 3 month</u>	<u>3 to 6 month</u>	<u>6 to 12 month</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>	
<u>Interest Rate Derivatives</u>						
Interest rate swaps (*)	480,080	594,990	3,297,794	12,529,758	114,076,705	130,979,327
Purchases	240,040	297,495	1,648,897	6,264,879	57,038,536	65,489,847
Sales	240,040	297,495	1,648,897	6,264,879	57,038,169	65,489,480
Interest rate options	-	-	4,083,845	1,776,240	2,363,697	8,223,782
Purchases	-	-	4,083,845	888,120	1,677,157	6,649,122
Sales	-	-	-	888,120	686,540	1,574,660
Interest rate futures	-	29,604	-	-	-	29,604
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	29,604	-	-	-	29,604
<u>Other Derivatives</u>						
<u>Securities, shares and index options</u>						
Purchases	55,988	127,396	26,788	30,658	181,042	421,872
Sales	21,084	62,672	15,024	15,329	90,521	204,630
Sales	34,904	64,724	11,764	15,329	90,521	217,242
<u>Other forward contracts</u>						
Purchases	181,221	60,407	-	-	-	241,628
Sales	86,296	-	-	-	-	86,296
Sales	94,925	60,407	-	-	-	155,332
<u>Other future contracts</u>						
Purchases	118,362	493,580	2,605	-	-	614,547
Sales	11,976	221,807	-	-	-	233,783
Sales	106,386	271,773	2,605	-	-	380,764
<u>Other swap contracts</u>						
Purchases	3,774,434	130,560	-	113,384	14,870,724	18,889,102
Sales	89,386	65,280	-	56,692	-	211,358
Sales	3,685,048	65,280	-	56,692	14,870,724	18,677,744
<u>Currency Derivatives</u>						
<u>Spot exchange contracts</u>						
Purchases	14,877,640	-	-	-	-	14,877,640
Sales	7,395,537	-	-	-	-	7,395,537
Sales	7,482,103	-	-	-	-	7,482,103
<u>Forward exchange contracts</u>						
Purchases	5,790,818	4,543,738	2,850,883	2,575,003	327,160	16,087,602
Sales	2,904,429	2,319,979	1,439,205	1,275,750	156,330	8,095,693
Sales	2,886,389	2,223,759	1,411,678	1,299,253	170,830	7,991,909
<u>Currency/cross currency swaps</u>						
Purchases	82,717,235	44,065,123	10,326,551	10,157,754	8,187,030	155,453,693
Sales	43,222,808	21,938,359	5,027,264	5,117,726	4,268,011	79,574,168
Sales	39,494,427	22,126,764	5,299,287	5,040,028	3,919,019	75,879,525
<u>Options</u>						
Purchases	8,672,160	6,728,439	2,289,567	4,134,034	1,519,838	23,344,038
Sales	4,257,047	3,149,744	1,133,698	2,049,168	763,879	11,353,536
Sales	4,415,113	3,578,695	1,155,869	2,084,866	755,959	11,990,502
<u>Foreign currency futures</u>						
Purchases	27,509	518,293	71,868	49,232	-	666,902
Sales	14,441	259,760	36,343	25,549	-	336,093
Sales	13,068	258,533	35,525	23,683	-	330,809
Subtotal Purchases	58,243,044	28,315,096	13,384,276	15,693,213	63,994,434	179,630,063
Subtotal Sales	58,452,403	28,977,034	9,565,625	15,672,850	77,531,762	190,199,674
Total of Transactions	116,695,447	57,292,130	22,949,901	31,366,063	141,526,196	369,829,737

(*) In case of interest rate swaps, the amounts presented in the table above are the marked-to-market values of such transactions.

28 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	<i>Notional amount with remaining life of</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 month</i>	<i>3 to 6 month</i>	<i>6 to 12 month</i>	<i>Over 1 year</i>	
2018						
<i>Interest Rate Derivatives</i>						
Interest rate swaps (*)	63	8,869	4,732	30,908	1,103,349	1,147,921
<i>Purchases</i>	63	5,454	4,292	21,744	820,171	851,724
<i>Sales</i>	-	3,415	440	9,164	283,178	296,197
Interest rate options	-	-	3,671,900	1,525,226	6,346,143	11,543,269
<i>Purchases</i>	-	-	1,835,950	762,613	3,173,167	5,771,730
<i>Sales</i>	-	-	1,835,950	762,613	3,172,976	5,771,539
Interest rate futures	-	18,066	-	-	-	18,066
<i>Purchases</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sales</i>	-	18,066	-	-	-	18,066
<i>Other Derivatives</i>						
<i>Securities, shares and index options</i>	9,181	67,914	61,162	150,846	-	289,103
<i>Purchases</i>	7,981	46,778	23,914	82,337	-	161,010
<i>Sales</i>	1,200	21,136	37,248	68,509	-	128,093
<i>Other forward contracts</i>	12,587	163,635	24,076	3,964	-	204,262
<i>Purchases</i>	8,990	92,603	12,038	1,982	-	115,613
<i>Sales</i>	3,597	71,032	12,038	1,982	-	88,649
<i>Other future contracts</i>	13,041	121,355	-	-	-	134,396
<i>Purchases</i>	11,554	5,834	-	-	-	17,388
<i>Sales</i>	1,487	115,521	-	-	-	117,008
<i>Other swap contracts</i>	15,087	-	-	474,291	21,313,293	21,802,671
<i>Purchases</i>	-	-	-	-	8,695,334	8,695,334
<i>Sales</i>	15,087	-	-	474,291	12,617,959	13,107,337
<i>Currency Derivatives</i>						
<i>Spot exchange contracts</i>	6,169,503	-	-	-	-	6,169,503
<i>Purchases</i>	1,905,904	-	-	-	-	1,905,904
<i>Sales</i>	4,263,599	-	-	-	-	4,263,599
<i>Forward exchange contracts</i>	4,826,989	2,593,835	2,971,831	962,061	1,009,811	12,364,527
<i>Purchases</i>	2,499,777	1,282,572	1,944,341	519,864	774,637	7,021,191
<i>Sales</i>	2,327,212	1,311,263	1,027,490	442,197	235,174	5,343,336
<i>Currency/cross currency swaps</i>	54,923,474	5,030,773	9,038,569	4,425,322	3,209,804	76,627,942
<i>Purchases</i>	24,664,887	2,706,936	4,246,994	2,286,252	1,332,692	35,237,761
<i>Sales</i>	30,258,587	2,323,837	4,791,575	2,139,070	1,877,112	41,390,181
<i>Options</i>	2,525,742	3,401,185	7,288,990	1,768,384	2,307,301	17,291,602
<i>Purchases</i>	1,645,994	2,150,150	4,822,266	1,385,238	768,939	10,772,587
<i>Sales</i>	879,748	1,251,035	2,466,724	383,146	1,538,362	6,519,015
<i>Foreign currency futures</i>	318,386	488,409	15,872	42,406	-	865,073
<i>Purchases</i>	318,386	391,622	15,872	-	-	725,880
<i>Sales</i>	-	96,787	-	42,406	-	139,193
<i>Subtotal Purchases</i>	<u>31,063,536</u>	<u>6,681,949</u>	<u>12,905,667</u>	<u>5,060,030</u>	<u>15,564,940</u>	<u>71,276,122</u>
<i>Subtotal Sales</i>	<u>37,750,517</u>	<u>5,212,092</u>	<u>10,171,465</u>	<u>4,323,378</u>	<u>19,724,761</u>	<u>77,182,213</u>
<i>Total of Transactions</i>	<u>68,814,053</u>	<u>11,894,041</u>	<u>23,077,132</u>	<u>9,383,408</u>	<u>35,289,701</u>	<u>148,458,335</u>

(*) In case of interest rate swaps, the amounts presented in the table above are the marked-to-market values of such transactions.

29 Fair value information

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information by the Bank, and where it exists, appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgement is necessary required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. While management uses available market information in estimating the fair values of financial instruments, the market information may not be fully reflective of the value that could be realized in the current circumstances.

Management has estimated that the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities are not materially different than their recorded values except for those of loans and advances to customers and investment securities. These financial assets and liabilities include loans and advances to banks, obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings, loans and advances from banks and other institutions, and other short-term assets and liabilities that are of a contractual nature, obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings, loans and advances from banks and other institutions, and other short-term assets and liabilities that are of a contractual nature.

Management believes that the carrying amount of these particular financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value, partially due to the fact that it is practice to renegotiate interest rates to reflect current market conditions.

Fair value of loans and advances to customers is TL 261,318,615 (31 December 2018: TL 249,867,575), whereas the carrying amount is TL 266,292,916 (31 December 2018: TL 251,144,014) in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2019.

Fair value of investment securities measured at amortised cost is TL 27,704,202 (31 December 2018: TL 23,072,442), whereas the carrying amount is TL 27,600,453 (31 December 2018: TL 24,599,884) in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2019.

29 Fair value information (continued)

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method:

<u>2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	680,675	44,979	4,426,906	5,152,560
Derivative financial assets	8,978	2,846,273	144,306	2,999,557
Debt and other instruments measured at FVOCI	<u>26,934,136</u>	<u>1,327,021</u>	-	<u>28,261,157</u>
Financial Assets at Fair Value	<u>27,623,789</u>	<u>4,218,273</u>	<u>4,571,212</u>	<u>36,413,274</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	14,342,293	14,342,293
Derivative financial liabilities	<u>156</u>	<u>3,487,263</u>	<u>752,246</u>	<u>4,239,665</u>
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	<u>156</u>	<u>3,487,263</u>	<u>15,094,539</u>	<u>18,581,958</u>
<u>2018</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	433,074	-	4,180,144	4,613,218
Derivative financial assets	2,235	4,054,543	36,919	4,093,697
Debt and other instruments measured at FVOCI	<u>26,927,402</u>	-	<u>93</u>	<u>26,927,495</u>
Financial Assets at Fair Value	<u>27,362,711</u>	<u>4,054,543</u>	<u>4,217,156</u>	<u>35,634,410</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	12,312,230	12,312,230
Derivative financial liabilities	<u>216</u>	<u>3,639,466</u>	<u>878,978</u>	<u>4,518,660</u>
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	<u>216</u>	<u>3,639,466</u>	<u>13,191,208</u>	<u>16,830,890</u>

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

(*) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include loan amounting to US\$ 710,182,828 (31 December 2018: US\$ 782,928,541) provided to a special purpose entity. As detailed in Note 10, according to the decision made at the 2018 annual general assembly of related special purpose entity, it was decided to increase the capital of the special purpose entity by TL 3,982,230, all of which will be covered by common receivables. After the capital increase, US\$ 154,885,708 of the related loan, which corresponds to the share of receivables in the Bank, has been paid off.

This loan is classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss as per IFRS 9. The fair value of this loan is determined by the independent valuation company based on the average of different methodologies (discounted cash flows, similar market multipliers, same sector transaction multipliers, market value and analyst reports). The corresponding loan is considered as Level 3 based on IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" standard.

Valuation techniques considered in the valuation work and any possible changes in the basic assumptions may affect the carrying value of the related asset. For discounted cash flows method, significant unobservable inputs are EBITDA, growth rate and weighted average cost of capital. The estimated fair value of the asset would increase if growth rate and EBITDA are higher and decrease if the weighted average cost of capital is higher. Trading multiples and transaction multiples for the companies operating in the same sector are the other valuation techniques for pricing the assets. Transaction multiples for the companies operating in the same sector are based on similar transactions based on geographical features, industry, size, target market and other factors. Transaction multiples are derived by dividing the enterprise values of the companies to EBITDAs. The estimated fair value of the asset would increase if the multiples were higher and decrease if multiples were lower.

In the case that the growth rate in the assumptions used in the discounted cash flow method in the valuation report increased by 0.25% / (decreased by 0.25%) and the risk-free return on investment rate decreased by 0.25% / (increased by 0.25%), assuming all other variables remain constant, corresponding assets and current period profit before tax in the financial statements will increase by approximately TL 106 million / (will decrease by approximately TL 93 million).

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29 Fair value information (continued)

Regarding valuation of the related securities issued, it is determined a reference level which indicates the correlation among the transaction spread at inception date with either of the followings: TC CDS, TC eurobonds, and Z-spreads of the Bank and TC and considered the impact of daily changes in relevant parameters with variation in reference level. Therefore, the fair value of both the securities issued and the corresponding Total Return Swap (TRS) transactions are determined as Level 3.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the movements of Level 3 financial instruments are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	4,217,156	13,191,208	181,358	9,375,462
Additions(*)	185,909	856,653	18,172	3,184,820
Disposals	(68,179)	(726,723)	(31,345)	(2,586,015)
Transfers, net	-	-	4,081,161	-
Effects of valuation differences (**)	<u>236,326</u>	<u>1,773,401</u>	<u>(32,190)</u>	<u>3,216,941</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>4,571,212</u>	<u>15,094,539</u>	<u>4,217,156</u>	<u>13,191,208</u>

(*) Based on IFRS 9, in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch, the securitized bonds issued are measured at fair value and it is used the valuation of the Turkish Republic's credit default swap (CDS) and Eurobonds together with the Z-spread of the Turkish Republic (TC) and the Bank. The credit default swap (CDS) level is determined based on the remaining maturity.

(**) As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, effect of movements in exchange rates regarding Level 3 financial liabilities is TL 1,680,509 and TL 3,690,135; respectively.

Owned assets starting from 1 November 2015, as a result of changing the accounting policy, the Group applied revaluation model for properties recorded under tangible assets instead of cost model in accordance with IAS 16. Accordingly, for all real estates registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms.

Similar to owned assets, investment properties starting from 1 November 2015, as a result of changing in the accounting policy, the Group applied fair value model for instead of cost model in accordance with the IAS 40. Accordingly, for all the investment properties registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms. Fair value changes in investment properties are accounted in the corresponding statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Owned assets and investment properties are considered at fair value are classified at Level 3.

30 Financial risk management disclosures

This section provides details of the Bank and its subsidiaries' exposure to risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of financial risk to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed, are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk.

The nature of the risks and the approach to managing risk differs fundamentally between the trading and non-trading portfolios; section 30.2 contains risk management information related to the trading portfolio and section 30.3 deals with the non-trading portfolio.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Risk management framework

Risk Management Department ensures that; risk management policies and principles are applied and adopted throughout the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and that risk management system is maintained and improved which pursues risk-return relationship, and measures all risks together and which is in compliance with applicable regulation, bank strategies and policies and where limits determined in connection with the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors are not breached. Risk Management Department also ensures that activities to define, measure, report, monitor and control risks are conducted thoroughly and timely; to monitor the results.

Policies and procedures regarding risk management are established for consolidated subsidiaries. Policies and procedures are prepared in compliance with applicable legislations that the subsidiaries are subject to and the Bank's risk management strategy. They are reviewed regularly and revised if necessary. The Bank ensures that risk management system is applied in subsidiaries where risks are defined, measured, monitored and controlled.

Risk management activities are structured under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Management of various risks that the Bank may be exposed to, including oversight of corporate risk management policies and practices, capital adequacy, planning and liquidity adequacy, is the responsibility of the Risk Committee, which consists of members of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Risk Management, which performs risk management functions, reports to the Board of Directors via the Risk Committee, whereas the Internal Audit Department, performing internal audit functions, the Internal Control Unit, performing internal control functions, and the Compliance Department, which implements compliance controls and performs activities to prevent laundering proceeds of crime, and financing of terrorism, report directly to the Board of Directors.

Senior managements responsibility is to report to Board of Directors about the significant risk the Bank encounters, ensure the compliance with the risk management about own duties, eliminate the risks, deficiencies and errors occurring in the units responsible or take the necessary measures, participate in design and implementation of internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP); participate in process of assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of the underlying assumptions, data sources and principles used to measure the assumptions and risks associated with the models.

The Bank's main approach for the implementation of risk management model is establishing risk culture throughout the Bank, and aims that the importance of risk management for maintaining business operations is understood and risk awareness and sensitivity is ensured for decision making and implementation mechanisms process by all employees.

Compliant with legislation, the Bank measures and monitors risks that are exposed to, considering methods suitable with international standards. Risk measuring and reporting are performed via advanced methods and risk management softwares. Risk based detailed reports are prepared for management of significant risks, in order to determine strategies and take decisions, in this scope, reports are prepared for Board of Directors, relevant committees and senior management.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Bank's risk appetite framework determines the risk level that the Board of Directors is prepared to accept in order to accomplish the goals and strategies with the consideration of the capacity of the institution to safely absorb those risks and the Bank monitors regularly risk appetite metrics regarding capital, liquidity, income recurrence and risk based limits. Risks that the Bank is exposed to are managed by providing effective control environment and following closely within limits.

Unmitigated risks are either accepted with current risk levels or decreasing/ terminating the activity that causes the risk.

The Risk Management Department conducts the ICAAP report, to be sent to the BRSA by coordinating relevant parties. Stress test report is also reported to the BRSA, which evaluates how adverse effects on macroeconomic parameters, in the scope of determined scenarios, affect the Bank's three year budget plan and results, and certain ratios, including capital adequacy.

Training programs for employees, risk reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and committees, risk appetite framework established by the Bank and ICAAP generate significant inputs to ensure that risk management culture is widely embraced.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for:

- Monitor and oversee the strategy and general risk policies of the Bank and to review the risk appetite declaration and core metrics, risk tolerance levels, limit structure, and metrics, taking into consideration the strength of the Bank's capital and the overall quality of risk management, measurement and reporting,
- Review and approve, as appropriate, the corporate risk policies for each risk type, and the yearly limits for each risk type and business area with the level of detail that may be deemed appropriate at the time,
- Review and approve, as appropriate, measures to mitigate the impact of identified risk, should these materialize,
- Monitor the evolution of the global risk profile and the Bank's risk exposure, by type of risk, business line, product, or customer segment, and how these compare to the risk strategy and policies and the risk appetite,
- Assess the adequacy of the risk information and risk internal control systems in the Bank to guarantee the appropriate functioning of risk management as well as the suitability of the structure and working of risk management in the Bank,
- Monitor that pricing of investment and deposit products offered to clients fully take into consideration the business model and risk strategy of the Bank, including a remediation plan should it be necessary,
- Verify that the Bank takes the necessary steps to guarantee the availability of systems, staffing and general resources adequate for the management of risks,
- Analyse and assess the appropriate working of asset valuation, asset classification and risk estimation of the company,
- Promote the continuous development and improvement of advanced risk management model and practices, whilst closely monitoring requirements and recommendations of regulators and supervisors,
- Receive and review reports on capital planning, capital adequacy and provide effective challenge of the enterprise risk management and capital planning processes.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Audit Committee

The audit committee consists of three members of the Board of Directors who do not have any executive functions. The audit committee, which was established to assist the Board of Directors in its auditing and supervising activities, is responsible for:

- Monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's internal control, risk management and internal audit systems, operation of these systems and accounting and reporting systems in accordance with applicable regulations and the integrity of resulting information;
- Performing the preliminary studies required for the election of independent audit firms and regularly monitoring their activities;
- Ensuring that the internal audit functions of consolidated organizations are performed in a consolidated and coordinated manner.

Other Committees

There is a number of risk management committees established in order to conduct risk management activities, including: Risk Committee, Risk Management Committee, New Business and Product Committee, Risk Technology and Analytics Committee, IT Risk Committee, Retail Credit Risk Committee and Wholesale Credit Risk Committee.

30.1 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments for hedging and risk management purposes. This note describes the derivatives used. Further details of the objectives and strategies in the use of derivatives are set out in the sections of this note on non-trading activities. Details of the nature and terms of derivative instruments outstanding at the dates of the statements of financial position are set out in Note 28. Derivative financial instruments used include swaps, futures, forwards, options and other similar types of contracts whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and gold prices. Derivatives are individually negotiated over-the-counter contracts. A description of the main types of derivative instruments used is set out below:

Swaps

Swaps are over-the-counter agreements to exchange future cash flows based upon agreed notional amounts. Most commonly used swaps are currency swaps. The Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to credit risk arising from the respective counterparties' failure to perform. Market risk arises from the possibility of unfavorable movements in market rates relative to the contractual rates of the contract.

Futures and forwards

Futures and forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated financial instrument, currency, commodity or an index at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. Futures are standardized exchange-traded contracts whereas forwards are individually traded over-the-counter contracts. Initial margin requirements for futures are met in cash or other instruments, and changes in the future contract values are settled daily. Therefore credit risk is limited to the net positive change in the market value for a single day. Futures contracts have little credit risk because the counterparties are clearing houses. Forward contracts result in credit exposure to the counterparty. Futures and forward contracts both result in exposure to market risk based on changes in market prices relative to contracted amounts.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Options

Options are derivative financial instruments that give the buyer, in exchange for a premium payment, the right, but not the obligation, to either purchase from (call option) or sell (put option) to the writer a specified underlying at a specified price on or before a specified date. The Bank enters into foreign exchange, bond, equity index, interest rate options, not only vanilla options but also exotic options.

Foreign currency options provide protection against rising or falling currency rates. The Bank as a buyer of over-the-counter options is subject to market risk and credit risk since the counterparty is obliged to make payments under the terms of the contract if the Bank exercises the option. As the writer of over-the-counter options, the Bank is subject to market risk only since it is obliged to make payments if the option is exercised.

30.2 Trading activities

The Bank and its subsidiaries maintain active trading positions in non-derivative financial instruments. Most of the trading activities are customer driven. In anticipation of customer demand, an inventory of capital market instruments is carried and access to market liquidity is maintained by quoting bid and offer prices to and trading with other market makers. Positions are also taken in the interest rate, foreign exchange, debt and equity markets based on expectations of future market conditions. These activities constitute the proprietary trading business and enable the Bank and its subsidiaries to provide customers with capital market products at competitive prices. As trading strategies depend on both market-making and proprietary positions, given the relationships between instruments and markets, those are managed in concert to maximize net trading income/(expense). Trading activities are managed by type of risk involved and on the basis of the categories of trading instruments held.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk management policies include evaluating and monitoring risk developments, taking necessary measures, setting risk limits, ensuring that the risks remain within the limits, and establishing required reporting, control and audit mechanisms by using the methods aligned with both international standards and local regulations. The policies regarding counterparty credit risk measurement, monitoring, and limit settings are defined by the Board of Directors.

Counterparty credit risk arising from derivative transactions is periodically being monitored and reported by the Market and Structural Risk unit on product, country, counterparty and counterparty type basis. CCR model has been validated yearly in the periodic validation framework.

International framework agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) are used through collateral and margin call mechanisms in order to mitigate the counterparty credit risk.

Market risk

Market Risk is defined as the losses that the trading portfolio of the Bank may incur due to the risks caused by market price changes (interest rate, equities, foreign exchange and commodity prices), the correlations between market prices and the uncertainty in the volatility levels.

All trading instruments are subject to market risk. The instruments are recognised at fair value, and all changes in market conditions directly affect net trading income/(expense).

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage its use of trading instruments in response to changing market conditions.

The Board of Directors monitors the effectiveness of risk management systems through audit committee, related other committees and top management, and in the light of various risk reports and the assessments made by the audit committee.

The risk policies and application procedures have been approved by the Board of Directors and regularly revisited. The market risk is also managed by risk mitigations through hedging transactions beside measuring the risks in compliance with the international standards, limiting such risk and allocating capital accordingly.

Market risks arising from trading portfolios are measured by the Bank as per “standard” and “value at risk (VaR)” methods. The measurements as per the standard method are performed on a monthly basis, and taken into consideration in the calculation of capital adequacy. Whereas, the measurements as per VaR method are performed on a daily basis. The Bank takes the historical VaR results as the basis for the internal management of market risk and limit setting. In the VaR calculation, two years historical market data set is used, and 99% confidence interval and one-day holding period (10 days for regulatory capital calculation) are taken into account. In order to test the reliability of the VaR model, back tests are performed. Stress tests and scenario analysis are also applied in order to reflect the effects of prospective severe market fluctuations in the VaR calculations. VaR model has been validated yearly in the periodic validation framework.

Beside the VaR limit, sensitivity limits on risk factors, economic capital and stop-loss limits approved by the Board of Directors for trading portfolio are also applied in order to limit the market risks.

The capital requirement for general market risk and specific risks is calculated using the standard method defined by the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks” as set out by the BRSA and reported monthly.

30.3 Non-trading activities

Below is a discussion of the various risks the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to as a result of its non-trading activities and the approach taken to manage those risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank may not be able to fulfill its payment obligations in a timely manner due to the lack of available cash or cash inflows in quality and in quantity to cover the cash outflows in a complete and timely manner due to imbalances in the cash flows of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Liquidity risk is managed by Asset and Liability Management department (ALMD), Weekly Review Committee and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) in line with liquidity and funding policies and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors in order to take the necessary measures in a timely and correct manner against possible liquidity shortages that may result from market conditions and balance sheet structure. Under stressed conditions, liquidity risk is managed within the contingency funding plan framework.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Board of Directors reviews the liquidity risk management policy and approves the liquidity and funding policies, ensures the effective of practice of policies and integrations with the Bank's risk management system. The Board of Directors determines the basic metrics in liquidity risk measurement and monitoring. The Board of Directors establishes risk appetite of the Bank in liquidity risk management and identifies the risk limits in accordance with the risk appetite and reviews it regularly.

ALCO takes necessary decisions which will be executed by related departments by assessing the liquidity risk that the Bank is exposed to and considering the Bank's strategy and conditions of competition and pursues the implementations.

ALMD, performs daily liquidity management by ensuring compliance with regulatory and internal liquidity limits and monitoring related early warning indicators in case of probable liquidity squeezes. The medium and long term liquidity and funding management is performed by ALMD in accordance with ALCO decisions.

Head of Risk Management defines the Bank's liquidity risk, measures and monitors the risks with liquidity risk measurement methods that are in compliance with international standards, presents measurement results periodically to related departments, committees and senior management. Head of Risk Management coordinates related parties in order to ensure compliance of risk management process in accordance with the Bank's risk profile, operation environment and strategic plan with regulations. Head of Risk Management analyses, develops and revises relevant liquidity risk measurement in accordance with changing market conditions and the Bank's structure. Risk Management Department reviews assumptions and parameters used in liquidity risk analysis.

The liquidity risk analysis and the important liquidity indicators are reported monthly to related senior management. Additionally, analysis and monitored internal ratios related to liquidity risk are presented in ALCO report. Internal liquidity metrics are monitored with limit and alert levels approved by the Board of Directors and reported regularly to related parties.

Decentralized management approach is adopted in liquidity management. Each subsidiary controlled by the Bank performs daily, medium and long term liquidity management independently from the Bank by the authorities in each subsidiary responsible for managing liquidity risk.

In addition, within the scope of consolidated risk management, liquidity and funding risk of each subsidiary in control are monitored via the liquidity risk management methods identified by the Bank by considering the operations, risk profile and regulations of the related subsidiary.

The Bank's funding management is carried out in compliance with the ALCO decisions. Funding and placement strategies are developed by assessing liquidity.

In liquidity risk management, actions that will be taken and procedures are determined by considering normal economic conditions and stress conditions.

Diversification of assets and liabilities is assured so as to be able to continuously meet the obligations, also taking into account the relevant currencies. Funding sources are monitored actively during identification of concentration risk related to funding. The Bank's funding base of

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

customer deposits, interbank and other borrowing transactions are diversified in order to prevent the concentration of a particular funding source. Factors that could trigger the sudden and significant run off in funds or impair the accessibility of the funding sources are analyzed. Additionally, securities which are eligible as collateral at CBRT issued by Republic of Turkey Treasury and have active secondary market are comprised in the Bank's assets.

In the context of TL and foreign currencies liquidity management, the cash flows regarding assets and liabilities are monitored and the required liquidity in future periods is forecasted. In cash flow analysis, stress is applied to items that affect the liquidity by volume and rate of change from a liquidity management point of view.

Liquidity risk exposed by the Bank is managed by establishing risk appetite, risk mitigation according to the liquidity and funding policies (diversification of funding sources, holding high quality liquid assets reserve) and effective control environment and closely monitoring by limits. For those risks that cannot be reduced, the adoption of the current level of risk, reduction or termination of the activities that cause the risk is considered.

In liquidity risk stress testing framework, the level of the Bank's ability to cover cash outflows in liquidity crisis scenario based on the Bank's current cash flow structure, by high quality liquid assets is calculated. Scenario analysis are performed by assessing changing balance sheet structure, liquidity requirements and market conditions.

The results of liquidity risk stress testing are taken into consideration in the assessment of liquidity adequacy and identification of policy regarding liquidity risk and contingency funding plan is prepared within this framework.

There exists "Liquidity Contingency Plan" in the Bank approved by the Board of Directors including mechanisms to prevent increase in liquidity risk scenarios for different conditions and levels. Available liquidity sources are determined by considering the liquidity squeezes. Within the framework of this plan, the Bank monitors liquidity risk in terms of early warning indicators, and probable scenarios where liquidity risk crisis and possible actions that can be taken.

In the scope of contingency plan within the framework of intraday liquidity risk management procedure, situations requiring the activation of contingency plan and indicating an intraday liquidity stress, and intraday liquidity metrics are monitored and intraday liquidity risk stress testing is performed.

The table below presents the last three months' consolidated liquidity ratios in accordance with the BRSA regulations:

Period	TL+FC	FC
31 October 2019	206.61%	220.36%
30 November 2019	202.15%	193.72%
31 December 2019	212.98%	207.47%

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), aims for the banks having the ability to cover 30 days of liquidity needs with their own cash and high quality liquid assets that are easy to convert to cash during liquidity shortages in the markets. With that perspective and according to “Regulation for Banks’ Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculations” terms LCR ratio is calculated by having high quality liquid assets divided by net cash outflows. In both bank-only and consolidated basis, LCR ratio should be at least 80% for foreign currency and 100% for total.

The Bank’s banking subsidiary in the Netherlands is subject to liquidity requirements as per the rules of Capital Requirement Regulation, which encompasses a liquidity coverage ratio, a net stable funding ratio and liquidity requirements under stress scenarios.

The following table provides an analysis of monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the consolidated entities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to repayment:

	31 December 2019							
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Up to</i>	<i>1 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 12</i>	<i>1 to 5</i>	<i>Over</i>	<i>Undistributed(*)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>1 month</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>5 year</i>		
MONETARY ASSETS								
<u>Turkish Lira</u>								
Cash and balances with central banks	3,285,996	-	-	-	-	-	(7,785)	3,278,211
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	236,532	4,368	-	143,395	212,724	28,979	-	625,998
Derivative financial assets	-	746,813	227,854	328,386	402,846	-	-	1,705,899
Loans and advances to banks	12,140	10,669,495	219,552	62,424	-	-	(29,712)	10,933,899
Loans and advances to customers	335,629	35,508,944	18,562,090	38,040,644	53,276,939	5,687,101	3,857,917	155,269,264
Investment securities	-	52,600	3,725,926	5,937,623	23,701,116	5,556,720	(84,000)	38,889,985
Other assets	3,349,320	844,166	27,409	33,820	80,385	39,673	3,121,353	7,496,126
Total Turkish Lira monetary assets	7,219,617	47,826,386	22,762,831	44,546,292	77,674,010	11,312,473	6,857,773	218,199,382
<u>Foreign Currency</u>								
Cash and balances with central banks	18,071,788	27,149,900	-	-	-	-	(58,630)	45,163,058
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,148	-	127	4,411,845	64,046	20,396	-	4,526,562
Derivative financial assets	-	-	13,651	122,817	187,679	969,511	-	1,293,658
Loans and advances to banks	16,040,325	1,715,705	200,430	1,220,633	86,491	27,254	(19,548)	19,271,290
Loans and advances to customers	91,764	10,663,088	2,509,899	31,209,863	44,558,335	19,898,443	2,092,260	111,023,652
Investment securities	-	-	1,025,162	716,456	3,431,823	11,834,064	(35,880)	16,971,625
Other assets	1,491,860	1,114,025	80,195	112,685	8,204	8,163	7,899	2,823,031
Total foreign currency monetary assets	35,725,885	40,642,718	3,829,464	37,794,299	48,336,578	32,757,831	1,986,101	201,072,876
Total Monetary Assets	42,945,502	88,469,104	26,592,295	82,340,591	126,010,588	44,070,304	8,843,874	419,272,258
MONETARY LIABILITIES								
<u>Turkish Lira</u>								
Deposits	30,721,719	67,152,290	8,466,239	6,583,920	189,876	2	-	113,114,046
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	1,574,790	175,867	332,644	1,308,169	-	-	3,391,470
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	360,743	45,303	10,220	-	-	-	416,266
Debt securities issued	-	293,118	3,779,748	752,673	1,210,545	-	-	6,036,084
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	178,649	369,007	581,669	635,067	517,874	-	2,282,266
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	261,478	-	261,478
Other liabilities	3,575,875	11,298,590	760,305	192,606	570,798	231,819	5,102,108	21,732,101
Total Turkish Lira monetary liabilities	34,297,594	80,858,180	13,596,469	8,453,732	3,914,455	1,011,173	5,102,108	147,233,711
<u>Foreign Currency</u>								
Deposits	58,131,838	77,970,081	14,292,294	11,337,861	2,133,189	159,660	-	164,024,923
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	1,364,247	725,582	16,931,665	4,189,944	136,912	-	23,348,350
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	149	-	436,370	459,044	394,122	80,910	-	1,370,595
Debt securities issued	-	-	906	88,812	12,682,582	2,218,153	-	14,990,453
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	3,789,350	10,552,943	-	14,342,293
Derivative financial liabilities	-	125,843	-	234,021	235,403	1,362,132	-	1,957,399
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,468,229	-	4,468,229
Other liabilities	663,163	715,118	470,481	109,791	81,892	1,444	1,331,910	3,373,799
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities	58,795,150	80,175,289	15,925,633	29,161,194	23,506,482	18,980,383	1,331,910	227,876,041
Total Monetary Liabilities	93,092,744	161,033,469	29,522,102	37,614,926	27,420,937	19,991,556	6,434,018	375,109,752

(*) Includes expected credit losses.

The following table provides an analysis of monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the consolidated entities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to repayment:

	31 December 2018							
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Up to</i>	<i>1 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 12</i>	<i>1 to 5</i>	<i>Over</i>	<i>Undistributed(*)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>1 month</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>5 year</i>		
MONETARY ASSETS								
<u>Turkish Lira</u>								
Cash and balances with central banks	2,729,696	-	-	-	-	-	(2,911)	2,726,785
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	69,979	1	32,606	15,060	157,974	2,308	-	277,928
Derivative financial assets	-	679,499	367,923	953,024	952,074	145,059	-	3,097,579
Loans and advances to banks	21,679	502,608	349,114	292,286	-	-	(2,931)	1,162,756
Loans and advances to customers	440,857	35,411,970	16,403,558	37,007,351	45,551,469	6,607,700	3,644,035	145,066,940
Investment securities	-	-	282,719	2,072,139	26,604,665	7,866,071	(38,214)	36,787,380
Other assets	553	4,060,261	24,872	23,936	236,859	-	2,586,150	6,932,631
Total Turkish Lira monetary assets	3,262,764	40,654,339	17,460,792	40,363,796	73,503,041	14,621,138	6,186,129	196,051,999
<u>Foreign Currency</u>								
Cash and balances with central banks	26,455,548	22,397,696	-	-	-	-	(41,638)	48,811,606
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	102,530	-	5	4,140,470	27,128	65,157	-	4,335,290
Derivative financial assets	-	7,588	45,623	235,630	97,235	610,042	-	996,118
Loans and advances to banks	15,636,885	1,438,980	369,640	755,387	222,009	47,588	(15,672)	18,454,817
Loans and advances to customers	267,573	8,904,829	7,704,566	23,291,807	43,881,428	19,849,158	2,177,713	106,077,074
Investment securities	-	-	71,650	490,548	2,045,538	12,148,170	(15,907)	14,739,999
Other assets	1,745,352	255,162	71,776	27,581	228,974	27,035	67,400	2,423,280
Total foreign currency monetary assets	44,207,888	33,004,254	8,263,260	28,941,423	46,502,312	32,747,150	2,171,896	195,838,183
Total Monetary Assets	47,470,652	73,658,593	25,724,052	69,305,219	120,005,353	47,368,288	8,358,025	391,890,182
MONETARY LIABILITIES								
<u>Turkish Lira</u>								
Deposits	19,629,974	58,354,968	17,479,075	8,429,634	66,054	-	-	103,959,705
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	114,698	135,250	692,777	563,421	-	-	1,506,146
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	1,013,456	296,652	103,794	-	-	-	1,413,902
Debt securities issued	-	942,900	885,485	289,625	2,071,942	-	-	4,189,952
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	1,061,280	605,609	589,327	380,806	346,294	-	2,983,316
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	951,824	15,389,207	129,349	18,571	7,316	-	4,198,332	20,694,599
Total Turkish Lira monetary liabilities	20,581,798	76,876,509	19,531,420	10,123,728	3,089,539	346,294	4,198,332	134,747,620
<u>Foreign Currency</u>								
Deposits	44,533,528	63,538,113	18,229,324	12,439,491	2,179,352	12,660	-	140,932,468
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	1,506,772	1,177,050	24,697,399	4,978,741	763,183	-	33,123,145
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	139	371,962	-	-	776,561	72,026	-	1,220,688
Debt securities issued	-	53,687	661,936	7,475,888	11,996,088	2,624,663	-	22,812,262
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	478,804	2,650,312	9,183,114	-	12,312,230
Derivative financial liabilities	-	158,492	23,071	240,227	250,783	862,771	-	1,535,344
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,977,018	-	3,977,018
Other liabilities	206,230	716,538	359,311	49,927	443	-	1,086,297	2,418,746
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities	44,739,897	66,345,564	20,450,692	45,381,736	22,832,280	17,495,435	1,086,297	218,331,901
Total Monetary Liabilities	65,321,695	143,222,073	39,982,112	55,505,464	25,921,819	17,841,729	5,284,629	353,079,521

(*) Includes expected credit losses.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Bank's banking subsidiary in Romania calculates two different liquidity ratios as follows:

- In accordance with national regulation, as a ratio of effective liquidity in local currency equivalent to necessary liquidity in local currency equivalent for several individual time buckets (<1 month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, >1 year) and each ratio for each bucket should be >1.
- In accordance with Basel II requirements, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) as a ratio of highly quality liquid assets necessary to meet total net cash outflows over 30 days, which should be above 100% starting from 1 January 2018.

Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities

The remaining maturities table of the contractual liabilities includes the undiscounted future cash outflows for the principal amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial liabilities as per their earliest likely contractual maturities.

2019								
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Nominal Principal Outflows</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Up to 1 Month</u>	<u>1 to 3 Months</u>	<u>3 to 12 Months</u>	<u>1 to 5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 Years</u>
Deposits	277,138,969	276,276,405	88,853,312	144,688,683	22,669,558	17,596,669	2,309,235	158,948
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	1,786,861	1,790,934	149	356,594	480,547	469,044	404,559	80,041
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	26,739,820	26,512,631	-	2,772,161	855,237	17,250,209	5,498,113	136,911
Debt securities issued	21,026,537	20,732,407	-	289,127	3,763,227	838,812	13,662,124	2,179,117
Subordinated liabilities	4,729,707	4,693,480	-	-	-	-	-	4,693,480
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>14,342,293</u>	<u>14,870,724</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,769,224</u>	<u>11,101,500</u>
Total Monetary Liabilities	<u>345,764,187</u>	<u>344,876,581</u>	<u>88,853,461</u>	<u>148,106,565</u>	<u>27,768,569</u>	<u>36,154,734</u>	<u>25,643,255</u>	<u>18,349,997</u>
2018								
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Nominal Principal Outflows</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Up to 1 Month</u>	<u>1 to 3 Months</u>	<u>3 to 12 Months</u>	<u>1 to 5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 Years</u>
Deposits	244,892,173	243,090,159	64,143,609	121,035,809	35,230,022	20,436,832	2,231,265	12,622
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	2,634,590	2,597,091	139	1,357,567	286,818	98,466	782,847	71,254
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	34,629,291	34,391,534	-	1,475,755	1,239,994	25,371,106	5,541,654	763,025
Debt securities issued	27,002,214	26,532,013	-	980,255	1,530,011	7,654,244	13,768,324	2,599,179
Subordinated liabilities	3,977,018	3,952,425	-	-	-	-	-	3,952,425
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>12,312,230</u>	<u>13,092,251</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>474,291</u>	<u>2,736,897</u>	<u>9,881,063</u>
Total Monetary Liabilities	<u>325,447,516</u>	<u>323,655,473</u>	<u>64,143,748</u>	<u>124,849,386</u>	<u>38,286,845</u>	<u>54,034,939</u>	<u>25,060,987</u>	<u>17,279,568</u>

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Subsidiaries

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30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book is evaluated considering the repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality, measured in compliance with the international standards and managed by risk mitigation techniques through limits and hedging.

The interest rate risk resulted from balance sheet maturity mismatch presents the possible losses that may arise due to the changes in interest rates of interest sensitive assets and liabilities in the on and off balance sheet. Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items is evaluated during the Weekly Assessment Committee and Asset and Liability Committee meetings taking into consideration the developments in market conditions.

The Bank's interest rate risk is measured by using economic value, economic capital, net interest income, earnings at risk, economic value sensitivity of securities portfolio, duration-gap and credit spread risk sensitivity analysis.

The results are supported by sensitivity and scenario analysis performed periodically due to the possible instabilities in the markets. Furthermore, the interest rate risk is monitored according to the limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The interest rate risk on the interest-rate-sensitive financial instruments of trading portfolio is evaluated as a part of market risk.

The following tables indicate the economic value differences resulted from interest rate instabilities calculated on a bank-only basis according to Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulted from Banking Book as per Standard Shock Method as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

2019	Shocks Applied (+/- basis points)	Gains/Losses	Gains/Equity-Losses/Equity
Type of Currency			
1 TL	(+) 500 bps	(4,463,035)	(7.21)%
2 TL	(-) 400 bps	4,159,132	6.72%
3 US\$	(+) 200 bps	158,722	0.26%
4 US\$	(-) 200 bps	(124,234)	(0.20) %
5 EUR	(+) 200 bps	65,395	0.11%
6 EUR	(-) 200 bps	<u>(46,952)</u>	<u>(0.08) %</u>
Total (of negative shocks)		<u>3,987,946</u>	<u>6.45%</u>
Total (of positive shocks)		<u>(4,238,918)</u>	<u>(6.85) %</u>

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

<i>2018</i>	Shocks Applied (+/- basis points)	Gains/Losses	Gains/Equity- Losses/Equity
Type of Currency			
1 TL	(+ 500 bps	(3,575,813)	(6.71) %
2 TL	(-) 400 bps	3,313,745	6.22%
3 US\$	(+ 200 bps	125,277	0.24%
4 US\$	(-) 200 bps	(97,656)	(0.18) %
5 EUR	(+ 200 bps	31,038	0.06%
6 EUR	(-) 200 bps	<u>9,549</u>	<u>0.02%</u>
Total (of negative shocks)		<u>3,225,638</u>	<u>6.06%</u>
Total (of positive shocks)		<u>(3,419,498)</u>	<u>(6.41) %</u>

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The following table provides an analysis of interest rate sensitivity of monetary assets and liabilities of the consolidated entities into relevant maturity groupings:

	31 December 2019						
	<i>Up to 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 year</i>	<i>Non-Interest Bearing(*)</i>	<i>Total</i>
MONETARY ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	13,452,095	-	-	-	-	34,989,174	48,441,269
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	162,932	2,122	4,545,392	115,734	47,443	278,937	5,152,560
Loans and advances to banks	12,000,784	418,657	1,839,846	64,063	64,785	15,817,054	30,205,189
Loans and advances to customers	68,117,777	30,387,972	82,806,483	74,533,731	13,080,364	(2,633,411)	266,292,916
Other assets	10,958,458	-	121,637	-	-	2,238,619	13,318,714
Investment securities	3,542,122	10,301,381	12,958,015	5,534,225	11,880,192	11,645,675	55,861,610
Total Monetary Assets	108,234,168	41,110,132	102,271,373	80,247,753	25,072,784	62,336,048	419,272,258
MONETARY LIABILITIES							
Deposits	153,385,708	22,081,580	19,182,036	3,062,930	153,616	79,273,099	277,138,969
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	356,594	480,547	475,017	388,149	80,041	6,513	1,786,861
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	7,766,278	6,404,637	10,788,599	1,586,117	172,652	21,537	26,739,820
Debt securities issued	6,597,342	2,785,827	444,060	10,772,346	132,831	294,131	21,026,537
Subordinated liabilities	252,880	-	-	-	4,440,600	36,227	4,729,707
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	14,145,418	-	-	-	-	196,875	14,342,293
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	29,345,565	29,345,565
Total Monetary Liabilities	182,504,220	31,752,591	30,889,712	15,809,542	4,979,740	109,173,947	375,109,752
	31 December 2018						
	<i>Up to 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 year</i>	<i>Non-Interest Bearing</i>	<i>Total</i>
MONETARY ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	35,737,343	-	-	-	-	15,801,048	51,538,391
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45,922	36,429	4,152,182	136,176	65,002	177,507	4,613,218
Loans and advances to banks	1,857,261	681,908	1,430,348	249,305	69,100	15,329,651	19,617,573
Loans and advances to customers	63,274,415	30,452,792	73,686,461	64,364,863	13,894,003	5,471,480	251,144,014
Other assets	10,984,135	-	-	177,073	-	2,288,399	13,449,607
Investment securities	3,493,756	7,587,154	14,397,742	4,451,777	12,402,065	9,194,885	51,527,379
Total Monetary Assets	115,392,832	38,758,283	93,666,733	69,379,194	26,430,170	48,262,970	391,890,182
MONETARY LIABILITIES							
Deposits	130,144,939	35,243,915	20,518,902	2,134,307	5,065	56,845,045	244,892,173
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	1,357,567	286,818	98,466	782,847	71,255	37,637	2,634,590
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	2,583,900	15,666,635	12,361,802	2,213,565	914,820	888,569	34,629,291
Debt securities issued	6,539,033	1,530,012	7,662,050	10,680,521	120,397	470,201	27,002,214
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,952,425	24,593	3,977,018
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12,161,424	-	-	-	-	150,806	12,312,230
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	27,632,005	27,632,005
Total Monetary Liabilities	152,786,863	52,727,380	40,641,220	15,811,240	5,063,962	86,048,856	353,079,521

(*) Includes expected credit losses.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The following table indicates the effective interest rates by major currencies for the major components of the consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended of 2019 and 2018:

	2019			
	<u>US\$ %</u>	<u>EUR %</u>	<u>TL %</u>	<u>Other Currencies%</u>
<i>Assets</i>				
Loans and advances to banks	2-7	1-5	7-31	2-3
Debt and other fixed or floating income	3-12	1-12	12-24	2-6
Loans and advances to customers	2-15	1-15	1-33	1-10
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Deposits:				
- Foreign currency deposits-	1-4	1-11	-	1-5
- Bank deposits-	2-3	(0.46)	8-26	2
- Saving deposits	-	1	8-22	1-2
- Commercial deposits	-	-	7-22	-
- Public and other deposits	-	-	11	-
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	3-4	1	7-22	-
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	2-5	1-6	11-30	2-6
Debt securities issued	6	5	12	-
2018				
	<u>US\$ %</u>	<u>EUR %</u>	<u>TL %</u>	<u>Other Currencies%</u>
<i>Assets</i>				
Loans and advances to banks	1-5	(0.34)-13	1-44	3
Debt and other fixed or floating income	3-12	1-5	3-28	1-5
Loans and advances to customers	2-19	1-11	10-44	1-31
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Deposits:				
- Foreign currency deposits	1-4	1-7	-	1-6
- Bank deposits	2-4	(0.34)-1	19-27	1-2
- Saving deposits	-	-	15-29	-
- Commercial deposits	-	-	9-26	-
- Public and other deposits	-	-	24	-
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	3-4	-	7-30	-
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	3-12	1-5	11-45	1-4
Debt securities issued	6	4	18-27	5

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the potential impact of adverse exchange rate fluctuations on the capital ratio and net profit, when the Bank has a significant activity in currencies other than the local currency of the balance sheet or when it holds exposure to protect its equity.

The Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and through investments in foreign operations. The Bank and its subsidiaries' main foreign operations are in the Netherlands and Romania. The measurement currencies of its operations are Euro and Romanian Leu. As the currency in which the Bank presents its consolidated financial statements is TL, the consolidated financial statements are affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations against TL. The Bank finances a significant proportion of its net investment in foreign operations with borrowings in the same currencies as the relevant measurement currencies to mitigate its currency risk. FX swaps are also used to match the currency of some of its other borrowings to the measurement currencies involved. The Bank and its subsidiaries' transactional exposures give rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These exposures comprise of monetary assets and monetary liabilities that are not denominated in the measurement currency of the Bank involved.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

These exposures are as follows:

	2019			
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>Other Currencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Assets</i>				
Cash and balances with central banks	14,573,744	23,211,582	7,377,732	45,163,058
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,274,136	252,426	-	4,526,562
Loans and advances to banks	10,506,435	5,003,293	3,761,562	19,271,290
Loans and advances to customers	50,137,662	52,879,916	8,006,074	111,023,652
Other assets	1,097,551	840,316	2,178,822	4,116,689
Investment securities	11,787,910	3,691,830	1,491,885	16,971,625
Equity investments	344,282	8,738	-	353,020
Tangible and intangible assets	271	249,892	266,656	516,819
Deferred tax asset	-	18,481	3,036	21,517
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>92,721,991</u>	<u>86,156,474</u>	<u>23,085,767</u>	<u>201,964,232</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Deposits	88,645,880	58,168,871	17,210,172	164,024,923
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	517,280	853,166	149	1,370,595
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	10,302,329	12,825,731	220,290	23,348,350
Debt securities issued	13,465,640	1,524,813	-	14,990,453
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	14,342,293	-	-	14,342,293
Subordinated liabilities	4,468,229	-	-	4,468,229
Current and deferred tax liability	-	69,464	48,071	117,535
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	2,944,861	1,911,342	357,460	5,213,663
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>134,686,512</u>	<u>75,353,387</u>	<u>17,836,142</u>	<u>227,876,041</u>
<i>Net Statement of Financial Position</i>	<u>(41,964,521)</u>	<u>10,803,087</u>	<u>5,249,625</u>	<u>(25,911,809)</u>
<i>Net Off Balance Sheet Position</i>	<u>43,369,500</u>	<u>(9,993,897)</u>	<u>(3,394,841)</u>	<u>29,980,762</u>
<i>Net Long/(Short) Position</i>	<u>1,404,979</u>	<u>809,190</u>	<u>1,854,784</u>	<u>4,068,953</u>
2018				
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>Other Currencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>90,242,862</u>	<u>87,217,638</u>	<u>18,977,537</u>	<u>196,438,037</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>135,124,081</u>	<u>69,272,701</u>	<u>13,935,119</u>	<u>218,331,901</u>
<i>Net Statement of Financial Position</i>	<u>(44,881,219)</u>	<u>17,944,937</u>	<u>5,042,418</u>	<u>(21,893,864)</u>
<i>Net Off Balance Sheet Position</i>	<u>40,753,037</u>	<u>(16,677,550)</u>	<u>(3,596,806)</u>	<u>20,478,681</u>
<i>Net Long/(Short) Position</i>	<u>(4,128,182)</u>	<u>1,267,387</u>	<u>1,445,612</u>	<u>(1,415,183)</u>

For the purposes of the evaluation of the table above, the figures represent the TL equivalent of the related hard currencies. The effective exchange rates at the balance sheet date announced by the Bank in TL are 5.9208 for US dollars and 6.6431 for Euro.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The short positions in the consolidated statement of financial position shown in the table above are hedged by currency swaps, forward contracts and other derivatives entered into to manage these currency exposures. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are not economically hedged, the Bank and its subsidiaries ensure that their net exposures are kept to an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when considered appropriate.

The potential impact of adverse exchange rate fluctuations on the capital adequacy ratio and foreign currency risk weighted assets are regularly monitored according to internal limits and reported.

Credit risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to credit risk through the trading, lending, hedging and investing activities and the guarantees issued for their customers as well as in cases where they act as intermediaries on behalf of customers or other third parties.

The Bank developed a statistical-based internal risk rating model for its credit portfolio of corporate, commercial and medium-size companies. This internal risk rating model has been in use for customer credibility assessment since 2003. Risk rating has become a requirement for loan applications, and ratings are used both to determine branch managers' credit authorization limits and in credit assessment process. The concentration tables of the cash and non-cash loans as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 for the Bank according to this risk rating model for the customers defines as corporate, commercial and medium-size enterprises are presented below:

	2019	2018
	%	%
Above Average	5.85	41.47
Average	21.93	46.41
Below Average	72.22	12.12
	100.00	100.00

Concentrations based on industries and groups are also monitored. Application scorecards are used during loan granting process for retail and credit card portfolios. Behavioral scorecards are also used for these portfolios.

The Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments used for hedging and debt investments. The current credit exposure in respect of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to off balance sheet credit risk through guarantees issued (Note 27).

The risk that counterparties to both derivative and other instruments might default on their obligations is monitored on an ongoing basis. To manage the level of credit risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries deal with counterparties of good credit standing, enter into master netting agreements whenever possible, and when appropriate, obtain collateral.

Concentrations of credit risk (whether on or off balance sheet) that arise from financial instruments exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

In accordance with IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”, the Group’s maximum credit risk exposure (see definition below) by headings in the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 are provided below. It does not consider the availability of collateral or other credit enhancements to guarantee compliance with payment obligations. The maximum credit exposures broken down by financial instruments are as follows:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>		945,037			
Debt and other instruments	4	751,278			
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	4	193,759			
Loans and advances	4	-			
<i>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>		4,207,523			
Loans and advances	4	4,207,523			
Debt and other instruments	4	-			
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	4	-			
<i>Equity investments measured at FVOCI</i>	9	422,113			
<i>Derivative financial assets</i>	5	2,999,557	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		28,261,157	28,261,157	-	-
Debt and other instruments	8	28,261,157	28,261,157	-	-
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	8	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		362,654,344	304,673,044	38,470,914	19,510,386
Balances with central banks excluding reserve deposits	3	20,932,112	20,932,112	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	6	30,254,693	30,254,693	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	7	283,747,197	225,765,897	38,470,914	19,510,386
Debt and other instruments	8	27,720,342	27,720,342	-	-
Total financial assets risk		399,489,731			
<i>Total loan commitments and financial guarantees</i>	27	<u>123,740,348</u>			
Total maximum credit exposure		<u>523,230,079</u>			

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>		532,057			
Debt and other instruments	4	469,478			
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	4	62,579			
Loans and advances	4	-			
<i>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</i>		4,081,161			
Loans and advances	4	4,081,161			
Debt and other instruments	4	-			
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	4	-			
<i>Equity investments measured at FVOCI</i>	9	274,760			
<i>Derivative financial assets</i>	5	4,094,114	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		26,927,495	26,927,495	-	-
Debt and other instruments	8	26,927,495	26,927,495	-	-
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments	8	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		336,158,564	283,692,999	38,712,181	13,753,384
Balances with central banks excluding reserve deposits	3	27,631,732	27,631,732	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	6	19,636,536	19,636,536	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	7	264,236,287	211,770,722	38,712,181	13,753,384
Debt and other instruments	8	24,654,009	24,654,009	-	-
Total financial assets risk		372,068,151			
<i>Total loan commitments and financial guarantees</i>	27	<u>121,078,809</u>			
Total maximum credit exposure		<u>493,146,960</u>			

The maximum credit exposure presented in the table above is determined by type of financial asset as explained below:

- In the case of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position, exposure to credit risk is considered equal to its carrying amount (not including impairment losses) with the sole exception of derivatives. For derivatives, credit risk exposure is measured as the fair value of the corresponding instrument.
- The maximum credit risk exposure on financial guarantees granted is the maximum amount that the Group would be liable for if these guarantees were called in.

In accordance with the Bank's internal policies, IFRS 9 models are updated once a year. The related model update was made in the 4th quarter of 2019 and the Bank calculated expected credit losses provision based on the mentioned updated model at the end of 2019.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Impairment assessment based on IFRS 9

Definition of default, cure and reverse transfer logic

According to the default definition, an asset is considered as default, on objective default (more than 90 days past due) and subjective default (unlikely to pay) conditions. Therefore, the Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore stage 3 (credit-impaired) on these two below conditions:

1. Objective Default Definition: It means debt having past due more than 90 days. Current definition of default in the Bank and its financial subsidiaries subject to consolidation is based on a more than 90 days past due definition. If a loan is exactly 90 days past due, it will not be considered as default. Default status starts on the 91st day.
2. Subjective Default Definition: It means it is considered that a debt is unlikely to be paid. Whenever it is considered that an obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations, it should be considered as defaulted regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of days past due.

In order for the restructured non-performing corporate and commercial loans to be classified to the watchlist category, the following conditions must be met:

- Recovery in debt service,
- At least one year should pass over the date of restructuring,
- Payment of all accrued and overdue amounts by debtor (interest and principal) since the date of restructuring /refinancing or the date when the debtor is classified as non-performing (earlier date to be considered) and fulfillment of the payment condition of all overdue amounts as of the date of restructuring /refinancing,
- Collection of all overdue amounts, disappearance of the reasons for classification as non-performing receivable (based on the conditions mentioned above) and having no overdue more than 30 days as of the date of reclassification.

During the follow-up period of at least two years following the date of restructuring / refinancing, if there is a new restructuring / refinancing or a delay of more than 30 days, the transactions which were non-performing at the beginning of the follow-up period are classified as non-performing loans again. The performing or non-performing retail loans being subject to restructuring shall be removed from the watchlist only if the debt is paid in full.

Corporate and commercial companies which have been restructured and refinanced can be removed from the watchlist when the following conditions are met:

- Subsequent to the thorough review of company's financial data and its owners' equity position, at circumstances when it is not anticipated that the owner of the company will face financial difficulties; and it is assessed that the restructured debt will be paid on time (starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time)
- At least two years should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from non-performing loan category, at least 10% (or the ratio specified in the legislation) of the total principal amount at the time restructuring /refinancing shall be paid and no overdue amount (principal and interest) shall remain at the date of restructuring / refinancing

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Besides, when the condition that triggers a transfer to Stage 2 is no longer met, the exposure shall be transferred to Stage 1. If the credit risk on financial instruments, for which lifetime expected credit losses have been recognised, subsequently improves so that the requirement for recognising lifetime expected credit losses is no longer met, the loss allowance shall be measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses with a resulting gain recognised in profit or loss.

Assessment of the significant increase in credit risk

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected losses, the Group assesses both qualitatively and quantitatively whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Qualitative assessment:

A financial asset is classified as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where any of the following conditions are satisfied as a result of a qualitative assessment:

- Loans overdue more than 30 days as of the reporting date,
- Loans classified as watchlist,
- When there is a change in the payment plan due to refinancing, restructuring or concession, the loan is not considered as default or written off and the change is not due to any commercial reason.

Quantitative assessment:

The quantitative reason explaining the significant increase in the credit risk is based on a comparison of the probability of default calculated at the origination of the loan and the probability of default assigned for the same loan as of the reporting date.

It is classified the related financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where both of the following criteria are satisfied as a result of quantitative assessment. The absolute and relative thresholds used for the probability of default are differentiated on the basis of segment/loan group.

- Relative change in the PD: If the "relative difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognised in the financial statements is above the specified threshold
- Absolute change in the PD: If the "absolute difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognised in the financial statements is above the specified threshold (different from the threshold for the relative change)

Besides, for the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognising a loss allowance on a collective basis, it is grouped financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics. In this context, the methodology developed for the estimation of expected credit losses should include the risk features which meet the criteria for carrying the same credit risk characteristics. Examples of the common credit risk characteristics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customer type (retail or corporate / commercial)
- Product type
- Credit risk rating notes /scores
- Sector / market segmentation

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

- Collateral type
- Loan to value ratio
- Duration since origination of a loan
- Remaining time to maturity
- Exposure at default

When measuring expected credit losses, it shall be considered the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. Such assessment is made by reflecting the estimate of expected credit loss which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

Expected credit losses assessment is performed either on a collective basis or an individual basis. Collective assessment is applied for segments defined on the basis of similar risk characteristics. On the other hand, individual assessment is performed for loans that are individually significant and exhibit specific characteristics. Accordingly, certain portion of commercial and corporate loans is individually assessed. Calculations are performed by discounting the expected cash flows for the individual financial instrument to its present value using the effective interest rate. Future cash flows are determined based on two scenarios: going concern and gone concern scenarios. The choice of these scenarios depends on whether the customer is still operating and has operating cash flows that may be used to repay the debt, or whether the customer is not operating anymore and has collateral that may be used to pay the debt. In the estimation of credit losses individual assessment, on-balance/off-balance positions and collateral valuations are taken into consideration in the calculations of the cash flows using expert opinion. For the prediction of forthcoming drawing from off-balance positions, the credit conversion factor is conservatively applied as 100%.

In accordance with the Bank's internal policies, IFRS 9 models are validated once a year. The related model was updated in the fourth quarter and the corresponding impact is included in the year-end expected loss calculations.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the breakdowns of individually and collectively assessed expected credit losses for loans, factoring and financial lease receivables and non-cash loans are as follows:

	<i>2019</i>					
	<i>Stage 1</i>		<i>Stage 2</i>		<i>Stage 3</i>	
	<u><i>Individual</i></u>	<u><i>Collective</i></u>	<u><i>Individual</i></u>	<u><i>Collective</i></u>	<u><i>Individual</i></u>	<u><i>Collective</i></u>
Cash loans	-	1,197,959	2,573,223	1,360,296	6,000,098	5,428,433
Factoring receivables	-	4,824	7,003	12	234,587	78,981
Financial lease receivables	111	34,874	16,402	76,643	11,994	428,841
Non-cash loans	-	<u>238,451</u>	<u>226,138</u>	<u>125,319</u>	<u>477,127</u>	<u>147,445</u>
	<u>111</u>	<u>1,476,108</u>	<u>2,822,766</u>	<u>1,562,270</u>	<u>6,723,806</u>	<u>6,083,700</u>

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

	2018					
	<i>Stage 1</i>		<i>Stage 2</i>		<i>Stage 3</i>	
	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Collective</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Collective</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Collective</i>
Cash loans	653	876,579	2,415,200	1,526,448	3,484,458	3,977,545
Factoring receivables	-	7,150	-	163	208,348	55,486
Financial lease receivables	3,890	52,126	72,290	13,184	312,167	86,586
Non-cash loans	-	123,743	155,538	89,687	221,055	64,626
	<u>4,543</u>	<u>1,059,598</u>	<u>2,643,028</u>	<u>1,629,482</u>	<u>4,226,028</u>	<u>4,184,243</u>

The Bank's internal rating and model inputs

The Bank's Credit Risk Department classifies exposures based on internal rating models and scoring models. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behavior. Where practical, they also build on information from rating agencies. These information sources together with the empirical default data, are used to determine the PDs, which are later adjusted for IFRS 9 expected credit loss calculations to incorporate forward looking information. Additionally, these information sources are also utilised for the IFRS 9 stage allocation.

In LGD calculations, the direct costs of the recovery process are included as a cash flow reducing the final recovery. Workout LGD approach is preferred as methodological approach and client level cycle is used in accordance to the default definition. Effective interest rate is used in discounting process.

The Bank and its subsidiaries offer credit card and overdraft products which gives ability to corporate and commercial customers demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment. Such products do not limit the period that entities are exposed to credit losses with the contractual notice. For this reason, it is calculated the expected credit losses for these products over a period of time reflecting the anticipation of customer behavior, the likelihood of default, and future risk mitigation procedures such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

When determining the period over which it is expected to be exposed to credit risk, but for which expected credit losses would not be mitigated by normal credit risk management actions, it is considered factors such as historical information and experience about the below items:

- the period over which the entity was exposed to credit risk on similar financial instruments;
- the length of time for related defaults to occur on similar financial instruments following a significant increase in credit risk; and
- the credit risk management actions that it is expected to be taken once the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased, such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

Expected credit losses on the revolving products are calculated for retail and corporate customers by considering 3 to 5 years of expected lifetime.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk for revolving loans is performed by considering qualitative and quantitative criteria as performed for other credit products which is explained in disclosure "Significant increase in credit risk".

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Forward-looking macroeconomic information

IFRS 9 indicates that forecasts of future economic conditions should be incorporated to expected credit losses estimates by considering a range of possible outcomes.

Accordingly, forward-looking macroeconomic information is incorporated into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation. In order to include forward-looking information into the estimation of the risk parameters, econometric models are built. The incorporation of forward-looking information into the credit risk parameters consists of the following steps:

Step 1: It is made specifications and estimates of econometric models that reveal past relationships between credit risk parameters and macroeconomic variable in order to be able to generate estimates based on macroeconomic information. Macroeconomic variables prevailing during these estimates is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Step 2: Where macroeconomic scenarios do not include longer maturity, a process called “convergence to the mean” is applied.

Step 3: In order to estimate the ultimate parameters to be used in the calculation of the expected credit losses, the methods of credit risk parameters reflection and forward-looking impact inclusion into the parameters are applied.

Low credit risk assumption

The credit risk on a financial instrument is considered as low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. It is not considered financial instruments to have low credit risk when they are regarded as having a low risk of loss simply because of the value of collateral and the financial instrument without that collateral would not be considered low credit risk. Financial instruments are also not considered to have low credit risk simply because they have a lower risk of default than the other financial instruments or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction within which it is operated.

If it is determined that a financial instrument has a low credit risk as of the reporting date, it is assumed that the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly following its first recognition in the financial statements.

It is defined the definition of low credit risk based on the definition of High Quality Liquid Asset given in the Regulation on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation and the principles of the risk weight calculation based on the external rating note of the receivables from the Central Banks and the Central Governments in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Below table indicates the delinquency periods of loans under follow-up (Stage 2) as of 31 December 2019 and 2018:

<u>2019</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
31-60 days	578,372	965,769	169,562	1,713,703
61-90 days	552,336	292,979	62,670	907,985
Loans not delinquent more than 30 days	<u>27,464,981</u>	<u>5,154,764</u>	<u>3,229,481</u>	<u>35,849,226</u>
Total	<u>28,595,689</u>	<u>6,413,512</u>	<u>3,461,713</u>	<u>38,470,914</u>

<u>2018</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
31-60 days	3,730,224	1,803,644	264,827	5,798,695
61-90 days	680,448	389,255	83,782	1,153,485
Loans not delinquent more than 30 days	<u>22,434,380</u>	<u>5,836,238</u>	<u>3,489,383</u>	<u>31,760,001</u>
Total	<u>26,845,052</u>	<u>8,029,137</u>	<u>3,837,992</u>	<u>38,712,181</u>

Sectoral and geographical concentration of impaired (Stage 3) loans

The Bank and its subsidiaries monitor concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location.

An analysis of concentrations of non-performing (Stage 3) loans, factoring and financial lease receivables including accruals is presented below:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Consumer loans	4,305,444	3,703,820
Energy	4,204,151	2,446,022
Construction	2,471,008	1,922,566
Transportation and logistics	1,681,629	1,121,121
Service sector	1,104,295	488,010
Food	976,438	738,424
Data processing	617,631	775,442
Textile	586,260	419,743
Transportation vehicles and sub-industries	452,095	236,803
Agriculture and stockbreeding	372,132	186,850
Tourism	334,388	264,265
Durable consumption	264,443	162,559
Metal and metal products	159,427	176,573
Chemistry and chemical products	155,915	112,702
Paper and paper products	92,107	115,650
Others	<u>1,733,023</u>	<u>882,834</u>
Total non-performing loans, factoring and financial lease receivables	<u>19,510,386</u>	<u>13,753,384</u>

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Turkey	18,235,393	12,052,992
Romania	580,384	630,568
Malta	515,462	719,798
England	63,806	141,977
Switzerland	46,378	40,888
Cyprus	20,553	16,391
USA	9,262	48,712
Others	<u>39,148</u>	<u>102,058</u>
Total non-performing loans, factoring and financial lease receivables	<u>19,510,386</u>	<u>13,753,384</u>

Collateral policy

The Bank's policy is to require suitable collateral to be provided by certain customers prior to the disbursement of approved loans. The Bank and its subsidiaries currently hold collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral usually is not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

As part of its statutory capital adequacy calculations, and as per the legislation revised accounting to the Basel II requirements and effective from 1 July 2012, the Bank applies credit risk mitigation according to the comprehensive method that includes risk mitigation calculations considering the volatility-adjusted values of financial collaterals in compliance with the relevant local legislation. In the credit risk mitigation, cash and cash equivalent items and high-credit-quality debt instruments are used. The volatility adjustments regarding the receivables, collaterals and currency mismatch of the collaterals are made as per the standard volatility-adjustment approach defined in the relevant regulation. In cases where there are maturity mismatches resulted from shorter remaining life of collateral than of receivables, the value of collateral is considered as the volatility-adjusted value.

The collaterals held against loans under follow-up (Stage 2) including accruals, are presented below, as per the collateral type, up to the outstanding total amount of exposures:

<u>2019</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mortgages	13,590,835	2,929,497	-	16,520,332
Pledge assets	2,167,317	186,050	-	2,353,367
Promissory notes	104,960	3,402	-	108,362
Cash collateral	419,617	18,009	-	437,626
Other collaterals	8,567,017	2,680,188	-	11,247,205
Unsecured	<u>3,745,943</u>	<u>596,366</u>	<u>3,461,713</u>	<u>7,804,022</u>
Total	<u>28,595,689</u>	<u>6,413,512</u>	<u>3,461,713</u>	<u>38,470,914</u>

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

<u>2018</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mortgages	12,572,700	3,679,534	-	16,252,234
Pledge assets	1,591,381	280,990	-	1,872,371
Promissory notes	160,108	5,465	-	165,573
Cash collateral	457,023	30,031	-	487,054
Other collaterals	8,137,907	3,386,065	-	11,523,972
Unsecured	<u>3,925,933</u>	<u>647,052</u>	<u>3,837,992</u>	<u>8,410,977</u>
Total	<u>26,845,052</u>	<u>8,029,137</u>	<u>3,837,992</u>	<u>38,712,181</u>

The collaterals held against non-performing (Stage 3) loans and receivables including accruals, are presented below, as per the collateral type, up to the outstanding total amount of exposures:

<u>2019</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mortgages	9,196,005	322,843	-	9,518,848
Pledge assets	1,432,716	59,136	-	1,491,852
Promissory notes	200,985	5,714	-	206,699
Cash collateral	14,230	377	-	14,607
Other collaterals	3,307,065	1,818,635	-	5,125,700
Unsecured	<u>1,530,171</u>	<u>359,234</u>	<u>1,263,275</u>	<u>3,152,680</u>
Total	<u>15,681,172</u>	<u>2,565,939</u>	<u>1,263,275</u>	<u>19,510,386</u>

<u>2018</u>	<u>Corporate / Commercial Loans</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	<u>Credit Cards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mortgages	5,789,032	240,063	-	6,029,095
Pledge assets	1,180,931	59,774	-	1,240,705
Promissory notes	187,107	6,875	-	193,982
Cash collateral	13,272	354	-	13,626
Other collaterals	2,565,655	1,564,239	-	4,129,894
Unsecured	<u>725,261</u>	<u>293,375</u>	<u>1,127,446</u>	<u>2,146,082</u>
Total	<u>10,461,258</u>	<u>2,164,680</u>	<u>1,127,446</u>	<u>13,753,384</u>

The amounts reflected in the tables above represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the date of the statement of financial position if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted and any collateral or security proved to be of no value.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Write-off policy

Disclosures on write down policy

The amendment with respect to the regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding the Classification of Loans and Reserves Set Aside for These Loans entered into force with its publication in the Official Gazette No.30961 on November 27, 2019. Pursuant to the regulation, the banks are enabled to write down and move the portion of a loan which is classified as “Stage 3.3: Loss” off the balance sheet if it cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered. The Bank performs objective and subjective assessments whether there is any reasonable expectation.

In accordance with IFRS 9, a provision is provided for the portions of the loans that are not expected to be recovered as explained in the significant accounting policies. Accordingly, the loans which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered regarding the opinions of the related department responsible from the collection and the portion up to the provision amount of the loans that are classified as “Stage 3.3: Loss” can be subject to write-down operation.

In addition, all of the loans that meet the conditions below are assessed by the Bank as having completely lost their collectibility and can be written down based on the positive opinion of the related departments.

- i. Being monitored as a non-performing loan at least for 2 years,
- ii. Not having any collection in the last 6 months,
- iii. Not having any tangible collateral other than a pledge over movable assets.

As of 31 December 2019, in accordance with the relevant accounting policy the Bank has written down “Stage 3.3: Loss” amounting to TL 712,527.

Write down	2019	
	TL	FC
Corporate/ Commercial Loans	376,458	336,069
Consumer Loans	-	-

As of 31 December 2019, one of the Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries, in accordance with the relevant accounting policy has written down “Stage 3.3: Loss” amounting to TL 20,950.

Write down	2019	
	TL	FC
Corporate/ Commercial Loans	-	17,075
Consumer Loans	-	3,875

Disclosures on write-off policy

The general policy of the Bank regarding write-off process for loans under follow-up is to write-off the loans which are documented as uncollectible during the legal follow-up process. As of 31 December 2019, total loans written-off from assets are TL 142,715 (31 December 2018: TL 2,255,570).

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Operational risks

The Bank accepts the definition of operational risk proposed by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition excludes strategic or business risk and reputational risk.

The definition of operational risk (OR) includes the risk types: processes, external and internal fraud, technology, human resources, business practices, disasters, suppliers.

Operational risk is managed on the basis of the three lines of defense approach within the frame of risk management policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Currently, the value at consolidated operational risk is calculated according to the basic indicator approach as per the Article 14 of “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks”.

The annual gross income is composed of net interest income and net non-interest income after deducting realized gains/losses from the sale of securities classified under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortised cost, extraordinary income and income derived from insurance claims.

Capital management – regulatory capital

BRSA, being the main regulatory and supervisory body in Turkey, sets and monitors minimum capital requirements at consolidated and Bank-only level. Individual banking operations are directly supervised by their local regulators and subject to requirements set by these authorities.

BRSA, within its mandate, requires the Bank to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1) of 15.39%, Tier 1 ratio of 15.39% and Total Capital Adequacy Ratio of 17.81% at consolidated and Bank-only level. In addition to that, in order to build up adequate buffers above these minimum requirements, BRSA requires the Bank to hold 2.5% Capital Conservation Buffer (31 December 2018: 1.875%), 2.00% Domestic Systemically Important Bank Buffer (31 December 2018: 1.5%) and 0.135% Countercyclical Buffer (31 December 2018: 0.09%) as CET1 capital.

Banks that do not meet these buffer requirements subject to restrictions on discretionary payments as described in the Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital Buffers. No restriction as of reporting date applies to Bank that has excess capital above all these requirements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Bank's and its subsidiaries' consolidated regulatory capital is composed mainly of the following items:

-Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which includes paid-in capital, share premium, legal reserves, retained earnings, other comprehensive income, foreign currency translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and certain cost items

-Additional Tier 1 capital, which the Bank has no qualifying liability needs to be classified in this category

-Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities and Stage 1 and 2 provisions capped with 1.25% of Credit RWA.

The Bank's and its subsidiaries' regulatory capital positions on consolidated basis are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Tier 1 capital	53,708,108	46,033,825
Tier 2 capital	8,450,176	7,538,990
Deductions from capital	<u>(7,930)</u>	<u>(14,041)</u>
Total regulatory capital	62,150,354	53,558,774
Value at credit, market and operational risks	349,007,519	324,153,343
Capital ratios (%)		
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks	17.81	16.52
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks	15.39	14.20

Hedging

Due to the Bank and its subsidiaries' overall interest rate risk position and funding structure, its risk management policies require that it should minimize its exposure to changes in foreign currency rates and manage interest rate, credit risk and market price risk exposure within certain guidelines. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage the potential earnings impact of interest rate and foreign currency movements. Several types of derivative financial instrument are used for this purpose, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps, options, financial futures, forward contracts and other derivatives. The purpose of the hedging activities is to protect the Bank and its subsidiaries from the risk that the net cash inflows will be adversely affected by changes in interest or exchange rates, credit ratings or market prices. The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into transactions to ensure that it is economically hedged in accordance with risk management policies. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, hedge accounting is applied for the cases where hedge accounting relationship is evidenced.

From time to time, the Bank enters into various interest rate swap transactions in order to hedge its certain cash flow or fair value exposures on floating/fixed rate assets and liabilities, through converting its floating/fixed rate income/payments into fixed/floating rate income/payments.

In this respect, the Bank applied fair value hedge accounting for the fixed rate eurobonds issued in 2011 with a total face value of US\$ 500,000,000, maturity of 10 years and maturity date of 20 April 2021 which were priced at 6.375% originally and had a coupon rate of 6.25%, by designating interest rate swaps with the same face value amount and conditions. In June 2012, the Bank ceased to apply hedge accounting and accordingly fair value calculations for these bonds. The accumulated fair value differences incurred starting from the date of hedge accounting up to the date on which it was ceased, are amortised as per the effective interest-rate method in compliance with IFRS 9.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The Bank also applied fair value hedge accounting for its fixed-rate loans with a total principal of TL 396,278,180, US\$ 1,557,332 and EUR 245,564,425 for its fixed-rate bonds with a total face value of TL 825,000 and US\$ 487,500,000 and fixed-rate bonds with a total face value of EUR 138,800,000 by designating interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps with the same face values and terms. Accordingly, the accumulated fair value gain for the hedged loans and bonds is TL 161,485 (31 December 2018: loss of TL 54,486) and TL 206,320 (31 December 2018: loss of TL 71,235) respectively. The part of the related amount that belongs to the current period is accounted for under net trading income/(expense) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively.

The Bank also enters into interest rate and cross currency swap agreements in order to hedge the change in cash flows of floating rate financial instruments due to fluctuations in market interest rates. In this respect, the Bank applied cash flow hedge accounting for its borrowings amounting to US\$ 31,930,811 and EUR 23,684,211, and securities issued amounting to EUR 48,963,151 by designating cross currency swaps with the same face values and terms and securities issued amounting to US\$ 552,276,424 and EUR 60,000,000 and deposits amounting to TL 8,300,000, US\$ 855,000,000 and forward EUR 350,000,000 by designating interest rate swaps with the same face values and terms. Accordingly, in the current period, gain of TL 19,136 and loss of TL 623,240 (31 December 2018: gains of TL 64,973 and TL 83,127) resulting from cross currency swaps, interest rate swaps agreements were recognised under shareholders' equity, respectively.

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries associated its contractual operational lease receivables (contractual future cash flows) denominated in EUR with its EUR denominated borrowings and other foreign currency borrowings converted to EUR currency through swap transactions and applied cash flow hedge accounting until 1 October 2017. The foreign currency exposures in operational lease receivables were hedged and accordingly the effective portion of foreign currency gains/losses of non-derivative hedging instruments designated for hedges of future cash flows were recognised directly in equity and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in income until 1 October 2017.

Effective from 1 October 2017, the subsidiary ceased the cash flow hedge regarding foreign currency exposure of its EUR denominated operational lease contracts and considered a fair value hedge relationship between such EUR denominated operational lease receivables and corresponding foreign currency borrowings. Accordingly, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of EUR denominated operational lease receivables (the firm commitment) attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset with a corresponding gain recognised in profit or loss. As of 31 December 2019, while a negative amount of TL 104,585 (net of deferred taxes) was recognised under shareholders' equity as the hedge reserve (31 December 2018: TL 130,853), the unrecognised firm commitment fair value change was recognised as asset amounting to TL 71,600 (31 December 2018: TL 157,983) as a consequence of the new fair value hedge designation explained above. Besides, the subsidiary continued to apply cash flow hedge for its forecasted second hand vehicle sales same as previous year.

In the consolidated financial statements, the Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting by designating interest rate swap agreements for floating rate borrowings used by one of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries, in order to hedge the cash flow risk arising from fluctuations in market interest rates of these borrowings on a consolidated level, starting from 30 September 2019. In this respect, cash flow hedge accounting is applied for borrowings amounting to EUR 102,659,877 by designating interest rate swaps that include floor options with the same nominal value and interest rate swaps of US\$ 7,000,000 with the same nominal value and terms. In this respect, a gain of TL 334 accounted under shareholders' equity in the current period for interest rate swap transactions.

30 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to hedge the change in fair values of its fixed rate financial instruments due to fluctuations in market interest rates. In this respect, the subsidiary applied fair value hedge accounting for fixed rate eurobonds with a total face value of US\$ 25,000,000 and EUR 20,000,000 by designating interest rate swaps with the same face values and terms. Accordingly, the accumulated fair value gain for the hedged loans and bonds is TL 819 (31 December 2018: TL 4,755). The part of the related amount that belongs to the current period is accounted for under net trading income/(expense) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to hedge the change in cash flows of floating rate financial instruments due to fluctuations in market interest rates. In this respect, the subsidiary applied cash flow hedge accounting for its borrowings amounting to EUR 35,000,000 by designating interest rate swaps with the same face values and terms. Accordingly, in the current period, a net loss of TL 7,917 (31 December 2018: TL 2,818) resulting from interest rate swap agreements were recognised under shareholders' equity.

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries enters into foreign currency derivative contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk of its expected future cash flows. In this respect, the subsidiary applied cash flow hedge accounting for its loans granted in Turkish Lira by designating swaps with the same face values and similar terms; TL 614,429,166 sell and EUR 83,326,487 buy, US\$ 77,844,000 sell and EUR 69,138,113 buy, SEK 19,341,615 sell and EUR 1,831,588 buy, PLN 339,890 sell and EUR 78,459 buy, HUF 1,200,000,000 sell and EUR 3,607,203 buy, DKK 21,421,150 sell and EUR 2,868,983 buy. Accordingly, in the current period, a loss of TL 8,848 (31 December 2018: a gain of TL 6,996) resulting from currency derivative contracts were recognised under shareholder's equity.

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries enters into foreign currency derivative contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk of its expected future cash flows. In this respect, the subsidiary applied cash flow hedge accounting for its financial lease receivables granted in foreign currency by designating swaps with the same face values and similar terms; EUR 15,000,000 sell and TL 139,095,000 buy, US\$ 29,000,000 sell and TL 209,090,000 buy. Accordingly, in the current period, a loss of TL 5,622 (31 December 2018: TL 1,375) resulting from interest rate swap agreements and a gain of TL 23,386 (31 December 2018: TL 530) from currency derivative contracts were recognised under shareholder's equity.

One of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries enters into cross currency interest rate swap agreements in order to hedge the change in fair values of its fixed rate financial instruments denominated in EUR due to fluctuations in market interest rates and foreign exchange rates. In this respect, the subsidiary applied fair value hedge accounting for the fixed rate bonds issued in 2013 and 2017 with a total face value of EUR 80,000,000 for 10 years and maturity dates of 18 September 2020 and 19 April 2027 by designating cross currency interest rate swaps with the same face values and terms. In August 2018, the subsidiary ceased to apply this hedge accounting.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

31 Subsidiaries, associates and structured entities

The table below sets out the consolidated subsidiaries, associates and structured entities of the Bank and its shareholding interests in these entities:

<u>Consolidated entities</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Garanti Bank International NV	100.00	100.00
Garanti Holding BV	100.00	100.00
Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Bilişim Teknolojisi ve Tic. AŞ(a)	100.00	100.00
Garanti Filo Yönetimi Hizmetleri AŞ	100.00	100.00
G Netherlands BV	100.00	100.00
Garanti Bank SA	100.00	100.00
Motoractive IFN SA	100.00	100.00
Ralfi IFN SA	100.00	100.00
Motoractive Multiservices SRL (b)	100.00	100.00
Garanti Kültür AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık Hiz. AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ	99.96	99.96
Garanti Hizmet Yönetimi AŞ (c)	-	100.00
Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	84.91	84.91
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	81.84	81.84
Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ	3.61	3.61
Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company (d)	-	-
RPV Company (d)	-	-

- (a) As of 31 December 2019, all personnel whom registered on Garanti Bilişim Teknolojisi ve Tic. AŞ's payroll switched to T. Garanti Bankası AŞ with all their rights. With the transfer of personnel, the activities of the Company have ended and there will be a liquidation process subject to necessary approvals.
- (b) Starting from 1 January 2018, the investment in Motoractive Multiservices SRL, previously accounted under equity investments, is consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements on a line by line basis and the cumulative impact of TL 3,167 is accounted in the current period's statement of changes in equity.
- (c) The liquidation process of Garanti Hizmet Yönetimi AŞ was completed on 26 December 2019 by the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce by registering the end of the liquidation of the company.
- (d) Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company and RPV Company, are structured entities established for the Bank's securitization transactions, and consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Bank or any of its subsidiaries do not have any shareholding interests in these companies.

32 Net fees and commissions income

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Fees and commissions income</i>		
Credit cards fees	5,457,116	4,322,764
Retail banking	617,600	463,751
Commercial banking	593,750	601,611
SME banking	475,298	491,069
Brokerage activities related fees	303,168	277,360
Corporate banking	280,149	226,555
Insurance business fees	133,096	125,022
Others	<u>747,399</u>	<u>423,611</u>
Total fees and commissions income	<u>8,607,576</u>	<u>6,931,743</u>
<i>Fees and commissions expense:</i>		
Credit cards fees	2,149,946	1,644,494
Retail banking	16,949	19,828
Commercial banking	11,210	16,553
Insurance business fees	5,863	18,604
SME banking	267	887
Corporate banking	214	640
Others	<u>175,650</u>	<u>145,237</u>
Total fees and commissions expense	<u>2,360,099</u>	<u>1,846,243</u>
Net fees and commissions income	<u>6,247,477</u>	<u>5,085,500</u>

33 Net trading income/(expense)

Gains and losses from derivative financial instruments and changes in fair value of other trading instruments are reflected in net trading income/(expense) including the effective portion of fair value hedges, whereas, gains and losses arising from changes in the effective portion of the fair value of cash flow hedges are reflected as a separate component of equity. Net gains/(losses) from trading of financial assets is detailed in the table below:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Fixed/floating securities	(192,218)	851,776
Derivative transactions	<u>113,850</u>	<u>3,638,881</u>
Net trading income/expense	<u>(78,368)</u>	<u>4,490,657</u>

34 Other operating income

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Other operating income:</i>		
Net sales from operational lease business ^(*)	153,535	155,539
Net sales from other non-financial subsidiaries	86,957	82,957
Net sales from Garanti Technology	58,168	39,047
Dividend income	11,276	7,691
Rent income from real estate (including investment property)	4,088	4,810
Cheque booklet charge	1,264	9,851
Others	<u>165,019</u>	<u>107,205</u>
Total operating income	<u>480,307</u>	<u>407,100</u>

(*) Depreciation expenses of the operational lease portfolio are netted-off with the net sales of this business.

35 Other operating expenses

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Saving deposits insurance fund	419,696	247,122
Computer usage expenses	408,946	335,371
Utility expenses	204,556	147,719
Advertising expenses	199,058	239,457
Rent expenses	113,051	472,916
Repair and maintenance expenses	92,057	91,486
Research and development expenses	88,544	59,133
Stationary expense	43,503	42,232
Others	<u>792,333</u>	<u>608,454</u>
	<u>2,361,744</u>	<u>2,243,890</u>

36 Related party disclosures

For the purpose of this report, the shareholders either controlling or having executive key management personnel in common with the Bank and BBVA and all their subsidiaries, and their ultimate owners, directors and executive officers and the Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates are referred to as related parties. During the course of the business, the Bank has made placements with and granted loans to related parties and also received deposits from them at various terms. The Bank had the following balances outstanding from and transactions with related parties:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Statement of financial position</i>		
Loans and advances to banks	38,537	116,428
Loans and advances to customers	28,860	387,719
Loans measured at FVPL (*)	4,207,523	4,081,161
Miscellaneous receivables	-	1,120
Deposits from banks	133,851	198,239
Deposits from customers	109,680	100,086
Miscellaneous payables	-	158
<i>Commitments and contingencies</i>		
Non-cash loans	1,049,332	1,002,926
Derivatives	23,381,185	19,576,878

(*) The loans measured at FVPL amounting to TL 4,207,523 (31 December 2018: TL 4,081,161) granted to a special purpose entity owned by the Group with 22.1265% and its investment in Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. considered as associate are disclosed as related party balances as of the year end.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (*)</i>		
Interest, fees and commissions income	17,735	267,525
Interest, fees and commissions expenses	7,158	47,581
Net trading income/(expense) and foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	(71,993)	(63,698)
Other operating income	10,195	37,530
Other operating expenses	892	42,242

(*) The Doğuş Group has not been considered as related party, as it does not meet the required criteria under IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures standard starting from 20 December 2018. The interest and commissions received/paid due to the transactions with this group until 20 December 2018 are included in the related party disclosures.

In 2019, interest rates applied to foreign currency receivables from and payables to related parties vary within the ranges of 4%-6% and (0.46)%-5% (31 December 2018: 2%-6% and (0.34)%-5%), respectively. The interest rates applied to TL receivables from and payables to related parties vary within the ranges of 14%-19% and 5%-28%, respectively (31 December 2018: 14%-19% and 5%-28%).

Various commission rates are applied to transactions involving guarantees and commitments. The pricing in transactions with the related parties is set on an arms-length basis.

36 Related party disclosures (continued)

As per IFRS 9, expected credit losses amounted to TL 251 (31 December 2018: TL 192,519) are recognised against balances outstanding during the period with related parties as of 31 December 2019.

Key management personnel compensation for the year ended 31 December 2019 amounted to TL 143,352 (31 December 2018: TL 163,779) on a consolidated basis. Within this total, individual key management expenses of the Bank amounted to TL 98,589 (31 December 2018: TL 95,317) and of its subsidiaries amounted to TL 44,763 (31 December 2018: TL 68,462).

37 Use of estimates and judgements

Management discusses with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Bank's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 30).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining expected credit losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

The following are the critical judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

Business model assessment: Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase in credit risk: As explained in "significant accounting policies" in detail, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for Stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information. Refer to "financial risk management disclosures" for more details.

37 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics: When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. Refer to “financial risk management disclosures” for details of the characteristics considered in this judgement. The Group monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets.

Models and assumptions used: The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL.

Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See both “significant accounting policies” and “financial risk management disclosures” for more details on ECL and Note 29 for more details on fair value measurement.

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios and determining the forward looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of default: PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given Default: LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements. See Note 30 for more details, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in LGD resulting from changes in economic drivers.

Fair value measurement and valuation process: In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available the Group uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments. Refer to Note 29 for more details on fair value measurement. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in significant accounting policies section and Note 29. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

37 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Bank's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include:

Financial asset and liability classification

The Bank and its subsidiaries' accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets or liabilities as "trading", the Bank has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in accounting policy (i) *Financial instruments*.
- In designating financial assets or liabilities at FVPL, the Bank has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in accounting policy (i) *Financial instruments*.
- In classifying financial assets as at amortised cost, the Bank has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by accounting policy (i) *Financial instruments*.

Securitized assets

In applying its policies on securitized financial assets, the Bank has considered both the degree of transfer of risks and rewards on assets transferred to another entity and the degree of control exercised by the Bank over the other entity:

- When the Bank, in substance, controls the entity to which financial assets have been transferred, the entity is included in these consolidated financial statements and the transferred assets are recognised in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.
- When the Bank has transferred financial assets to another entity, but has not transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards relating to the transferred assets, the assets are recognised in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.
- When the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the transferred assets to an entity that it does not control, the assets have been derecognised from the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.

Control over investments

As a bank, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity, is required to determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the entity, the Bank also reassesses whether or not it controls an investment when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the following three elements of control:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

38 Significant events

- As per the decision made at the annual general assembly of shareholders of the parent Bank on 4 April 2019, the distribution of the net profit of the year 2018 was as follows:

2018 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE	
2018 Net Profit	6,638,236
A – I. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/1) at 5%	-
Undistributable funds	(6,416)
B – First dividend at 5% of the paid-in capital	-
C – Extraordinary reserves at 5% after above deductions	(331,912)
D – Second dividend to the shareholders	-
E – Extraordinary reserves	(6,299,908)
F – II. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/2)	-

- The issuance of the subordinated debts securities that meet the criteria for the inclusion in Tier 2 capital in the nominal value of TRY 750,000,000 with a maturity of 3653 days with 3 months coupon payments indexed to BIST TLREF index; to be sold to qualified investors has been realized as of 14.02.2020.

39 Subsequent events

- The Bank recorded JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme Anonim Şirketi as a non-financial subsidiary on 17 January 2020 based on the share transfer agreement.

- COVID-19 pandemic is spreading across the world including Turkey. Many governments have introduced various measures to combat the outbreak, including travel restrictions, quarantines, closure of business and other venues and lockdown of certain area. These measures have affected the global supply chain as well as demand for goods and services. At the same time, fiscal and monetary policies are being relaxed to sustain the economy. These government responses and their corresponding effects are still evolving. Also there are some measures taken to contain the virus have affected economic activity, which in turn has implications for financial reporting. Consequently, it has a significant negative effect on worldwide economic conditions. With respect to reporting period ended on 31 December 2019, the effects of the pandemic on the Group's results after the reporting date do not affect the amounts recognized on the financial statements or operations. For subsequent reporting periods, since the economic effects of this situation are uncertain and cannot be reasonably estimated, the Group assesses possible impacts that may affect the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements.