

A&T Finansal Kiralama A. Ő.

Financial Statements
As at and For the Year Ended
31 December 2019
With Independent Auditors' Report
*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements
and Related Disclosures and Footnotes
Originally Issued in Turkish)*

30 January 2020

This report contains the "Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statements" comprising 4 pages and; the "Financial Statements and their explanatory notes" comprising 50 pages.



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Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditors' Report Originally Prepared and Issued in Turkish to English

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of A&T Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.

A) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of A&T Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of A&T Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the "Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting Financial Reporting Legislation" which includes the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies and Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Prospectus to be implemented by Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 and numbered 28861, other regulations, communiqués and circulars published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board ("BRSA") and the pronouncements made by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and requirements of Turkish Accounting Standards for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") ("Standards on Auditing issued by POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors issued by POA ("POA's Code of Ethics") and the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA that are relevant to audit of financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the POA's Code of Ethics and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment of lease receivables

Refer to Note 2.3 for the details of accounting policies, significant judgments and estimation for impairment of lease receivables

Key audit Matter	How the matter is addressed in our audit
<p>As at 31 December 2019, leasing receivables comprise 71% of the Company's total assets. The Company recognizes its leasing receivables and losses related to its receivables in accordance with the amendment to the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies ("the Regulation") and TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard ("Standard").</p> <p>As at 1 January 2019, The Company applies the "expected credit loss model" which contains significant assumptions and estimates in determining the impairment of financial assets in accordance with the Regulation and Standards.</p> <p>The significant assumptions and estimates of the Company'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 Company calculates expected credit losses on a collective basis.</p> <p>The collective basis expected credit loss calculation is based on complex processes which are modelled by using current and past data sets and expectations and the forward looking expectations.</p>	<p>Our procedures for testing the Impairment of lease receivables included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the adequacy of the subjective and objective criteria that is defined in the Company's impairment model compared with the Regulation and Standard. • We evaluated the 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 testing their classification. In this context, the current status of the loan customer has been evaluated. • 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. • We assessed the assumptions which are used to reflect forward looking expectations and tested the effect of the risk parameters by recalculation method. • We evaluated assessments which are used in determining the significant increase in credit risk. • Additionally, we also evaluated the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures related to impairment provisions.



<p>The determination of the impairment of leasing receivables measured at amortized cost depends on (i) the 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 leasing receivables measured at amortized 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>Impairment on loans measured at amortized 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</p>	
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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by POA 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by POA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company'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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2019 are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

2) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and required documents in connection with the audit.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English:

The accounting principles summarized in Note II, differ from the accounting principles generally accepted in countries in which the accompanying financial statements are to be distributed and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in such countries of users of the financial statements and IFRS.

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



30 January 2020
İstanbul, Turkey

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A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	ASSETS	Notes	Audited 31 December 2019			Audited (*) 31 December 2018		
			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS and CENTRAL BANK	3	76,121,828	19,158,745	95,280,573	38,676,475	20,578,233	59,254,708
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)	4	50,158,402	235,667,981	285,826,383	73,464,229	288,028,391	361,492,620
5.1	Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.1	Discounted Factoring Receivables (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.2	Other Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Financing Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.1	Consumer Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.2	Credit Cards		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.3	Installment Commercial Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Leasing (Net)	4	50,018,685	232,369,404	282,388,089	73,334,041	286,546,525	359,880,566
5.3.1	Receivables From Finance Lease		64,244,219	253,503,596	317,747,815	91,626,134	311,987,774	403,613,908
5.3.2	Receivables From Operating Lease		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.3	Unearned Income (-)		(14,225,534)	(21,134,192)	(35,359,726)	(18,292,093)	(25,441,249)	(43,733,342)
5.4	Other Financial Assets At Amortized Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5	Non Performing Receivables	4	725,437	10,164,087	10,889,524	331,025	2,491,053	2,822,078
5.6	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss/Specific Provisions (-)	4	(585,720)	(6,865,510)	(7,451,230)	(200,837)	(1,009,187)	(1,210,024)
VI.	SHAREHOLDING (Partnership) INVESTMENTS		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Investments In Associates (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Investments In Subsidiaries (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3	Investments In Joint Ventures (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	TANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)	5	10,523,199	-	10,523,199	4,357,107	-	4,357,107
VIII.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)	6	196,846	-	196,846	133,659	-	133,659
IX.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (NET)		-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	CURRENT PERIOD TAX ASSETS		-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	15	-	-	-	350,305	-	350,305
XII.	OTHER ASSETS	7	1,542,855	6,755,021	8,297,876	1,259,691	4,742,817	6,002,508
	SUBTOTAL		138,543,130	261,581,747	400,124,877	118,241,466	313,349,441	431,590,907
XIII.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Assets Held For Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Assets Held For Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		138,543,130	261,581,747	400,124,877	118,241,466	313,349,441	431,590,907

(*) Financial information of the prior period is reclassified as stated in Note 2.2.1.

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited 31 December 2019			Audited 31 December 2018		
			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	FUNDS BORROWED	8	-	258,653,206	258,653,206	-	305,245,137	305,245,137
II.	FACTORING PAYABLES		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	LEASE OBLIGATIONS (NET)		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	PROVISIONS	11	2,660,742	-	2,660,742	3,133,461	-	3,133,461
7.1	Restructuring Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Provisions For Employee Benefits	11	2,660,742	-	2,660,742	3,133,461	-	3,133,461
7.3	General Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Other Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	CURRENT PERIOD TAX LIABILITIES	15	1,297,053	-	1,297,053	3,088,090	-	3,088,090
IX.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	15	130,289	-	130,289	-	-	-
X.	SUBORDINATED LOANS-DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	OTHER LIABILITIES	9	1,260,406	7,863,679	9,124,085	1,841,255	5,071,418	6,912,673
	SUBTOTAL		5,348,490	266,516,885	271,865,375	8,062,806	310,316,555	318,379,361
XII.	PAYABLES RELATED TO ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1	Held For Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
12.2	Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	12	128,259,502	-	128,259,502	113,211,546	-	113,211,546
13.1	Paid-in Capital		108,000,000	-	108,000,000	95,500,000	-	95,500,000
13.2	Capital Reserves		228,147	-	228,147	228,147	-	228,147
13.2.1	Share Premiums		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		228,147	-	228,147	228,147	-	228,147
13.3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		5,281,691	-	5,281,691	(182,697)	-	(182,697)
13.4	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income that may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.5	Profit Reserves		4,643,786	-	4,643,786	3,772,870	-	3,772,870
13.5.1	Legal Reserves		4,642,292	-	4,642,292	3,771,376	-	3,771,376
13.5.2	Statutory Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		1,494	-	1,494	1,494	-	1,494
13.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.6	Profit or Loss		10,105,878	-	10,105,878	13,893,226	-	13,893,226
13.6.1	Prior Periods Profit / Loss		(474,102)	-	(474,102)	347,692	-	347,692
13.6.2	Current Period Profit / Loss		10,579,980	-	10,579,980	13,545,534	-	13,545,534
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		133,607,992	266,516,885	400,124,877	121,274,352	310,316,555	431,590,907

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Notes	Audited 31 December 2019			Audited 31 December 2018		
		TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I. IRREVOCABLE FACTORING OPERATIONS		-	-	-	-	-	-
II. REVOCABLE FACTORING OPERATIONS		-	-	-	-	-	-
III. GUARANTEES TAKEN		838,573,062	4,000,026,524	4,838,599,586	872,243,375	3,371,128,120	4,243,371,495
IV. GUARANTEES GIVEN	10	564,428	-	564,428	606,138	-	606,138
V. COMMITMENTS	10	10,496,535	23,819,809	34,316,344	194,954	3,357,008	3,551,962
5.1 Irrevocable Commitments		-	7,935,392	7,935,392	-	-	-
5.2 Revocable Commitments		10,496,535	15,884,417	26,380,952	194,954	3,357,008	3,551,962
5.2.1 Lease Commitments		10,496,535	15,884,417	26,380,952	194,954	3,357,008	3,551,962
5.2.1.1 Finance Lease Commitments		10,496,535	15,884,417	26,380,952	194,954	3,357,008	3,551,962
5.2.1.2 Operational Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.2 Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1 Derivative Financial Instruments for Hedging Purposes		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.1 Fair Value Hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.2 Cash Flow Hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.3 Net Investment Hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Trading		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 Forward Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2 Swap Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.3 Options Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.4 Futures Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.5 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		849,634,025	4,023,846,333	4,873,480,358	873,044,467	3,374,485,128	4,247,529,595

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	INCOME STATEMENT	Notes	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2019	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2018
I.	OPERATING INCOME		31,497,170	34,659,343
	FACTORING INCOME		-	-
1.1	Interest Income on Factoring Receivables		-	-
1.1.1	Discounted		-	-
1.1.2	Other		-	-
1.2	Fees and Commissions Income from Factoring Operations		-	-
1.2.1	Discounted		-	-
1.2.2	Other		-	-
	FINANCING LOANS INCOME		-	-
1.3	Interest income From Financing Credits		-	-
1.4	Fees and Commissions From Financing Credits		-	-
	FINANCE LEASE INCOME		31,497,170	34,659,343
1.5	Finance Lease Income		29,436,821	32,904,989
1.6	Operating Lease Income		-	-
1.7	Fees and Commissions Received from the Leasing Transactions		2,060,349	1,754,354
II.	FINANCIAL EXPENSES (-)		9,098,808	10,877,401
2.1	Interest Expense From Funds Borrowed		8,996,360	10,736,871
2.2	Interest Expense From Factoring Payables		-	-
2.3	Interest Expense of Finance Lease Expenses		-	-
2.4	Interest Expense From Securities Issued		-	-
2.5	Other Interest Expenses		-	-
2.6	Fees and Commissions Paid		102,448	140,530
III.	GROSS PROFIT / LOSS (I+II)		22,398,362	23,781,942
IV.	OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	13	16,938,730	12,261,986
4.1	Personnel Expenses		10,938,183	7,051,386
4.2	Employee Severance Indemnity Expense		128,216	77,945
4.3	Research and Development Expenses		-	-
4.4	General Administrative Expenses	13	5,392,766	4,317,554
4.5	Other		479,565	815,101
V.	GROSS OPERATING PROFIT / LOSS (III+IV)		5,459,632	11,519,956
VI.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	14	114,010,310	305,052,018
6.1	Interest Income From Bank Deposits		10,596,471	5,183,157
6.2	Interest Income From Securities Portfolio		-	-
6.3	Dividend Income		-	-
6.4	Trading Account Income		-	-
6.5	Income From Derivative Financial Instruments		505,445	60,529
6.6	Foreign Exchange Gains		100,509,951	298,767,513
6.7	Other		2,398,443	1,040,819
VII.	PROVISION EXPENSES		5,936,569	352,929
7.1	Specific Provisions		-	352,929
7.2	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss		5,936,569	-
7.3	General Provisions		-	-
7.4	Other		-	-
VIII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	14	100,536,297	298,849,586
8.1	Impairment Losses From Securities Portfolio		-	-
8.2	Impairment Losses From Non-Current Assets		-	-
8.3	Trading Account Loss		-	-
8.4	Loss From Derivative Financial Instruments		29,600	3,573
8.5	Foreign Exchange Loss		100,499,865	298,844,396
8.6	Other		6,832	1,617
IX.	NET OPERATING PROFIT / LOSS		12,997,076	17,369,459
X.	INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGER		-	-
XI.	PROFIT / LOSS FROM PARTNERSHIPS VALUED BY EQUITY METHOD		-	-
XII.	GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION		-	-
XIII.	PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (IX+X+XI+XII)		12,997,076	17,369,459
XIV.	INCOME TAX EXPENSE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)	15	2,417,096	3,823,925
14.1	Current Tax Charge	15	2,432,939	3,872,781
14.2	Deferred Tax Charge		-	-
14.3	Deferred Tax Benefit		15,843	48,856
XV.	NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII±XIV)		10,579,980	13,545,534
XVI.	INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
16.1	Income from Assets Held for Sale		-	-
16.2	Gain on Sale of Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities		-	-
16.3	Other Income from Discontinued Operations		-	-
XVII.	EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)		-	-
17.1	Expense on Assets Held for Sale		-	-
17.2	Loss on Sale of Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities		-	-
17.3	Other Expenses from Discontinued Operations		-	-
XVIII.	PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (XVI-XVII)		-	-
XIX.	INCOME TAX EXPENSE FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)		-	-
19.1	Current Tax Charge		-	-
19.2	Deferred Tax Charge (+)		-	-
19.3	Deferred Tax Benefit (-)		-	-
XX.	NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XVIII±XIX)		-	-
XXI.	NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (XII+XVII)		10,579,980	13,545,534
	Profit/Loss Per Share	16	0.0980	0.1254

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited 1 January – 31 December 2019	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2018
I.	PERIOD INCOME/LOSS	10,579,980	13,545,534
II.	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5,464,388	(79,089)
2.1	ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	5,464,388	(79,089)
2.1.1	Gains/(losses) on revaluation of tangible assets	6,465,066	-
2.1.2	Gains/(losses) on revaluation of intangible assets	-	-
2.1.3	Gains/(losses) on remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-
2.1.4	Other items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(223,201)	(101,396)
2.1.5	Taxation on comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
2.1.5	Taxation on comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(777,477)	22,307
2.2	ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	-	-
2.2.1	Translation differences for transactions in foreign currencies	-	-
2.2.2	Translation and classification profit / loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
2.2.3	Gains/(losses) from cash flow hedges	-	-
2.2.4	Gains/(losses) from net investment hedges	-	-
2.2.5	Other items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
2.2.6	Taxation on comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
III.	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	16,044,368	13,466,445

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	Notes	Paid in Capital	Capital Reserves	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			Other comprehensive income or expenses that will be reclassified to profit or loss			Profit Reserves	Prior Years' Profit/(Loss)	Current Year Net Profit/(Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
								1	2	3	4	5	6				
	Prior Period (31 December 2018)																
I.	Balances at Beginning of Period		85,000,000	-	-	-	228,147	-	(103,608)	-	-	-	-	3,185,157	2,290,080	9,145,324	99,745,100
II.	Corrections made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1	Effect of corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Effect of changes in accounting policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)		85,000,000	-	-	-	228,147	-	(103,608)	-	-	-	-	3,185,157	2,290,080	9,145,324	99,745,100
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,089)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,545,534	13,466,445
V.	Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	Capital Increase from Internal Sources		10,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,500,000)	-	-	-
VIII.	Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,713	8,557,612	(9,145,324)	-
11.1	Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,713	(587,712)	-	-
11.3	Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,145,324	(9,145,324)	-
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+XI)		95,500,000	-	-	-	228,147	-	(182,697)	-	-	-	-	3,772,870	347,692	13,545,534	113,211,546
	Current Period (31 December 2019)																
I.	Balances at Beginning of Period		95,500,000	-	-	-	228,147	-	(182,697)	-	-	-	-	3,772,870	347,692	13,545,534	113,211,546
II.	Corrections made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(996,412)	-	(996,412)
2.1	Effect of corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Effect of changes in accounting policies	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(996,412)	-	(996,412)
III.	Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)		95,500,000	-	-	-	228,147	-	(182,697)	-	-	-	-	3,772,870	(648,720)	13,545,534	112,215,134
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	5,638,485	(174,097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,579,980	16,044,368
V.	Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	Capital Increase from Internal Sources		12,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,500,000)	-	-
VII.	Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870,916	12,674,618	(13,545,534)	-
11.1	Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870,916	12,674,618	(13,545,534)	-
11.3	Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+XI)		108,000,000	-	-	-	228,147	5,638,485	(356,794)	-	-	-	-	4,643,786	(474,102)	10,579,980	128,259,502

1. Revaluation Increase/Decrease of property and equipment,
2. Accumulated revaluation profit/loss from defined benefit plans,
3. Other (Other comprehensive income and expenses from equity method investments not to be reclassified on profit/loss, and other accumulated comprehensive income and expenses not to be reclassified on profit/loss)
4. Foreign exchange conversion differences,
5. Revaluation and/or reclassification differences of available-for-sale financial assets,
6. Other (Profit/loss from cash flow hedges, other comprehensive income and expenses from equity method investments to be reclassified on profit/loss, and other accumulated comprehensive income and expenses to be reclassified on profit/loss).

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2019	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2018
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
1.1	Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	13,183,095	21,089,491
1.1.1	Interest/Leasing income received	40,141,108	38,088,145
1.1.2	Interest/Leasing expenses	(12,509,619)	(10,877,401)
1.1.3	Leasing Expense	-	-
1.1.4	Dividends received	-	-
1.1.5	Fees and commissions received	2,060,349	1,754,355
1.1.6	Other income	2,884,374	1,020,894
1.1.7	Collections from previously written off receivables	341,187	637,323
1.1.8	Payments to personnel and service suppliers	(10,985,604)	(7,051,387)
1.1.9	Taxes paid	(3,491,915)	(2,275,110)
1.1.10	Other	(5,256,785)	(207,328)
1.2	Changes in operating assets and liabilities	23,731,908	(1,896,457)
1.2.1	Net (increase) decrease in factoring receivables	-	-
1.2.1	Net (increase) decrease in financial loans	-	-
1.2.1	Net (increase) decrease in receivables from leasing transactions	68,733,256	(29,607,745)
1.2.2	Net (increase) decrease in other assets	1,546,854	(781,113)
1.2.3	Net increase (decrease) in factoring payables	-	-
1.2.3	Net (increase) decrease in payables from leasing transactions	-	-
1.2.4	Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed	(43,078,672)	39,012,198
1.2.5	Net increase (decrease) in due payables	-	-
1.2.6	Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(3,469,530)	(10,519,797)
I.	Net cash provided from operating activities	36,915,003	19,193,034
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
2.1	Cash paid for purchase of joint ventures, associates and subsidiaries	-	-
2.2	Cash obtained from sale of joint ventures, associates and subsidiaries	-	-
2.3	Fixed assets purchases	(15,767)	-
2.4	Fixed assets sales	-	80,709
2.5	Cash paid for purchase of financial assets available for sale	-	-
2.6	Cash obtained from sale of financial assets available for sale	-	-
2.7	Cash paid for purchase of financial assets held to maturity	-	-
2.8	Cash obtained from sale of financial assets held to maturity	-	-
2.9	Other	(142,146)	-
II.	Net cash provided from investing activities	(157,913)	80,709
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
3.1	Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued	-	-
3.2	Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued	-	-
3.3	Capital increase	-	-
3.4	Dividends paid	-	-
3.5	Payments for finance leases	-	-
3.6	Other	-	-
III.	Net cash provided from financing activities	-	-
IV.	Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(623,409)	506,668
V.	Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	36,133,681	19,780,411
VI.	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	59,093,085	39,312,674
VII.	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	95,226,766	59,093,085

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited (*) 1 January – 31 December 2019	Audited (**) 1 January – 31 December 2018
I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR PROFIT (*)			
1.1 CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT		12,997,076	17,369,459
1.2 TAXES AND LEGAL DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	15	(2,417,096)	(3,823,925)
1.2.1 Corporate tax (income tax)		(2,432,939)	(3,872,781)
1.2.2 Withholding tax		-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties		15,843	48,856
A. NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (1.1-1.2)		10,579,980	13,545,534
1.3 ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)		-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	(870,916)
1.5 OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)		-	-
B. NET PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A)-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]		-	12,674,618
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
1.6.2 To owners of privileged shares		-	-
1.6.3 To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
1.6.4 To profit sharing bonds		-	-
1.6.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
1.7 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)		-	-
1.8 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		-	-
1.9 SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
1.9.1 To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
1.9.2 To owners of privileged shares		-	-
1.9.3 To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
1.9.4 To profit sharing bonds		-	-
1.9.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
1.10 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
1.11 STATUS RESERVES (-)		-	-
1.12 EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES		-	-
1.13 OTHER RESERVES		-	-
1.14 SPECIAL FUNDS		-	-
II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES			
2.1 APPROPRIATED RESERVES		-	-
2.2 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
2.3 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
2.3.2 To owners of privileged shares		-	-
2.3.3 To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds		-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)		-	-
2.5 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		-	-
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE (per YTL'000 face value each)			
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (per YTL'000 face value each)		0.0980	0.1254
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		9.80	12.54
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES		-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE			
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (per YTL'000 face value each)		-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES		-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-

(*) The General Assembly Meeting has not been made for Operation results.

(**) Reorganize after the General Assembly Meeting on 28 March 2019.

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

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A. Ş.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

A&T Finansal Kiralama Anonim Şirketi (“the Company”) was established on 4 July 1997, pursuant to the license obtained from the Under secretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade for the purpose of financial leasing as permitted by the law number 3226.

The Company’s leasing operations principally focused on machinery and equipment, medical tools, construction, and office equipment. Head Office address of the company is as follows: Örnek Mahallesi Finans Çıkmaz Sokağı No:4 Ataşehir – İstanbul

The main shareholder of the Company is Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş with 99.98% of the shares.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors based on the Board of Directors decision dated 30 January 2020. The General Assembly has the authority to change the financial statements.

A significant part of the Company’s Operates in one geographical region (Turkey) and one commercial area (leasing) are carried out. The number of personnel working for the Company as at 31 December 2019 is 21 (31 December 2018: 22).

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1.1 Statement of Compliance and Declaration of Conformity TAS

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with “the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) Accounting and Reporting Regulations” including the communique on “Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Prospectus to be implemented by Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies and on Financial Statements to be announced to Public” published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 and numbered 28861 and the “Regulation on Principles For Establishment And Operations Of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies” and other regulations, communiqués and circulars published by the BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”) published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) for the matters not legislated by the aforementioned regulations (together “the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation”).

Changes regarding classification and measurement of financials assets

Within the scope of "Regulation on Making Amendments to the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 2 May 2018 and numbered 30409, companies are entitled to apply for the expected credit loss model under TFRS 9 as long as informing BRSA and the effective date of the regulation is 30 September 2018. The Company has started to calculate its expected credit loss in accordance with TFRS 9 starting with the Board of Directors decision dated 9 October 2019. Related accounting policy changes as stated in Note 2.2.

2.1.2 Preparation of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Periods

Restatement adjustments have been made to compensate for the effect of changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira, in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards on “Preparation of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Periods” (“TAS 29”) for the financial statements prepared until 31 December 2004. BRSA issued a circular on 28 April 2005 stating that the indicators requiring the application of inflation accounting ceased to exist; consequently inflation accounting was not applied in the financial statements after 1 January 2005.

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A. Ş.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

2.1.3 Offsetting

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

2.1.4 Going Concern

The Company prepared the financial statements according to going concern principles.

2.1.5 Functional Currency

Financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency (functional currency unit) valid in the basic economic environment in which it operates. The financial position and operating result of the company are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”), which is the Company's valid currency and the presentation currency for the financial statement.

2.1.6 Significant Accounting Evaluation Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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 recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Leasing Receivables Impairment

Assumptions and methods used to estimate the timing and amount of future cash flows from financial leasing receivables are frequently reviewed to resolve the difference between impairment estimates and financial losses.

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A. Ş.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2. – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.1 Comparative information and Restatement of Previous Period Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period for determining of financial status and performance trends. The comparative information are restated or classified when necessary in terms of ensuring compliance with the presentation of current period statement of comprehensive income.

Accordingly the regulation of the Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies as the amendment made on 1 February 2019 entried into force on 1 January 2019, the financial statement for the accounting period ended on 31 December 2018 has been restated and reclassifications have been made as follow:

Reclassifications in Assets

As at 31 December 2018, the amounting to TL 67,316 of the Company which is included in Loans, is presented under the “advances given due to lease activities”, the amount of TL 970,639 from loans is presented under “investment in progress subject to leases” and other leasing receivables related to lease transactions amounting to TL 1,683,686 in the credit account are presented under the item "Other assets".

As at 31 December 2018, amounting to TL 361,492,620 which is included in Loans, is presented under the item of "Financial assets measured with amortized cost".

2.2.2 Accounting Policies Changes

Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively and the prior period financial statements are restated in accordance with accounting policies. The Company has applied the accounting policies in line with the prior financial year. The Company changes the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the period ended on 31 December 2019 and the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018 as follows:

a) Measurement of tangible assets

As at 31 December 2019, The Company changed the accounting policy in the valuation of buildings in tangible assets according to the revaluation method under the Standard on Tangible Assets (TAS 16). Building values determined as a result of the valuation made by the independent valuation company and are reflected in the financial statements. In accordance with TAS 16, the change in accounting policy in tangible assets has not been applied retrospectively.

The effect of the related accounting policy change on the current period, financial statements is as follows:

Real Estates	31 December 2019
Measuring with cost (net):	3,534,934
Effect of accounting policy changes:	6,465,066
Fair value measurement:	10,000,000
Deferred tax liability	826,581

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A. Ş.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2. - CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.2 Accounting Policies Changes (continued)

b) TFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Within the scope of "Regulation on Making Amendments to the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 2 May 2018 and numbered 30409, companies are entitled to apply the expected credit loss under TFRS 9 and the effective date of the regulation is 30 September 2018. The Company has started to calculate its expected credit loss in accordance with TFRS 9 starting from 30 September 2019 with the Board of Directors decision dated 28 December 2018. The effect of this accounting policy change is as follows:

The differences in the book value of financial assets and financial liabilities arising from the application of TFRS 9 have been recognized directly in equity as at 1 January 2019.

As at 1 January 2019, the impact of the transition to TFRS 9 net of tax previous years' profits/(losses) is summarized as follows:

	TFRS 9 effects on opening amount before tax	TFRS 9 tax effects on opening amount	TFRS 9 effects on opening amount
Retained Earnings			
Recognition of expected credit losses under TFRS 9	(1,277,452)	281,040	(996,412)
Effect as at 1 January 2019	(1,277,452)	281,040	(996,412)

	Reported Carrying Value 31 December 2018	TFRS 9 impairment	Carrying Value According to TFRS 9 1 January 2019
Financial Assets			
Leasing Receivables	364,214,261	(1,277,452)	362,936,809
Total Financial Assets	364,214,261	(1,277,452)	362,936,809

A&T FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A. Ş.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Amounts expressed Turkish lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

c) TFRS 16 Leases

1 January 2019, POA issued the new leasing standard which will replace TAS 17 Leases, TFRS Interpretation 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, TAS Interpretation 15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and TAS Interpretation 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and consequently changes to TAS 40 Investment Properties. TFRS 16 Leases eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice. This standard is compiled by using the partial retrospective method, taking into account the first cumulative effect, to be included in the financial statements on the date of its first application. The comparative information presented in this context has not been restated since and there has been no impact on the retained resulting from the initial application of TFRS 16.

2.2.3 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

If the changes in accounting estimates relate to only one period, changes are applied in the current period but if changes in estimates relate to future periods, changes are applied both in the current and following periods prospectively. There has not been a significant change in the accounting estimates of the Company in the current year. Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated

The management is required to apply accounting policies and make decisions, estimations, and assumptions that affect the reported assets, liabilities, income, and expenses, in order to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed constantly. The effect of a change in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods. The main notes for the items including estimates are as follows:

Note 4 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (net)

Note 5 – Tangible Assets

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.4 Change in Standards and Comments

The new standards, amendments, and interpretations which are effective as at 31 December 2019 but not yet adopted

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations of and amendments to existing standards are not effective at reporting date and earlier application is permitted; however the Company has not early adopted are as follows.

The revised Conceptual Framework (version 2018)

The revised Conceptual Framework issued on 27 October 2018 by the POA. The Conceptual Framework sets out the fundamental concepts for financial reporting that guide the POA in developing TFRSs. 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 TFRS 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 POA 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 TFRS 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.

Changes in TFRS 4- Changes in TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and the implementation of TFRS 9

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

The Company expects no significant impact on it’s financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to TFRS 4 .

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

On 16 February 2019, POA issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. This first truly globally accepted standard for insurance contracts will help investors and others better understand insurers’ risk exposure, profitability, and financial position. TFRS 17 replaces TFRS 4, which was brought in as an interim Standard in 2004. TFRS 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.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2.4 Change in Standards and Comments (continued)

The new standards, amendments, and interpretations which are effective as at 31 December 2019 but not yet adopted (continued)

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 2021 but companies can apply it earlier.

The implementation of IFRS 17 is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8 - Definition of Material

In June 2019 POA issued Definition of Material (Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 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 Company expects no significant impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The important accounting policies in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Central Bank

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which their maturities are three months or less from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. (Note 3).

Related Parties

For the purpose of this report, the shareholders of the Company and the companies controlled by/associated with them are referred to as related parties. Related parties also include individual that are principal owners, management, and members of the Board of Directors and their families. (Note 17).

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognized right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies.

A. Definition of Leasing

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under TFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The Company now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the new definition of a lease. Under TFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

On transition to TFRS 16, the Company elected to apply it as it used to be defined as a lease by using the practical expedient to the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied TFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under TAS 17 and TFRIC 4 were not reassessed. Therefore, the definition of a lease under TFRS 16 has been applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IFRS 16 Leases (continued)

B. As a lessee

The Company leases properties.

As a Lessee, the company has previously classified the lease as an operating or financial lease based on an assessment of whether all of the risks and benefits arising from ownership of the asset have been transferred. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Company used the following facilitating practices when applying IFRS 16 for leases previously classified as operating leases under TAS 17.

– Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term. The Company does not have a lease agreement to be accounted for under IFRS 16.

Financial Instruments

The Company started to apply the classification and measurement of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard published in July 2014 as at 1 January 2018, and impairment of the standard as at 1 January 2019.

Classification and Measurement

Classification and measurement of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard is determined by whether the financial asset is based on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and whether it is based on contractual cash flows including interest payments on principal and principal balance.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Company accounts for its financial assets in three classes. The classification is based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the entity and the business model used by the entity for the management of the financial assets. The Company classifies its financial assets at the time of purchase.

“Financial assets measured at amortized cost” are financial assets held as part of a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows and that have cash flows that include interest payments solely on principal and principal balance at specific dates in contractual terms, are not traded in an active market. Financial assets at amortized cost of the Company also include “cash and cash equivalents”, “leasing receivables”.

Related assets are initially recognized at fair value in the financial statements; in subsequent accounting, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the income statement.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and Measurement (continued)

“*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*” are financial assets held as part of a business model for the collection and settlement of contract cash flows and for which there are cash flows from interest payments arising principally only at principal and principal amounts under contractual terms. Interest income, foreign currency gains and losses and impairment losses calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss. Other gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. When financial assets are excluded from the statement of financial position, the total gains or losses that previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Company may inadvertently choose the method of reflecting subsequent changes in fair value to other comprehensive income during the first financial statement purchase. In the case of such a preference, the dividends from the related investments are recognized in the income statement.

“*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*” are financial assets measured other than those at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The resulting gains and losses from the valuation of such assets are recognized in the income statement.

Disclosures on impairment of financial assets

As at 1 January 2019, loss allowance for expected credit losses is set aside for leasing receivables measured at amortized cost based on TFRS 9 and the regulation published in the Official Gazette no. 30409 dated 2 May 2018 and effective from 30 September 2018. In connection with “Regulation on Making Amendments to the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies” TFRS 9 impairment requirements.

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 at 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, it is measured loss allowance regarding such instrument 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. The impairment model having 3 stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition based on TFRS 9 is explained below.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Calculation of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are calculated 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:

- 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.

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 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 at the reporting date. 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. 12-month expected credit loss is calculated 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.

Stage 2: When there is a significant increase in credit risk since origination, lifetime expected credit losses is calculated. Including multiple scenario usage, 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: Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for the impaired lease receivables. The method is similar to Stage 2 Assets.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

In the criteria applied for the debts classified at the first stage; future payment issues are not expected, and the credit worthiness of the borrower has not weakened. According to TFRS 9, the debts are include twelve-month credit impairment debts implementation is classified at first stage.

In the criteria applied for the debts classified at the second stage; adverse event in debt payment or cash flows of borrowers are observed or estimated, problems arise in principal and / or interest payments in accordance with the terms of the debts agreement, and the credit risk of the borrower is significantly increased. According to TFRS 9, debts classified as Stage 2 are subject to the implementation of the expected lifetime loan loss allowance.

- Loans overdue more than 30 days
- Restructuring status
- Loans classified as watch list,
- Negative intelligence and official blacklist records

Default Definition

The borrower is considered as Stage 3 under conditions when the borrower does not find it possible to pay its obligations regardless of the number of days delay and without any collateral.

Low Credit Risk

TFRS 9, 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 at 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.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets that except for buildings are shown over the amount after accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments are deducted from their cost values. Buildings are reflected to the financial statements with their fair values according to the revaluation method. Benefited from independent valuation experts to calculate fair value.

Tangible assets are depreciated principally on a straight-line basis considering the expected useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenses for the maintenance of tangible assets are normally recorded in profit and loss statement. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of tangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Buildings	50 years
Fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	the shortest of the lease period or useful life

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. (Note 5).

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software and are defined with inflation adjusted costs until 31 December 2004. Intangible assets mainly comprise of expenditures to acquire software licenses and amortized by using the straight-line method over their useful lives of 5 years. (Note 6)

Impairment of Assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets suffered impairment is reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Capital Increase

Capital increases by the existing shareholders are decided in the General Assembly Meetings and accounted for over the registered nominal values.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee Benefits

The company, severance pay and the obligation to allow rights "Turkey on the Benefits Employee Accounting Standards" ("TAS 19") is recognized under the provisions of the balance sheet and the "Employee Benefits Provision" is classified under account.

Company is required to make a payment to the employee who is paid off due to retirement or resignation and except the reasons of the behaviors that are specified in Labor Law, in accordance with the existing labor law in Turkey. The provision for employment termination benefits, the probable liability incurred under this act, is calculated on the basis of today's value using certain actuarial estimates and reflected to the financial statements (Note 11).

Interest Income and Expenses

Interest Income and Expenses are accounted basis using effective rate of interest method.

Borrowing Costs

All of borrowing costs when incurred are recorded on income statement.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into TL at the exchange rates ruling at reporting date with the resulting exchange differences recognized in the statement of profit or loss as foreign exchange gain or loss. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in profit or loss as realized during the course of the year.

Foreign exchange rates used by the Company as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
USD	5.9402	5.2609
EUR	6.6506	6.0280

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxes calculated on corporate income

Corporate Tax

Corporate tax is calculated according to the provisions of the Tax Procedure Law and tax expenses other than those taxes are accounted in general administrative expenses.

If there is a legal right to offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities or if the related assets and liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority.

Deferred Tax

Under TAS 12, which deals with income taxes, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized and deferred tax assets should be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability have been netted of in these financial statements.

The principal temporary differences arise from the provision for impaired lease receivables, reserve for annual leave provision, derivative financial instruments, unused investment allowances and provision for employment termination benefits (Note 15).

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that, in the management’s judgment, it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Capital and Dividend

Ordinary shares are classified as capital. Dividends distributed over ordinary shares are recorded at the time they are declared.

Recognition of Income and Expense

Income and Expenses are recorded based on accrual.

Financial Leasing Income

In financial leasing, the asset subject of leasing is recorded in the financial statements as a receivable equal to net lease investment. Financial income related to financial lease is determined to bring a fixed periodic return to the net investment under the financial lease. Lease payments received are deducted from the gross lease investment to reduce principal and unearned finance income. Unearned finance income is the difference between the gross lease investment and the present value of the gross investment calculated on the implicit interest rate on the lease. As at the beginning of the lease, the implicit interest rate is the discount rate that equals the sum of the minimum lease payments and the unsecured value remaining to the sum of the fair value of the leased asset and the initial costs.

Funds Borrowed

Loans received are first recorded at fair value, including transaction costs. Borrowed loans are measured at discounted cost values using the effective interest method. (Note 8)

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share that mentioned on income statement was calculated dividing the net profit of the period by the weighted average number of shares issued during the period.

In Turkey, companies can raise their share capital by distributing “Bonus Shares” to shareholders from retained earnings. In computing earnings per share, such “Bonus Share” distributions are treated as issued shares. Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share distributions is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this computation (Note 16).

Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the balance sheet date providing additional information about the Company's status on the balance sheet date (events requiring correction) are reflected in the financial statements. Events that do not require correction are explained in report notes if they have a certain importance (Note 20).

2.3.1 Summary of Accounting Policies Applied in Previous Period

Provision of the doubtful lease receivables

The lease receivables provision for the impairment of investments in direct finance leases is established based on a credit review of the receivables portfolio. The Company has set this provision in accordance with the Communiqué of BRSA named “The Procedures Regarding the Provisions to Be Provided for the Loans of Leasing, Factoring and Consumer Finance Companies” (“Provisions Communiqué”) which was published in the Official Gazette dated December 24, 2013, numbered 28861. According to the Communiqué, specific provisions are set in following proportions: minimum 20% for collateralized lease receivables for which related collections are delayed between 150 and 240 days, minimum 50% for collateralized lease receivables for which related collections are delayed between 240 and 360 day and 100% for collateralized lease receivables for which related collections are delayed more than 1 year.

In accordance with the related Communiqué of Provision, the Company also recognizes specific provision even if the overdue days are less than the days stated above or receivables are not over due at all, by taking into account all the existing data regarding the creditor and based on the principals of reliability and prudence.

With the Collections of amounts previously provided for are inversed from the provision and all of receivables are deducted from asset. In case of collection of a receivable which has a provision for the previous periods, the relevant amounts are recorded as income in the “Other Operating Income” account.

In the Communiqué of Provisions, it is stated that although it is not mandatory, a general provision which is not related to a specific transaction can be recognized for the losses arising from the principal or interest of lease receivables that are not overdue or overdue less than 150 days but the amount of loss is not certain. In accordance with the Communiqué of Provisions, the Company sets a general provision for the lease receivables that have not been considered as doubtful yet.

The Company does not reserve general provisions for non-doubtful financial lease receivables.

The receivable write off consists after all legal procedures were completed. Finance lease receivables and accounts receivables that cannot be recovered are written off and charged against the allowance for the impairment of lease and accounts receivables. Such receivables are written off after all the necessary legal proceedings have been completed and the amount of loss is finally determined. Recoveries of amounts previously provided for are treated as a reduction from the provision for the impairment of the lease receivable and are recognized as income.

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2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3.1 Summary of Accounting Policies Applied in Previous Period (continued)

Financial Instrument Impairment

The criteria specified in the “The Procedures Regarding the Provisions to Be Provided for the Loans of Leasing, Factoring and Consumer Finance Companies” (“Provisions Communiqué”) which was published in the Official Gazette dated December 24, 2013, numbered 28861 that cannot be collected and / or that cannot be collected for financial lease receivables and other assets parts of the providers are transferred to accounts and after deducting the specific provision amounts, they are shown in the financial statements over their remaining values. Finance lease receivables and accounts receivables that cannot be recovered are written off and charged against the allowance for the impairment of lease and accounts receivables. Such receivables are written off after all the necessary legal proceedings have been completed and the amount of loss is finally determined. Recoveries of amounts previously provided for are treated as a reduction from the provision for the impairment of the lease receivable and are recognized as income.

3- CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND CENTRAL BANK

Details of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash	2,222	1,677
Banks	95,278,351	59,253,031
- <i>Time deposit</i>	78,449,040	46,099,150
- <i>Demand deposit</i>	16,829,311	13,153,881
Total	95,280,573	59,254,708

The amount of cash and cash equivalents used in the preparation of the cash flow as at 31 December 2019 TL 95,226,766 (31 December 2018: 59,093,085 TL) and does not include income accruals for these accounts.

As at 31 December 2019, time deposits are shorter than three months, and the effective interest rate in Euros and TL is 2.46% and 10.49%, respectively as at 31 December 2019 (As at 31 December 2018, time deposits are shorter than three months, effective interest in Euros and TL rate is 1.50% and 23.51%, respectively).

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4- FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Finance lease receivable	308,958,588	390,418,681
Invoiced lease receivable	8,789,227	13,195,227
Gross leasing receivable	317,747,815	403,613,908
Unearned interest income	(35,359,726)	(43,733,342)
Leasing receivable	282,388,089	359,880,566
Non-performing receivables	10,889,524	2,822,078
Expected credit loss/specific provisions (-)	(7,451,230)	(1,210,024)
Total receivables from lease transactions	285,826,383	361,492,620

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, financial lease receivables have fixed interest.

The maturity profile of the minimum finance lease receivables is as follows:

	Finance Lease Receivables	
	Gross	Net
	31 December 2019	31 December 2019
31 December 2020	150,662,662	132,230,721
31 December 2021	94,538,512	83,347,383
31 December 2022	54,730,226	50,493,461
31 December 2023	14,173,957	12,957,519
31 December 2024 and above	3,642,458	3,359,005
Total	317,747,815	282,388,089

	Finance Lease Receivables	
	Gross	Net
	31 December 2018	31 December 2018
31 December 2019	187,273,337	164,277,097
31 December 2020	121,834,467	108,647,663
31 December 2021	61,301,027	55,683,138
31 December 2022	28,385,679	26,647,878
31 December 2023 and above	4,819,398	4,624,790
Total	403,613,908	359,880,566

Net lease receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Not overdue and not impaired	273,598,862	346,685,339
Overdue but not impaired	8,789,227	13,195,227
Impaired lease receivables	10,889,524	2,822,078
Total	293,277,613	362,702,644
Impairment provision	(7,451,230)	(1,210,024)
Net finance lease receivables	285,826,383	361,492,620

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4-FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, details of the Company’s aging table including the invoiced amount and principals of the leasing receivables that are depreciated is as follows:

31 December 2019	Finance lease receivables	Provision for impairment	Finance lease receivables, net
Stage 1	258,722,326	(1,357,476)	257,364,850
Stage 2	23,665,763	(979,361)	22,686,402
Stage 3	10,889,524	(5,101,469)	5,788,055
Total (*)	293,277,613	(7,438,306)	285,839,307

(*) Provision for impairment of finance lease receivables does not include the expected loss provision of bank deposits amounting to TL 12,924.

The aging of non-performing receivables as at 31 December 2018 as follows:

	31 December 2018
151-240 days	1,414,005
241 days - 1 year	280,731
1 year and above	1,127,342
Total	2,822,078

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, details of the Company’s aging table including the invoiced amount and principals of the overdue but not impaired finance lease receivables are follows:

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Invoiced Amount	Remaining principal	Invoiced Amount	Remaining principal
0 - 30 days	6,519,993	72,012,833	8,185,494	12,114,952
31 - 60 days	1,040,413	8,556,472	2,279,149	12,471,541
61 - 90 days	630,095	5,605,799	1,160,604	11,996,252
91 - 150 days	598,726	5,897,896	1,569,980	24,743,050
Total	8,789,227	92,073,000	13,195,227	61,325,795

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4- FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (continued)

Movement of the Company's allowances for expected credit loss/specific provisions as at 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Opening balance 1 January	1,210,024	1,494,418
TFRS 9 opening adjustment	1,277,452	-
Provision expenses	5,936,569	352,929
Collections	(341,187)	(637,323)
Lease receivable written-off (*)	(631,628)	-
Closing balance 31 December	7,451,230	1,210,024

(*) According with article 4 / A on the Amendment to the Regulation on the Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2019 and numbered 30961, and entered into force on 19 July 201, as at 31 December 2019 regarding the financial lease receivables recorded in the "Non-Accrued Receivables (Bad Debts)" account, considering with the decision of the board of directors taken on 11 December 2019, there was no reasonable expectation regarding the recovery of the receivable and applied the necessary procedure to deduct these receivables from the records. As a result, 8 financial lease receivables with a principal amount of TL 687,240 and a provision of TL 631,628 for this leasing receivables were deleted from the asset. The effect of the amount deducted from the asset on non-performing loan ratio is 0.06%.

As at 31 December 2019, the amount of collaterals received from customers, excluding tangible assets subject to financial leasing, is TL 4,838,599,586 (31 December 2018: TL 4,243,371,495). The Company does not take into account collaterals that exceed the risk amount in risk reporting. The details of the guarantees are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Warranties received	3,478,169,157	3,010,934,674
Promissory notes received	1,010,092,774	928,363,217
Mortgage documents received	291,157,725	273,987,406
Vehicle pledge	54,299,958	24,520,523
Guarantees received	3,884,005	3,508,081
Guarantees checks received	402,750	1,094,699
Customer notes	577,212	766,186
Cash blockage	16,005	196,709
Total	4,838,599,586	4,243,371,495

The sectorial breakdown of gross lease receivables as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	31 December 2019	%	31 December 2018	%
Manufacturing Industry	189,083,830	60	216,188,291	54
Real Estate and Rental Services	60,670,436	19	74,827,488	19
Farming and Livestock	25,796,455	8	52,022,737	13
Construction	20,221,405	6	42,191,974	10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13,257,797	4	5,164,376	1
Education Services	2,987,891	1	1,612,981	-
Health and Social Services	1,676,449	1	2,345,559	1
Extraction of Energy Producing Mines	1,570,221	-	5,080,895	1
Transportation and Communication	1,563,362	-	3,210,703	1
Other	534,422	-	214,053	-
Tourism	385,548	-	754,851	-
Total	317,747,815	100	403,613,908	100

The lease receivable consists of the rents to be collected during the lease period. In accordance with the lease agreements with tenants, the ownership of the leased items is delivered to the tenants at the end of the lease period.

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5- TANGIBLE ASSETS

Acquisition Cost	Building	Furniture and Equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
1 January 2019	4,206,877	379,516	1,042,316	5,628,709
Additions	-	15,767	-	15,767
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluation (*)	5,793,123	-	-	5,793,123
31 December 2019	10,000,000	395,283	1,042,316	11,437,599
Accumulated amortization				
1 January 2019	(587,805)	(295,501)	(388,296)	(1,271,602)
Amortization for the year	(84,138)	(31,200)	(199,403)	(314,741)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluation (*)	671,943	-	-	671,943
31 December 2019	-	(326,701)	(587,699)	(914,400)
Net book value	10,000,000	68,582	454,617	10,523,199

(*)As at 31 December 2019, the building for use are measured over their fair values and are subject to valuation in this context. The expertise report related with this real estates was prepared by the CMB licensed real estate appraisal company on January 14, 2020

Acquisition Cost	Building	Furniture and Equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
1 January 2018	4,186,671	360,967	1,042,316	5,589,954
Additions	20,206	18,549	-	38,755
Disposals	-	-	-	-
31 December 2018	4,206,877	379,516	1,042,316	5,628,709
Accumulated amortization				
1 January 2018	(504,038)	(264,072)	(188,892)	(957,002)
Amortization for the year	(84,138)	(31,200)	(199,403)	(314,741)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
31 December 2018	(587,805)	(295,501)	(388,296)	(1,271,602)
Net book value	3,619,072	84,015	654,020	4,357,107

As at 31 December 2019, the total insurance value on tangible assets is TL 4,341,919 (31 December 2018: TL 4,341,919), insurance premium amount is TL 42,975 (31 December 2018: TL 36,296).

As at 31 December 2019, there are no pledges or mortgages on other tangible assets (31 December 2018: None).

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6- INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost (Software)	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
1 January	665,578	619,996
Additions	142,146	45,582
Disposals	-	-
31 December	807,724	665,578
Accumulated amortization		
1 January	(531,919)	(461,028)
Amortization for the year	(78,959)	(70,891)
Disposals	-	-
31 December	(610,878)	(531,919)
Net book value	196,846	133,659

7- OTHER ASSET

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Advances Given for Leasing Operations (*)	3,076,470	67,316
Prepaid expenses	2,601,950	2,975,700
Leased construction in progress (*)	1,302,498	970,639
Other receivables related to financial lease (*)	1,009,939	1,683,686
Salary advance	167,022	150,552
Deposits and guarantees given	8,084	7,856
Other	131,913	146,760
Total	8,297,876	6,002,509

(*) In accordance with the "Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 1 February 2019 and numbered 30673, 31 December 2018 balances are reclassified under the item "Other Assets".

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8- FUNDS BORROWED

31 December 2019	Book Value					Balance in TL
	Balance in original	Interest rates range	Up to 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 years	Over 1 year	
Domestic Banks:						
Fixed rate borrowings:						
- USD	-	-	-	-	-	-
- EUR	9,270,183	3.55%-5.65%	-	26,153,088	35,499,194	61,652,282
Total domestic banks borrowings			-	26,153,088	35,499,194	61,652,282
International Banks:						
Fixed rate borrowings:						
- USD	1,213,667	5.00%	-	7,209,423	-	7,209,423
- EUR	3,021,442	3.10%	-	20,094,400	-	20,094,400
Total			-	27,303,823	-	27,303,823
International Banks:						
Floating rate borrowings:						
- USD	1,514,375	4.64%-5.03%	-	-	8,995,691	8,995,691
- EUR	24,163,445	2% - 3.45%	2,477,145	41,090,631	117,133,634	160,701,410
Total			2,477,145	41,090,631	126,129,325	169,697,101
Total overseas banks borrowings			2,477,145	68,394,454	126,129,325	197,000,924
Total Borrowings			2,477,145	94,547,542	161,628,519	258,653,206

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8- FUNDS BORROWED (continued)

31 December 2018	Book value					Balance in TL
	Balance in original	Interest rates range	Up to 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 years	Over 1 year	
Domestic Banks:						
Fixed rate borrowings:						
USD	1,651,203	8.75%	8,686,815	-	-	8,686,815
EUR	9,090,218	3.55%-5.65%	-	-	54,795,835	54,795,835
Total Domestic Banks borrowings			8,686,815	-	54,795,835	63,482,650
Overseas Banks:						
Fixed rate borrowings:						
USD	1,213,667	5.00%	-	-	6,384,979	6,384,979
EUR	3,021,442	3.10%	-	-	18,213,250	18,213,250
Total			-	-	24,598,229	24,598,229
Domestic Banks:						
Floating rate borrowings:						
USD	102,064	11.26%	-	536,948	-	536,948
Total			-	536,948	-	536,948
Overseas Banks:						
Floating rate borrowings:						
USD	1,370,999	4.44%-5.77%	-	881,489	6,331,203	7,212,692
EUR	34,740,315	1.98 %- 3.00%	64,160,499	73,675,158	71,578,961	209,414,618
Total			64,160,499	74,556,647	77,910,164	216,627,310
Total International banks borrowings			64,160,499	74,556,647	102,508,393	241,225,539
Total borrowings			72,847,314	75,093,595	157,304,228	305,245,137

As at 31 December 2019, no guarantees were given to lending institutions as collateral against loans obtained (31 December 2018: no guarantees were given to lending institutions as collateral against loans obtained).

9- OTHER LIABILITIES

Based on financial lease agreements, other liabilities are mainly consists of commercial debts that emerged from fixed asset purchases made from foreign and domestic vendors.

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Payables to suppliers	5,782,536	4,638,255
Advances received	3,266,522	2,217,302
Other payables	75,027	57,116
Total	9,124,085	6,912,673

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, other liabilities maturity period is less than 1 year.

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10-COMMITMENTS AND POSSIBLE OBLIGATIONS

As at 31 December 2019 there are no derivative product contracts in the Company's portfolio.
(31 December 2018: None).

Letters of guarantee given and letters of credit issued:

The company delivered letters of guarantee amounting to TL 564,428 (31 December 2018: TL 606,138) to the courts.

As at 31 December 2019, a total of TL 26,380,952 revocable commitments consist of financial leasing commitments approved by the notary public but not activated yet (31 December 2018: TL 3,551,962).
As at 31 December 2019, there are irrevocable commitments amounting to TL 7,935,392 (31 December 2018: None).

As at 31 December 2019, there is no mortgage on the goods subject to financial leasing registered on the company (31 December 2018: None).

As at 31 December 2019, there is no provision for provisions filed against the Company (31 December 2018: None).

11- PROVISIONS

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	1,167,612	861,297
Vacation pay liability	1,059,988	1,378,101
Total	2,227,600	2,239,398

As at 31 December 2019, the Company has provided a reserve for foreign employee severance indemnity amount of TL 433,142 (31 December 2018: 894,063 TL).

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified. Also, employees are required to be paid their retirement pay provisions who retired by gaining right to receive reserve for employee severance indemnity.

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11- PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

The liability has no legal funding requirement. The reserve has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of its employees.

Regulation requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise’s obligation for such benefits. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Discount Rate (%)	3.70%	5.02%
Circulation rate regarding the probability of retirement (%)	1.67%	1.62%

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year service will be increased in line with inflation. Accordingly, the discount rate used represents a level apart from inflation. The maximum amount of TL 6,379.86 has been taken into consideration in calculating the provision for employment termination benefits of the Company at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: TL 5,434.42) employee benefits comprised of the following:

Movements in the reserve for employee severance indemnity are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Opening balance	861,297	696,479
Service cost	60,152	55,316
Interest cost	116,968	22,629
Paid during the year	(94,006)	(14,523)
Actuarial losses	223,201	101,396
Ending balance	1,167,612	861,297

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12- SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

The shareholders of the Company and their ownership percentages at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Nominal Amount	Shares (%)	Nominal Amount	Shares (%)
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.	107,978,400	99.98%	95,480,900	99.98%
Salih Hatipoğlu	5,400	0.01%	4,775	0.01%
Feyzullah Küpeli	5,400	0.01%	4,775	0.01%
Aziz Aydoğduoğlu	5,400	0.01%	4,775	0.01%
Erdem Özenci	5,400	0.01%	4,775	0.01%
Total paid-in share capital	108,000,000	%100	95,500,000	%100

At 31 December 2019, the Company’s statutory nominal value of authorized and paid-in share capital is TL 108,000,000 comprising of 108,000,000 registered shares having par value of TL 1 nominal each.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Company held on 28 March 2019, a capital increase decision was taken and this time, amount TL 347,691.70 was covered from the profit of 2017, rest of amount TL 12,152,308.30 covered from the profit of 2018.

Capital adjustment differences define the difference between the total amounts of equity items adjusted based on inflation and the amounts before inflation adjustment.

Accumulated profits in the statutory books can be distributed except for the provision related to the legal reserves mentioned as follows.

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve appropriated out of the statutory profit at the rate of 5% until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of all distributions in excess of 5% of the Company’s share capital. The first and second legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the share capital.

13- MAIN OPERATING EXPENSES

The main operating expenses for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2019	1 January- 31 December 2018
Personnel expenses	10,938,183	7,051,386
General operating expenses	5,392,766	4,317,554
Severance pay expense	128,216	77,945
Other	479,565	815,101
Total	16,938,730	12,261,986

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13- MAIN OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

General operating expenses for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2019	1 January- 31 December 2018
Expenses related to the financial leasing	2,635,935	2,040,520
Audit and consultancy expenses	578,422	507,684
Tax, duties and fees	406,688	255,459
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 5, 6)	393,700	385,491
Insurance expenses	369,622	315,887
Transport vehicle expenses	86,744	69,429
Communication and transportation expenses	71,759	74,093
Rent expenses	27,600	24,000
Other general expenses (*)	822,296	644,991
Total	5,392,766	4,317,554

(*) Other expenses include office-related expenses, notary and translation expenses, representation, and staff training expenses, and expenses that are not legally accepted.

14- OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE

	1 January- 31 December 2019	1 January- 31 December 2018
Other operating income		
Foreign Exchange transactions profit	100,509,951	298,767,513
Interest received from banks	10,596,471	5,183,157
Income from derivative financial transactions	505,445	60,529
Others	2,398,443	1,040,819
Total	114,010,310	305,052,018
Other operating expense		
Loss from foreign exchange transactions	100,499,865	298,844,396
Loss from derivative financial transactions	29,600	3,573
Others	6,832	1,617
Total	100,536,297	298,849,586

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15 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Income tax payable	560,025	261,135
Corporation tax	538,695	1,597,671
Social insurance premiums to be paid	130,828	95,482
VAT to be paid	54,248	1,127,409
Stamp tax to be paid	13,257	6,393
Total	1,297,053	3,088,090

Corporate Tax Law is changed with Law No. 5520 dated 13 June 2006. Most of the articles of mentioned law have become effective as at 1 January 2006. Accordingly, corporate tax rate in Turkey is 20% for 2009 (2008: 20%). Corporation tax is payable on the total income of the Company after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, corporate income tax exemptions (participation exemption, investment incentive allowance, etc.) and corporate income tax deductions (like research and development expenditures deduction). No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed except withholding tax at the rate of 19.8% on the investment incentive allowance utilized within the scope of the Income Tax Law transitional Article 61.

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

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 22% on their corporate income. Advance tax is to be declared by the 14th day of the second month following each calendar quarter end and is payable by the 17th of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability. The balance of the advance tax paid may be refunded or used to set off against other liabilities to the government.

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

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back in order to net-off accumulated gain.

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15 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

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%.

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Corporation tax expense	2,432,939	3,872,781
Minus: Prepaid taxes	(1,894,244)	(2,275,110)
Current income tax liability (net)	538,695	1,597,671

Tax expense	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Current period corporate tax expense	(2,432,939)	(3,872,781)
Deferred tax income / (expense) effect	15,843	48,856
Total	(2,417,096)	(3,823,925)

The reconciliation of the current year tax expense and the tax expense calculated using the Company's legal tax rate is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Pre-tax profit	12,997,076	17,369,459
Tax expense with a 22% tax rate	(2,859,357)	(3,821,281)
Disallowable expenses	(194,487)	(182,901)
Other (additions) / discounts	636,748	180,257
Current year tax expense	(2,417,096)	(3,823,925)

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15 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred Taxes

The company, an asset or liability's book value and for taxable temporary differences arising between the tax basis is determined in accordance with tax legislation "Income Related to Tax Turkey Accounting Standards" ("TAS 12") to calculate deferred taxes in accordance with the provisions and accounts. In the deferred tax calculation, the enacted tax rates that are valid as at the balance sheet date are used in accordance with the tax legislation in force.

Calculated deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are shown as offset in the financial statements.

The accumulated temporary differences subject to deferred tax and the effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities are summarized below using the applicable tax rates:

	Total temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Expected credit loss (stage 1- stage 2)	3,559,786	1,210,024	783,153	266,205
Provision for unused vacation	1,059,988	1,378,101	233,197	303,182
Provision for severance pay	1,600,754	1,755,360	352,166	386,180
Other	1,543,450	778,845	339,560	171,346
Deferred tax assets	7,763,978	5,122,330	1,708,076	1,126,913
Base difference of tangible and intangible assets	4,435,559	658,136	(975,823)	(144,790)
Leasing interest income accrual	3,920,645	2,871,900	(862,542)	(631,818)
Deferred tax liabilities	8,356,204	3,530,036	(1,838,365)	(776,608)
Deferred tax assets, (net)	(592,226)	1,592,294	(130,289)	350,305

The deferred tax asset movement table is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
1 January	350,305	279,142
TFRS 9 transition effect	281,040	-
Accounted from profit or loss statement deferred tax income effect	15,843	48,856
Deferred tax effect recognized under equity	(777,477)	22,307
31 December	(130,289)	350,305

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16- EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	95,500,000	85,000,000
Number of shares added during the period (*)	12,500,000	10,500,000
Number of shares at the end of the period	108,000,000	95,500,000
Current period net profit (TL)	10,579,980	13,545,534
Profit per share	0.0980	0.1254

(*) In the current period, shares issued with an increase in capital from internal sources were also taken into consideration in the previous period.

17- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balance Sheet Items:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Banks:		
Türkiye İş Bankası AŞ	5,394,315	4,555,771
TC Ziraat Bankası AŞ	2,621,890	1,139,012
Arap Türk Bankası AŞ	245,177	333,463
Total	8,261,382	6,028,246
Finance Lease:		
Bayek Tedavi Sağlık Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği AŞ	1,660,053	2,243,312
Total	1,660,053	2,243,312
Borrowings:		
Libyan Foreign Bank	66,506,000	60,280,000
Aresbank	59,442,166	54,837,207
Alubaf Bahreyn	27,080,040	24,397,080
Alubaf Tunus	26,602,400	24,112,000
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	25,937,340	24,035,290
Banque BIA-Paris	16,319,001	16,177,276
TC Ziraat Bankası AŞ	-	8,680,485
Arab Bank for Investment & Foreign Trade	-	60,280,000
Total	221,886,947	272,799,338

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17- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Profit/Loss

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Interest expense:		
Aresbank	1,857,228	1,140,277
Türkiye İş Bankası AŞ	1,547,497	1,386,192
Libyan Foreign Bank	1,291,965	1,294,257
Arab Bank for Investment & Foreign Trade	957,667	1,733,841
Alubaf Bahreyn	935,867	800,566
Alubaf Tunus	668,427	566,340
Banque BIA-Paris	377,047	563,234
TC Ziraat Bank Int.	97,151	1,622,738
Arap Türk Bankası AŞ.	-	57,831
Total	7,732,851	9,165,276
Interest income from finance lease		
Bayek Tedavi Sağlık Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği AŞ	468,216	125,721
Total	468,216	125,721
Interest income from banks		
Türkiye İş Bankası AŞ	4,585	2,710
TC Ziraat Bankası AŞ	169	-
Total	4,754	2,710

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company paid to executive members and key management personnel amounting to TL 5,327,499 (31 December 2018: TL 2,747,755) as fringe benefit.

18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments and financial risk management

a. Credit risk

The risk of a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of one of the parties to fulfill its contractual obligation is defined as credit risk. The company is exposed to credit risk due to leasing transactions. Credit risk is kept under control by allocating certain limits to the parties generating credit risk and following the collections expected from customers. Credit risk is concentrated mainly in the activities that take place in Turkey. Credit risk is distributed by serving many customers from different sectors.

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk table:

	31 December 2019			31 December 2018		
	Financial Leasing Receivables	Other Assets	Deposits at Banks	Financial Leasing Receivables	Other Assets	Deposits at Banks
Maximum credit risk exposed as at balance sheet date (A+B+C+D+E)	380,249,144	8,297,876	95,278,351	422,818,415	6,002,508	59,253,031
- The part of the maximum risk secured by collateral	374,461,089	8,297,876	-	421,206,361	6,002,508	-
Carrying value of financial assets that are not past due nor						
A. impaired	273,598,862	8,297,876	95,278,351	346,685,339	6,002,508	59,253,031
- The part under guarantee with collateral	273,598,862	8,297,876	-	346,685,339	6,002,508	-
Net book value of financial assets whose terms are reassessed,						
B. if not accepted as past due nor impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	100,862,227	-	-	74,521,022	-	-
- The part under guarantee with collateral	100,862,227	-	-	74,521,022	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	5,788,055	-	-	1,612,054	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying value)	10,889,524	-	-	2,822,078	-	-
- Impairment (-)	(5,101,469)	-	-	(1,210,024)	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off balance sheet items that include credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)

Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

b. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the Company's capital and earnings and the ability of the Company to achieve its goals will be negatively affected by fluctuations in interest rates, inflation rates in foreign currency rates, and prices in the market. The Company follows market risk under the titles of liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

b1. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of the Company is not meeting its net financing needs. Liquidity risk arises from problems in the sector or decreases in credit ratings leading to the decline of some fund resources in a short time. As a precaution against liquidity risk, management diversifies its financing resources and manages its assets with liquidity priority.

The following table provides an analysis for the Company’s financial assets and liabilities according to the relevant maturity grouping based on the period remaining on the balance sheet date and the maturity dates included in the contracts. Interests to be collected and paid on the Company’s assets and liabilities are included in the table below.

31 December 2019	Non-maturity	1-3 month	3 – 12 month	Over 1 year	Total
Funds borrowed	-	2,477,145	94,547,541	161,628,520	258,653,206
Other liabilities	-	-	9,124,085	-	9,124,085
Provisions	2,660,742	-	-	-	2,660,742
Current tax debt	-	1,297,053	-	-	1,297,053
Total liabilities	2,660,742	3,774,198	103,671,626	161,628,520	271,735,086
Cash and cash equivalents and the Central Bank	16,831,533	78,449,040	-	-	95,280,573
Financial leasing receivables	-	41,839,821	91,705,532	152,281,030	285,826,383
Investments in scope of leasing	-	1,302,498	-	-	1,302,498
Other receivables	-	-	1,009,939	-	1,009,939
Advances given for leasing transactions	-	3,076,470	-	-	3,076,470
Other assets	2,908,969	-	-	-	2,908,969
Assets used to manage liquidity risk	19,740,502	124,667,829	92,715,471	152,281,030	389,404,832
Net liquidity surplus/(deficit)	17,079,760	120,893,631	(10,956,155)	(9,347,490)	117,669,746

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(CONTINUED)

b1. Liquidity Risk (continued)

31 December 2018	Non- maturity	1 -3 month	3 – 12 month	Over 1 year	Total
Funds borrowed	-	72,847,313	75,093,594	157,304,230	305,245,137
Other payables	-	-	6,912,673	-	6,912,673
Provisions	3,133,461	-	-	-	3,133,461
Current tax debt	-	3,088,090	-	-	3,088,090
Total liabilities	3,133,461	75,935,403	82,006,267	157,304,230	318,379,361
Cash and cash equivalents and the Central Bank	13,155,558	46,099,150	-	-	59,254,708
Financial leasing receivables	-	53,893,115	111,700,042	195,899,463	361,492,620
Investments under leasing	-	970,639	-	-	970,639
Other receivables	-	-	1,683,686	-	1,683,686
Advances given for leasing transactions	-	67,316	-	-	67,316
Other assets	3,280,868	-	-	-	3,280,868
Assets used to manage liquidity risk	16,436,426	101,030,220	113,383,728	195,899,463	426,749,837
Net liquidity surplus/(deficit)	13,302,965	25,094,817	31,377,461	38,595,233	108,370,476

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(CONTINUED)

b1. Liquidity Risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the undiscounted representation of the contractual maturity values of financial liabilities is as follows:

31 December 2019	1 -3 months	3 - 12 month	Over 1 year	Non- maturity	Total
Credits borrowed	2,517,340	97,381,561	172,541,573	-	272,440,474
Other payables	-	9,124,085	-	-	9,124,085
Provisions	-	-	-	2,660,742	2,660,742
Current tax debt	1,297,053	-	-	-	1,297,053
Total liabilities	3,814,393	106,505,646	172,541,573	2,660,742	285,522,354

31 December 2018	1 -3 months	3 - 12 month	Over 1 year	Non- maturity	Total
Funds borrowed	72,874,647	80,415,122	166,706,387	-	319,996,156
Other Liabilities	-	6,912,673	-	-	6,912,673
Provisions	-	-	-	3,133,461	3,133,461
Current tax debt	1,490,419	1,597,671	-	-	3,088,090
Total liabilities	74,365,066	88,925,466	166,706,387	3,133,461	333,130,380

b2. Currency Risk

Foreign currency assets and liabilities create foreign currency risk. The company carries a certain amount of foreign exchange position arising from the transactions carried out by its operations. The foreign exchange position is monitored daily by Planning Control and reported monthly on the basis of maturity and currency types. The Company conducts forward foreign exchange transactions in order to balance its foreign exchange assets and liabilities.

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)

b2. Currency Risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Company's foreign currency assets and liabilities may be analyzed as follows (TL equivalents):

31 December 2019	USD	Euro	Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents and the Central Bank	3,896,199	15,262,546	-	19,158,745
Financial leasing receivables	9,867,166	243,636,430	-	253,503,596
Unearned income (-)	(750,604)	(20,383,588)	-	(21,134,192)
Non-performing loans	3,507,941	6,656,146	-	10,164,087
Expected Loss Provisions (-)	(1,911,434)	(4,954,076)	-	(6,865,510)
Investments in scope of leasing	558,135	144,603	-	702,738
Advances given for leasing transactions	640,680	2,432,790	-	3,073,470
Other assets	361,560	2,617,253	-	2,978,813
Total assets	16,169,643	245,412,104	-	261,581,747
Credit Borrowings	16,205,114	242,448,092	-	258,653,206
Other liabilities	621,633	7,242,046	-	7,863,679
Total liabilities	16,826,747	249,690,138	-	266,516,885
Net foreign currency position	(657,104)	(4,278,034)	-	(4,935,138)
31 December 2018	USD	Euro	Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents and the Central Bank	451,917	20,126,316	-	20,578,233
Financial leasing receivables	23,749,711	288,238,063	-	311,987,774
Unearned income (-)	(1,586,172)	(23,855,077)	-	(25,441,249)
Non-performing loans	8,388	2,482,665	-	2,491,053
Expected Loss Provisions (-)	(4,261)	(1,004,926)	-	(1,009,187)
Investments under leasing	-	970,639	-	970,639
Advances given for leasing transactions	63,657	-	-	63,657
Other assets	712,794	2,995,727	-	3,708,521
Total assets	23,396,034	289,953,407	-	313,349,441
Borrowings	22,821,433	282,423,704	-	305,245,137
Other liabilities	668,967	4,402,451	-	5,071,418
Total liabilities	23,490,400	286,826,155	-	310,316,555
Net foreign currency position	(94,366)	3,127,252	-	3,032,886

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(Continued)

b2. Currency Risk (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the Company's sensitivity to 10% change in US Dollars and Euros. During this analysis, it is assumed that all variables, especially interest rates, will remain constant.

	Profit / Loss Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Equity Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
31 December 2019				
In case the US Dollar changes 10% against TL				
1 – Net asset / liability of USD	(65,710)	65,710	(65,710)	65,710
2- The amount hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(65,710)	65,710	(65,710)	65,710
In case the Euro changes 10% against TL				
4 – Net asset / liability of Euro	(427,803)	427,803	(427,803)	427,803
5- The amount hedged for Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)	(427,803)	427,803	(427,803)	427,803
TOTAL (3+6)	(493,513)	493,513	(493,513)	493,513

(*) Equity effect includes the effect of income statement.

	Profit / Loss Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Equity Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
31 December 2018				
In case the US Dollar changes 10% against TL				
1 – Net asset / liability of USD	(9,437)	9,437	(9,437)	9,437
2- The amount hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(9,437)	9,437	(9,437)	9,437
In case the Euro changes 10% against TL				
4 – Net asset / liability of Euro	312,725	(312,725)	312,725	(312,725)
5- The amount hedged for Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)	312,725	(312,725)	312,725	(312,725)
TOTAL (3+6)	303,288	(303,288)	303,288	(303,288)

(*)Equity effect includes the effect of income statement.

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(CONTINUED)

b3. Interest Rate Risk

The Company’s operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprise at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities the Company is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in reprising characteristics of the various floating rate indices. Risk management activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with the Company’s business strategies.

According to the analysis calculated by the Company as at 31 December 2019, an increase / (decrease) of 0.5% in foreign currency interest rates, an increase / (decrease) of TL 848,486 in the net present value of variable interest financial liabilities, assuming that all other variables remain constant (31 December 2018: TL 1,085,821).

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Financial assets and liabilities with fixed interest		
Time deposit	78,449,040	46,099,150
Financial leasing receivables, net	282,388,089	359,880,566
Borrowings	88,956,105	88,080,879
Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest		
Borrowings	169,697,101	217,164,258

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the interest rate maturity analysis of the monetary items based on repricing date is as follows:

31 December 2019	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5 years and more	Interest free	Total
Cash, cash equivalents and the Central Bank	78,449,040	-	-	-	16,831,533	95,280,573
Receivables from leasing transactions(net)	41,839,821	91,705,532	152,281,030	-	-	285,826,383
Investments under leasing	-	-	-	-	1,302,498	1,302,498
Advances given for leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	1,009,939	1,009,939
Other receivables related to leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	3,076,470	3,076,470
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	10,523,199	10,523,199
Intangible assets, net	-	-	-	-	196,846	196,846
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,908,969	2,908,969
Total assets	120,288,861	91,705,532	152,281,030	-	35,849,454	400,124,877
Loans borrowed	132,065,496	91,088,516	35,499,194	-	-	258,653,206
Other obligations	-	-	-	-	9,124,085	9,124,085
Provisions	-	-	-	-	2,660,742	2,660,742
Current tax debt	-	-	-	-	1,297,053	1,297,053
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	130,289	130,289
Total liabilities	132,065,496	91,088,516	35,499,194	-	13,212,169	271,865,375

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18- NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)

b3. Interest rate risk (continued)

31 December 2018	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5 years and more	Interest free	Total
Cash, cash equivalents and the Central Bank	46,099,150	-	-	-	13,155,558	59,254,708
Receivables from leasing transactions(net)	54,919,620	111,035,502	195,537,498	-	-	361,492,620
Investments under leasing	-	-	-	-	970,639	970,639
Advances given for leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	67,316	67,316
Other receivables related to leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	1,683,686	1,683,686
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	4,357,107	4,357,107
Intangible assets, net	-	-	-	-	133,659	133,659
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	350,305	350,305
Other assets	-	-	-	-	3,280,867	3,280,867
Total assets	101,018,770	111,035,502	195,537,498	-	23,999,137	431,590,907
Loans received	134,473,683	91,377,389	79,394,065	-	-	305,245,137
Other obligations	-	-	-	-	6,912,673	6,912,673
Provisions	-	-	-	-	3,133,461	3,133,461
Current tax debt	-	-	-	-	3,088,090	3,088,090
Total liabilities	134,473,683	91,377,389	79,394,065	-	13,134,224	318,379,361
Net reprising position	(33,454,913)	19,658,113	116,143,433	-	10,864,913	113,211,546

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid except compulsory sales and Non-performing loans to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities excluding finance lease receivables and borrowings are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Fair value of financial assets is measured according to the assumptions based on quoted bid prices of similar assets, or amounts derived from cash flow models.

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18 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The table below indicates the fair value of the financial assets which are stated at amortized cost in the statement of financial position:

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>		Level
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	
Finance lease receivables	285,826,383	361,492,620	287,357,088	322,665,000	3
Borrowings	258,653,206	305,245,137	246,664,447	284,093,385	3

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are carried with their fair values on the balance sheet are determined as follows:

- First Level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at the quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.
- Second Level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued with the inputs used to determine a directly or indirectly observable price other than the quoted market price of the relevant asset or liability mentioned in Level 1.
- Third Level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued with inputs that cannot be based on data observable in the market and used to determine the fair value of the asset or liability.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Company does not have any financial assets and liabilities that are reflected in the financial statements at fair value.

c. Capital Management

In Accordance with Article 12 of the “Regulation on Establishment and Operating Principles of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies” published in the Official Gazette dated April 24, 2013, the Company is required to keep min 3% standards ratio calculated by dividing equity to total assets. The rate of Company is thirty two percent according to calculation made as at 31 December 2019.

19- OTHER MATTERS

None (31 December 2018: None).

20- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None (31 December 2018: None).