

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

BİM BİRLEŐİK MAĐAZALAR A.Ő.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH
OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - MARCH 31, 2021**

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BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT MARCH 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS

		Not Reviewed	Audited
	Notes	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets		11.106.981	11.135.793
Cash and cash equivalents	4	919.407	1.112.693
Financial investments	5	1.853.082	2.663.781
Trade receivables		2.614.363	2.615.234
- Trade receivables from third parties	7	2.614.363	2.615.234
Other receivables	8	15.775	13.554
- Other receivables from related parties		380	233
- Other receivables from third parties		15.395	13.321
Inventory	9	5.133.946	4.228.394
Prepaid expenses	14	431.762	395.512
Current income tax assets	25	4.277	-
Other current assets	16	134.369	106.625
Non-current assets		13.073.919	12.294.499
Financial investments	5	523.420	523.420
Other receivables		10.586	9.775
- Other receivables from third parties		10.586	9.775
Property, plant and equipment	10	6.560.161	6.230.953
Intangible assets	11	43.170	43.461
The right of use assets	12	5.842.544	5.398.800
Prepaid expenses	14	60.632	61.103
Deferred tax assets	25	33.406	26.987
Total assets		24.180.900	23.430.292

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

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

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT MARCH 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES

		Not Reviewed	Audited
	Notes	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current liabilities		11.871.195	11.020.795
Short-term liabilities	6	1.462.861	1.377.627
- Bank loans		83.795	131.421
- Lease liabilities		1.379.066	1.246.206
Trade payables		9.762.677	8.894.471
- Trade payables due to related parties	27	881.929	804.124
- Trade payables due to third parties	7	8.880.748	8.090.347
Other payables		208	246
- Other payables due to third parties		208	246
Deferred income	14	54.417	44.407
Payables related to employee benefits		95.227	74.606
Short term provisions		107.417	87.339
- Provision for employee benefits	13	57.796	41.533
- Other short-term provisions	13	49.621	45.806
Current income tax liabilities	25	193.787	243.713
Other current liabilities	16	194.601	298.386
Non-current liabilities		5.616.390	5.233.810
Long - term liabilities	6	5.118.675	4.715.679
- Lease liabilities		5.118.675	4.715.679
Non - current provisions		251.467	241.859
- Provision for employee benefits	15	251.467	241.859
Deferred tax liabilities	25	246.248	276.272
Equity		6.693.315	7.175.687
Equity holders of the parent company		6.693.315	7.175.687
Paid-in share capital	17	607.200	607.200
Treasury Shares	17	(374.708)	(374.708)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) not to be reclassified to profit or loss		1.906.697	1.906.697
- Property and equipment revaluation fund	10,17	1.711.884	1.711.884
- Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans		(152.820)	(152.820)
- Fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets		347.633	347.633
Other comprehensive income/(expense) to be reclassified to profit or loss		170.296	134.177
- Foreign currency translation differences		170.296	134.177
Restricted reserves		1.012.254	893.850
Retained earnings		2.687.009	1.401.656
Net income for the period		684.567	2.606.815
Total liabilities		24.180.900	23.430.292

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

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

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

		Not Reviewed	Not Reviewed
	Notes	January 1- March 31, 2020	January 1- March 31, 2020
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue	18	15.501.646	12.597.616
Cost of sales(-)	18	(12.647.992)	(10.429.978)
GROSS PROFIT		2.853.654	2.167.638
Marketing expenses (-)	19	(1.695.699)	(1.293.486)
General administrative expenses (-)	19	(241.438)	(208.609)
Other operating income	21	35.349	18.707
Other operating expense (-)	21	(3.508)	(3.144)
OPERATING PROFIT		948.358	681.106
Income from investing activities	24	77.430	12.947
Expense from investing activities	24	(1.878)	(1.215)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL EXPENSES		1.023.910	692.838
Financial income	22	28.389	39.680
Financial expense (-)	23	(206.709)	(178.301)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		845.590	554.217
- Current tax expense	25	(197.810)	(158.455)
- Deferred tax income	25	36.787	34.649
PROFIT FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		684.567	430.411
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		684.567	430.411
Profit for the period attributable to			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Equity holders of the parent		684.567	430.411
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share from continued operations(Full TRY)	26	1,14	0,709
Earnings per share from discontinued operations		-	-
Other comprehensive gain/(loss)			
Items not to be reclassified to profit/(loss)		-	(18.763)
Gains on revaluation of available for sale financial assets, net		-	(18.763)
Items to be reclassified to profit /(loss):		36.119	10.978
Currency translation difference		36.119	10.978
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		36.119	(7.785)
Total comprehensive income		720.686	422.626
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Equity holders of the parent		720.686	422.626

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

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BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Not reviewed									Retained earnings	Total Equity
				Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss		Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Paid-in share capital	Treasury shares	Restricted reserves	Fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets	Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund	Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans	Foreign currency translation differences	Retained earnings	Net income for the period		
Balance at January 1, 2020	607.200	-	431.098	313.519	785.683	(117.556)	68.101	924.368	1.224.877	4.237.290	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.243.640	(1.224.877)	18.763	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(18.763)	-	-	10.978	-	430.411	422.626	
Balance at March 31, 2020	607.200	-	431.098	294.756	785.683	(117.556)	79.079	2.168.008	430.411	4.678.679	
Balance at January 1, 2021	607.200	(374.708)	893.850	347.633	1.711.884	(152.820)	134.177	1.401.656	2.606.815	7.175.687	
Transfers	-	-	118.404	-	-	-	-	2.488.411	(2.606.815)	-	
Dividend paid (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.203.058)	-	(1.203.058)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.119	-	684.567	720.686	
Balance at March 31, 2021	607.200	(374.708)	1.012.254	347.633	1.711.884	(152.820)	170.296	2.687.009	684.567	6.693.315	

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

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BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

		Not Reviewed January 1- March 31, 2021	Not Reviewed January 1- March 31, 2020
	Notes		
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		916.264	1.678.903
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period		684.567	430.411
Depreciation and amortization	10,11,12	407.370	319.321
Provisions for impairments		18.458	15.567
- Provisions for impairments of inventories	9	18.458	15.447
- Allowance for doubtful receivables	8	-	120
Adjustments related to provisions		40.505	51.079
- Adjustments related to provision for employment termination benefits	13,15	36.690	54.106
- Adjustments related to the legal provisions	13	5.262	948
- Adjustments related to other provisions	13	(1.447)	(3.975)
Adjustments related to financial income and expense		68.307	92.462
- Adjustments related to financial expenses	23	183.729	171.746
- Adjustments related to deferred financial expense from future purchases.		(115.422)	(79.284)
Adjustments related to the financing income and other financial instruments		(121.908)	(33.694)
Adjustments for tax expense	25	149.388	123.806
Gain/(loss) on sale of property and equipment	24	1.878	1.215
Adjustments for unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses)		10.372	(413)
Adjustments related to gain/(loss)		(9.906)	(4.468)
Changes in net working capital		(73.989)	799.889
Increases/decreases in inventories		(924.010)	(1.033.657)
Increases/decreases in trade receivables		841	(799.727)
Increases/decreases in other assets		(3.032)	(2.817)
Increases/decreases in trade payables		983.628	2.694.316
Increases/decreases in other payables		(38)	(1)
Increases/decreases other net working capital		(131.378)	(58.225)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1.175.042	1.795.175
Income taxes paid	25	(247.990)	(107.265)
Other cash inflow/outflow		30	8
Employee benefits paid	15	(10.818)	(9.015)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		460.644	48.317
Cash inflows for sale of shares or debt instruments of other businesses or funds		-	155.000
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		8.334	3.989
Cash outflows from purchases of tangible and intangible assets	10,11	(474.997)	(269.122)
- Purchases of tangible assets		(472.403)	(268.093)
- Purchases of intangible assets		(2.594)	(1.029)
Cash inflows from participation (profit) share and other financial instruments		2.785.689	560.621
Cash outflows from participation (profit) share and other financial instruments		(1.853.082)	(399.044)
Cash advances given and liabilities		(5.300)	(3.127)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1.587.391)	(278.005)
Cash inflows from financial liabilities	6	(47.626)	12.592
Cash outflows from payments of rent agreements		(336.707)	(290.597)
Dividend paid	17	(1.203.058)	-
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES (A+B+C)		(210.483)	1.449.215
D. EFFECTS OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		17.420	(5.425)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		(193.063)	1.443.790
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		4	1.112.404
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD(A+B+C+D+E)		4	1.112.404
		919.341	2.598.298

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BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

1. Organization and nature of operations of the Group

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi (“BİM” or “the Company”) was established on 31 May 1995 and commenced its operations in September 1995. The registered address of the Group is Ebubekir Cad. No: 73 Sancaktepe, İstanbul.

The Company is engaged in operating retail stores through its retail shops throughout Turkey, which sell an assortment of approximately 800 items, including a number of private labels. The Company is publicly traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) since July 2005.

The Company established a new company named BIM Stores SARL on 19 May 2008 with 100% ownership in Morocco which is engaged in hard discount retail sector and started to operate on 11 July 2009. BIM Stores SARL financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of March 31, 2021.

The Company established a new company named BIM Stores LLC on 24 July 2012 with 100% ownership in Egypt which is engaged in hard discount retail sector and first stores of BIM Stores LLC has been opened in April 2013. BIM Stores LLC financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of March 31, 2021.

GDP Gıda Paketleme ve Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (“GDP Gıda”), which is a 100% subsidiary to provide the supply and packaging of various foodstuffs, especially rice and pulses became a legal entity and started its activities with the completion of the registration procedures in 2017. GDP Gıda financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of March 31, 2021.

Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş. (“Dost Global”), which is a 100% subsidiary to reach a more efficient organizational structure within the scope of the foreign investments of the Company was founded 8 January 2020. Dost Global financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of March 31, 2021.

Hereinafter, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries together will be referred to as “the Group”.

Approval of consolidated financial statements:

Shareholder structure of the Group is stated in Note 17. Board of Directors has approved the financial statements and delegated authority for publishing it on May 6, 2021.

Although there is no such intention, the General Assembly and certain regulatory bodies have the power to amend the financial statements after issues.

For the periods ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the period-end number of employees in accordance with their categories is shown below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Office personnel	3.482	3.207
Warehouse personnel	5.989	5.591
Store personnel	53.243	45.001
Total	62.714	53.799

As of March 31, 2021, the Group operates in 9.723 stores (December 31, 2020: 9.365).

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BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, (“TFRS”) and interpretations as adopted in line with international standards by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (“POA”) in line with the communiqué numbered II-14.1 “Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets” (“the Communiqué”) announced by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey (“CMB”) on June 13, 2013 which is published on Official Gazette numbered 28676. TFRS are updated in harmony with the changes and updates in International Financial and Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) by the communiqués announced by the POA.

The Group and its Turkish subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”), tax legislation, the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance and principles issued by CMB. The foreign subsidiaries maintain their books of account in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they are registered. The consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, which are maintained under historical cost conventions, with the required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with TAS.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with formats that are determined in “Announcement regarding TAS Taxonomy” and “Financial Statement Examples and Instructions” by Turkish Accounting Standards issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POAASA”) on April 15, 2019.

Going concern assumption

The consolidated financial statements including the accounts of the Group have been prepared assuming that the Group will continue as a going concern on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2021 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TIFRIC interpretations effective as of January 1, 2021. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of January 1, 2021 are as follows:

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 –Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16

In December 2020, the POA issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 to provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offering rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free rate (RFR, amending the followings. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont’d)

Practical expedient for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform

The amendments include a practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Under this practical expedient, if the interest rates applicable to financial instruments change as a result of the IBOR reform, the situation is not considered as a derecognition or contract modification; instead, this would be determined by recalculating the carrying amount of the financial instrument using the original effective interest rate to discount the revised contractual cash flows.

The practical expedient is required for entities applying TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that are using the exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (and, therefore, apply TAS 39 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement) and for TFRS 16 Leases, to lease modifications required by IBOR reform.

Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships

- The amendments permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are deemed to be based on the RFR.
- For the TAS 39 assessment of retrospective hedge effectiveness, on transition to an RFR, entities may elect on a hedge-by-hedge basis, to reset the cumulative fair value changes to zero.
- The amendments provide relief for items within a designated group of items (such as those forming part of a macro cash flow hedging strategy) that are amended for modifications directly required by IBOR reform. The reliefs allow the hedging strategy to remain and not be discontinued.
- As instruments transition to RFRs, a hedging relationship may need to be modified more than once. The phase two reliefs apply each time a hedging relationship is modified as a direct result of IBOR reform.

Additional disclosures

Amendments need additional TFRS 7 Financial Instruments disclosures such as; How the entity is managing the transition to RFRs, its progress and the risks to which it is exposed arising from financial instruments due to IBOR reform, quantitative information about financial instruments that have yet to transition to RFRs and If IBOR reform has given rise to changes in the entity’s risk management strategy, a description of these changes.

The amendments are mandatory, with earlier application permitted. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods. The amendments are not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

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

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.2. The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont’d)

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

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

The POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. Certain changes in the estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustment are also recognised over the period that services are provided. Entities will have an option to present the effect of changes in discount rates either in profit and loss or in OCI. The standard includes specific guidance on measurement and presentation for insurance contracts with participation features. TFRS 17 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; early application is permitted. The POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. TFRS 17 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; early application is permitted.

Amendments to TAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current Liabilities

On March 12, 2020, the POA issued amendments to TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments issued to TAS 1 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, clarify the criteria for the classification of a liability as either current or non-current. Amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Early application is permitted.

Amendments to TFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TFRS 3 Business combinations. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to a previous version of the Conceptual Framework (the 1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 (the Conceptual Framework) without significantly changing requirements of TFRS 3. At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to TFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The amendments issued to TFRS 3 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted if, at the same time or earlier, an entity also applies all of the amendments contained in the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in TFRS standards (March 2018).

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.2. The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont’d)

Amendments to TAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendments issued to TAS 16 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Amendments must be applied retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. There is no transition relief for the first time adopters.

Amendments to TAS 37 – Onerous contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets. The amendments issued to TAS 37 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making and also apply a “directly related cost approach”. Amendments must be applied retrospectively to contracts for which an entity has not fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

Amendments to TFRS 16 – Covid-19 Rent Related Concessions

In June 5, 2020, the POA issued amendments to TFRS 16 Leases to provide relief to lessees from applying TFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. In April 7, 2021, POA extended the exemption to include concessions that cause a decrease in lease payments whose maturity expired on or before June 30, 2022.

A lessee will apply the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

Annual Improvements – 2018–2020 Cycle

In July 2020, the POA issued Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2018–2020 Cycle, amending the followings:

- *TFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter:* The amendment permits a subsidiary to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. The amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture.
- *TFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the “10 per cent test” for derecognition of financial liabilities:* The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either borrower or lender on the other’s behalf.
- *TAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements:* The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of TAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value of assets within the scope of TAS 41.

Improvements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted for all. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.3. Statement of compliance to TAS

The Group prepared its consolidated financial statements for the interim period ended March 31, 2021 in accordance with the framework of the Communiqué Serial: II and numbered 14.1 and its related announcements. The consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes are presented in compliance with the format recommended by CMB, including the mandatory disclosures.

2.4. Presentation and functional currency

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity consolidated are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”), which is the functional of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group. The functional currency of the Company’s subsidiary, BIM Stores SARL, is Moroccan Dirham (“MAD”).

In the consolidated financial statements, MAD amounts presented in the balance sheet for assets and liabilities are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company, 1 TL = 1,0881 MAD and 1 TL = 1,0862 exchange rates respectively and in the conversion of the income statement, the average exchange rate occurred during the period, 1 TL = 1,1746 MAD rate is taken as the basis. Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency translation differences classified under equity.

The functional currency of the Company’s other subsidiary, BIM Stores LLC is Egyptian Pound (“EGP”). In the consolidated financial statements, EGP amounts presented in the balance sheet for assets and liabilities are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company, 1 TL = 1,8803 EGP and 1 TL = 1,8889 EGP exchange rates respectively and in the conversion of the income statement, the average exchange rate occurred during the period, 1 TL = 2,0708 EGP rate is taken as the basis.. Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency translation differences classified under equity.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company BİM and its subsidiaries prepared for the period ended March 31, 2021. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The consolidated financial statements cover BİM and the subsidiaries with 100% control. Subsidiaries are consolidated by using the full consolidation method; therefore, the carrying value of subsidiaries is eliminated against the related shareholders’ equity.

2.5 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods’ financial statements

Intercompany balances and transactions between BİM and its subsidiaries, including unrealized intercompany profits and losses are eliminated. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

In order to determine the financial position and performance trends, the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the current period are prepared in comparison with the previous period. Comparative information is reclassified as necessary to ensure compliance with the presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the current period.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount 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 liabilities simultaneously.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.5 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods’ financial statements (Cont’d)

Accounting estimates

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

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are mainly related with accounting of employee termination benefits, provision for inventories, revaluation of land and buildings, assessment of economic useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles , determination of the interest rates used to discount cashflows and the lease period used in the calculation of the right of use of assets and lease liabilities, provision for income taxes.

2.6 Changes in accounting policies

The Group changes accounting policies when it is believed that the change will lead to better presentation of transactions and events in the financial statements. When the intentional change can affect the prior period results, the change is applied retrospectively as though it was already applied before. Accounting policy changes arising from the application of a new standard are applied considering the transition principles of the related standard, if any, retrospectively or forward. If no transition principle for the standard exists, the changes are applied retrospectively.

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis over the amount obtained or the current value of the amount to be obtained when the delivery is realized, the income can be reliably determined and the inflow of the economic benefits related with the transaction to the Group is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized when customers obtain control of the goods. The cycle of control takes place at a certain time of time. Net sales represent the invoiced value of goods less any sales returns. Retail sales are done generally with cash or credit cards and the control is transferred to customers at the same time and revenue is recognized at the time of sale.

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Identification of contracts with customers,
- Definition of performance obligations in contracts,
- Determination of transaction price in contracts,
- Distribution of transaction fee to performance obligations, and
- Revenue recognition.

Financial income

Profit shares income from participation banks are recognized in accrual basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments. Dividend payables are recognized in the period that the profit distribution is declared.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in transit and 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.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables comprise trade receivables, credit card receivables and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market; which have an average maturity of 15 days term (December 31, 2020: 13 days) as of balance sheet date are measured at original invoice amount and if they have long term maturity, the imputing interest is netted off and the provision of doubtful receivable is deducted. Trade receivables, net of unearned financial income, are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less the unearned financial income. Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate and credit card receivables are measured at the original invoice. Estimate is made for the doubtful provision when the collection of the trade receivable is not probable. If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited to other operating income.

Group has preferred to apply “simplified approach” defined in IFRS 9 for the recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables, carried at amortised cost and that do not comprise of any significant finance component (those with maturity less than 12 months). In accordance with the simplified approach, Group measures the loss allowances regarding its trade receivables at an amount equal to “lifetime expected credit losses” except incurred credit losses in which trade receivables are already impaired for a specific reason.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs comprise purchase cost and, where applicable and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Rebates which generate from sales from ordinary operations are deducted from cost of inventories and associated with cost of sales.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs necessary to realize sale.

Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The group has implemented the TFRS-16 standard since January 1, 2019.

Group - lessee

The Group’s leases are mainly consisting of retail stores and vehicles. At inception of a contract, the Group shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group shall assess whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has both of the following:

- The contract includes an identified asset (identification of an asset in a clear or implicitly specified form in the contract),
- A capacity portion of an asset is an identified asset if it is physically distinct and represents substantially all of the capacity of the asset (the asset is not an identified asset if the vendor has a fundamental right to substitute the asset for the duration of its use and obtain an economic benefit from it),

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2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

- The Group has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits that will be derived from the use of the identified asset,
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use only if either
 - a) The Group has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use
 - b) the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and.

The Group recognizes right of use asset and lease liability at the start date of lease after evaluation of aforementioned criterias.

Right of use asset

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

- a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group
- d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset,

To apply a cost model, the Company shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost:

- a) less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and
- b) adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group shall apply the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset. The average useful lives of right-to-use assets are as follows:

	Duration (Year)
Buildings	10
Vehicles	4

The Company shall apply TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the financing rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- a) fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable
- b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- c) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

After the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments.

Extension and early termination options

Lease contracts are made for average 10 annual periods. The lease liability is determined by considering the extension and early termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts are composed of the options that are applicable by the Group. The Group determines the lease term by the extension of the lease, if such extension and early termination options are at the Group's discretion and the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in the circumstances, the evaluation is reviewed by the Group.

Practical expedient

The Group applied a single discount rate to a rental portfolio with similar features. Initial direct costs were not included in the measurement of the right to use at the date of initial application. If the contract includes options to extend and terminate the contract, the lease term is determined and the management's evaluations are used.

Property, plant and equipment

All property and equipment is initially recorded at cost. Land and building are subsequently measured at revalued amounts which are the fair value at the date of the revaluation, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for building. Group revaluates the amounts of their lands and buildings every 3 years unless there is a change in the circumstances. All other property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the related accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of income. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in revaluation reserves relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset ready for use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the year the costs are incurred. If the asset recognition criteria are met, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property are initially credited to revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity net of the related deferred tax. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against property and equipment revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

Depreciation is provided on cost or revalued amount of property and equipment except for land and construction in progress on a straight-line basis. The depreciation periods for property and equipment, which approximate the estimated economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Duration (Years)
Land improvements	5
Buildings	25
Leasehold improvements	10
Machinery and equipment	4 - 10
Vehicles	5 - 10
Furniture and fixtures	5- 10

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2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

The economic useful life, the present value and the depreciation method are regularly reviewed for possible effects of changes in estimates, the method used and the period of depreciation are closely aligned with the economic benefits to be gained from the related asset and are recognized on a prospective basis.

When a revaluated asset is sold, revaluation reserve account is transferred to retained earnings.

Leasehold Improvements

The economic useful life for special costs is in line with the average duration of the lease contracts which is 10 years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets which mainly comprise software rights are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the best estimate of their useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable amount of property and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life while the net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset after cost of sales deducted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped by regions which are determined operationally (cash-generating units).

Financial assets

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, and available for sale.

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The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, lease certificate and investment funds are classified in this category

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of “financial asset”, which are acquired to benefit from short-term price or other fluctuations in the market or which are a part of a portfolio aiming to earn profit in the short run, irrespective of the reason of acquisition, and kept for trading purposes. Financial assets that are measured by their fair value and associated with the profit or loss statement are initially reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position with their costs including the transaction cost. These financial assets are valued based on their fair value after they are recognised. Realized or unrealized profit and losses are recognised under “income from investing income/expense”.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Group may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise not to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. In such cases, dividends from those investments are accounted for under consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Group recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet when only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognizes a financial asset or a portion of it only when the control on rights under the contract is discharged. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All the normal sales or purchase transactions of financial assets are recorded at the transaction date that the Group guaranteed to purchase or sell the financial asset. These transactions generally require the transfer of financial asset in the period specified by the general conditions and the procedures in the market.

All regular way financial asset purchase and sales are recognized at the date of the transaction, the date the Group committed to purchase or sell.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Provision for impairment is provided when there is an objective evidence of uncollectibility of trade receivables. Reserve is provided for the overdue uncollectible receivables. Also portfolio reserve is provided for the not due receivables based on certain criteria. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as ‘Gains and losses from investment securities’.

Trade payables

Trade payables which generally have an average of 66 days term (December 31, 2020: 58 days) are initially recorded at original invoice amount and carried at amortized cost less due date expense. Due date expense is accounted for under cost of sales. This amount is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

Gift cards recognition

The gift cards that the Group sells to customers are classified under deferred income. Revenue is recognised when these gift cards are used by the customers.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies during the period have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of such transactions. Exchange rate differences arising on reporting monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded or on the settlement of monetary items or are recognized in the comprehensive income statement in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency conversion rates used by the Group for the related period ended are as follows:

	US Dollars/TRY (full)	EUR/TRY (full)
March 31, 2021(buying rate)	8,3260	9,7741
March 31, 2021 (selling rate)	8,3410	9,7917
December 31, 2020	7,3405	9,0079

Earnings per share

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

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 assessed 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.

Events after balance sheet date

Post year/period-end events that provide additional information about the Group’s position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events), are reflected in the financial statements. Post year/period-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

ii) *Contingent assets and liabilities*

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

Related parties

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
- Has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
 - Has significant influence over the reporting entity, or,
 - Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group,
 - One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member),
 - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party,
 - One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity,
 - The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity,
 - The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a),
 - A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Income taxes

Current Income Taxes and Deferred Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In such case, the tax is recognized in shareholders’ equity or other comprehensive income.

The current period tax on income is calculated for the Group’s subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures considering the tax laws that are applicable in the countries where they operate.

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which are used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and tax regulations that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The main temporary differences are from the time differences between carrying amount of tangible assets and their tax base amounts, the available expense accruals that are subject to tax and tax allowances that are not utilized.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont’d)

2.7 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont’d)

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

When the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset accordingly.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Group prepares statements of cash flows as an integral part of its of financial statements to enable financial statement analysis about the change in its net assets, financial structure and the ability to direct cash flow amounts and timing according to evolving conditions. Cash flows include those from operating activities, working capital, investing activities and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows generated from the Group’s activities. Cash flows related to investing activities represent the cash flows that are used in or provided from the investing activities of the Group (fixed investments and financial investments).

Cash flows arising from financing activities represent the cash proceeds from the financing activities of the Group and the repayments of these funds.

Employee Benefits

a) Defined benefit plans:

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnity payments to each employee who has completed over one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. As detailed in Note 15, the employee benefit liability is provided for in accordance with TAS 19 “Employee Benefits” and is based on an independent actuarial study.

Actuarial gains and losses that calculated by professional actuaries, are recognized in the actuarial gain/loss fund regarding employee termination benefits in the equity. Recognized gains and losses shall not be transferred to comprehensive statement of income in the following periods. Reserve for employee termination benefits is recognized to financial statements that calculated with the discount rate estimated by professional actuarial.

b) Unused vacation

Unused vacation rights accrued in the consolidated financial statements represents estimated total provision for potential liabilities related to employees' unused vacation days as of the balance sheet date.

3. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers of the Group. The chief operating decision makers, who are responsible for allocation resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the senior management that makes strategic decisions.

The senior management of the Group makes strategic decisions as a whole over the operations of the Group as the Group operates in a single industry and operations outside Turkey do not present an important portion in overall operations. Based on those reasons, there is a single reportable segment in accordance with the provisions in TFRS 8 and segment reporting is not applicable.

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4. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	260.114	358.499
Banks		
- Demand deposits	398.858	352.660
- Profit share deposits	152.657	291.942
Cash in transit	107.778	109.592
	919.407	1.112.693
Less: Accrual for profit share	(66)	(289)
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow	919.341	1.112.404

As of March 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020 there is no restricted cash. As of March 31, 2021, total profit share deposits are in TRY, US Dollars and EUR (December 31, 2020: TRY, US Dollars and EUR) and the gross rates profit share from participation banks are 17,40% for TRY, 1,66% for US Dollars and 0,97% for EUR per annum (December 31, 2020: 16,75% for TRY, 1,62% for US Dollars and 0,99% for EUR per annum). Since the profit share deposits are not used for investment purposes by the Group, are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, profit share deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

5. Financial assets

a) Short-term financial assets

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 Group’s short-term financial investments, consisting out of lease certificates and real estate investment funds which are less than one-year maturity are detailed in the table below with their amortized cost value.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Lease certificate (*)	1.853.082	2.147.426
Real estate investment fund	-	516.355
	1.853.082	2.663.781

(*) As of March 31, 2021, lease certificates are denominated in TRY and the simple gross annual rate of return is 17,95% on average (December 31, 2020: TRY, gross annual 14,38%).

b) Long-term financial assets

Financial investments amounting to TRY 523.420 as of March 31, 2021 are detailed below (December 31, 2020: TRY 523.420).

i) Subsidiaries:

The details of subsidiaries and associates financial investment of the Group are as below:

Name of subsidiary	Share (%)	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Müessilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (“İdeal Standart”) (*)	100	12.590	12.590
		12.590	12.590

(*) İdeal Standart is carried at cost with the consideration of possible value and the financial results are not included in the scope of consolidation since the Group does not have any significant effect on the financial results of the Group; as of March 31, 2021, the total assets and liabilities of the current year are not more than 1% of the total assets and ceiling of the Group in the current year. Cost value of the financial investment reflects its fair value.

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5. Financial assets (Cont’d)

ii) *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:*

The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair values of the Group are as below:

Name of subsidiary	Share (%)	March 31, 2021	Share (%)	December 31, 2020
FLO Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (*)	11,5	510.830	11,5	510.830
		510.830		510.830

(*) As of December 31, 2020 the fair value of available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by a valuation company by using discounted cash flow analysis method with discount rate used as 21,1% and the final growth rate used as 9,6%.

6. Financial liabilities

a) Bank Loans

As of March 31, 2021 the Group has short-term interest-free financial debt from banks amounting to TRY 83.795. These financial liabilities were closed on April 1, 2021 (December 31, 2020: TRY 131.421).

b) Lease Liabilities

Short-term portion of long-term liabilities	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities	1.379.066	1.246.206
	1.379.066	1.246.206
Long-term lease liabilities	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities	5.118.675	4.715.679
	5.118.675	4.715.679
Total borrowings	6.497.741	5.961.885

As of the report date, the maturity dates of the financial liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Shorter than 3 months	351.886	314.538
3 - 12 month	1.027.180	931.668
More than 12 months	5.118.675	4.715.679
	6.497.741	5.961.885

Fair values are determined by using average effective annual financing rates.

The movement of lease liabilities for the periods ended March, 31 2021 and 2020 are shown in the following table:

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6. Financial liabilities (Cont’d)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening – January 1	5.961.885	4.264.567
Cash outflows from payments of lease liabilities (-)	(336.708)	(290.597)
Additions	590.853	573.820
Changes in financial expenses accrual	183.729	171.746
Exchange rate differences	11.520	788
Foreign currency translation differences	86.462	36.408
Closing – March 31	6.497.741	4.756.732

7. Trade receivables and payables

a) Trade receivables from third parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Credit card receivables	2.614.363	2.615.234
	2.614.363	2.615.234

As of March 31, 2021 the average term of credit card receivables is 15 days (December 31, 2020: 13 days).

b) Trade payables due to third parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade payables	8.985.826	8.173.781
Unaccrued rediscount expense (-)	(105.078)	(83.434)
	8.880.748	8.090.347

As of March 31, 2021 the average term of trade payables is 66 days (December 31, 2020: 58 days). As of March 31, 2021 letters of guarantee, cheques and notes are amounting to TRY 428.443 and mortgages are amounting to TRY 15.574 (December 31, 2020: TRY 390.401 letters of guarantee, cheques and notes TRY 13.546 mortgages).

8. Other receivables

a) Other receivables from related parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Receivables from related parties	380	233
	380	233

b) Other receivables from third parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other receivables	15.395	13.321
Doubtful receivables	11.518	11.548
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(11.518)	(11.548)
	15.395	13.321

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8. Other receivables (Cont’d)

Current period movement of allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	11.548	11.370
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	120
Collection in current year	(30)	(8)
Balance at the end of the period – March 31	11.518	11.482

9. Inventories

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade goods, net	5.132.681	4.214.854
Other	19.723	19.788
Allowance for impairment on inventory (-)	(18.458)	(6.248)
	5.133.946	4.228.394

Cost of inventories amounting to TRY 12.989.176 (March 31, 2020: TRY 10.680.972) was recognized under cost of sales.

The movement of impairment for inventories in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	6.248	2.509
Current year reversal	(6.248)	(2.509)
Allowance for impairment	18.458	15.447
Balance at the end of the period – March 31	18.458	15.447

As of March 31, 2021 an allowance for impairment amounting to TRY 18.458 (December 31, 2020: TRY 6.248) has been made for trade goods.

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10. Property, plant and equipment

The movements of property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2021
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	1.353.235	2.978	-	-	2.862	1.359.075
Land improvements	21.645	500	(20)	-	-	22.125
Buildings	2.099.605	21.363	(45)	6.302	2.086	2.129.311
Machinery and equipment	2.022.969	160.924	(18.911)	6.074	31.739	2.202.795
Vehicles	373.422	38.696	(4.352)	872	4.762	413.400
Furniture and fixtures	754.000	76.295	(14.520)	7.760	8.068	831.603
Leasehold improvements	1.740.619	116.723	(4.732)	10.697	42.283	1.905.590
Construction in progress	91.837	54.925	-	(31.705)	(105)	114.952
	8.457.332	472.404	(42.580)	-	91.695	8.978.851
Less : Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	(13.887)	(719)	21	-	-	(14.585)
Buildings	-	(31.603)	-	-	(28)	(31.631)
Machinery and equipment	(850.163)	(50.046)	14.473	-	(24.191)	(909.927)
Vehicles	(211.152)	(15.994)	2.556	-	(3.410)	(228.000)
Furniture and fixtures	(418.314)	(28.788)	12.976	-	(4.996)	(439.122)
Leasehold improvements	(732.863)	(40.673)	2.556	-	(24.445)	(795.425)
	(2.226.379)	(167.823)	32.582	-	(57.070)	(2.418.690)
Net book value	6.230.953					6.560.161
	January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2020
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	848.638	2.264	-	-	1.289	852.191
Land improvements	18.988	206	(2)	-	-	19.192
Buildings	1.490.946	8.512	(2)	1.501	1.837	1.502.794
Machinery and equipment	1.560.375	105.144	(6.208)	1.268	13.425	1.674.004
Vehicles	306.548	18.084	(1.869)	498	1.845	325.106
Furniture and fixtures	577.200	38.162	(4.203)	567	3.645	615.371
Leasehold improvements	1.330.996	65.930	(4.241)	3.831	17.100	1.413.616
Construction in progress	44.193	29.791	(1.432)	(11.452)	136	61.236
	6.177.884	268.093	(17.957)	(3.787)	39.277	6.463.510
Less : Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	(11.283)	(651)	3	-	-	(11.931)
Buildings	(129.354)	(20.966)	-	-	(215)	(150.535)
Machinery and equipment	(660.056)	(38.930)	5.036	-	(9.280)	(703.230)
Vehicles	(156.549)	(13.250)	1.357	-	(1.212)	(169.654)
Furniture and fixtures	(336.966)	(20.632)	4.052	-	(1.741)	(355.287)
Leasehold improvements	(554.504)	(31.065)	2.311	-	(8.294)	(591.552)
	(1.848.712)	(125.494)	12.759		(20.742)	(1.982.189)
Net book value	4.329.172					4.481.321

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Cont’d)

As of March 31, 2021, depreciation expense amounting to TRY 155.274 (January 1- March 31, 2020: TRY 116.602) were recognized in marketing expenses and TRY 12.549 (January 1- March 31, 2020: TRY 8.892) in general and administrative expenses for the period January 1- March 31, 2021. The land and buildings were revalued and reflected to financial statements with their fair value. The book values of such assets were adjusted to the revalued amounts and the resulting surplus net of deferred income tax was credited to revaluation surplus in the equity. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

If the Group does not adopt the revaluation model in accordance with TAS 16, the net book values of the items of property and equipment as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Land	261.862	257.026
Buildings	1.294.206	1.275.603
	1.556.068	1.532.629

Fair values of land and buildings

An independent valuation of the group’s land and buildings was performed by valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at December 31, 2020. The revaluation surplus, as of March 31, 2021 net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in ‘property and equipment revaluation reserve’ in shareholders equity. The fair value of non-financial assets by valuation method is calculated by inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Sale or purchase costs or tax deductions are not taken into account in assumption of Level 2 fair value of land and buildings. The most common valuation techniques used is market comparable method, and for some land and buildings cost and income approach including discounted cash flow analysis are also used. Comparable value per square meter is determined based on assumptions such as bargaining share and adjustment for location in market comparable method.

Market comparable method

A property’s fair value is estimated based on comparison of sales and market data of similar or comparable properties. The revaluated property is compared with the sales of similar properties in the market or asked price and bid price.

Discounted cash flow method

Value assumption is conducted through discount method by taking into account the data of expenditure and revenue belong to the revaluated property. The reduction is associated with value and revenue converting the amount of revenue to value assumption. Either the ratio of proceeds or/and discount should be taken into consideration. Within this approach, Direct Capitalization of Income and Cash Flow Analysis are applied predominantly. During the application of Direct Capitalization of Income, rental data belong to the similar real estate in the same region where the property based in has been used. Unless enough data for probable ratio of capitalization is attained, the method aforementioned has not been applied on.

Cost approach

Instead of purchase of property, the probability of construction of the same of the property or another property provides the same benefit is taken into account. In practice the estimated value includes the amortization of old and less functional properties in case new one’s cost exceeds the potential price to be paid for revaluation of the property. It determines how transaction will be traded in the market and the approach and methods will be used in estimation of fair value of land and building. Sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into the valuation approach is price per square meter.

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Cont’d)

In the market comparable method, one of the methods applied during the valuation, room for negotiation has been considered and reconciliation has done for the positive and negative features of property with respect to the precedents.

Valuation processes of the group

The Group’s finance department reviews the fair value of land and buildings for reporting purposes. On an annual basis, the Group engages external, independent and CMB licensed valuation firm.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount as of balance sheet date. Group revaluates the amount of their lands and buildings every 3 years unless there is a change in the circumstances. The valuation of land and buildings was performed as of December 31, 2020.

The fair values of the land and buildings (administrative building, warehouses and stores) of the Group have been determined by a real estate appraisal company who has CMB license, holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the land and buildings.

The movement of revaluation fund of land and buildings owned by the Group are shown in the following table:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	1 January - 31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period - January 1	1.711.884	785.683
Revaluation increase	-	-
Deferred tax arising from revaluation increase	-	-
Balance at the end of the period – March 31	1.711.884	785.683

Pledges and mortgages on assets

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, there is no pledge or mortgage on property, plant and equipment of the Group.

11. Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2021
Cost						
Right	86.009	2.594	(489)	-	629	88.743
Other intangible assets	306					306
	86.315	2.594	(489)	-	629	89.049
Accumulated amortization						
Right	(42.553)	(2.851)	275	-	(443)	(45.572)
Other intangible assets	(301)	(6)	-	-	-	(307)
	(42.854)	(2.857)	275	-	(443)	(45.879)
Net book value	43.461					43.170

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11. Intangible assets (Cont’d)

	January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2020
Cost						
Right	69.643	1.029	(44)	3.787	155	74.570
Other intangible assets	295	-	-	-	-	295
	69.938	1.029	(44)	3.787	155	74.865
Accumulated amortization						
Right	(31.269)	(2.584)	38	-	(133)	(33.948)
Other intangible assets	(249)	(10)	-	-	-	(259)
	(31.518)	(2.594)	38	-	(133)	(34.207)
Net book value	38.420					40.658

As of March 31, 2021 amortisation expense amounting to TRY 2.643 (January 1- March 31, 2020: TRY 2.410) has been charged in marketing expenses and TRY 214 (January 1- March 31, 2020: TRY 184) in general and administrative expenses.

The intangible assets are amortized over estimated useful life which is 5 years. Major part of the rights is software licenses.

12. Right of Use Assets

The movements of right use of assets and the related accumulated depreciation for the period ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 as follows:

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2021
Building	6.686.917	671.207	(114.294)	103.069	7.346.899
Vehicles	184.996	43.887	(5.377)	1.914	225.420
	6.871.913	715.094	(119.671)	104.983	7.572.319
Less: Accumulated amortization					
Building	(1.392.628)	(223.231)	15.673	(35.467)	(1.635.653)
Vehicles	(80.485)	(13.459)	1.636	(1.814)	(94.122)
	(1.473.113)	(236.690)	17.309	(37.281)	(1.729.775)
Net book value	5.398.800				5.842.544

For the period ended March 31, 2021, TRY 222.660 of amortization expenses is recognized under selling and marketing expenses and TRY 14.030 is recognized under general administrative expenses.

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12. Right of Use Assets (Cont’d)

	January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	March 31, 2020
Building	4.545.674	626.743	(53.471)	39.595	5.158.541
Vehicles	103.089	3.765	(3.218)	1.015	104.651
	4.648.763	630.508	(56.689)	40.610	5.263.192
Less: Accumulated amortization					
Building	(600.704)	(180.479)	6.059	(7.667)	(782.791)
Vehicles	(37.111)	(10.754)	1.390	(769)	(47.244)
	(637.815)	(191.233)	7.449	(8.436)	(830.035)
Net book value	4.010.948				4.433.157

13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

a) Short term provisions for employee benefits

Unused vacation amounting to TRY 57.796 is shown on the current provisions for employee benefits amounting in the Group account of short-term provisions for the period ended March 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: TRY 41.533).

Current period movement of short-term unused vacation provision is as follows:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	41.533	24.507
Used in the period	(41.533)	(24.507)
Provision of unused vacation	57.796	39.890
Balance at the end of the period - March 31	57.796	39.890

b) Other short-term provisions

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Legal provisions (*)	42.481	37.219
Other	7.140	8.587
Total	49.621	45.806

(*) As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the total amount of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Group, TRY 69.309 and TRY 62.538 (in historical terms), respectively. The Group recognized provisions amounting to TRY 42.481 and TRY 37.219 for the related periods, respectively.

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13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Cont’d)

Current period movement of provision for lawsuits is as follows:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	37.219	35.153
Provisions required	5.262	948
Balance at the end of the period – March 31	42.481	36.101

Letter of guarantees, mortgages and pledges given by the Group

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, breakdown of the guarantees, mortgage and pledges given by the Group is as follows:

	March 31, 2021				
	Total TRY equivalent	TRY	US Dollars	EUR	Moroccan Dirham
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	28.941	26.852	250.870	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	<i>28.941</i>	<i>26.852</i>	<i>250.870</i>	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
B. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of the parties which are included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of third parties to conduct business activities	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amount of other guarantees, pledges and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
i. On behalf of majority Shareholder	-	-	-	-	-
ii. On behalf of other group companies which are not covered in B and C above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. On behalf of third parties which are not covered by item C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28.941	26.852	250.870	-	-

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13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Cont’d)

	December 31, 2020				
	Total TRY equivalent	TRY	US Dollars	EUR	Moroccan Dirham
E. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	133.817	131.975	250.870	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	<i>133.817</i>	<i>131.975</i>	<i>250.870</i>	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
F. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of the parties which are included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
G. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of third parties to conduct business activities	-	-	-	-	-
H. Total amount of other guarantees, pledges and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
i. On behalf of majority Shareholder	-	-	-	-	-
ii. On behalf of other group companies which are not covered in B and C above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. On behalf of third parties which are not covered by item C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	133.817	131.975	250.870	-	-

Insurance coverage on assets

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, insurance coverage on assets of the Group is TRY 5.947.014 and TRY 4.936.413 respectively.

14. Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income

a) Short term prepaid expenses

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Order advances given to third parties for inventories	361.073	238.767
Order advances given to related parties (Note 27)	1.057	119.913
Other	69.632	36.832
	431.762	395.512

b) Long term prepaid expenses

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Advances given for property, plant and equipment	55.276	49.976
Other	5.356	11.127
	60.632	61.103

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14. Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income (Cont’d)

c) Deferred Income

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Gift cards income	54.036	44.354
Other	381	53
	54.417	44.407

15. Employee termination benefits

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Provision for employee termination benefits	251.467	241.859
	251.467	241.859

The amount payable consists of one month’s salary limited to a maximum of full TRY 7.638,96 for each period of service as of March 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: full TRY 7.117,17). The retirement pay provision ceiling is revised semiannually, and full TRY 7.638,96 which is effective from January 1, 2021, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (effective from January 1, 2020: full TRY 6.730,15). Liability of employment termination benefits is not subject to any funding as there is not any obligation. Provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. TAS 19 “Employee Benefits” requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Group’s obligation under the defined benefit plans. The following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability. Actuarial loss/ (gain) is accounted in the statement of comprehensive income under “Actuarial gain/loss from defined benefit plans”.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. Provisions at the balance sheet date were calculated by using real discount rate of 4,0% by assuming an annual inflation rate of 9% (December 31, 2020: 4%) and a discount rate of 13,0% (December 31, 2020: 13,0%). The anticipated rate of termination benefits not paid as a result of voluntary leaves is also taken into consideration.

As of March 2021 and 2020, the following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the comprehensive statement of income and amounts recognized in the balance sheet:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Current service cost (Note 20)	13.149	9.595
Interest cost of employee termination benefit (Note 23)	7.277	4.621
Total	20.426	14.216

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15. Employee termination benefits (Cont’d)

Changes in the carrying value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	241.859	180.114
Interest cost of employee termination benefit	7.277	4.621
Current service cost	13.149	9.595
Payments made in the current period	(10.818)	(9.015)
Balance at the end of the period –March 31	251.467	185.315

16. Other assets and liabilities

a) Other current assets

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
VAT receivable	105.510	84.904
Other	28.859	21.721
	134.369	106.625

b) Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Taxes and funds payables	186.035	294.179
Other	8.566	4.207
	194.601	298.386

17. Equity

a) Share capital and capital reserves

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the breakdown of shareholders and their ownership percentages in the Company are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Historical cost	(%)	Historical cost	(%)
Merkez Bereket Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	90.304	14,87	89.754	14,78
Naspak Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	65.000	10,70	64.792	10,67
Other	18.348	3,02	18.348	3,02
Publicly traded	433.548	71,41	434.306	71,53
	607.200	100,00	607.200	100,00

The Company’s share capital is fully paid and consists of 607.200.000 (December 31, 2020: 607.200.000) shares of full TRY 1 nominal value each.

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17. Equity (Cont’d)

Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund

As of March 31, 2021 the Group has revaluation fund amounting TRY 1.711.884 (December 31, 2020: TRY 1.711.884) related to revaluation of land and buildings (Note 10). The revaluation fund is not available for distribution to shareholders.

b) Restricted reserves and retained earnings

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

The statutory accumulated profits and statutory current year profit are available for distribution, subject to the reserve requirements referred to above and Turkish Capital Market Board (CMB) requirements related to profit distribution.

Listed companies distribute dividend in accordance with the Communiqué No. II-19.1 issued by the CMB which is effective from February 1, 2014.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and also in conformity with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of incorporation. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable instalments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on financial statements of the Company.

In accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), unless the required reserves and the dividend for shareholders as determined in the article of association or in the dividend distribution policy of the company are set aside, no decision may be made to set aside other reserves, to transfer profits to the subsequent year or to distribute dividends to the holders of usufruct right certificates, to the members of the board of directors or to the employees, and no dividend can be distributed to these persons unless the determined dividend for shareholders is paid in cash.

Dividend distribution policy of the Company is in line with the CMB Law numbered 6362 dated December 30, 2012.

Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity and book value of extraordinary reserves can be used as an internal source in capital, dividend distribution in cash or net-off against prior years' loss. In case the inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity is used for dividend distribution in cash, the distribution is subject to corporate tax.

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 legal reserves, prior year profits and net income for the period in statutory accounts of the Company are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Legal reserves	1.012.254	893.850
Extraordinary reserves	2.879.256	1.672.324
Net profit for the period	771.126	2.528.393
	4.662.636	5.094.567

As of March 31, 2021, net profit for the Company’s statutory books is TRY 771.126 (December 31, 2020: TRY 2.528.393) and net profit per consolidated financial statements in accordance with CMB accounting standards is TRY 684.567 (December 31, 2020: TRY 2.606.815).

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17. Equity (Cont’d)

c) Treasury Shares

As part of the resolution of the Board of Directors on 7 August 2020, buy-back operations have been started. As part of such buy-back operation between August 7- September 10, 2020, %0,93 of shares of the Company which are equivalent to 5.670.992 units of BİM shares corresponding to TRY374.707.650 (TRY full) have been repurchased.

The financing of share repurchases is provided by the Company’s internal resources. As of the report date, there has been no sale of the repurchased shares.

d) Dividend payment

At the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated January 6, 2021, it was decided to distribute TRY 1.203.058 cash dividends from the extraordinary reserves to the shareholders and the payment was completed on January 8, 2021. The gross dividend paid per share is full TRY 2,00.

18. Sales and cost of sales

a) Net Sales

The Group’s net sales for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	January 1- 31 March 2021	January 1- 31 March 2020
Sales	15.598.386	12.653.900
Sales returns(-)	(96.740)	(56.284)
	15.501.646	12.597.616

b) Cost of sales

	January 1- 31 March 2021	January 1- 31 March 2020
Beginning inventory	4.214.855	2.356.936
Purchases	13.565.818	11.440.879
Ending inventory (-)	(5.132.681)	(3.367.837)
	12.647.992	10.429.978

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19. Operational expenses

a) Marketing expenses

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Personnel expenses	983.736	714.043
Depreciation and amortization expense	380.577	296.695
Electricity, water and communication expenses	100.805	92.455
Maintenance and repair expenses	38.427	26.862
Advertising expense	35.317	30.907
Truck fuel expense	28.989	27.149
Packaging expenses	19.243	16.744
Taxes and duty expenses	13.249	14.096
Fixtures expenses	11.477	10.606
Provision for employee termination benefits	11.446	8.252
Stationery expenses	9.096	7.043
Information technology expenses	8.631	6.433
Cleaning expenses	8.163	7.254
Rent expenses	6.317	4.335
Insurance expenses	3.855	3.604
Other	36.371	27.008
	1.695.699	1.293.486

b) General and administrative expenses

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Personnel expenses	158.081	123.559
Depreciation and amortization	26.793	22.626
Donation expenses	8.157	23.038
Legal and consultancy expenses	7.745	7.553
Money collection expenses	7.482	5.946
Taxes and duties	3.655	822
Motor vehicle expenses	3.140	2.941
Electricity, water, gas and communication expenses	2.931	2.589
Provision for employee termination	1.703	1.343
Office supplies	1.211	980
Other	20.540	17.212
	241.438	208.609

20. Expenses by nature

a) Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	January 1- March 31 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Marketing and selling expenses	380.577	296.695
General and administrative expenses	26.793	22.626
	407.370	319.321

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20. Expenses by nature (Cont’d)

b) Personnel expenses

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Wages and salaries	1.020.420	747.930
Social security premiums employer contribution	121.397	89.672
Provision for employee termination (Note 15)	13.149	9.595
	1.154.966	847.197

21. Other operating income and expense

a) Other operating income

	1 January- March 31, 2021	1 January- March 31, 2020
Contract termination income (TFRS-16)	9.906	4.371
Commission and promotion income	8.645	5.577
Gain on sale of scraps	1.884	2.150
Other income from operations	14.914	6.609
	35.349	18.707

b) Other operating expense

	1 January- March 31, 2021	1 January- March 31, 2020
Provision expenses	2.197	1.130
Other operating expenses	1.311	2.014
	3.508	3.144

22. Financial income

	1 January- March 31, 2021	1 January- March 31, 2020
Participation account income	11.330	32.506
Foreign exchange gains	17.059	7.174
	28.389	39.680

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23. Financial expenses

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Financial expenses arises from lease liabilities	183.729	171.746
Foreign exchange losses	14.277	1.136
Interest cost related to provision for employee termination (Note 15)	7.277	4.621
Other financial expenses	1.426	798
	206.709	178.301

24. Income and expense from investing activities

a) Income from investing activities

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Incomes from financial investments (*)	77.430	12.947
	77.430	12.947

(*) The balance consist of income from investment funds and lease certificates of the Group.

b) Expense from investing activities

As of March 31, 2021, the loss on sale of fixed assets of the Group is amounting to TRY 1.878 (March 31, 2020: TRY 1.215).

25. Tax assets and liabilities

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, provision for taxes of the Group is as follows :

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2019
Current income tax liabilities	193.787	802.678
Current tax assets (Prepaid taxes)	(4.277)	(558.965)
Corporate tax payable	189.510	243.713

According to Article 14 of the Law on the Procedure for Collection of Public Claims and the Law on Amendment to Certain Laws published in the Official Gazette on April 22, 2021, with the provisional article 13 added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, the corporate tax rate which is %20, will be applied as %25 for 2021 and %23 for 2022. The law is applicable into force on April 22, 2021, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of July 1, 2021, and to be applicable for the corporate earnings for the taxation period starting from January 1, 2021. Corporate tax returns are required to be filed by the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the balance sheet date and taxes must be paid in one instalment by the end of the fourth month. The tax legislation provides for a temporary tax of 20% to be calculated and paid based on earnings generated for each quarter. The amounts thus calculated and paid are offset against the final corporate tax liability for the year.

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25. Tax assets and liabilities (Cont’d)

In Morocco, as of March 31, 2021 the corporate tax rate is 30% (December 31, 2020: 30%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores SARL operates. In Egypt, as of March 31, 2021 the corporate tax rate is 22.5% (December 31, 2020: 22.5%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores LLC operates.

There are no taxable temporary differences related with the consolidated subsidiaries for which the Company recognised deferred tax liability (December 31, 2020: None). Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of 5 years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The tax authorities can inspect tax returns and the related accounting records for a retrospective maximum period of five years

15% withholding tax rate applies to dividends distributed by resident corporations resident real persons except for, those who are not liable to income and corporation tax, non-resident real persons, non-resident corporations. Dividend distribution by resident corporations to resident corporations is not subject to a withholding tax. Furthermore, in the event the profit is not distributed or included in capital, no withholding tax shall be applicable. In addition, if the profit is not distributed or added to the capital, the income tax is not calculated

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, temporary differences based for deferred tax and deferred tax asset and liability calculated by using applicable tax rates are as follows:

	Balance sheet		Comprehensive income	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1- March 31 2021	January 1- March 31 2020
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>				
Tangible and intangible assets, except the effect of revaluation effect	125.783	128.979	(3.196)	(4.839)
The effect of the revaluation of land and buildings	307.001	307.001	-	-
The effect of the revaluation of financial asset	18.297	18.297	-	(5.292)
Other adjustments	21.810	16.810	5.000	4.293
Right-of-use asset	1.024.499	946.352	78.147	-
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>				
Provision for employee termination benefit	(50.232)	(48.330)	(1.902)	(1.040)
Lease liabilities	(1.159.766)	(1.062.434)	(97.332)	(12.374)
Other adjustments	(74.550)	(57.390)	(17.160)	(15.848)
Currency translation difference	-	-	(344)	451
Deferred tax	212.842	249.285	(36.787)	(34.649)

Deferred tax is presented in financial statements as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	33.406	26.987
Deferred tax liabilities	(246.248)	(276.272)
Net deferred tax liability	(212.842)	(249.285)

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25. Tax assets and liabilities (Cont’d)

Movement of net deferred tax liability for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period - January 1	249.285	146.662
Deferred tax expense recognized in statement of profit or loss, net	(36.787)	(34.649)
Foreign currency translation differences	344	(451)
Balance at the end of the period – March 31	212.842	111.562

Tax reconciliation

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	845.590	554.217
Corporate tax provision calculated at effective tax rate of 20%	(169.118)	(121.928)
Disallowable charges	(805)	(557)
Effect of tax rate differences of the consolidated subsidiary	2.408	1.145
Other	6.492	(2.466)
	(161.023)	(123.806)

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Tax expense		
Current period tax expense	(197.810)	(158.455)
Deferred tax income	36.787	34.649
Total tax expense	(161.023)	(123.806)

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Earnings per share for the period ended as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows. All shares of the Company are in same status.

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Earnings per share		
Average number of shares at the beginning of the period (Thousand)(*)	601.529	607.200
Net profit of the year	684.567	430.411
Earnings per share	1,1380	0,709

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27. Related party disclosures

a) Prepaid expenses to related parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (İdeal Standart) ⁽²⁾	1.057	-
Reka Bitkisel Yağlar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Reka) ⁽¹⁾	-	119.913
	1.057	119.913

b) Payables related to goods and services received

Due to related parties balances as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Payables related to goods and services received:

Related parties

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Başak Gıda Dağıtım ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (Başak) ⁽¹⁾	205.566	194.277
Turkuvaz Plastik ve Tem. Ürün. Tic. A.Ş. (Turkuvaz) ⁽¹⁾	166.497	184.545
Hedef Tüketim Ürünleri San. ve Dış Tic. A.Ş. (Hedef) ⁽¹⁾	180.990	156.476
Aktül Kağıt Üretim Pazarlama A.Ş. (Aktül) ⁽¹⁾	123.760	135.651
Sena Muhtelif Ürün Paketleme Gıda Sanayi ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Sena) ⁽³⁾	74.425	80.713
Reka Bitkisel Yağlar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Reka) ⁽¹⁾	58.212	-
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Aytaç) ⁽¹⁾	36.947	22.493
Apak Pazarlama ve Gıda Sanayi Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Apak) ⁽¹⁾	31.508	22.779
Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Avansas) ⁽¹⁾	1.954	1.775
Bahariye Mensucat San. ve Tic. A.Ş (Bahariye Mensucat) ⁽¹⁾	1.882	-
Proline Bilişim Sistemleri Ve Tic. A.Ş ⁽¹⁾ .	-	363
	881.741	799.072

Affiliates and Subsidiaries

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (İdeal Standart) ⁽²⁾	188	5.052
	188	5.052
Trade payables due to related parties	881.929	804.124

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries of the Group.

(3) Other related party.

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27. Related party disclosures (Cont’d)

c) Related party transactions

i) Purchases from related parties during the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Related parties

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Başak ⁽¹⁾	388.994	358.162
Reka ⁽¹⁾	365.377	267.425
Hedef ⁽¹⁾	243.087	157.463
Turkuvaz ⁽¹⁾	185.670	206.925
Aktül ⁽¹⁾	114.303	115.896
Sena ⁽³⁾	89.506	71.528
Aytaç ⁽¹⁾	81.798	62.152
Apak ⁽¹⁾	78.628	62.229
Avansas ⁽¹⁾	2.427	1.028
Bahariye Mensucat ⁽¹⁾	1.764	1.763
Proline ⁽¹⁾	7	-
Turkcell ^{(3) (*)}	-	5.540
	1.551.561	1.310.111

(*) Purchases until March 5, 2020.

Affiliates and Subsidiaries

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
İdeal Standart ⁽²⁾	3.642	5.116
	3.642	5.116
Total Related Party Transaction	1.555.203	1.315.227

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries of the Group.

(3) Other related party.

ii) For the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 salaries, bonuses and compensations provided to board of directors and key management comprising of 166 and 150 personnel, respectively, are as follows:

	January 1- March 31, 2021	January 1- March 31, 2020
Short-term benefits to employees	33.339	24.583
Total benefits	33.339	24.583

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and profit share rates. These risks are market risk (including foreign currency risk and profit share rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

The Group’s principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term interest free bank loans. The main purpose of using these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group’s operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations. The Group manages its capital through cash provided by its operations and review of the maturities of the trade payables.

Price risk

Price risk is a combination of foreign currency, profit share and market risk. The Group naturally manages its price risk by matching the same foreign currency denominated receivable and payables and assets and liabilities bearing profit share. The Group closely monitors its market risk by analyzing the market conditions and using appropriate valuation methods.

Profit share rate risk

The Group does not have material profit share rate sensitive asset. The Group’s income and cash flows from operations are independent from profit share rate risk.

The Group’s profit share rate risk mainly comprises of outstanding short-term borrowings in the prior period. The Group’s forthcoming loans in order to continue its operating activities are effected from forthcoming profit share ratios.

Profit share rate position table

According to IFRS 7 “Financial Assets”, the profit share rate position of the Group is as follows:

Profit share position table		Current period	Previous period
Financial assets	Fixed profit share bearing financial instruments	2.005.739	2.955.723
	Participation account	152.657	291.942
	Lease certificate & Investment fund	1.853.082	2.663.781
Financial liabilities		-	-
Financial assets	Variable profit share bearing financial instruments	-	-
Financial liabilities		-	-

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Since the Group is engaged in the retail sector and transactions are mainly on a cash basis or has 1-month maturity credit card collections, the exposure to credit and price risk is minimal.

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

Credit risk table (Current period - March 31, 2021)

	Credit card receivables		Other receivables		Deposit in bank		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	2.614.363	380	25.981	-	551.515	523.420	1.853.082
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	2.614.363	380	25.981	-	551.515	523.420	1.853.082
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	11.518	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	(11.518)	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

Credit risk table (Previous period - December 31, 2020)

	Credit card receivables		Other receivables		Deposit in bank		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	2.615.234	233	23.096	-	644.602	523.420	2.663.781
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	2.615.234	233	23.096	-	644.602	523.420	2.663.781
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	11.548	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	(11.548)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

There is an insignificant amount of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities so the Company does not use derivative financial instruments or future contracts to reduce the risk of foreign currency.

Foreign currency position

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group’s foreign currency position is as follows:

	March 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
	TRY	Full US Dollars	Full EUR	Full GBP	TRY	Full US Dollars	Full EUR	Full GBP
	Equivalent				Equivalent			
1. Trade receivables								
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, banks accounts)	107.703	10.107.726	2.405.961	2.642	164.034	13.394.766	7.288.423	5.704
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	107.703	10.107.726	2.405.961	2.642	164.034	13.394.766	7.288.423	5.704
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	76	9.100	-	-	67	9.100	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Current assets (5+6+7)	76	9.100	-	-	67	9.100	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	107.779	10.116.826	2.405.961	2.642	164.101	13.403.866	7.288.423	5.704
10. Trade payables	13.770	1.631.673	18.940	-	19.666	2.098.128	473.402	-
11. Financial liabilities	60.211	-	6.160.298	-	49.341	-	5.477.539	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	73.981	1.631.673	6.179.238	-	69.007	2.098.128	5.950.941	-
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	84.509	-	8.646.167	-	65.933	-	7.319.459	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)	84.509	-	8.646.167	-	65.933	-	7.319.459	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	158.490	1.631.673	14.825.405	-	134.940	2.098.128	13.270.400	-
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Hedged total assets amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Hedged total liabilities amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	(50.711)	8.485.153	(12.419.445)	-	29.161	11.305.738	(5.981.977)	5.704
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items (IFRS 7.b23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Import	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

Exchange rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in the US Dollar and Euro exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group’s profit before tax as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

March 31, 2021

	Exchange rate sensitivity analysis			
	Current Period			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation
<i>Change of US Dollars against TRY by 10%:</i>				
1- US Dollars net asset/(liability)	7.065	(7.065)	-	-
2- Protected part from US Dollars risk(-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	7.065	(7.065)	-	-
<i>Change of EUR against TRY by 10%:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/(liability)	(12.139)	12.139	-	-
5- Protected part from EUR risk(-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(12.139)	12.139	-	-
<i>Change of GBP against TRY by 10%:</i>				
7- GBP net asset/(liability)	3	(3)	-	-
8- Protected part from GBP risk(-)	-	-	-	-
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	3	(3)	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	(5.071)	5.071	-	-

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

December 31, 2020

Liquidity risk

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

The ability to fund existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of adequate committed funding lines from high quality lenders.

	Exchange rate sensitivity analysis			
	Prior Period			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation
<i>Change of US Dollars against TRY by 10%:</i>				
1- US Dollars net asset/(liability)	8.299	(8.299)	-	-
2- Protected part from US Dollars risk(-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	8.299	(8.299)	-	-
<i>Change of EUR against TRY by 10%:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/(liability)	(5.389)	5.389	-	-
5- Protected part from EUR risk(-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(5.389)	5.389	-	-
<i>Change of GBP against TRY by 10%:</i>				
7- GBP net asset/(liability)	6	(6)	-	-
8- Protected part from GBP risk(-)	-	-	-	-
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	6	(6)	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	2.916	(2.916)	-	-

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28. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont’d)

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, maturities of undiscounted trade payables and financial liabilities of the Group are as follows:

March 31, 2021

Contractual terms	Carrying value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	More than 1 year
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	8.880.748	8.985.826	8.985.826	-	-
Due to related parties	881.929	892.273	892.273	-	-
Contractual lease liabilities	6.497.741	11.207.468	381.034	1.175.054	9.651.380

December 31, 2020

Contractual terms	Carrying value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	More than 1 year
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	8.090.347	8.173.782	8.173.782	-	-
Due to related parties	804.124	811.786	811.786	-	-
Contractual lease liabilities	5.961.885	10.195.545	340.538	1.065.574	8.789.433

Capital risk management

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

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratios at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total liabilities	17.487.585	16.254.605
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(919.407)	(1.112.693)
Net debt	16.568.178	15.141.912
Total equity	6.693.315	7.175.687
Total equity+net debt	23.261.493	22.317.599
Net debt/(Total equity+net debt) (%)	71	68

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29. Financial instruments (Fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting)

Fair value estimation

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

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

The following table presents the group’s financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. See note 10 for disclosures of the land and buildings that are measured at fair value (Note 10).

March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial assets	-	510.830	-	510.830
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Real estate investment fund				
Total assets				
December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial assets	-	510.830	-	510.830
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	516.355	-	-	516.355
Real estate investment fund	516.355	510.830	-	1.027.185
Total assets	-	510.830	-	510.830

There were no transfers between levels during in year.

(a) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

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29. Financial instruments (Fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting) (Cont’d)

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments,
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, except for the available for sale financial assets disclosed in Note 5, the fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost including cash and cash equivalents profit share accruals and other short-term financial assets are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of trade receivables along with the related allowance for unearned income and uncollectibilities are estimated to be their fair values.

- Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of which fair values approximate their carrying values:

Fair values of trade payables and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The bank borrowings are stated at their amortized costs and transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of loans and bank borrowings. The fair value of bank borrowings with variable rates are considered to approximate their respective carrying values since the profit share rate applied to bank loans and borrowings are updated periodically by the lender to reflect active market price quotations. The carrying value of trade payables along with the related allowance for unrealized cost is estimated to be their fair values.

30. Subsequent events

According to Article 14 of the Law on the Procedure for Collection of Public Claims and the Law on Amendment to Certain Laws published in the Official Gazette on April 22, 2021, with the provisional article 13 added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, the corporate tax rate which is %20, will be applied as %25 for 2021 and %23 for 2022. The law will be applicable to corporate earnings for the taxation period starting from January 1, 2021.