

# **İř Faktoring Anonim Őirketi**

**Financial Statements as at and  
for the year ended 31 December 2022  
With Independent Auditors' Report**

*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related disclosures  
and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)*

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## **Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditors' Report Originally Prepared and Issued in Turkish**

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### **To the Shareholders of İş Faktoring A.Ş.**

#### **Report on the audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying unconsolidated statement of financial position of İş Faktoring A.Ş. (“the Company”), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of balance sheet as at December 31, 2022 and the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and its unconsolidated financial performance and unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Communiqué on Financial Leasing, Factoring and Uniform chart of Accounts which shall be applied by Finance Companies published in Official Gazette dated December 24, 2013 and numbered 28861 and Regulation, Communiqué and Circular on Accounting Policies of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Finance Companies and their Financial Statements and announcements published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (“BRSA”) together referred as “BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation” which includes provisions of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) for the matters which are not regulated by the aforementioned regulations.

#### **Basis for opinion**

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

#### **Key Audit Matters**

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b><i>Impairment of financial assets into financial statements and related important explanations</i></b>	
<p>As presented in disclosure 7, we considered provision for depreciation of financial assets as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial assets that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material for the unconsolidated financial statements</li> <li>- The policies that is established by the Company management to calculate the expected credit losses has the legislation and other required risks</li> <li>- The new, important and complex judgments and estimations in the calculation of expected credit losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and global and local requirements</li> <li>- Evaluating the reasonableness of management’s key estimates and judgements in expected credit loss calculations, including selection of methods, models, assumptions and data sources and evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies, our business understanding and industry practice</li> <li>- Involving Financial risk management specialists to challenge significant assumptions / judgements relating to credit risk grading, significant increase in credit risk, definition of default, probability of default, macro-economic variables, and recovery rates</li> <li>- Assessing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of the data used for the calculation of expected credit loss</li> <li>- Testing mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss by using samples.</li> <li>- Evaluating the reasonableness and the accuracy of post-model adjustments.</li> </ul>

**Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the unconsolidated financial statements**

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

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

Those charged with governance is responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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### **Reports on independent auditor’s responsibilities arising from other regulatory requirements**

1. In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) no 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company’s bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 – December 31, 2022 are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company’s articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Fatma Ebru Yücel.

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



Fatma Ebru Yücel SMMM  
Partner

30 January 2023  
İstanbul, Turkey

**İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(BALANCE SHEET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS	Notes	Audited Current Period 31 December 2022			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2021		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. CASH,CASH EQUIVALENTS and CENTRAL BANK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>165.443</b>	<b>6.493</b>	<b>171.936</b>	<b>36.001</b>	<b>5.194</b>	<b>41.195</b>
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.339</b>	-	<b>1.339</b>	-	-	-
<b>IV. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Net)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>544.119</b>	-	<b>544.119</b>	<b>202.445</b>	-	<b>202.445</b>
<b>V. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13.348.091</b>	<b>2.182.179</b>	<b>15.530.270</b>	<b>4.871.295</b>	<b>1.781.128</b>	<b>6.652.423</b>
<b>5.1 Factoring Receivables</b>		<b>13.497.715</b>	<b>2.134.009</b>	<b>15.631.724</b>	<b>4.874.483</b>	<b>1.797.516</b>	<b>6.671.999</b>
5.1.1 Discounted Factoring Receivables (Net)		5.202.741	58.068	5.260.809	1.657.216	657.468	2.314.684
5.1.2 Other Factoring Receivables		8.294.974	2.075.941	10.370.915	3.217.267	1.140.048	4.357.315
<b>5.2 Savings Finance Receivables</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.1 Savings Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.2 Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.3 Finance Loans</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.1 Financial Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.2 Operating Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.3 Unearned Income (-)		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.4 Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.5 Non-performing factoring receivables</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.6 Expected Credit Losses/Specific Provisions (-)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>199.024</b>	<b>77.909</b>	<b>276.933</b>	<b>223.358</b>	-	<b>223.358</b>
<b>5.7 Expected Loss Provisions/Special Provisions (-)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(348.648)</b>	<b>(29.739)</b>	<b>(378.387)</b>	<b>(226.546)</b>	<b>(16.388)</b>	<b>(242.934)</b>
<b>VI. INVESTMENTS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1 Investments in Associates (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Subsidiaries (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3 Joint Ventures (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.608</b>	-	<b>5.608</b>	<b>2.864</b>	-	<b>2.864</b>
<b>VIII. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.723</b>	-	<b>9.723</b>	<b>3.432</b>	-	<b>3.432</b>
<b>IX. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X. CURRENT TAX ASSETS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>113.031</b>	-	<b>113.031</b>	<b>31.034</b>	-	<b>31.034</b>
<b>XII. OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48.231</b>	<b>4.883</b>	<b>53.114</b>	<b>13.470</b>	<b>2.843</b>	<b>16.313</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>14.235.585</b>	<b>2.193.555</b>	<b>16.429.140</b>	<b>5.160.541</b>	<b>1.789.165</b>	<b>6.949.706</b>
<b>XIII. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND TERMINATED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Held for sale purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Asset of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>14.235.585</b>	<b>2.193.555</b>	<b>16.429.140</b>	<b>5.160.541</b>	<b>1.789.165</b>	<b>6.949.706</b>

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

# İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(BALANCE SHEET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

	LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited			Audited		
			Current Period			Prior Period		
			31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>FUNDS BORROWED</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.269.021</b>	<b>1.925.751</b>	<b>13.194.772</b>	<b>3.947.294</b>	<b>1.739.688</b>	<b>5.686.982</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>FACTORING PAYABLES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.999</b>	<b>7.288</b>	<b>14.287</b>	<b>1.336</b>	<b>6.026</b>	<b>7.362</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>PAYABLES FROM SAVINGS FUND</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV.</b>	<b>LEASING TRANSACTIONS PAYABLES (Net)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.444</b>	-	<b>3.444</b>	<b>824</b>	-	<b>824</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.663.910</b>	-	<b>1.663.910</b>	<b>570.463</b>	-	<b>570.463</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII.</b>	<b>DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>PROVISIONS</b>		<b>22.310</b>	-	<b>22.310</b>	<b>16.097</b>	-	<b>16.097</b>
8.1	Restructuring Provision		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.2	Reserves For Employee Benefits	17	12.310	-	12.310	6.097	-	6.097
8.3	General Provision		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4	Other Provisions	18	10.000	-	10.000	10.000	-	10.000
<b>IX.</b>	<b>CURRENT TAX LIABILITY</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>92.618</b>	-	<b>92.618</b>	<b>29.542</b>	-	<b>29.542</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI.</b>	<b>CAPITAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XII.</b>	<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.769</b>	<b>6.572</b>	<b>17.341</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3.328</b>	<b>3.950</b>
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>13.069.071</b>	<b>1.939.611</b>	<b>15.008.682</b>	<b>4.566.178</b>	<b>1.749.042</b>	<b>6.315.220</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE PURPOSE AND HELD FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for sale purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>1.420.458</b>	-	<b>1.420.458</b>	<b>634.486</b>	-	<b>634.486</b>
14.1	Paid-in Capital	20	150.000	-	150.000	150.000	-	150.000
14.2	Capital Reserves		5.053	-	5.053	5.053	-	5.053
14.2.1	Share Premiums		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.3	Other Capital Reserves	20	5.053	-	5.053	5.053	-	5.053
14.3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	2.1.5	531.581	-	531.581	190.995	-	190.995
14.4	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5	Profit Reserves	21	288.438	-	288.438	167.066	-	167.066
14.5.1	Legal Reserves		20.366	-	20.366	14.297	-	14.297
14.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		268.072	-	268.072	152.769	-	152.769
14.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6	Profit or Loss		445.386	-	445.386	121.372	-	121.372
14.6.1	Previous Years Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6.2	Period Net Profit or Loss		445.386	-	445.386	121.372	-	121.372
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>14.489.529</b>	<b>1.939.611</b>	<b>16.429.140</b>	<b>5.200.664</b>	<b>1.749.042</b>	<b>6.949.706</b>

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



# İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Notes	Audited Current Period			Audited Prior Period		
		31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTIONS</b>		193.228	1.411.446	1.604.674	24.850	758.099	782.949
<b>II. NON-RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTIONS</b>		784.054	213.148	997.202	549.788	146.412	696.200
<b>III. SAVING FINANCE AGREEMENTS TRANACTIONS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV. GUARANTEES RECEIVED</b>	22	57.393.174	71.302.296	128.695.470	36.567.945	41.779.775	78.347.720
<b>V. GUARANTEES GIVEN</b>	22	2.502.789	-	2.502.789	853.016	1.853	854.869
<b>VI. COMMITMENTS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1 Irrevocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 Financial Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 Operating Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2 Other revocable commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	22	99.710	93.492	193.202	-	-	-
7.1 Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.1 Transactions for Fair Value Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.2 Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.3 Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2 Trading Transactions		99.710	93.492	193.202	-	-	-
7.2.1 Forward buy/sell transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.2 Swap buy/sell transactions		99.710	93.492	193.202	-	-	-
7.2.3 Optional buy/sell transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.4 Futures buy/sell transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.5 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY</b>	22	2.904.760	287.456	3.192.216	1.592.815	281.322	1.874.137
<b>TOTAL OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS</b>		63.877.715	73.307.838	137.185.553	39.588.414	42.967.461	82.555.875

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

# İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

PROFIT OR LOSS ITEMS	Notes	Audited	
		Current Period	Prior Period
		1 January – 31 December 2022	1 January – 31 December 2021
<b>I. OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.796.140</b>	<b>649.043</b>
<b>FACTORING INCOME</b>		<b>1.796.140</b>	<b>649.043</b>
1.1 Interest Received from Factoring Receivables		1.691.251	627.973
1.1.1 Discounted		900.535	304.224
1.1.2 Other		790.716	323.749
1.2 Fees and Commissions Received from Factoring Receivables		104.889	21.070
1.2.1 Discounted		48.154	8.582
1.2.2 Other		56.735	12.488
<b>FINANCE LOAN INCOME</b>		-	-
1.3 Interest Received from Finance Loans		-	-
1.4 Fees and Commissions Received from Finance Loans		-	-
<b>LEASING INCOME</b>		-	-
1.5 Financial Leasing Income		-	-
1.6 Operational Leasing Income		-	-
1.7 Fees and Commissions from Rental Transactions		-	-
<b>SAVINGS FINANCE INCOME</b>		-	-
1.8 Dividends From Savings Financing Receivables		-	-
1.9 Fees and Commissions From Savings Financing Activities		-	-
<b>II. FINANCIAL EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(1.101.781)</b>	<b>(482.017)</b>
<b>2.1</b> Dividends Given to the Savings Fund Pool		-	-
2.2 Interest Paid for Borrowings		(863.023)	(362.624)
2.3 Interest Paid for Factoring Transactions		-	-
2.4 Financial Lease Expense		(736)	(327)
2.5 Interest Paid for Securities		(172.336)	(101.258)
2.6 Other Interest Expenses		-	-
2.7 Fees and Commissions		(65.686)	(17.808)
<b>III. GROSS PROFIT/LOSS (I+II)</b>		<b>694.359</b>	<b>167.026</b>
<b>IV. OPERATING EXPENSE (-)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(82.847)</b>	<b>(41.570)</b>
4.1 Personnel Expenses		(62.377)	(30.338)
4.2 Provision Expense for Employment Termination Benefits		(1.157)	(635)
4.3 Research and Development Expenses		-	-
4.4 General Administration Expenses		(19.313)	(10.597)
4.5 Other		-	-
<b>V. GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (III+IV)</b>		<b>611.512</b>	<b>125.456</b>
<b>VI. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.004.837</b>	<b>1.160.601</b>
6.1 Interest Received from Banks		-	-
6.2 Interest Received from Securities		-	-
6.3 Dividend Income		9.733	8.639
6.4 Trading Account Gain/Losses		139	165
6.5 Gain/losses from Derivative Transactions		27.115	5.367
6.6 Foreign Exchange Gain/Losses		898.114	1.096.933
6.7 Other		69.736	49.497
<b>VII. PROVISIONS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>(178.438)</b>	<b>(50.159)</b>
7.1 Specific Provision		-	-
7.2 Expected Loss Provision		(178.438)	(40.159)
7.3 General Provision		-	-
7.4 Other		-	(10.000)
<b>VIII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(854.428)</b>	<b>(1.078.339)</b>
8.1 Impairment of Marketable Securities		-	-
8.2 Impairment of Fixed Assets		-	-
8.3 Trading Account Loss		-	-
8.4 Loss from Derivative Financial Transaction		-	(5.736)
8.5 Foreign Exchange Loss		(854.355)	(1.072.384)
8.6 Other		(73)	(219)
<b>IX. NET OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSE (V+...+VIII)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>583.483</b>	<b>157.559</b>
<b>X. MERGER PROFIT I</b>		-	-
<b>XI. SURPLUS WRITTEN AS GAIN AFTER MERGER PROFIT / LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY</b>		-	-
<b>XII. NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS</b>		-	-
<b>XIII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (IX+...+XII)</b>		<b>583.483</b>	<b>157.559</b>
<b>XIV. PROVISION FOR TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS(±)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(138.097)</b>	<b>(36.187)</b>
14.1 Current Tax Provision		(219.701)	(51.103)
14.2 Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		(5.814)	(581)
14.3 Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		87.418	15.497
<b>XV. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII±XIV)</b>		<b>445.386</b>	<b>121.372</b>
<b>XVII. EXPENSES FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-
17.1 Expenses from Assets Held for Resale		-	-
17.2 Loss on Investment and Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
17.3 Other Expenses		-	-
<b>XVIII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (XVI-XVII)</b>		-	-
<b>XIX. TAXATION ON INCOME FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (±)</b>		-	-
19.1 Current Tax Provision		-	-
19.2 Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		-	-
19.3 Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		-	-
<b>XX. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (XVIII±XIX)</b>		-	-
<b>XXI. NET PROFIT/LOSSES (XIV+XIX)</b>		<b>445.386</b>	<b>121.372</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,96924</b>	<b>0,80915</b>

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

**İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

PROFIT/LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Notes	Audited	Audited
		Current Period 1 January – 31 December 2022	Prior Period 1 January – 31 December 2021(*)
<b>I. PERIOD INCOME/LOSS</b>		<b>445.386</b>	<b>121.372</b>
<b>II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>340.586</b>	<b>38.425</b>
<b>2.1 Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		340.586	38.425
2.1.1 Gains/(losses) on revaluation of tangible assets		-	-
2.1.2 Gains/(losses) on revaluation of intangible assets		-	-
2.1.3 Gains/(losses) on remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	17	(1.481)	(197)
2.1.4 Other items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2.1.5	341.674	38.576
2.1.5 Taxation on comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	11	393	46
<b>2.2 ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS</b>		-	-
2.2.1 Translation differences for transactions in foreign currencies		-	-
2.2.2 Valuation and / or Reclassification Income / Expense of the Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	6	-	-
2.2.3 Gains/(losses) from cash flow hedges		-	-
2.2.4 Gains/(losses) from net investment hedges		-	-
2.2.5 Other items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
2.2.6 Taxation on comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)</b>		<b>785.972</b>	<b>159.797</b>

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

**İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	Notes					Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income that will be not reclassified to Profit/Loss			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit/Loss			Profit Reserves	Prior Period Profit/(Loss)	Net Current Period Profit/Loss	Total Equity	
		Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	1	2	3	4	5	6					
<b>Prior Period (01.01 – 31.12.2021) (Audited)(*)</b>																
<b>I. Balance at the Beginning of the Period</b>	20	150.000	-	-	5.277	-	(439)	153.009	-	-	-	136.779	(23.348)	55.292	476.570	
<b>II. Correction Made According to TAS 8</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1 Effect of Correction of Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>III. New Balance (I+II)</b>		150.000	-	-	5.277	-	(439)	153.009	-	-	-	136.779	(23.348)	55.292	476.570	
<b>IV. Total Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-	-	-	-	(151)	38.576	-	-	-	(1.680)	-	121.372	158.117	
<b>V. Cash Capital Increase</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VI. Capital Increase from internal reserves</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VII. Paid-in-Capital Inflation Adjustment</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VIII. Convertible Bonds</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>IX. Subordinated Loans</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>X. Increases / Decreases due to other changes</b>		-	-	-	(224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224)	
<b>XI. Profit Distribution</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.967	23.348	(55.292)	23	
11.1 Dividend Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2 Transfer to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.944	23.348	(55.292)	-	
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23	
<b>Balance at the End of the Period (31.12.2021)</b>		150.000	-	-	5.053	-	(590)	191.585	-	-	-	167.066	-	121.372	634.486	
<b>Current Period (01.01 – 31.12.2022) (Audited)</b>																
<b>I. Balance at the Beginning of the Period</b>	20	150.000	-	-	5.053	-	(590)	191.585	-	-	-	167.066	-	121.372	634.486	
<b>II. Correction Made According to TAS 8</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1 Effect of Correction of Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>III. New Balance (I+II)</b>		150.000	-	-	5.053	-	(590)	191.585	-	-	-	167.066	-	121.372	634.486	
<b>IV. Total Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-	-	-	-	(1.088)	341.674	-	-	-	-	-	445.386	785.972	
<b>V. Cash Capital Increase</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VI. Capital Increase from internal reserves</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VII. Paid-in-Capital Inflation Adjustment</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VIII. Convertible Bonds</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>IX. Subordinated Loans</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>X. Increases / Decreases due to other changes</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>XI. Profit Distribution</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.372	-	(121.372)	-	
11.1 Dividend Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2 Transfer to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.372	-	(121.372)	-	
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Balance at the End of the Period (31.12.2022)</b>		150.000	-	-	5.053	-	(1.678)	533.259	-	-	-	288.438	-	445.386	1.420.458	

(1) Accumulated revaluation surplus / impairment of fixed assets,

(2) Accumulated repeat measurement gains / losses of defined benefit plans,

(3) Accumulated amounts of investments accounted for by the equity method that are not reclassified from income to profit or loss to others, and other items that are not reclassified to impair others or others . ( Note:2.1.5)

(4) Foreign currency translation differences,

(5) Accumulated revaluation and / or classification gains / losses on available for sale financial assets,

(6) Other (Cash flow hedging gains / investments accounted for by the equity method cumulative gains / (losses) to be classified as profit / loss to others and accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to others or others).

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

# İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

		Audited Current Period	Audited Prior Period
	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
1.1	<b>Operating Profit Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>618.500</b>	<b>185.402</b>
1.1.1	Interests received/Lease income	1.691.251	627.973
1.1.2	Interests paid/Lease expense	(1.101.781)	(482.017)
1.1.3	Dividends Received	9.733	8.639
1.1.4	Fee and Commissions Received	104.889	21.070
1.1.5	Other Income	140.749	73.842
1.1.6	Collections From Previously Written-Off Receivables	50.896	26.898
1.1.7	Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers	(62.673)	(30.872)
1.1.8	Taxes Paid	(192.877)	(48.418)
1.1.9	Others	(21.687)	(11.713)
1.2	<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>(1.566.051)</b>	<b>(96.982)</b>
1.2.1	Net (Increase) Decrease in Factoring Receivables	(9.189.059)	(2.321.916)
1.2.2	Net (Increase) decrease in finance loans	-	-
1.2.3	Net (Increase) decrease in lease receivables	-	-
1.2.4	Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(373.813)	(34.026)
1.2.5	Net (Increase) Decrease in Factoring Payables	6.925	(2.370)
1.2.6	Net Increase (Decrease) in Lease Payables	2.620	(60)
1.2.7	Net Increase (Decrease) in Funds Borrowed	7.507.790	2.194.642
1.2.8	Net Increase (Decrease) in Matured Payables	-	-
1.2.9	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	479.486	66.748
<b>I.</b>	<b>Net Cash From Operating activities</b>	<b>(947.551)</b>	<b>88.420</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
2.1	Cash Paid for Purchase of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-
2.2	Cash Obtained From Sale of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	10.472
2.3	Purchases of Tangible and Intangible Assets	(15.189)	(7.418)
2.4	Sales of Tangible and Intangible Assets	34	137
2.5	Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Available-for-Sale	-	-
2.6	Cash Obtained From Sale of Financial Assets Available-for-Sale	-	-
2.7	Cash Paid for Purchase of Held-to-Maturity Investment Securities	-	-
2.8	Cash obtained from Sale of Held-to-Maturity Investment Securities	-	-
2.9	Others	-	-
<b>II.</b>	<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(15.155)</b>	<b>3.191</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
3.1	Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Debt Securities Issued	1.749.190	585.420
3.2	Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Debt Securities Issued	(655.743)	(658.205)
3.3	Equity Instruments Issued	-	-
3.4	Dividends Paid	-	-
3.5	Payments for Finance Leases	-	-
3.6	Others	-	-
<b>III.</b>	<b>Net Cash Generated from in Financing Activities</b>	<b>1.093.447</b>	<b>(72.785)</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		-
<b>V.</b>	<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>130.741</b>	<b>18.826</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year</b>	<b>41.195</b>	<b>22.369</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year</b>	<b>171.936</b>	<b>41.195</b>

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

# İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

	Audited Current Year (31 December 2022)	Audited Prior Year (31 December 2021)
<b>I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR PROFIT (*)</b>		
1.1 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<b>583.483</b>	<b>157.559</b>
1.2 TAXES AND LEGAL DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	138.097	36.187
1.2.1 Corporate Tax (Income Tax)	219.701	51.103
1.2.2 Withholding Tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other Taxes and Duties (**)	(81.604)	(14.916)
<b>A. NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (1.1-1.2)</b>	<b>445.386</b>	<b>121.372</b>
1.3 ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5 OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
<b>B. NET PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A)-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1 To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.6.2 To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.6.3 To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.6.4 To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.6.5 To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.7 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9 SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.9.1 To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.9.2 To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.9.3 To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.9.4 To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.9.5 To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.10 STATUS RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11 EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	-
1.12 OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.13 SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
<b>II. DISTRIBUTION FROM RESERVES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES	-	-
2.2 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.2.1 To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
2.2.2 To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
2.2.3 To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
2.2.4 To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
2.2.5 To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
<b>III. EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (full TL)	-	-
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (full TL)	-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
<b>IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (TL)	-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (TL)	-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(\*) As at the report date, the General Assembly Meeting has not been held; therefore, only net profit is presented in the profit distribution table above for 2022.

(\*\*) It has been considered by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency that the income amounts related to deferred tax assets cannot be qualified as cash or internal resources, and therefore the part of the period profit arising from the said assets should not be subject to profit distribution and capital increase. Deferred tax income that will not be subject to distribution is TL 81.604 TL on December 31, 2022 (31 December 2021: 14.916).

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

## **İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

### **1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY**

İş Faktoring Finansman Hizmetleri A.Ş., was incorporated on 6 July 1993 in Turkey and started its operations in October 1993. Company’s trade name was amended as İş Faktoring A.Ş. (“the Company”) at the Ordinary General Assembly on 27 March 2013. The change in title has been registered in the Trade Registry Gazette dated 16 April 2013 and numbered 1353. The core business of the Company is factoring operations, both domestic and abroad.

The Company maintains its operations in accordance with “Finance Lease, Factoring and Financing Companies Law” published on Official Gazette no. 28496 dated 13 December 2012 and “Regulation on Principles for Establishment and Operations of Finance Lease, Factoring and Financing Companies of Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA)”.

The ultimate parent of the Company is Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. The main shareholder of the Company is İş Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. with 78,23% shareholding. Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. is also shareholder of the Company with 21,75% shareholding.

As at 31 December 2022, the number of employees of the Company is 120. (31 December 2021: 114)

The head office of the Company is located at:

İş Kuleleri, Kule 1 Kat: 10 34330 4. Levent / İstanbul Türkiye

#### Dividend payable:

None.

#### Approval of the financial statements:

The financial statements as of 31 December 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue at 30 January 2023. The General Assembly and/or regulatory authorities have the discretion of making changes in the financial statements after their issuance.

### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **2.1 Basis of the Presentation**

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with “Communiqué Uniform Chart of Accounts to be implemented by Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies and its Explanation as well as the Form and Scope of Financial Statements to be announced to Public” published on the Official Gazette no.28861 dated 24 December 2013 promulgated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”), Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”), Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and the appendices and interpretations promulgated by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) and the regulations, communiqués, statements and circulars published by BRSA on accounting and financial reporting principles (together referred to as “BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles”).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

## **İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated.)

### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **2.1 Basis of the Presentation (Continued)**

##### **2.1.1 Functional and Reporting Currency**

Functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the financial statements is Turkish Lira (“TL”).

##### **2.1.2 Preparation of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Periods**

TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies requires entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to prepare their financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. TAS 29 describes characteristics that may indicate that an economy is hyperinflationary, and it requires all entities that report in the currency of the same hyperinflationary economy apply this Standard from the same date. Therefore, it is expected that TAS 29 will start to be applied simultaneously by all entities with the announcement of Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority to ensure consistency of the application required by TAS 29 throughout the country. However, the Authority has not published any announcement that determines entities would restate their financial statements for the accounting period ending on 31 December 2022 in accordance with TAS 29. In this context, TMS 29 is not applied and inflation adjustment has not been reflected in the financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

##### **2.1.3 Clarification/Offsetting**

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

##### **2.1.4 Going Concern**

The financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption.

##### **2.1.5 Comparative information and correction of prior periods’ financial statements**

The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial position and performance trends. When the presentation or classification of the items of the financial statements changes, the prior period financial statements are reclassified accordingly in order to ensure comparability. Subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments amounting to TL 38.576 in the accompanying Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income presented comparatively as of 31 December 2021 and TL 191.585 in the Statement of Financial Position and Changes in Equity classified as income / expense.

##### **2.1.6 Accounting Estimates**

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant accounting estimates used are described in the following notes:

Note 7 – Factoring receivables, non-performing receivables

Note 17 – Employee benefits

Note 22 – Commitments and contingencies

### **2.2 Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

If the changes in accounting estimates relate to a specific period, they are applied in the period they relate to whereas if the changes are related to future periods, they are applied both in the period the change is made and prospectively in the future periods.

Material accounting errors are adjusted retrospectively and prior periods’ financial statements are restated.



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### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **2.3 The New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations**

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as at December 31, 2022 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company’s financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

**i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at January 1, 2022 are as follows:**

#### **Amendments to TFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework**

In July 2020, POA issued amendments to TFRS 3 Business combinations. The amendments are intended to replace to 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 must be applied prospectively.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

#### **Amendments to TAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use**

In July 2020, 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 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.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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

In July 2020, POA issued amendments to TAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets. The amendments 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 prospectively 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).

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **2.3 The New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (Continued)**

##### **Annual Improvements - 2018-2020 Period**

In July 2020, 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.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

##### **ii) Standards published but not yet effective and not early adopted**

The new standards, interpretations and amendments that have been published as of the approval date of the financial statements but have not yet entered into force for the current reporting period and have not been applied early by the Company are as follows. Unless stated otherwise, the company will make the necessary changes that will affect its financial statements and footnotes after the new standards and interpretations come into force.

##### **Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

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

The Company will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

##### **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 amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **2.3 The New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (Continued)**

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

In January 2021 and January 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. According to the amendments made in January 2023 if an entity’s right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with the required covenants at a date subsequent to the reporting period (“future covenants”), the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability even if it does not comply with those covenants at the end of the reporting period. In addition, January 2023 amendments require an entity to provide disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. This disclosure must include information about the covenants and the related liabilities. The amendments clarified that the classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8. Early application is permitted. However, an entity that applies the 2020 amendments early is also required to apply the 2023 amendments, and vice versa.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

##### **Amendments to TAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates**

In August 2021, POA issued amendments to TAS 8, in which it introduces a new definition of ‘accounting estimates’. The amendments issued to TAS 8 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the POA. The amendments apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of the effective date. Earlier application is permitted.

Overall, the Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

##### **Amendments to TAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

In August 2021, POA issued amendments to TAS 1, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments issued to TAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. In the absence of a definition of the term ‘significant’ in TFRS, the POA decided to replace it with ‘material’ in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. ‘Material’ is a defined term in TFRS and is widely understood by the users of financial statements, according to the POA. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and the nature of them. Examples of circumstances in which an entity is likely to consider accounting policy information to be material have been added.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the company.

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### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **2.3 The New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (Continued)**

##### **Amendments to TAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction**

In August 2021, POA issued amendments to TAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under TAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments issued to TAS 12 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability. The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations should be recognized.

Overall, the Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

##### **Amendments to TFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**

In January 2023, POA issued amendments to TFRS 16. The amendments specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. In applying requirements of TFRS 16 under “Subsequent measurement of the lease liability” heading after the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller lessee determines ‘lease payments’ or ‘revised lease payments’ in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. The amendments do not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining ‘lease payments’ that are different from the general definition of lease payments in TFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with TAS 8. A seller-lessee applies the amendments to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of TFRS 16.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

#### **2.4 Segment Reporting**

None.

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and valuation principles used to prepare the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

#### a. Revenue

Factoring revenue consists of factoring interest and commission income collected or accrued on advances given to the customers. Commission income is a certain percentage of the total amount of invoices subject to factoring. Factoring interest and commission income is recognised on accruals basis using effective interest methods.

Other interest income is accrued based on the effective interest which equals the estimated cash flows to net carrying value of the related asset. Dividend income from equity share investments is recognized when the shareholders have the right to receive the payment. All income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

#### b. Tangible Assets

Tangible assets acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at restated cost for the effects of inflation in TL units current at the 31 December 2004 less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and tangible assets acquired after 31 December 2004 are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Tangible assets are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets on a straight-line basis over the cost. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date. Leasehold improvements are depreciated in straight-line method, over shorter of their useful lives or tenancy.

The cost of replacing part of an item of tangible assets is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of tangible assets are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of tangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of tangible assets, and are recognized net within other operating income/expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Years</u>
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### c. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. Intangible assets acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at restated cost for the effects of inflation in TL units current at the 31 December 2004 less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses and intangible assets acquired after 1 January 2005 are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible assets other than goodwill are reviewed at each reporting date. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The intangible assets are comprised of computer software and licenses. The useful lives of intangible assets are 5 years.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their useful lives. Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives not exceeding five years.

#### d. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit”). Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### e. Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recorded in the profit or loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### f. Financial Instruments

##### Financial assets

As of 1 January 2018, the Company within the scope of “TFRS 9 Financial Instruments”, classifies and accounts its financial assets as “Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss”, “Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” or “Financial Assets at Measured at Amortised Cost” by taking into account their business model and contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are recognized or derecognized according to TFRS 9 “Recognition and Derecognition in the financial statements” requirements. The Company recognizes a financial asset in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are measured at their fair value on initial recognition in the financial statements.

##### Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for the purpose of generating profit from short-term fluctuations in price or similar factors in the market or being part of a portfolio for profitability in the short term, regardless of the acquisition reason. Financial assets which are derivative instruments not acting as a hedging instrument against financial risk is also classified under Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

##### Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are those financial assets where the company has the intention and ability to held to the maturity, fixed or determinable payment plan, fixed-term debt instruments. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognized using effective interest method.

##### Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has equity investments and debt securities quoted on an active market and investments in fair values are classified as financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company has equity instruments that are not traded and not quoted in an active market whose fair value differences are reflected in other comprehensive income and are measured at cost, since their fair value cannot be measured reliably.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value impairment loss recognized in the income statement, interest and monetary assets and interest and monetary assets calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in other comprehensive income and the financial assets are accumulated in the fund of revaluation. In the event that the investment is disposed of or is impaired, the total profit / loss accumulated in the revaluation fund of financial assets is classified in the income statement.

Dividends on equity instruments recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in income statement when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### *Factoring Receivables and Other Receivables*

Loans and receivables include factoring receivables and other receivables. Factoring receivables and other receivables are carried at fair value at initial recognition and they are carried at amortized cost subsequent to initial recognition, using the effective interest method.

Factoring transactions are accounted for at carrying amounts in subsequent reporting periods. The Company management believes that carrying amounts of factoring receivables approximate to their fair values since amortization is taken into account at initial recognition.

In accordance with the “IFRS 9-Financial Instruments, the Company recognizes expected credit loss allowance on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Under IFRS 9, the expected credit loss and specific provision is calculated according to the “three-stage” impairment model based on the change in the loan quality of financial assets after initial recognition and detailed in the following headings:

#### **Stage 1:**

An important determinant for calculating the expected credit loss in accordance with IFRS 9 is to assess whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset. Financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition are monitored in the first stage. Impairment for credit risk for the financial assets is equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

#### **Stage 2:**

Financial assets that experienced a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition, are transferred to Stage 2. The expected credit loss of these financial assets are measured at an amount equal to the instrument’s lifetime expected credit loss. In order to classify a financial asset in the second stage, the following criteria is considered:

- Overdue between 30-90 days
- Restructuring of the loan
- Significant deterioration in the probability

In the event of a significant deterioration in the probability of default, the credit risk is considered to be increased significantly and the financial asset is reclassified as stage 2.

#### **Stage 3**

Financial assets with sufficient and fair information for impairment at the reporting date, are classified in the third stage. Expected credit loss of these financial assets is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss. The following basic factors are considered for the classification of a financial asset in the third stage:

- More than 90 days past due
- Whether the credit rating is weakened, has suffered a significant weakness or can not be collected or there is a certain opinion on this matter

#### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less than three months from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Financial Liabilities

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

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

#### Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value on the balance sheet and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. The change in fair value is accounted under the statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability.

#### Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method plus the interest expense recognized on effective interest method.

The effective interest method that calculates the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocates interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to net present value of financial liabilities.

#### g. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company’s activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses derivative financial instruments (primarily foreign currency forward and currency swap contracts) to hedge its financial risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations in relation to forecasted currency and loan transactions. In addition, the FC-TL direction foreign currency swap transactions are chosen due to its cost of advantage and are used to create foreign currency financing. TL is obtained from the banks as loan which is then converted into foreign currency by swap transactions and the interest paid is shown under finance expense in the financial statements of the Company.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date, and are remeasured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates. Although some of the derivative transactions provide economic hedging, since all necessary conditions for hedge accounting have not been met, the Company classifies these transactions as held for trading and therefore, changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss as they arise.

#### h. Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Company are expressed in TL, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

The foreign currency exchange rates used by the Company as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
USD	18,6983	13,3290
EUR	19,9349	15,0867
GBP	22,4892	17,9667
AUD	12,6670	9,6554

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In preparation of the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than TL (foreign currencies) are recorded at the prevailing exchange rates at the transaction date. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### i. Earnings per Share

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capitals by issue of “Bonus Shares” to their shareholders from their retained earnings. In computing earnings per share, such issues of “Bonus Shares” are treated as issued shares. Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share issues is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this computation.

#### j. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period means the events occurred between the reporting date and the authorization date for the announcement of the financial statements. In accordance with TAS 10 “Events After the Reporting Date”; post-balance sheet events that provide additional information about the Company’s position at the reporting dates (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-balance sheet events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

#### k. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In accordance with the TAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”, a provision is recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and 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 specified criteria are not met, the Company discloses the related issues in the accompanying notes. 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 the risks specific to the liability if the time value of the money is significant to the provision.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the notes and not recognized unless they are realized.

#### l. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The company operates leases within the scope of TFRS 16 “Leases” standard. Within the framework of the standard, operating leases are subordinated to financial leases. Financial statements for contracts within the scope of TFRS 16. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are reflected, respectively, as “Tangible Fixed Intangibles Assets” and “Liabilities from Lease Transactions” followed by a similar method. Rental liability, the alternative on the date of initial application or contract of future lease payments. It is calculated by discounting using borrowing interest rates. Fixed assets accounted for as assets are depreciated over the contract period are subject to interest expenses and foreign exchange differences on lease liabilities, profit or loss associated with the table.

## İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### m. Segment Reporting

The Company provides factoring services only in Turkey. Furthermore, there are no business segments whose financial performance are reviewed by the Company’s management separately. Hence, the Company has not disclosed segment reporting.

#### n. Taxes on Income

##### **Current Tax**

Current tax liability is calculated based on the taxable amount of the profit for the period. The amount is also calculated taking into account items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible, and items that are not taxable or deductible. The taxable profit as differs from the profit reported in the income statement. The Tax Law numbered 7394 on the Evaluation of the Property Owned by the Treasury and Amending the Value Added Tax Law, published in the Official Gazette dated April 15, 2022 and numbered 31810 with the paragraph added to the temporary article 13 of the Corporate Tax Law, it has started to be applied at a rate of 25% for 2022, starting from the declarations that is declared as of July 1, 2022 and being valid for the corporate earnings for the taxation period starting from January 1, 2022 (December 31 2021: 25%).

Tax income or expense for the period includes current period tax and deferred tax. Tax revenue or expense for the period is recorded in profit or loss, except for those related to items recorded under business mergers or other comprehensive income or equity directly.

Current period tax includes the tax liability or receivable calculated on the taxable portion of the profit or loss of the period and at the tax rates applicable at the time of reporting, as well as the correction records related to the tax liability in the past years.

With the “Law Amending the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law”, which was accepted on the agenda of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on January 20, 2022, the application of inflation accounting was postponed starting from the balance sheet dated on December 31, 2023.

##### **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, investment incentives, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company calculates and accounts for deferred tax in accordance with TAS 12 “Income Taxes” for the temporary differences between the applied accounting policies and valuation principles and the tax base value determined in accordance with the tax legislation.

Deferred taxes on assets directly related to equity are associated with the equity account group and netted off with the related accounts in this group.

#### o. Employee Benefits / Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits

In accordance with the existing social legislation in Turkey, the Company is required to make certain lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. Such payments are recognized in the accompanying financial statements as accrued. The computation of the liability is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the government.

In accordance with TAS 19 “Employee Benefits”, the Company calculated the employee severance indemnities incurred due to retirement of its employees by discounting the future liabilities to their present values, by using actuarial method and reflected to the financial statements. The main estimates used are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Discount rate	2,21 %	3,50 %
Expected rate of salary/limit increase	19,80 %	15,07 %
Probability of retirement	100,00 %	100,00 %

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. As the retirement pay ceiling is revised semi annually, the ceiling amount of full TL 15.371,40 effective from 31 December 2022 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision for employee termination benefits (retirement pay provision) (31 December 2021: full TL 8.284,51).

#### p. Statement of Cash Flows

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows are reported as classifying according to operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities reflect cash flows mainly generated from factoring operations of the Company.

Cash flows from investing activities express cash used in investing activities (direct investments and financial investments) and cash flows generated from investing activities of the Company.

Cash flows relating to financing activities express sources of financial activities and payment schedules of the Company.

#### r. Share Capital and Dividends

Common shares are classified as equity. Dividends on common shares are reclassified as dividend payables by netting off from the retained earnings in the period in which they are approved and disclosed.

#### s. Related Parties

In accordance with TAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures” shareholders, key management and board members, in each case together with companies controlled by or affiliated with them, and associated companies are considered and referred to as related parties. Related party transactions consist of the transfer of the assets and liabilities between related parties by a price or free of charge.

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, shareholders of the Company, the companies controlled by/associated with them, key management and the Board members of the Company are referred to as related parties (Note 8).

## İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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### 4. CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Demand Deposits	165.443	6.493	36.001	5.194
	<b>165.443</b>	<b>6.493</b>	<b>36.001</b>	<b>5.194</b>

As at 31 December 2022, GBP 194 , USD 102 , EUR 9, CNY 5, AUD 2, total TL 6.493 portion of total foreign currency deposits (31 December 2021: EUR 27,USD 116, GBP 180, CNY 5, total TL 5.194) and TL 165.443 portion of total TL deposits (31 December 2021: TL 36.001) consist of accounts at the Company’s ultimate shareholder, Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.

The reconciliation of carrying value of cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying financial statements and the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Demand deposits	171.936	41.195
Time deposits (Up to 3 months)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>171.936</b>	<b>41.195</b>

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there is no blockage on cash and cash equivalent.

### 5. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Derivative financial instruments are measured at their fair values. Favorable fair value changes of derivative financial instruments are recognized under derivative financial assets held for trading and unfavorable fair value changes of derivative financial instruments are recognized under derivative financial liabilities held for trading.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Financial Assets from Swap Transactions	1.339	-	-	-
	<b>1.339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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### 6. FINANCIAL ASSETS at FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Formerly known as ‘Financial assets available for sale’):

Title of the investment	Core business	Incorporation and location	Voting right (%)	Ownership rate (%)		Carrying Amount	
				31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<u>Quoted Investments:</u>							
İş Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Investment and Securities Services	İstanbul	2,43	540.376	2,43		198.702
<u>Unquoted investments:</u>							
Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Investment and Securities Services	İstanbul	0,06	29	0,06		29
Efes Varlık Yönetim A.Ş.	Asset Management	İstanbul	2,86	3.714	2,86		3.714
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>544.119</b>			<b>202.445</b>

Movement table of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	202.445	164.904
Free shares	-	-
Purchases	-	1.714
Sales	-	(549)
Revaluation increase	341.674	36.387
Correction for past years	-	(11)
<b>Closing balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>544.119</b>	<b>202.445</b>

### 7. FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

#### 7.1. Factoring Receivables

As of 31 December 2022, the rating of factoring receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Import and domestic factoring receivables	14.211.008	6.068.407
Export factoring receivables	1.507.527	645.326
Factoring interest income accruals	171.946	40.516
Unearned interest income (-)	(258.757)	(82.250)
Expected Credit Loss - Stage 1	(127.179)	(44.227)
Expected Credit Loss - Stage 2	(45.871)	(3.453)
<b>Total factoring receivables</b>	<b>15.458.674</b>	<b>6.624.319</b>
Non-performing factoring receivables	276.933	223.358
Expected Credit Loss- Stage 3	(205.337)	(195.254)
<b>Factoring receivables, net</b>	<b>15.530.270</b>	<b>6.652.423</b>

**İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

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**7. FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)****7.1. Factoring Receivables (Continued)**

As of 31 December 2022, the rating of factoring receivables is as follows:

<b>Ratings</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total portfolio	15.374.734	256.990	276.933	<b>15.908.657</b>
Very good	5.658.359	-	-	<b>5.658.359</b>
Standard	9.716.375	-	-	<b>9.716.375</b>
Substandard	-	256.990	276.933	<b>533.923</b>
Expected credit losses	127.179	45.871	205.337	<b>378.387</b>
<b>Factoring receivables, net</b>	<b>15.247.555</b>	<b>211.119</b>	<b>71.596</b>	<b>15.530.270</b>

	<b>Carried value</b>			<b>Expected credit loss</b>		
	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>
Financial assets	171.936	-	-	688	-	-
Factoring	15.374.734	256.990	276.933	126.491	45.871	205.337

As of 31 December 2021, the rating of factoring receivables is as follows:

<b>Ratings</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total portfolio	6.616.539	55.460	223.358	<b>6.895.357</b>
Very good	3.372.409	-	-	<b>3.372.409</b>
Standard	3.244.130	-	-	<b>3.244.130</b>
Substandard	-	55.460	223.358	<b>278.818</b>
Expected credit losses	<b>44.227</b>	<b>3.453</b>	<b>195.254</b>	<b>242.934</b>
<b>Factoring receivables, net</b>	<b>6.572.312</b>	<b>52.007</b>	<b>28.104</b>	<b>6.652.423</b>

	<b>Carried value</b>			<b>Expected credit loss</b>		
	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>
Financial assets	41.195	-	-	101	-	-
Factoring	6.616.539	55.460	223.358	44.126	3.453	195.254

As at 31 December 2022, TL 1.594.178, EUR 35.889, USD 15.642 and GBP 2.457 of factoring receivables have variable rates (31 December 2021: TL 423.598, EUR 21.088, USD 8.727 and GBP 1.870) while TL 11.754.589, EUR 18.568, USD 40.037, GBP 10 of factoring receivables have fixed rates (31 December 2021: TL 4.447.790, EUR 27.206, USD 67.415, GBP 225).

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### 7. FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

#### 7.1. Factoring Receivables (Continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the average interest rate applicable for the factoring receivables is; %24,49 for TL, %11,56 for USD, %6,49 for EUR and %7,98 for GBP (31 December 2021: %26,75 for TL, %4,15 for USD, %3,25 for Euro and %4,76 for GBP).

The Company has contractual sureties as collateral for factoring receivables.

The details of the factoring receivables based on types of factoring transactions are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Domestic irrevocable	7.496.463	3.761.395
Domestic revocable	6.457.749	2.243.747
Foreign revocable	719.548	271.258
Foreign irrevocable	856.510	376.023
	<u><b>15.530.270</b></u>	<u><b>6.652.423</b></u>

As of the balance sheet date, the Company does not have any restructured factoring receivables balance, that may be overdue or doubtful if it is not restructured (31 December 2021: None). The company has an overdue factoring receivable of TL 10,497 (31 December 2021: 167 TL).

The aging of non-performing factoring receivables is as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Between 0-90 days	1.278	432
Between 90-180 days	79.842	1.543
Between 180-360 days	1.089	2.017
Over 360 days	194.724	219.366
	<u><b>276.933</b></u>	<u><b>223.358</b></u>

The Company has contract bail, collateral bonds, securities and real estate retort as collateral for the factoring receivables in the follow-up above.

The transaction statement for the expected loss allocated for factoring receivables and financial assets is as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Allowance at the beginning of the period	(242.934)	(224.389)
Provision reversed during the period	(178.438)	(40.159)
Collections	50.896	26.898
Write-Off	32	185
Exchange Difference Income/Expense	(7.943)	(5.469)
Allowance at the end of the period	<u><b>(378.387)</b></u>	<u><b>(242.934)</b></u>



**İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND  
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**7. FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)****7.1. Factoring Receivables (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2022, factoring receivables of standard quality and under close monitoring, as well as the payment schedule regarding the factoring receivables under close monitoring, for which the contract for the extension of the contract has been changed informations:

	<b>Standard Qualifying Loans</b>	<b>Close Monitoring Loans</b>
12-Month Expected Loss Provision	126.491	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	45.871

	<b>Standard Qualifying Loans</b>	<b>Close Monitoring Loans</b>
For Extension of Payment Plan Number of Contract Change	-	185.599
Extended 1 or 2 Times	-	99
Extended 3, 4 or 5 Times	-	185.500
Extended Over 5 Times	-	-

	<b>Standard Qualifying Loans</b>	<b>Close Monitoring Loans</b>
Extended Period with Payment Plan Change	-	185.599
0-6 Month	-	99
6-12 Month	-	-
1-2 Year	-	-
2-5 Year	-	185.500
5 Year and Over	-	-

As of 31 December 2021, factoring receivables of standard quality and under close monitoring and payment schedule information on factoring receivables under close monitoring, for which contract modifications have been made for the extension of the contract:

	<b>Standard Qualifying Loans</b>	<b>Close Monitoring Loans</b>
12-Month Expected Loss Provision	44.126	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	3.453

	<b>Standard Qualifying Loans</b>	<b>Close Monitoring Loans</b>
For Extension of Payment Plan Number of Contract Change	-	13.561
Extended 1 or 2 Times	-	435
Extended 3, 4 or 5 Times	-	13.126
Extended Over 5 Times	-	-

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### 7. FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

#### 7.1. Factoring Receivables (Continued)

	<u>Standard Qualifying Loans</u>	<u>Close Monitoring Loans</u>
Extended Period with Payment Plan Change	-	13.561
0-6 Month	-	435
6-12 Month	-	-
1-2 Year	-	-
2-5 Year	-	13.126
5 Year and Over	-	-

#### 7.2 Factoring Payables:

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of factoring payables are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Factoring payables	6.999	7.288	1.336	6.026
	<u>6.999</u>	<u>7.288</u>	<u>1.336</u>	<u>6.026</u>

### 8. RELATED PARTIES

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of assets related to related parties are as follows:

<u>Banks</u>	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
	Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. Demand Deposit	15.808
İşbank AG Demand Deposit	18	51
	<u>15.826</u>	<u>3.912</u>

  

<u>Factoring receivables</u>	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
	Bayek Tedavi Sağlık Hizm. İşlt. A.Ş.	40.075
Nevotek Bil.Ses ve İlet. Sist. San.ve Tic. A.Ş	9.216	4.192
Ortopro Tıbbi Aletler Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	2.090	4.017
	<u>51.381</u>	<u>8.209</u>

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### 8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

<b>Other Payables</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
SoftTech Yazılım Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme ve Pazarlama Ticaret A.Ş.	670	-
İş Merkezleri Yönetim ve İşletim A.Ş.	182	25
İş Net Elektronik Bilgi Üretim Dağ Tic. ve İletişim Hiz. A.Ş.	106	12
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	67	18
Anadolu Sigorta A.Ş.	-	1
	<b>1.025</b>	<b>56</b>

### **Borrowings**

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of borrowings from related parties are as follows:

#### **Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
TL	13,45-19,32	02.01.2023 – 15.12.2023	3.658.311
USD	5,50-9,60	02.01.2023 – 29.05.2023	563.587
EUR	3,25-5,50	02.01.2023 – 11.01.2023	178.181
			<b>4.400.079</b>

#### **Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
EUR	6,41	04.08.2023	96.115
			<b>96.115</b>

#### **İşbank AG**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
EUR	3,00	13.01.2023 – 20.01.2023	69.828
			<b>69.828</b>

#### **Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
TL	22,50	28.03.2022 – 15.09.2022	1.954.704
USD	3,00-4,20	03.01.2022 – 15.06.2022	391.093
EUR	2,15-2,25	03.01.2022 – 27.01.2022	270.641
			<b>2.616.438</b>

#### **Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
EUR	3,26	04.08.2023	135.178
			<b>135.178</b>

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### 8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

#### İş Bank AG

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Interest Rate %</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
EUR	1,30-1,75	19.04.2022-16.05.2022	41.527
			<b>41.527</b>

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, leasing transactions with related parties are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<b><u>Leasing Payables</u></b>		
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	11	5
	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of issued securities purchased by related parties are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<b><u>Issued Securities Purchased</u></b>		
Milli Reasürans	-	67.783
	<b>-</b>	<b>67.783</b>

The details of income and expenses from related parties for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

#### **Factoring Interest Income**

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Bayek Tedavi Sağlık Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	2.263	-
Ortopro Tıbbi Aletler San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	1.277	412
Nevotek Bil.Ses ve İlet. Sist. San.ve Tic. A.Ş	324	225
	<b>3.864</b>	<b>637</b>

#### **Factoring Commission & Cost Income**

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Ortopro Tıbbi Aletler San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	121	95
Bayek Tedavi Sağlık Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	51	-
Nevotek Bil.Ses ve İlet. Sist. San.ve Tic. A.Ş	37	31
	<b>209</b>	<b>126</b>

#### **Interest Income on Securities**

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	139	165
	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>

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### 8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

<b><u>Dividend Income</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
İş Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	9.729	8.635
Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	4	4
	<b>9.733</b>	<b>8.639</b>
<b><u>Factoring Commission &amp; Cost Expenses</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	10.102	917
İş Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	4.817	2.958
İşbank AG	9	5
	<b>14.928</b>	<b>3.880</b>
<b><u>Financial Expenses</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	289.828	68.549
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	5.712	1.839
İşbank AG	986	864
	<b>296.526</b>	<b>71.252</b>
<b><u>Interest Paid on Securities</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Milli Reasürans	14.237	7.639
Anadolu Sigorta	850	156
İş Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	46	26
Türkiye İş Bankası	-	10
	<b>15.133</b>	<b>7.831</b>
<b><u>Administrative Expenses</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
İş Merkezleri Yönetim ve İşletim A.Ş.	2.113	783
Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta A.Ş.	1.465	832
İş Net Elektronik Bilgi Üretim Dağ Tic. ve İletişim Hiz. A.Ş.	1.231	572
Softtech Yazılım Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme ve PazarlamaTicaret A.Ş.	109	68
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	88	11
Anadolu Hayat Emeklilik A.Ş.	41	-
Paşabahçe Mağazaları A.Ş.	19	-
	<b>5.066</b>	<b>2.266</b>
<b><u>Rent Expenses (*)</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	2.931	2.405
İş Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	-	76
	<b>2.931</b>	<b>2.481</b>

(\*) It is given as the total amount of depreciation and financing expenses allocated for rent within the scope of TFRS 16 standard.

### **Benefits for Board Members**

In the period ending on December 31, 2022, the sum of the wages and other benefits (including monetary rights such as wages as well as car rental and other expense items) obtained by the senior vacancies of the general manager, assistant general managers and members of the board of directors is 12.530 TL (1 January – 31 December 2021: 6.369 TL).

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**9. TANGIBLE ASSETS**

	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets (*)</u>	<u>Special Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b><u>Cost</u></b>					
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	<b>183</b>	<b>3.669</b>	<b>7.943</b>	<b>1.063</b>	<b>12.858</b>
Additions	-	805	6.449	236	7.490
Disposals	-	(34)	(9.345)	-	(9.379)
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>4.440</b>	<b>5.047</b>	<b>1.299</b>	<b>10.969</b>
<b><u>Accumulated depreciation</u></b>					
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	(53)	(2.293)	(7.185)	(463)	(9.994)
Depreciation for the year	(94)	(501)	(3.965)	(181)	(4.741)
Disposals	-	34	9.340	-	9.374
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>(2.760)</b>	<b>(1.810)</b>	<b>(644)</b>	<b>(5.361)</b>
<b>Net Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.680</b>	<b>3.237</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>5.608</b>
	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets (*)</u>	<u>Special Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b><u>Cost</u></b>					
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	<b>183</b>	<b>3.041</b>	<b>5.173</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>8.851</b>
Additions	-	765	2.770	609	4.144
Disposals	-	(137)	-	-	(137)
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3.669</b>	<b>7.943</b>	<b>1.063</b>	<b>12.858</b>
<b><u>Accumulated depreciation</u></b>					
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	(44)	(1.968)	(4.352)	(352)	(6.716)
Depreciation for the year	(9)	(442)	(2.833)	(111)	(3.395)
Disposals	-	117	-	-	117
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(2.293)</b>	<b>(7.185)</b>	<b>(463)</b>	<b>(9.994)</b>
<b>Net Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1.376</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.864</b>

(\*) Includes TFRS 16 effect.

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### 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<u>Cost</u>	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Opening balance at 1 January	6.115	2.840
Additions	7.699	3.274
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>13.814</b>	<b>6.114</b>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
Opening balance at 1 January	(2.682)	(1.971)
Charge for year	(1.409)	(711)
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>(4.091)</b>	<b>(2.682)</b>
<b>Net Carrying amount</b>	<b>9.723</b>	<b>3.432</b>

### 11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, deferred and calculated over temporary differences Current tax rates of tax assets and liabilities (25% for the year 2022, for the following years. The breakdown prepared using 25%) is as follows:

<u>Temporary time differences subject to deferred tax:</u>	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Unearned interest income	258.757	82.250
Expected loss provision- Stage 1 and 2	173.050	47.680
Financial Instruments Valuation Difference	16.723	-
Cash collected commission income and expense	12.178	2.252
Employee bonus accrual	5.753	3.028
Reserve for employee benefits	4.233	1.890
Payables from Rental Transactions	3.444	-
Unused vacation provision	2.323	1.180
Valuation differences of monetary items in foreign currency	-	(703)
Differences in Loans Taken/Prepaid Commission Expenses Issued	(13.811)	-
Tax base differences in tangible and intangible assets	(9.188)	(2.584)
Swap Transaction	(1.339)	-
	<b>452.123</b>	<b>134.993</b>

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### 11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

<b><u>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Unearned interest income	64.689	18.918
Expected loss provision- Stage 1 and 2	43.263	10.966
Financial Instrument Valuation Differences	4.181	-
Employee bonus accrual	3.044	518
Cash collected commission income and expense	1.438	696
Reserve for employee benefits	1.058	435
Payables from Rental Transactions	862	-
Unused vacation provision	581	271
Valuation differences of monetary items in foreign currency	-	(176)
Obtained Credits Issued Cash Payments Comm.Gif Differences	(3.453)	-
Tax base differences in tangible and intangible assets	(2.297)	(594)
Swap Transaction	(335)	-
<b>Deferred tax assets (net)</b>	<b><u>113.031</u></b>	<b><u>31.034</u></b>

Movements of deferred tax assets movement for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b><u>31 December 2021</u></b>
Opening balance at 1 January	31.034	16.073
Deferred tax benefit / (expense)	81.604	14.916
Classified under other comprehensive income	393	45
Closing balance	<b><u>113.031</u></b>	<b><u>31.034</u></b>

Tax expense includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Tax is included in the income statement unless it relates to a transaction accounted for directly under equity. Otherwise, the tax is accounted for under equity along with the related transaction.

Period tax expense is calculated by taking into account the tax laws in force in the country where the Company operates as of the date of the statement of financial position. According to Turkish tax legislation, corporations whose legal or business centers are located in Turkey are subject to corporate tax.

In the Turkish tax system, financial losses can be deducted with the financial profits in the following five years, and it is not possible to deduct (retrospectively) from previous year's earnings.

In addition, to be deducted from the corporate tax, a provisional tax of 25% is paid over the tax bases declared in the interim periods.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, tax provision has been made in accordance with the tax legislation in use.

Deferred tax is calculated over the temporary differences between the recorded values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax values, using the liability method. In the calculation of deferred tax, the tax rates valid as of the date of the statement of financial position are used in accordance with the current tax legislation.

Since the corporate tax rate has changed to 25% for 2022 corporate earnings, 25% tax rate has been used in the deferred tax calculation as of 31 December 2022.



## İŞ FAKTORİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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### 12. OTHER ASSETS

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of prepaid expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
BITT amount to be collected from customers	28.294	553	8.197	518
Credit Commission Expenses	10.814	-	-	-
Brokerage commission expenses	2.997	-	429	-
Letter of guarantee commission	2.575	-	508	-
Receivables from legal expenses	1.576	-	2.383	-
Insurance expenses	1.003	-	426	-
Information technologies expenses	913	-	448	-
Credit rating expenses	6	-	10	-
Deposits given	3	-	2	-
Other receivables	50	4.330	1.067	2.325
	<b>48.231</b>	<b>4.883</b>	<b>13.470</b>	<b>2.843</b>

### 13. FUNDS BORROWED

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of funds borrowed are as presented:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term borrowings	11.198.197	1.738.768	3.947.294	1.539.753
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	35.412	93.492	-	66.645
<b>Total short-term borrowings</b>	<b>11.233.609</b>	<b>1.832.260</b>	<b>3.947.294</b>	<b>1.606.398</b>
Long-term borrowings	35.412	93.491	-	133.290
<b>Total long-term borrowings</b>	<b>35.412</b>	<b>93.491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133.290</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.269.021</b>	<b>1.925.751</b>	<b>3.947.294</b>	<b>1.739.688</b>

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of borrowings based on types of currency are as follows:

Currency	Interest rate %	Original currency amount(thousands)	31 December 2022
TL	12,0-19,32 %	-	11.135.779
USD	5,50-9,60 %	45.654	853.648
EUR	2,05-5,50 %	50.186	1.000.451
GBP	4,62-5,58 %	2.598	58.421
Loan interest accrual			146.473
<b>Total</b>			<b>13.194.772</b>

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### 13. FUNDS BORROWED (Continued)

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Interest rate %</u>	<u>Original currency amount(thousands)</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
TL	14,50-26,00 %		3.923.000
USD	1,72-4,20 %	74.543	993.578
EUR	0,70-2,25 %	46.585	702.810
GBP	1,26-1,74 %	2.117	38.043
Loan interest accrual			29.551
<b>Total</b>			<b>5.686.982</b>

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, interest rates of funds borrowed are expressed in simple rates.

As at 31 December 2022, fixed interest funds borrowed are TL 11.918.608 and floating interest funds borrowed are TL 1.276.164. (As at 31 December 2021, fixed interest funds borrowed are TL 5.182.575 and floating interest funds borrowed are TL 504.407).

As of 31 December 2022, letters of guarantee amounting to TL 2.502.091 for the funds borrowed amounting to TL 2.500.000. (As of 31 December 2021, letters of guarantee amounting to TL 843.576 for the funds borrowed amounting to TL 850.000).

Fair values of the funds borrowed are presented in Note 35.

### 14. PAYABLES FROM LEASING TRANSACTIONS

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Payables from leasing transactions	3.444	-	824	-
	<b>3.444</b>	-	<b>824</b>	-

### 15. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of debt securities issued are as followed:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Debt securities issued(Net)	1.663.910	-	570.463	-
	<b>1.663.910</b>	-	<b>570.463</b>	-

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### 15. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (Continued)

As of 31 December 2022, the details of bonds that were issued by the Company are as follows:

#### 31 December 2021

<u>ISIN CODE</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Nominal Value</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Sales Method</u>	<u>Coupon Period</u>	<u>Simple Interest Rate%</u>
TRFISFA12310	15/09/2022	300.000.000	13/01/2023	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	20.25%
TRFISFA42317	12/12/2022	420.000.000	11/04/2023	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	22.50%
TRFISFA42325	19/12/2022	400.300.000	18/04/2023	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	22.00%
TRFISFA42333	23/12/2022	300.390.000	24/04/2023	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	22.25%
TRFISFA32326	27/12/2022	328.500.000	27/03/2023	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	22.00%

As of 31 December 2021, the details of bonds that were issued by the Company are as follows:

#### 31 December 2021

<u>ISIN CODE</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Nominal Value</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Sales Method</u>	<u>Coupon Period</u>	<u>Simple Interest Rate %</u>
TRFISFA22210	22/10/2021	527.820	21/02/2022	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	18,00%
TRFISFA32219	23/12/2021	57.600	21/03/2022	Qualified Investor	Payment at Maturity	20,50%

### 16. OTHER LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of other payables are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Payables to suppliers	2.904	2.334	453	1.195
Other liabilities	7.865	4.238	169	2.133
	<b>10.769</b>	<b>6.572</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3.328</b>

### 17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of reserve for employee benefits are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Employee bonus provision	5.754	3.028
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	4.233	1.890
Vacation pay liability	2.323	1.179
	<b>12.310</b>	<b>6.097</b>

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the companies are required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has qualified for such amount at the end of its employment contract. Also, employees who are entitled to retirement are required to be paid retirement pay in accordance with the requirements of Act no. 2422 dated 6 March 1981, Act no. 4447 dated 25 August 1999 and the amended Article 60 of the existing Social Insurance Code no. 506. Some transitional provisions related to the pre-retirement service term were excluded from the scope of the Law since the related law was amended on 23 May 2002.

As the retirement pay ceiling is revised semi annually, the ceiling amount of TL full 15.371,40 effective from 31 December 2022 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision for employee termination benefits (31 December 2021: 8.284,51 TL full).

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### 17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the employee severance pay:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	1.890	1.603
Actuarial difference	1.481	197
Service Cost	733	318
Interest Cost	424	306
Severance payment made	(295)	(534)
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b><u>4.233</u></b>	<b><u>1.890</u></b>

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The movements of the vacation pay liability during the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	1.179	917
Provision set during the period (net)	1.144	262
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b><u>2.323</u></b>	<b><u>1.179</u></b>

The movements of the employee bonus provision during the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	3.028	2.508
Increase during the period	5.754	3.028
Paid employee bonus during during the period	(3.028)	(2.508)
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b><u>5.754</u></b>	<b><u>3.028</u></b>

### 18. OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows like this:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Other provisions	10.000	10.000
	<b><u>10.000</u></b>	<b><u>10.000</u></b>

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### 19. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of current tax liability are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Provision for corporate taxes	77.927	22.444
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax payable	11.449	6.188
Social Security Institution Premiums payable	2.219	488
Income tax payable	983	405
Other taxes and liabilities payable	32	14
VAT payable	8	3
<b>Current tax liability</b>	<b><u>92.618</u></b>	<b><u>29.542</u></b>

### 20. PAID-IN CAPITAL AND CAPITAL RESERVES

The nominal capital of the Company as of 31 December 2022 is TL 150.000 and consists of 15.000.000.000 shares of 1 fully paid kuruş.

With the General Assembly Decision taken on March 22, 2022, the Company will set aside TL 6.069 as general legal reserves, TL 10.351 as special funds, calculated over TL 121.372, which is the sum of net profit for the period of 2021 and the previous year's loss, and the remaining TL 104.952. It was decided to reserve TL as extraordinary reserve.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, shareholders and their ownership percentages are as follows:

<b>Shareholders</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
İş Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	78,2311	117.346,89	78,2311	117.346,89
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	21,7500	32.625,00	21,7500	32.625,00
Trakya Yatırım Holding A.Ş.	0,0063	9,37	0,0063	9,37
TSKB Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	0,0063	9,37	0,0063	9,37
İş Merkezleri Yönetim ve İşletim A.Ş.	0,0063	9,37	0,0063	9,37
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100,0000</u></b>	<b><u>150.000,00</u></b>	<b><u>100,0000</u></b>	<b><u>150.000,00</u></b>

The company does not have privileged shares representing the capital.

### **Capital Reserves**

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of capital reserves are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Share capital inflation restatement differences	4.064	4.064
Bonus shares obtained from associates, subsidiaries and Jointly controlled entities	989	989
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>5.053</u></b>	<b><u>5.053</u></b>

### **Bonus Shares Obtained from Associates, Subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entities:**

Bonus shares obtained from associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities arise as a result of the capital increase of the associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities from their capital reserves that are not stemmed from profit or loss.

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### 20. PAID-IN CAPITAL AND CAPITAL RESERVES (Continued)

#### Marketable Securities Revaluation Reserve:

Marketable securities revaluation reserve arises as a result of valuation of available for sale financial assets at their fair values. In case of disposing a financial asset valued at fair value, a portion of the revaluation reserve in connection with the disposed asset is immediately recognized in profit or loss. If the revalued financial asset is permanently impaired, a portion of the revaluation fund in connection with the impaired financial asset is also recognized in profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has presented TL 533.259 of difference gained from revaluation between cost and fair value of assets available for sale under equity as a separate line. (31 December 2021: TL 191.585).

#### Gain/(Loss) on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans

The Company recognizes actuarial gains / losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and other gains / losses arising from remeasurment of defined benefit plans at personnel expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company recognizes gains or losses on the reimbursements or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the reimbursements or settlement occurs. The reimbursements or settlement of a defined benefit plan compromises any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets and any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost had not previously been recognized.

### 21. PROFIT RESERVES

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of historical statutory profits at the rate of 20% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 5% of the historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated after the first legal reserve and dividends, at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividend distributions. Legal reserves, if less than 50% of the paid-in capital, can only be used to net-off the losses.

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Legal reserves	20.366	14.297
Extraordinary reserves	268.072	152.769
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>288.438</u></b>	<b><u>167.066</u></b>

### 22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of guarantees taken by the Company are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>FC</u>
Guarantee and Sureties	37.227.764	50.720.373	23.636.022	32.157.843
Finance Note	20.098.983	12.090.161	12.764.692	8.006.897
Guarantees Given by Reporters	-	8.490.374	-	1.615.035
Real estate pledge	33.510	-	65.491	-
Securities Pledge	32.917	1.388	26.990	-
Ledged cash, deposit securities	-	-	74.250	-
Letters of Guarantee	-	-	500	-
	<b><u>57.393.174</u></b>	<b><u>71.302.296</u></b>	<b><u>36.567.945</u></b>	<b><u>41.779.775</u></b>

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### 22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

As of December 31,2022, the Company has no quarantine amount which are third parties have given their debts (December 31, 2021: TL 1.853).

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has a letter of guarantee of TL 2.789 given to courts, TL 2.500.000 for loans received (December 31, 2021: TL 3.016 for court expenses and TL 850.000 for loans received).

As at 31 December 2022, the details of derivative instruments of the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2022		
	FC	TL	
<b>Swap Purchase Transactions:</b>			
TL	-	99.710	
	-	<b>99.710</b>	
<b>Swap Sale Transactions:</b>			
USD	5.000	-	
	<b>5.000</b>	-	
		31 December 2021	
		FC	TL
<b>Swap Purchase Transactions:</b>			
TL	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<b>Swap Sale Transactions:</b>			
USD	-	-	-
	-	-	-

As of 31 December 2022, there is a net unrealized loss of TL 1.791, which consists of changes in the fair value of existing derivative contracts and is associated with profit and loss (31 December 2021: None).

31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of the Company’s items held in custody are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cheques	2.776.892	45.842	1.578.775	107.698
Notes	127.868	241.614	14.040	173.624
	<b>2.904.760</b>	<b>287.456</b>	<b>1.592.815</b>	<b>281.322</b>

### 23. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company provides factoring services only in Turkey. Furthermore, there are no business segments whose financial performance are reviewed by the Company’s management separately. Hence, the Company has not disclosed segment reporting.

### 24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

### 25. OPERATING INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of operating income are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest income from factoring receivables	1.691.251	627.973
Fee and commission from factoring receivables	104.889	21.070
	<b>1.796.140</b>	<b>649.043</b>

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### 26. FINANCIAL EXPENSE

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of finance expenses are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Interest Expense	(863.023)	(362.624)
Interest Expense on Debt Securities Issued	(172.336)	(101.258)
Fees and Commission Expenses	(65.686)	(17.808)
Interest Expenses Related to Leasing Transactions	(736)	(327)
	<u>(1.101.781)</u>	<u>(482.017)</u>

### 27. OPERATING EXPENSES

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of operating expenses are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Personnel expenses	(61.233)	(30.076)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(6.150)	(4.105)
Information technology expenses	(3.054)	(1.995)
Tax duty fee expenses	(2.499)	(810)
Office rent expenses	(2.471)	(897)
Outsourcing service expenses	(1.383)	(738)
Severance pay expense	(1.157)	(635)
Vacation provision expenses	(1.144)	(262)
Vehicle expenses	(1.047)	(279)
Consultancy expenses	(630)	(383)
Communication expenses	(271)	(311)
Maintenance and Repair Costs	(126)	(198)
Litigation expenses	(68)	(246)
Rental expenses	(45)	(50)
Other administrative expenses	(1.569)	(585)
	<u>(82.847)</u>	<u>(41.570)</u>

### 28. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of other operating income are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Foreign exchange gains	898.114	1.096.933
Cancellation of expected credit loss provision	50.928	27.083
Gain on derivative transactions	27.115	5.367
Dividend income	9.733	8.639
Capital Market Transactions Profit	139	165
Affiliate sales income	-	13.293
Other	18.808	9.121
	<u>1.004.837</u>	<u>1.160.601</u>



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### 29. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of specific provision for non-performing receivables are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Expected loss provision expenses	(178.438)	(40.159)
Other provision expenses	-	(10.000)
	<u>(178.438)</u>	<u>(50.159)</u>

### 30. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of other operating expenses are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Foreign exchange losses	(854.355)	(1.072.384)
Losses from derivative financial transactions	-	(5.736)
Other	(73)	(219)
	<u>(854.428)</u>	<u>(1.078.339)</u>

### 31. TAXATION

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of income tax expense are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Current tax charge	(219.701)	(51.103)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	81.604	14.916
	<u>(138.097)</u>	<u>(36.187)</u>

The reported income tax expenses for the year is different than the amounts computed by applying the statutory tax rate of the Company to profit before income tax of the Company, as shown in the following reconciliation:

	<u>%</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net profit for the period		445.386		121.372
Total tax expense		<u>138.097</u>		<u>36.187</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>583.483</b>		<b>157.559</b>
Income tax using the Company's tax rate	25,00	145.871	25,00	39.390
Vergiden Matrahından Muaf Gelir, Net		<u>(7.774)</u>		<u>(3.203)</u>
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>23,67</b>	<b><u>138.097</u></b>	<b>22,97</b>	<b><u>36.187</u></b>

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### **31. TAXATION (Continued)**

#### Corporate Tax

The corporate tax rate in Turkey is 25%. The corporate tax rate applies to the pure corporate earnings of institutions as a result of adding expenses that are not accepted as discounts in accordance with tax laws, and reducing the exemptions and discounts contained in the tax laws. Corporation tax is declared until the evening of the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the end of the relevant year and is paid by the end of the relevant month.

Companies calculate temporary tax of 25% on their quarterly financial profits and declare and pay by the evening of the seventeenth day of the second month following that period. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return to be issued in the following year. If the temporary tax amount paid despite the offset remains, this amount can be refunded in cash or offset against any other financial debt owed to the state.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, the financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period provided that they do not exceed 5 years. Declarations and related accounting records can be examined by the tax office within five years. Dividend payments made to resident companies in Turkey, to those who are not liable and exempt from corporate and income tax, and to real persons and non-resident legal entities in Turkey are subject to 15% income tax.

Dividend payments made from companies residing in Turkey to joint stock companies residing in Turkey are not subject to income tax. In addition, if the profit is not distributed or added to the capital, income tax is not calculated.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has a corporate tax provision of 219.701 TL (31 December 2021: 51.103)

#### Income Withholding Tax

In addition to corporate taxes, companies should also calculate income withholding taxes and funds surcharge on any dividends distributed, except for companies receiving dividends who are resident companies in Turkey and Turkish branches of foreign companies. The rate of income withholding tax is 10% period between 24 April 2003 and 22 July 2006. This rate was changed to 15% with the cabinet decision numbered 2006/10731 commencing from 22 July 2006. Undistributed dividends incorporated in share capital are not subject to income withholding taxes.

#### Transfer Pricing

In Turkey, the transfer pricing provisions have been stated under the Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law with the heading of “disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing”. The General Communiqué, 18 November 2007 dated, on disguised profit distribution via Transfer Pricing sets details about implementation.

If a taxpayer enters into transactions regarding sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with arm's length principle, then related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions through transfer pricing are not accepted as tax deductible for corporate income tax purposes. . Companies are required to fill in the transfer pricing form which will be included in the annex of the annual corporate tax return. In this form, the amounts of all transactions with related companies and the methods of transfer pricing related to these transactions are specified in the related accounting period.

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### 32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. In Turkey, companies can raise their share capital by distributing “bonus shares” to shareholders from retained earnings and revaluation funds. 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.

Earnings per share calculations were made according to distributable net profit of issued shares dividend by the weighted average number.

The weighted average number of shares of the Company and earnings per share for the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<u>1 January- 31 December 2022</u>	<u>1 January- 31 December 2021</u>
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (*)	15.000.000.000	15.000.000.000
Net profit for the period (TL)	445.386	121.372
Earnings per share (full TL)	2,969	0,809

(\*)As at 31 December 2022, the share capital of the Company consists of of 15.000.000.000 shares having Kurus 1 nominal price.

(\*\*) Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares of the Company during the period. In Turkey, companies can increase their capital through “bonus shares” they distribute to their existing shareholders from previous year earnings and revaluation funds. Such “bonus share” distributions are treated as shares issued in all periods presented in the financial statements for earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations has been found by calculating the retrospective effects of share distributions.

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Number of shares at beginning of the period	15.000.000.000	15.000.000.000
Capital increase	-	-
<b>Number of shares at end of the period</b>	<b><u>15.000.000.000</u></b>	<b><u>15.000.000.000</u></b>

### 33. OTHER ISSUES THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR OTHER ISSUES REQUIRED TO BE EXPLAINED FOR UNDERSTANDING OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None.

### 34. FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S

As of 31 December 2022, the independent audit fee of the Company for the reporting period is TL 209 (31 December 2021: TL 147), fees for tax consultancy services TL 78 (31 December 2021: TL 45) has taken place.

### 35. EXPLANATIONS ON THE MATTERS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET PERIOD

None.

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### (a) Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital by sustaining its status as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and the equity balance.

Although there is no change in the capital risk management strategy in 2021, the debt/equity ratio is 10% as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 10%). As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the leverage ratios are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Funds borrowed	13.194.772	5.686.982
Debt securities issued (Net)	1.663.910	570.463
Factoring payables	14.287	7.362
Payables from leasing	3.444	824
Other liabilities	17.341	3.950
<b>Total debt</b>	<u>14.893.754</u>	<u>6.269.581</u>
Banks (-)	<u>(171.936)</u>	<u>(41.195)</u>
<b>Net debt</b>	<u><b>14.721.818</b></u>	<u><b>6.228.386</b></u>
Total equity	1.420.458	634.486
Equity / Debt Ratio	10%	10%

#### (b) Categories of financial instruments

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<b><u>Financial assets:</u></b>		
Factoring receivables and non-performing factoring receivables	15.530.270	6.652.423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	544.119	202.445
Banks	171.936	41.195
Fair value through profit or loss:	1.339	-
- <i>Financial assets held for trading</i>	-	-
- <i>Derivative financial assets</i>	1.339	-
<b><u>Financial Liabilities:</u></b>		
Funds borrowed	(13.194.772)	(5.686.982)
Debt securities issued (Net)	(1.663.910)	(570.463)
Factoring payables	(14.287)	(7.362)
Payables from leasing	(3.444)	(824)
Other liabilities	(17.341)	(3.950)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	-
- <i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>	-	-

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (c) Financial risk management objectives

The Company management is responsible for coordinating access to domestic and international markets, monitoring and managing the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. Such risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.

#### (d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates (refer to section e), interest rates (refer to section f) and equity prices will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. At the Company level, market risk exposures are measured by sensitivity analysis.

The Company uses derivative instruments to minimize the effects of such risks and it also uses such instruments for hedging. The Company does not enter into or trade any financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative purposes.

There has been no change in the current year in the Company’s exposure to market risks or the method it uses to manage and measure such risks compared to prior year.

#### (e) Currency risk management

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Company manages its foreign currency risk arising from its operations and cash flows of financial contracts by monitoring in a timely manner.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, details of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are as follows:

<b><u>31 December 2022</u></b>	<b>USD (000)</b>	<b>EUR (000)</b>	<b>GBP (000)</b>	<b>CNY (000)</b>	<b>AUD (000)</b>	<b>TRY equivalent</b>
Banks	102	9	194	5	2	6.493
Factoring receivables (*)	55.679	54.457	2.466	-	-	2.182.179
Other	4	242	-	-	-	4.894
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>55.785</b>	<b>54.708</b>	<b>2.660</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.193.566</b>
Factoring payables (**)	8	346	13	-	-	7.329
Funds borrowed	46.160	50.367	2.604	-	-	1.925.751
Other payables	203	133	6	-	-	6.572
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>46.371</b>	<b>50.846</b>	<b>2.623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.939.652</b>
<b>Balance sheet position</b>	<b>9.414</b>	<b>3.862</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>253.914</b>
<b>Derivative Transactions, Off balance sheet position</b>	<b>(5.000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(93.492)</b>
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>4.414</b>	<b>3.862</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>160.422</b>

(\*) As of December 31, 2022, other assets indexed to foreign currency amounting to TL 11 are classified in the TP column in the related financial statements.

(\*\*) As of December 31, 2022, factoring debts indexed to foreign currency totaling TL 41 are classified in the TP column in the related financial statements.

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**36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

## (e) Currency risk management (Continued)

<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>USD (000)</b>	<b>EUR (000)</b>	<b>GBP (000)</b>	<b>CNY (000)</b>	<b>TRY equivalent</b>
Banks	116	27	180	5	5.194
Factoring receivables (*)	76.142	48.293	2.095	-	1.781.128
Other (**)	34	123	30	-	2.852
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>76.292</b>	<b>48.443</b>	<b>2.305</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.789.174</b>
Factoring payables (***)	123	258	29	-	6.057
Funds borrowed	74.892	46.623	2.119	-	1.739.688
Other payables	80	140	8	-	3.328
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>75.095</b>	<b>47.021</b>	<b>2.156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.749.073</b>
<b>Balance sheet position</b>	<b>1.197</b>	<b>1.422</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40.101</b>
<b>Derivative Transactions, Off balance sheet position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>1.197</b>	<b>1.422</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40.101</b>

(\*) As of December 31, 2021, other assets indexed to foreign currency amounting to TL 9 are classified in the TP column in the related financial statements.

(\*\*) As of December 31, 2021, various foreign currency-indexed debts totaling TL 31 are classified in the TP column in the related financial statements.

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## 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### (e) Currency risk management (Continued)

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to USD and Euro exchange rate risks. The table below indicates the sensitivity of the Company to USD and Euro when there is a 15% of change in such exchange rates. The Company uses 15% of rate change when it reports its foreign currency risk to the top management and this rate represents the top management’s expectation on the exchange rate fluctuations. Sensitivity analysis made in relation to the Company’s exposure to foreign currency at the reporting period is determined based on the fluctuations at the beginning of the fiscal year and the analysis are fixed during the reporting period. Positive amount refers to an increase in the net profit.

	Profit / (Loss)		Equity (*)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
15% change of the USD against TL				
1- Net USD asset/liability	26.404	(26.404)	26.404	(26.404)
2- Hedged portion of TL against USD risk (-)	(14.024)	14.024	(14.024)	14.024
<b>3- Net effect of USD (1+ 2)</b>	<b>12.380</b>	<b>(12.380)</b>	<b>12.380</b>	<b>(12.380)</b>
15% change of the Euro against TL				
4- Net Euro asset/liability	11.548	(11.548)	11.548	(11.548)
5- Hedged portion of TL against Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)</b>	<b>11.548</b>	<b>(11.548)</b>	<b>11.548</b>	<b>(11.548)</b>
15% change of other currencies against TL				
7-Net other currencies asset/liability	125	(125)	125	(125)
8-Hedged portion of TL against other currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>9-Net effect of other currencies (7+8)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(125)</b>
<b>TOTAL (3+6+9)</b>	<b>24.053</b>	<b>(24.053)</b>	<b>24.053</b>	<b>(24.053)</b>

(\*) Includes profit/loss effect.

	Profit / (Loss)		Equity (*)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
<b>31 December 2021</b>				
15% change of the USD against TL				
1- Net USD asset/liability	2.393	(2.393)	2.393	(2.393)
2- Hedged portion of TL against USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>3- Net effect of USD (1+ 2)</b>	<b>2.393</b>	<b>(2.393)</b>	<b>2.393</b>	<b>(2.393)</b>
15% change of the Euro against TL				
4- Net Euro asset/liability	3.218	(3.218)	3.218	(3.218)
5- Hedged portion of TL against Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)</b>	<b>3.218</b>	<b>(3.218)</b>	<b>3.218</b>	<b>(3.218)</b>
15% change of other currencies against TL				
7-Net other currencies asset/liability	402	(402)	402	(402)
8-Hedged portion of TL against other currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>9-Net effect of other currencies (7+8)</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>(402)</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>(402)</b>
<b>TOTAL (3+6+9)</b>	<b>6.013</b>	<b>(6.013)</b>	<b>6.013</b>	<b>(6.013)</b>

(\*) Includes profit/loss effect.

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (f) Interest risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the Company borrows funds at both fixed and variable rates. Such risk is managed by making a proper classification between fixed and variable rate liabilities.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The interest rate sensitivity analysis below is based on the Company’s exposure to interest rate risk at the reporting date and estimated interest rate fluctuations at the beginning of the fiscal year, and is fixed during the reporting period. The Company management makes its sensitivity analysis based on a 100 base point interest rate fluctuation scenario. This rate is also used in reporting to the top management of the Company.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the interest rate profile of the Company’s interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

#### Interest Position Table

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>		
Financial assets:		
Banks	171.936	41.195
Factoring receivables	12.872.911	5.760.766
Financial liabilities:		
Funds borrowed	11.918.608	5.182.575
Debt securities issued	1.663.910	570.463
Payables from leasing	3.444	824
<i>Variable rate instruments</i>		
Financial assets:		
Factoring receivables	2.657.359	891.657
Financial liabilities:		
Funds borrowed	1.276.164	504.407

If interest rates were 100 base points higher at the reporting date and all other variables were fixed:

- Interest income from variable rate factoring contracts would increase by TL 26.574 (31 December 2021: TL 8.917).
- Interest expense from variable rate loans will increase by TL 12.762 (31 December 2021: TL 5.044).



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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (g) Other price risks

The Company is exposed to equity share price risks because of equity investments. Equity securities are held especially for strategic purposes rather than trading purposes. These investments are not traded by the Company.

#### Equity price sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis below is determined based on the equity share price risks exposed as at the reporting date.

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

During the reporting period, all other variables are held constant and the data in the valuation method are 15% higher/ (lower):

The difference in fair value of the stocks traded in Borsa İstanbul, which are shown among other comprehensive income in the related financial statements and measured by market values, consists of an increase / decrease of TL 81.056 in the Company's equity (excluding tax effect) due to possible fluctuations in the index (31 December 2021: TL 29.805).

#### (h) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure to credit risks and credit ratings of its counterparties are monitored periodically. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Factoring receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

As of December 31, 2022 factoring receivables amounting to TL 2.842.067, which is approximately 18% of total factoring receivables, is granted to a single risk group (2021 factoring receivables amounting to TL 2.053.911, which is approximately 31% of total factoring receivables, is granted to a single risk group). Since the mentioned risk group has a high portion in the total factoring receivables of the company, the company is exposed to concentration risk.

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**36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)****(h) Credit risk management (Continued)**

Sectoral allocation of factoring receivables is as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
	(%)	(%)
Motor vehicles	22,94	36,74
Wholesale and Retail	19,35	13,38
Chemical, Plastic and Pharmaceutical Industry	12,50	3,13
Energy, gas, water and petroleum resources	9,99	7,12
Textile	6,56	4,95
Machinery equipment	6,16	3,58
Computer and Related Activities	4,35	3,71
Financial Institutions	3,81	7,28
Metal industry	2,80	4,33
Forest Products, Paper, Wood	2,79	0,99
Food, Soft Drink, Drink	2,30	1,67
Glass, Tile, Cement	1,59	2,41
Build	1,57	6,43
Transportation	1,21	2,71
Health	0,41	0,19
Manufacturing Industry	0,24	0,10
Tourism	0,16	0,14
Other	1,27	1,14
	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (h) Credit risk management (Continued)

As at 31 December 2022, exposure to credit risk based on categories of financial instruments is as follows:

31 December 2022	<u>Factoring Receivables</u>			Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	Related party	Other party	Deposits at banks	
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (*)	51.381	15.478.889	171.936	1.339
- The portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	-	5.388.514	-	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	51.381	15.396.796	171.936	1.339
- The portion covered by guarantee	-	5.378.017	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restricted, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	10.497	-	-
- The portion covered by guarantee	-	10.497	-	-
D. Net carrying value of impaired assets	-	71.596	-	-
- Overdue (gross carrying value)	-	276.933	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(205.337)	-	-
- Covered portion of net carrying value (with letter of guarantee etc) (**)	-	196.604	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying value)	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net carrying value (with letter of guarantee etc) (**)	-	-	-	-
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	1.655	1.134	-	-

(\*) Credit enhancing items such as; guarantees received, are not taken into account in the calculation.

(\*\*) Includes collaterals for the assets impaired but not overdue.

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (h) Credit risk management (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021, details of exposure to credit risk based on categories of financial instruments are as follows:

31 December 2021	<u>Factoring Receivables</u>			Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	Related party	Other party	Deposits at banks	
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (*)	8.209	6.644.214	41.195	-
- The portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	-	2.210.362	-	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	8.209	6.615.943	41.195	-
- The portion covered by guarantee	-	1.989.256	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restricted, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	167	-	-
- The portion covered by guarantee	-	167	-	-
D. Net carrying value of impaired assets	-	28.104	-	-
- Overdue (gross carrying value)	-	223.358	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(195.254)	-	-
- Covered portion of net carrying value (with letter of guarantee etc) (**)	-	220.939	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying value)	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net carrying value (with letter of guarantee etc) (**)	-	-	-	-
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-

(\*) Credit enhancing items such as; guarantees received, are not taken into account in the calculation.

(\*\*) Includes collaterals for the assets impaired but not overdue.

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## 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### (i) Liquidity risk management

The Company management has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company’s short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and reserve borrowing facilities by constantly monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

#### Liquidity risk table

The following table details the Company’s expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The tables below have been prepared based on the earliest dates for collections and disbursements of the Company’s assets and liabilities. Interest amounts to be collected and disbursed on the Company’s assets and liabilities have also been included in the table below:

#### 31 December 2022

<u>Contractual Maturities</u>	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash				
		Inflows/ (Outflows) (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 Months (I)	3-12 Months (II)	1-5 Years (III)	More than 5 Years (IV)
Non derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	171.936	171.936	171.936	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	15.530.270	16.312.139	9.846.799	6.438.657	26.683	-
	<b>15.702.206</b>	<b>16.484.075</b>	<b>10.018.735</b>	<b>6.438.657</b>	<b>26.683</b>	-
Non derivate financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	14.287	14.287	14.287	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	13.194.772	13.562.005	9.179.951	4.382.054	-	-
Debt securities issued	1.663.910	1.749.190	628.500	1.120.690	-	-
Payables from leasing	3.444	4.312	394	1.480	2.438	-
	<b>14.876.413</b>	<b>15.329.794</b>	<b>9.823.132</b>	<b>5.504.224</b>	<b>2.438</b>	-

The Company makes payments based on contractual maturities.

#### 31 December 2021

<u>Contractual Maturities</u>	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash				
		Inflows/(Outflows) (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 Months (I)	3-12 Months (II)	1-5 Years (III)	More than 5 Years (IV)
Non derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	41.195	41.195	41.195	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	6.652.423	6.931.887	5.135.756	1.780.638	15.493	-
	<b>6.693.618</b>	<b>6.973.082</b>	<b>5.176.951</b>	<b>1.780.638</b>	<b>15.493</b>	-
Factoring payables	7.362	7.362	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	5.686.982	5.835.681	5.369.289	395.710	70.682	-
Debt securities issued	570.463	585.420	585.420	-	-	-
Payables from leasing	824	909	246	430	233	-
	<b>6.265.631</b>	<b>6.429.372</b>	<b>5.962.317</b>	<b>396.140</b>	<b>70.915</b>	-

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## 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### (i) Liquidity risk management (Continued)

The following table details the maturities of derivative financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

#### 31 December 2022

<u>Contractual Maturities</u>	<u>Net Cash Outflow</u>	<u>Contractual Cash Flows (I+II+III+IV)</u>	<u>Less than 3 Months (I)</u>	<u>3-12 Months (II)</u>	<u>1-5 Years (III)</u>	<u>More than 5 Years (IV)</u>
Derivative cash inflows	99.710	99.710	-	99.710	-	-
Derivative cash outflows	93.492	93.492	-	93.492	-	-

#### 31 December 2021

<u>Contractual Maturities</u>	<u>Net Cash Outflow</u>	<u>Contractual Cash Flows (I+II+III+IV)</u>	<u>Less than 3 Months (I)</u>	<u>3-12 Months (II)</u>	<u>1-5 Years (III)</u>	<u>More than 5 Years (IV)</u>
Derivative cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative cash outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-

### (j) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company management estimates that the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to their fair value.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to develop the estimated fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realise in a current market exchange. The financial assets and liabilities, such as factoring receivables, cash at banks and short-term bank borrowings in TL which are recognized by discounted amount of estimated future cash flows, are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The fair value prices of debt securities issued are determined on the basis of their prices in the market they are traded. The fair value level of debt securities issued is level 1, whereas level of fair value of other financial instruments is Level 2.

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## 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### (j) Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

The table below refers to the comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments which are carried at other than their fair value in the financial statements.

	<b>Financial assets and liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>Financial assets Measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>Loans and receivables</b>	<b>Financial liabilities Measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>31 December 2022</b>							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	171.936	-	-	171.936	171.936	4
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-Derivative financial assets	1.339	-	-	-	1.339	1.339	5
Factoring receivables and non-performing factoring receivables	-	-	15.530.270	-	15.530.270	15.530.270	7
<u>Financial liabilities</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Derivative financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	14.287	14.287	14.287	7
Other liabilities	-	-	-	17.341	17.341	17.341	16
Funds borrowed	-	-	-	13.194.772	13.194.772	13.194.772	13
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	1.663.910	1.663.910	1.663.910	15
	<b>Financial assets and liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>Financial assets Measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>Loans and receivables</b>	<b>Financial liabilities Measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>31 December 2021</b>							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	41.195	-	-	41.195	41.195	4
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Factoring receivables and non-performing factoring receivables	-	-	6.652.423	-	6.652.423	6.652.423	7
<u>Financial liabilities</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Derivative financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	7.362	7.362	7.362	7
Other liabilities	-	-	-	3.950	3.950	3.950	16
Funds borrowed	-	-	-	5.686.982	5.686.982	5.686.982	13
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	570.463	570.463	570.463	15

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### 36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### (k) Fair value hierarchy of Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit / Loss	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	-	1.339	-	1.339
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	544.119	-	-	544.119
<b>Total financial assets carried at fair value</b>	<b>544.119</b>	<b>1.339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>545.458</b>
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities carried at fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*As of December 31, 2022, shares amounting to TL 3.743 are reflected in the financial statements with their cost values since there are no public shares.

<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit / Loss	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	202.445	-	-	202.445
<b>Total financial assets carried at fair value</b>	<b>202.445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202.445</b>
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities carried at fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*As of December 31, 2021, shares amounting to TL 3.743 are reflected in the financial statements with their cost values since there are no public shares.