

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

(ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INTERIM FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH
FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

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**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INTERIM FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH
FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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

	Notes	Current period not reviewed 30 September 2019	Previous period audited 31 December 2018
Assets			
Current assets		8,908,293	7,395,461
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,763,690	1,392,772
Trade receivables			
- Due from related parties	26	2,325,815	2,082,263
- Due from third parties	7	1,089,346	1,058,926
Other receivables			
- Due from third parties	8	5,305	2,788
Inventories	9	2,714,317	1,864,645
Prepaid expenses	12	120,226	74,375
Other current assets	16	889,594	919,692
Non-current assets		6,159,651	5,788,979
Financial assets	5	18,982	12,408
Trade receivables			
- Due from third parties	7	2,711	2,954
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,228,886	3,922,747
Intangible assets	11	810,953	823,342
Right of use assets	33	108,012	-
Prepaid expenses	12	337,464	382,420
Deferred tax assets	24	652,643	644,175
Investments accounted for by the equity method	32	-	933
Total assets		15,067,944	13,184,440

Financial statements for the period ended 1 January - 30 September 2019 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 October 2019.

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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

	Notes	Current period not reviewed 30 September 2019	Previous period audited 31 December 2018
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		8,027,538	7,219,612
Short-term borrowings			
- Bank borrowings	6	2,557,636	2,030,806
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings			
- Bank borrowings	6	927,908	773,457
- Lease liabilities	6	33,181	-
Trade payables			
- Due to related parties	26	1,121,597	703,567
- Due to third parties	7	2,945,445	3,319,120
Other payables			
- Due to related parties	26	7,479	31,321
- Due to third parties	8	77,487	34,661
Deferred income	30	19,381	13,219
Short-term provisions			
- Other provisions	13	148,830	155,227
Employee benefit liabilities	15	174,310	149,611
Current tax liabilities	24	14,251	8,530
Derivative financial liabilities	28	33	93
Non-current liabilities		2,422,545	2,071,589
Long-term borrowings			
- Bank borrowings	6	1,922,209	1,678,554
- Lease liabilities	6	57,843	-
Long-term provisions			
- Provision for employment termination benefits	15	222,723	196,368
- Other provisions	13	159,945	136,680
Deferred income	30	7,863	7,479
Other non-current liabilities	31	51,962	52,508
Equity	17	4,617,861	3,893,239
Paid-in capital		350,910	350,910
Inflation adjustments on capital		27,920	27,920
Share premium		8	8
Other comprehensive income/ loss not to be reclassified under profit or loss			
- Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		32,652	(279)
- Gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		17,104	10,859
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified in profit or loss			
- Losses on cash flow hedges		(598,837)	(794,287)
Restricted reserves		454,116	370,599
Retained earnings		2,991,281	2,244,313
Net profit for the period		1,342,707	1,683,196
Total liabilities and equity		15,067,944	13,184,440

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 2018

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

	Notes	Not reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2019	Not reviewed 1 July - 30 September 2019	Not reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2018	Not reviewed 1 July - 30 September 2018
Continuing operations					
Revenue	18	27,706,725	9,297,503	23,244,383	7,772,025
Cost of sales	18	(24,842,102)	(8,347,741)	(20,743,703)	(6,949,940)
Gross profit		2,864,623	949,762	2,500,680	822,085
Marketing expenses	19	(450,012)	(146,904)	(374,093)	(121,602)
General administrative expenses	19	(296,656)	(110,057)	(241,237)	(83,520)
Research and development expenses	19	(305,295)	(87,056)	(281,265)	(97,683)
Other income from operating activities	21	411,952	72,707	687,449	364,631
Other expenses from operating activities	21	(649,266)	(317,829)	(423,234)	(154,158)
Profit from operating activities		1,575,346	360,623	1,868,300	729,753
Income from investing activities	29	422	-	410	-
Expenses from investing activities	29	(1,162)	(51)	(3,616)	(1,446)
Share of profit/(loss) of investments accounted for by the equity method	32	(933)	(783)	(21)	(21)
Operating income before financial income/(expense)		1,573,673	359,789	1,865,073	728,286
Financial income	22	967,701	686,392	1,072,929	861,290
Financial expenses	23	(1,249,650)	(632,592)	(1,508,168)	(1,100,155)
Profit from continuing operations before tax		1,291,724	413,589	1,429,834	489,421
Tax income/(expense) from continuing operations		50,983	40,830	(157,476)	(135,582)
- Tax expenses for the period	24	(17,804)	(6,693)	(7,836)	2,852
- Deferred tax (expense)/income	24	68,787	47,523	(149,640)	(138,434)
Net profit		1,342,707	454,419	1,272,358	353,839
Earnings per share with a nominal value Kr	25	3.83 Kr	1.29 Kr	3.63 Kr	1.01 Kr

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 2018

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

	Notes	Not reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2019	Not reviewed 1 July - 30 September 2019	Not reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2018	Not reviewed 1 July - 30 September 2018
Net profit		1,342,707	454,419	1,272,358	353,839
Other comprehensive income/(expense)					
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains/(losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	17	41,164	16,932	9,355	7,599
Gains/(losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	6,574	2,953	(5,736)	1,062
Other comprehensive income taxes not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
Taxes relating to remeasurements of defined benefit plans	17	(8,233)	(3,387)	(1,871)	(1,520)
Taxes relating to gains/(losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	(329)	(148)	286	(54)
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income relating to cash flow hedges	17	247,207	245,631	(954,974)	(688,576)
Other comprehensive income taxes to be reclassified to profit or loss					
Taxes relating to cash flow hedges	17	(51,757)	(51,465)	205,331	147,033
Other comprehensive income		234,626	210,516	(747,609)	(534,456)
Total comprehensive income		1,577,333	664,935	524,749	(180,617)

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 2018

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

				Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified in profit or loss	Other comprehensive income to be reclassified profit or loss					
	Paid in capital	Inflation adjustments on capital	Share premium	Gain/(losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains/(losses) on remeasurements defined benefit plans	Cash flow hedge reserve	Restricted reserves	Retained earnings	Net profit	Total equity
								Accumulated profit		
Balances at 1 January 2018	350,910	27,920	8	15,608	(14,001)	(503,120)	254,404	2,074,147	1,489,983	3,695,859
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272,358	1,272,358
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	(5,450)	7,484	(749,643)	-	-	-	(747,609)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,450)	7,484	(749,643)	-	-	1,272,358	524,749
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,253	1,411,730	(1,489,983)	-
Dividends (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(800,075)	-	(800,075)
Balances at 30 September 2018	350,910	27,920	8	10,158	(6,517)	(1,252,763)	332,657	2,685,802	1,272,358	3,420,533
Balances at 1 January 2019	350,910	27,920	8	10,859	(279)	(794,287)	370,599	2,244,313	1,683,196	3,893,239
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,342,707	1,342,707
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	6,245	32,931	195,450	-	-	-	234,626
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	6,245	32,931	195,450	-	-	1,342,707	1,577,333
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,517	1,599,679	(1,683,196)	-
Dividends (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(852,711)	-	(852,711)
Balances at 30 September 2019	350,910	27,920	8	17,104	32,652	(598,837)	454,116	2,991,281	1,342,707	4,617,861

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2019 AND 2018**

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

	Notes	Current period not reviewed 30 September 2019	Previous period not reviewed 30 September 2018
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities		1,164,719	1,311,486
Net profit for the period		1,342,707	1,272,358
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss		1,318,755	1,759,171
Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense	10,11,33	561,709	417,724
Adjustments for impairment loss of inventories	9	(3,830)	15,020
Adjustments for provisions related with employee benefits		105,869	33,917
Adjustments for lawsuit and/or penalty provisions	13	7,531	8,582
Adjustments for warranty provisions	13	127,394	82,523
Adjustments for other provisions		10,934	34,536
Adjustments for dividend income	29	(422)	(410)
Adjustments for interest income	22	(80,909)	(59,534)
Adjustments for interest expense	23	58,904	40,100
Adjustments for tax expenses	24	(50,983)	157,476
Adjustments for unearned financing income	21	(162,682)	(135,713)
Adjustments for deferred financing expense	21	421,067	210,088
Adjustments for loss on sales of property, plant and equipment	29	1,162	3,616
Other adjustments for which cash effects are investing or financing cash flow		322,078	951,225
Undistributed profits of investments accounted for by the equity method	32	933	21
Changes in working capital		(1,067,971)	(1,500,512)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivable		(251,091)	(237,399)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(854,296)	(1,205,611)
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses		(51,094)	(111,491)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable		37,379	219,251
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		26,147	(142,470)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		24,984	(22,792)
Cash flows generated from operations		1,593,491	1,531,017
Interest paid		(443,705)	(220,330)
Interest received		169,658	126,373
Payments related with provisions for employee benefits	15	(13,651)	(12,901)
Payments related with other provisions		(128,991)	(97,844)
Taxes paid		(12,083)	(14,829)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(787,114)	(785,655)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		1,814	35,927
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(725,946)	(548,296)
Purchase of intangible assets		(91,368)	(172,718)
Cash advances given and payables		27,964	(99,951)
Dividends received	29	422	410
Cash outflows from acquisition or share or debt instruments of other entities		-	(1,027)
Cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities		(5,438)	(950,940)
Proceeds from borrowings		4,063,465	2,115,930
Cash outflows related to borrowings		(3,225,443)	(2,278,222)
Dividends paid	17	(852,711)	(800,075)
Interest paid		(38,375)	(49,455)
Interest received		82,158	60,882
Cash outflows on debt payments from leasing agreements		(34,532)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		372,167	(425,109)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,391,021	1,802,917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	1,763,188	1,377,808

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS

Ford Otomotiv Sanayi A.Ş. (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Turkey and manufactures, assembles and sells motor vehicles, primarily commercial vehicles, imports and sells passenger cars and manufactures and imports and sells spare parts of those vehicles. The Company was established in 1959 and presently operates as a joint venture between Ford Motor Company and the Koç Group of Companies. The Company is listed on the Borsa İstanbul (“BIST”) where 17.89% of its shares are currently quoted. The registered office address of the Company is Akpınar Mahallesi, Hasan Basri Cad. No: 2 Sancaktepe, İstanbul.

In its Kocaeli compound; the Company has a Gölcük plant in which the Transit and Transit Custom vehicles are manufactured and a Yeniköy plant in which the Transit Courier vehicle is manufactured and in its Eskişehir İnönü compound; a Ford Trucks truck plant and engines and powertrain plant which manufactures for trucks and Transit vehicles.

Additionally, the Company has a spare part distribution warehouse, sales and marketing departments and a research and development (R&D) centre located in Sancaktepe, İstanbul.

The number of the personnel employed with respect to categories by the Company as of period ends are as follows:

	Average		Period end	
	2019 September	2018 September	2019 September	2018 December
Hourly	8,198	8,474	8,426	8,086
Salaried	2,491	2,601	2,526	2,512
	10,689	11,075	10,952	10,598

Research and development operations which are also subject to service export is conducted with 1,042 employees in Sancaktepe branch, conducted with 223 employees in R&D centre in Kocaeli plant, and conducted with 108 employees in R&D centre in Eskişehir İnönü plant, totally 1,373 employees as of 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: 1,413).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of presentation

Financial reporting standards

The Company maintain its legal books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements (“Statutory Financial Statements”) in accordance with accounting principles issued by the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) and tax legislation.

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

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (Continued)

The financial statements are presented in accordance with "Announcement regarding with TAS Taxonomy" which was published on 15 April 2019 by POA and the format and mandatory information recommended by CMB.

The Company prepared its interim financial statements as of 30 September 2019 in accordance with TAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The interim financial statements do not include all information required to be included in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company as of 31 December 2018.

CMB, a decision that was taken on March 17, 2005, for publicly traded companies operating in Turkey, has declared that the application of inflation accounting is not required to be effective as from 1 January, 2005. The Company's interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with this decision.

Except for the financial assets and derivative instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

Company's functional and presentation currency is accepted as TRY.

Going concern

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on the basis of a going concern assumption.

Comparatives of prior periods' financial statements

The financial statements of the Company include comparative financial information to enable the determination of the financial position and performance. The statement of financial position of the Company at 30 September 2019 has been provided with the comparative financial information of 31 December 2018 and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the interim period between 1 January and 30 September 2019 have been provided with the comparative financial information, for the period between 1 January 2018 and 30 September 2018.

2.2 Amendments and interpretations in the standards

The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The Company has applied the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the POA as of 1 January 2019 and related to its own activity.

- (a) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at 30 September 2019 are as follows:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Amendments and interpretations in the standards (Continued)

- Amendment to TFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This amendment confirms that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument which may be a change in practice from TAS 39. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.
- Amendment to TAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint venture'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using TFRS 9. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.
- TFRS 16, 'Leases'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted if TFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' is also applied. This standard replaces the current guidance in TAS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under TAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). TFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right of use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under TFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The effects of the amendment are explained in the related notes and accounting policies.
- IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of TAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that TAS 12, not TAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Amendments and interpretations in the standards (Continued)

An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

- Annual improvements 2015 - 2017; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments include minor changes to:
 - TFRS 3, 'Business combinations' - a company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.
 - TFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements' - a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.
 - TAS 12, 'Income taxes' - a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.
 - TAS 23, 'Borrowing costs' - a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on its financial position and performance.

- Amendments to TAS 19, 'Employee benefits' on plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments require an entity to:
 - Use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
 - Recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on its financial position and performance.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Amendments and interpretations in the standards (Continued)

- (b) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective as at 30 September 2019 are as follows:
- Effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments to TAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and TAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other TFRSs.
 - i) Use a consistent definition of materiality throughout TFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.
 - ii) Clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and
 - iii) Incorporate some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.
 - Amendments to TFRS 3 - definition of a business; Effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.
 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - Interest rate benchmark reform; effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.
 - IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. This standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at banks and highly liquid short-term investments, with maturity periods of less than three months, which has insignificant risk of change in fair value (Note 4).

Trade receivables, impairment loss and expected credit losses

Trade receivables as a result of providing goods or services by the Company directly to a debtor are carried at amortized cost. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest is significant. Foreign exchange gain/loss and credit finance income of trade receivables are classified under "other operating income/expense".

Provision for doubtful receivables is an estimated amount that management believes to reflect for possible future losses on existing receivables that have collection risk due to current economic conditions. During the impairment test for receivables, debtors, other than the key accounts and related parties, are assessed with their prior year performances, their credit risk in the current market, and their performance after the statement of the financial position date up to the issuing date of the financial statements and furthermore, the renegotiation conditions with these debtors are considered.

A credit risk provision for trade receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of all cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the originated receivables at inception.

If the impairment amount decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited to operating income in the current period

The Company measures the allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to the "expected life-time credit losses" (except for realized impairment losses) where the trade receivables are not impaired for some reason. Expected credit losses are a weighted estimate of the likelihood of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument.

In the calculation of expected credit losses, the Company takes into account past credit loss experience as well as forecasts for the future.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Company uses a provisioning matrix to measure the expected credit losses on trade receivables. Depending on the number of days the maturities of trade receivables are exceeded, certain maturity ratios are calculated and these ratios are reviewed at each reporting period and revised where necessary. Expected credit losses are accounted for under "other income / expense from operating activities" in the income statement.

The Company collects receivables arising from domestic vehicles and spare parts sales through the "Direct Debit System" (DDS). Within this system which is also named as Direct Collection System; the contracted banks warrant the collection of the receivables within the limits granted to the dealers. Trade receivables are transferred by the contracted banks to the Company's bank accounts at the due dates (Notes 7 and 26).

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined on the moving monthly average basis. Cost elements included in inventories are materials, labour and an appropriate amount of factory overheads and exclude the cost of borrowing. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. The allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Idle time expenses arising from the ceases in production other than planned in the factory's annual production plan are not associated with inventories and are recognized as cost of sales (Note 9).

Trade payables

Trade payables are recognized at initial cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method (Notes 7 and 26). Foreign exchange gain/loss and credit finance charges of trade payables are classified under "other operating income/expense".

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The depreciation periods for property and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of assets concerned, are as follows:

Land improvements	14,5 - 30 years
Buildings	14,5 - 36 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 25 years
Moulds and models	Project lifetime
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 14,5 years
Motor vehicles	9 - 15 years

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in income/expense from investing activities. Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they are incurred. Repair and maintenance expenditures are capitalized if they result in an enlargement or substantial improvement of the respective asset (Note 10).

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise computer software, rights, leasehold improvements and development costs.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over a period depending on the project's lifetime. Development costs, comprising of engineering design incurred for the production of new commercial vehicles, are capitalized as discussed in Note 2 Research and development expenses (Note 11).

The estimated useful lifetimes of such assets are as follows:

Rights	3 - 5 years
Capitalized improvement expenses	Project lifetime
Other intangible assets	5 years

Impairment of long-lived assets

All assets are reviewed for impairment losses including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on assets can be reversed, to the extent of previously recorded impairment losses, in cases where increases in the recoverable value of the asset can be associated with events that occur subsequent to the period when the impairment loss was recorded.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and Measurement

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

"Financial assets carried at amortized cost", assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost. The Group's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise "trade receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position. The aforementioned assets are initially measured at fair values and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method in subsequent reporting. Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the income statement.

"Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss", they consist of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and whose fair value changes are reflected in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from the valuation of such assets are recognized in the income statement.

"Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income", are the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Gains or losses on the related financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses or gains or losses. If the assets whose fair value difference is recognised under consolidated other comprehensive income statement are sold, valuation differences classified under consolidated other comprehensive income statement are classified under "Retained Earnings/(Losses)".

At initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument. If an entity makes the election, it shall recognise in profit or loss dividends from that investment.

Share Premium

Share premium represents differences resulting from the sale of the Company's subsidiaries and associates' shares at a price exceeding the face values of those shares or differences between the face values and the fair value of shares issued for acquired companies.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Share capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared. Dividends payable are recognized as an appropriation of profit in the period in which they are declared (Notes 17 and 29).

Taxes on income

Taxes include current period income taxes and deferred taxes.

Current period income tax

Current year tax liability consists of tax liability on the taxable income calculated according to currently enacted tax rates and to the effective tax legislation as of statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Tax bases of assets and liabilities comprise of the amounts that will affect the future period tax charges based on the tax legislation. Currently enacted tax rates, which are expected to be effective during the periods when the deferred tax assets will be utilized or deferred tax liabilities will be settled, are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred tax liability is calculated on all taxable temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporarily differences can be utilized. Carrying values of deferred tax assets are decreased to the extent necessary, if future taxable profits are not expected to be available to utilize deferred tax assets partially or fully.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities (Note 24).

Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred taxes except those which are either related to the items directly recognized in the equity as receivable or payable (which, in such cases, the deferred tax regarding the related items are also recognized directly in the equity) or those which result from the initial recognition of an enterprise merger are recognized as income or loss in the income statement.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company adopted TFRS 15 "Revenue From Contracts with Customers" from 1 January 2018 which proposes a five step model framework mentioned below for recognizing the revenue.

- Identification of customer contracts,
- Identification of performance obligations
- Determination of transaction price in the contract,
- Allocation of price to performance obligations,
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

The Company recognized revenue from its customers only when all of the following criteria are met:

- The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations,
- Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred,
- Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
- The contract has commercial substance,
- It is probable that Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer

Goods and services sale

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services. Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis at the fair values incurred or to be incurred when the goods are delivered, the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred, when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

For domestic vehicle and spare parts sales, significant risk and rewards are transferred to the buyer when goods are delivered and received by the buyer or when the legal title is passed to the buyer. But if the Company makes a sales agreement with buyback commitment, which shall most likely be applied, the sales made in this scope are not recognized as revenue and monitored under "Other Non-Current Liabilities" (Note 31). Sales, which are subject to buyback commitment, are evaluated as operating lease and monitored as deferred income through allocating the difference between the price paid by the customers and their buyback price to leasing period. (Note 30). The revenue recognised on lease revenue for the periods over 1 year is recognized as "Long term deferred revenue" (Note 30).

The vehicles with repurchase commitments are classified in tangible assets (Note 10). The vehicles are amortised during the repurchase commitment period. For export sales significant risk and rewards are transferred to the buyer on FAS, "Final Assignment to Ship" terms. Exported service sales are recorded when the service is delivered and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Net sales represent the invoiced value of goods shipped less sales returns. When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognized as interest income on an accrual basis (Notes 18 and 21).

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services. The Company is a principal if it controls a promised good or service before the Company transfers the good or service to a customer. When a Company that is a principal satisfies a performance obligation, it recognizes as revenue the gross amount of consideration which it expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party.

The Company is an agent if the performance obligation is to act as an intermediary for the provision of goods or services by other parties and does not reflect the revenue for the performance obligation to the financial statements.

The Company pays customer premiums to its dealers based on their performance results. Amounts calculated as of the balance sheet date are recognized in other payables in the balance sheet and in revenue as discounts in revenue in the statement of profit or loss

The Company provides legal warranty commitment to its customers depending on the type of goods and the location of sale between 2-3-4 years. These legal warranty commitments are mandatory by regulations, have not a separate price apart from the good and are not separately sold.

Revenue from extended warranty and maintenance package

The Company sells extended warranty to its customer for the period after the termination of legal warranty provided for all goods. The price of extended warranty and maintenance package are determined separately from the price of the goods and it is a separate performance obligation in the contract. Therefore, the Company treats the service that will be provided due to the sale of extended warranty as a separate performance obligation.

The Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. The Company delivers the control of services related to the sale of extended warranty and maintenance packages over time and it fulfills the performance obligation of those over time. Therefore, Company measures the delivery status of its performance obligation and recognize revenue in the consolidated financial statements accordingly.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from the stock investments are recorded when the stockholders become entitled to receive a dividend. Interest income is realized on a time period basis and the accrued income is determined by taking into account the valid interest rate and the interest rate that is to be effective until its maturity date.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into TRY at the Central Bank of Turkey exchange rates prevailing at the statement of the financial position dates. Foreign currency exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized under the other operating income/expenses and financial income/expense in the statement of profit or loss (Notes 21, 22, 23 and 27).

Foreign currency exchange rates used by the Company at the time of statement of financial position dates are as follows:

	TRY/USD	TRY/EUR	TRY/GBP
30 September 2019	5,6591	6,1836	6,9487
31 December 2018	5,2609	6,0280	6,6528
30 September 2018	5,9902	6,9505	7,8079

Financial instruments and financial risk management

Credit risk

Ownership of financial assets involves the risk that counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of their agreements. All trade receivables are due mainly from dealers and related parties. The Company has established effective control procedures over its dealers and the credit risk arising from transactions with such dealers is regularly monitored by management and the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty is limited. The Company covered its credit risk from domestic vehicle sales to dealers by setting credit limits for dealers through arranged banks and collects its trade receivables from banks at the due date through the use of Direct Debit System. The use of DDS for receivables from dealers is an effective way to decrease the credit risk.

Bank letters of collaterals received from dealers for the exceeding part of DDS limit, regarding domestic vehicle sales and spare part sales is another method in the management of the credit risk (Note 7).

Conditions are specified in the business agreements with Ford Motor Company. Receivables from Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries are collected in 14 days for export vehicle sales regularly. Receivables from Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries, except vehicle sales, are collected in 45 days in average. The collection of receivables resulting from export sales to customers other than Ford Motor Company is secured with letter of credit, letter of guarantee or cash payment.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments classified on the statement of financial position as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company limits the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in order to manage the price risk arising from investments in equity securities.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The risk of funding current and future debt requirements is managed by having an adequate number of quality loan providers constantly available. The Company management keeps cash, credit commitment and factoring capacity to maintain 21 days cash outflows to manage the liquidity risk. The Company maintains a credit commitment amounting to Euro 100 million and factoring agreement amounting to Euro 120 million in case a requirement for use arises.

Interest rate risk

Management uses short-term interest bearing financial assets to manage the maturities of interest bearing assets and liabilities. The Company makes limited use of interest rate swaps, to hedge its floating rate borrowings, if needed.

Funding risk

The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed as necessary by obtaining adequate committed funding lines from high quality lenders.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities into TRY. This risk is monitored by key management personnel through Early Determination of Risk and Management Committee and regular Board of Director's meetings.

Excess cash is invested mainly in hard currency to balance the net foreign currency assets and liabilities and in order to minimize the statement of financial position foreign exchange exposure. In addition to this, distribution of the amount of the export orientated production and sales in the related months can increase the foreign assets (Note 27).

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the "net financial debt to earnings before interest tax and depreciation". This ratio is calculated as net financial debt divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest tax and depreciation) of last four quarters. Net financial debt is calculated as total short and long term borrowings minus cash and cash equivalents. Company management, this ratio is expected not to exceed 3.5.

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Net financial debt	3,735,087	3,090,045
EBITDA (Rolling) (*)	2,705,107	2,854,076
Net financial debt / EBITDA (*)	1.38	1.08

(*) EBITDA (Profit before tax depreciation and interest) covering the last four quarters.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures derivatives and financial assets whose fair value changes reflected into other comprehensive income at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial assets

Foreign currency balances are translated into TRY at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. These balances are estimated to be close to the book value. Certain financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, are carried at cost and are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The carrying values of trade receivables along with the related allowances for uncollectibility are estimated to be their fair values.

Financial liabilities

Bank borrowings are recorded over their fair value of which the transaction costs are discounted. In the following periods, they are evaluated and recognized with their discounted costs by using the effective rate of interest method. The fair values of other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Cash flow hedge accounting

Hedges of exposures to variability in cash flows that are attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss are designated as cash flow hedges by the Company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, designated as cash flow hedges and qualified as effective, are recognised in equity as "hedging reserves". Where the forecasted transaction or firm commitment results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or of a liability, the gains and losses previously recognised under equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability. Otherwise, amounts recognised under equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction affects the income statement. If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or losses previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The Company has entered into swap transactions in order to manage its interest rate risk. Swap transactions are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value. The fair value of interest swap contracts is determined by using valuation methods based on observable data in the market.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at the transaction cost reflecting the fair value at the date of the contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets if the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The fair value differences of the Company are reflected in derivative financial instruments and consist of forward foreign currency purchase and sale contracts. Fair value is determined using valuation methods based on observable market data.

Investments accounted for by the equity method

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at the transaction cost reflecting the fair value at the date of the contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets if the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The fair value differences of the Company are reflected in derivative financial instruments and consist of forward foreign currency purchase and sale contracts. Fair value is determined using valuation methods based on observable market data.

Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings (Note 6). With respect to assets which take long time to get ready for use and sale, borrowing costs related to production or construction are integrated to the cost of the asset. The borrowing costs include other costs incurred due to borrowing and interest.

Provision for employee benefits

a) Defined benefit plan

Provision for employee benefits represent the present value of the estimated total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees or reasons except for resignation and behaviours stated in labour law, calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labour Law (Note 15). According to the amendments on TAS 19 "Employee Benefits", the actuarial (gain)/loss of employee benefits are recognized under other comprehensive income.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

b) Defined contribution plan

The Company is obliged to pay social insurance contributions to the Social Security Institution. No other obligation exists as long as the Company pays these premiums. These premiums are reflected to the personnel expenses when they are accrued (Note 15).

c) Other employee benefits

"Long - term provisions for employee benefits" are composed of the unused vacation days accrued in the period incurred and if the impact is material, it is also discounted.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the provision amount decreases, in the case of an event occurring after the provision is accounted for, the related amount is classified as other income in the current period.

Provisions for sales premium

Provision for dealer stock sales premium expenses is accounted based on the last approved sales premium programme (Note 13).

Warranty provisions

Warranty expenses are recognized on an accrual basis for amounts estimated based on prior periods' realization. The Company has reclassified warranty reserves to be expected to be realized in one year as current provision (Note 13).

Research and development expenses

Araştırma giderleri gerçekleştiği dönemde gider kaydedilmektedir. Aşağıda belirtilen kriterlere sahip geliştirme niteliğindeki harcamalar aktifleştirilmekte, bu kriterler dışında geliştirme için yapılan harcamalar da oluştukları dönem içerisinde gider olarak kaydedilmektedir:

- If the cost related to the products can be defined and only if the cost can be measured reliably,
- If the technological feasibility can be measured,
- If the good will be sold or will be used within the Company,
- If there's a potential market or can be proved that it is used within the Company,
- If necessary technological, financial and other resources can be provided to complete the project.

Development costs previously recognized as expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period. Development costs that have been capitalized are amortized from the commencement of the commercial production of the product on a straight-line basis over the project lifetime. Impairment test for the assets is performed annually within the recognition period of the development expenditures in progress (Note 11).

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Related parties

Parties are considered related to the company (reporting entity) if;

(a) A person or close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity:

If that person,

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity or,
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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

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

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The Company defines its key management personnel as board of directors’ members, general managers, assistant general managers and directors reporting directly to the general manager (Note 26).

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss are determined by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related year concerned. In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings and the revaluation surplus. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issues without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier year (Note 25).

Reporting of cash flows

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

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

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

The cash flows due to financing activities indicate the cash obtained from financial arrangements and used in their repayment. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits and the investments that are readily convertible into cash and highly liquid assets with less than three months to maturity (Note 4).

Contingent assets and liabilities

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company are not included in the financial statements and treated as contingent assets or liabilities (Note 13).

Subsequent events

Subsequent events and announcements related to net profit or even declared after other selective financial information has been publicly announced; include all events that take place between the statement of financial position date and the date when the statement of financial position is authorized for issue. In the case that events requiring an adjustment to the financial statements occur subsequent to the statement of financial position date, the Company makes the necessary corrections on the financial statements (Note 35).

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legal basis, intention to disclose net amount of related assets and liabilities or obtaining an asset that follows the settlement its liability.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Government grants and incentives

Government grants and incentives are recognized at fair value when there is assurance that these grants and incentives will be received and the Company has met all conditions required. Government grants and incentives regarding the capitalized projects, costs are recognized by netting from costs of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Incentives which are not subject to assets are shown as other income in the income statement.

2.4 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Material changes in accounting policies and estimates or material errors are corrected retrospectively; by restating the prior period financial statements. The effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting the current period is recognized in the current period; the effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting current and future periods is recognized in the current period and prospectively.

The Company applied first time application requirements of TFRS 16 "Leases" out of the new standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2019 in line with the requirement of transition of the related standards.

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

TFRS 16 "Leases" Standard

At inception of a contract, the Company shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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

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

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Continued)

- The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use only if either:
 - a) The Company has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use
 - b) the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
 - i) The Company has the right to operate the asset (or to direct others to operate the asset in a manner that it determines) throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
 - ii) The Company designed the asset (or specific aspects of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use

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

Right of use asset

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

- a) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the Company
- d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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

- a) Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and
- b) Adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability

The Company shall apply the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset.

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

Lease Liability

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

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Continued)

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

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

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

- a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- c) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Extension and early termination options

The lease liability is determined by considering the extension and early termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts are composed of the options that are jointly applicable by the Company and the lessor. The Company determines the lease term by the extension of the lease, if such extension and early termination options are at the Company's discretion and the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in the circumstances, the evaluation is reviewed by the Company.

Variable lease payments

Lease payments arising from some of the Company's lease agreements consist of variable rent payments. These variable lease payments, which are not included in TFRS 16, are recorded as rent expense in the related period in the income statement.

Practical expedient

Contracts for short-term lease agreements with a rental period of less than 12 months and information technology equipment leases (mainly printers, laptops, mobile telephones, etc.), which are determined as low value by the Company, have been evaluated under the exception of the TFRS 16 Leases Standard and these payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Continued)

Transition to TFRS 16 "Leases"

The Company applied TFRS 16, "Leases", which superseded TAS 17, "Leases", and accounted in the consolidated financial statements by using "cumulative effect method" on the transition date of 1 January 2019. In accordance with the simplified transition method defined in standard, no restatement has been required in the comparative information of the financial statement and has no impact on retained earnings.

On first time adoption of TFRS 16 "Leases", the Company recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of TAS 17 "Leases" before 1 January 2019. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of the transition date. The right to use assets are accounted for at an amount equal to the lease obligations (adjusted for the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments) within the scope of simplified transition application in the related standard.

The reconciliation of the operating lease agreements followed under TAS 17 prior to the first application date and the lease liabilities recognized under TFRS 16 in the financial statements as of 1 January 2019 is as follows

1 January 2019

Operating lease commitments disclosed in accordance with TAS 17	139,106
- Short term leases (-)	-
- Low value leases (-)	-
- Contracts reassessed as service agreements (-)	-
- Adjustments as a result of extension and termination options	-
Lease liability recognised under TFRS 16 (not discounted)	139,106
Lease liability recognised under TFRS 16 (discounted)	111,103
- Short term lease liability	33,370
- Long term lease liability	77,733

The weighted average Company's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 4.60% for Euro and 28% for TRY.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Continued)

The details of the right-of-use assets recognised by each asset type in financial statements as of 30 September 2019 and 1 January 2019 are as follows:

	30 September 2019	1 January 2019
Building	39,000	50,003
Machinery and equipment	53,724	63,310
Vehicles	15,288	23,715
Total right-of-use assets	108,012	137,028

The practical expedients applied in transition

Within the scope of the transition, the following practices defined in TFRS 16 are adopted within the scope of the Company policies.

- The leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less are exempted. Although the rental period is 1 year or less; The Company has an option to extend the lease and is reasonably certain that it will use the extension right option (for example, if there is a significant amount of private cost investment related to the asset subject to the leasing and that the investment has been amortized for more than 1 year). the agreement is included in the scope of TFRS 16.
- Low value leases mainly printer, laptop, mobile phone, etc. information technology equipment) are excluded.

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and decisions

The preparation of financial statements require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

- In calculation of the employee benefit provision actuarial assumptions relating to turnover ratio, discount rate and salary increase are used. The details regarding the calculation are disclosed in provision for employee benefits (Note 15).
- In determination of the impairment of trade receivables, the factors such as debtor credibility, historical payment performance and debt restructuring is considered (Note 7).
- Discounted inventory price list is used to calculate inventory impairment. Where the sales price cannot be predicted, technical personnel's opinion and inventory waiting time is considered. If expected net realizable value is less than cost, the Company should allocate provisions for inventory impairment (Note 9).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and decisions (Continued)

- (d) In determination of the legal case provisions, the possibilities of losing the case and the liabilities that will arise if the case is lost is evaluated by the Company's Legal Counsellor and by the Management team taking into account expert opinions. The management determines the amount of the provisions based on the best forecasts.
- (e) In calculation of the warranty provision, the Company considers the historical warranty expenses incurred addition to planned technical and financial improvements to estimate the possible warranty expense per vehicle. Provision calculations are realistically performed and based on vehicle quantity, warranty period and historical claims (Note 13).
- (f) Deferred tax assets are recognized when the occurrence of taxable profit is probable in the forthcoming years. Deferred tax asset is calculated over any temporary differences in cases when the occurrence of taxable profit is probable, taken into consideration of tax advantages obtained within the context of investment incentive certificates. Deferred tax asset is recorded as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 since presumptions that the Company will have taxable profit in the forthcoming periods are found to be sufficient (Note 24).
- (g) The Company recognizes depreciation and amortization for its property, plant and equipment and intangibles by taking into account their useful lives that are stated in Note 2 (Notes 10 and 11).
- (h) Development costs related to continuing projects are capitalized and the Company management perform impairment test regarding those capitalized costs annually. As of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018, there is no impairment determined related to development costs in progress (Note 11).

3. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company, which is incorporated and domiciled in Turkey, has primary operation of manufacturing, assembling, importing and selling motor vehicles and spare parts. The Company's operating segments, nature and economic characteristics of products, nature of production processes, classification of customers in terms of risk for their products and services and methods used to distribute their products are similar. Furthermore, the Company structure has been organized to operate in one segment rather than separate business segments. Consequently, the business activities of the Company are considered to be in one operating segment and the operating results, resources to be allocated to the segment and assessment of performance are managed in this respect.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The maturity period of time deposits is up to three months and there is no blockage/restriction on cash and cash equivalents. The weighted average interest rate for foreign currency denominated time deposits is 0,50% (31 December 2018: 1.85%) and the weighted average interest rate for the TRY time deposits is 15.01% (31 December 2018: 23.48%).

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Banks - foreign currency time deposits	917,152	486,369
Banks - TRY time deposits	788,245	875,225
Banks - TRY demand deposits	54,087	27,296
Banks - foreign currency demand deposits	3,704	2,131
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement	1,763,188	1,391,021
Interest income accrual	502	1,751
	1,763,690	1,392,772

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<u>30 September 2019</u>		<u>31 December 2018</u>	
	Ownership rate (%)	Amount	Ownership rate (%)	Amount
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Otokar Otomotiv ve Savunma Sanayi A.Ş. (Otokar) (*)	0.59	18,982	0.59	12,408
		18,982		12,408

(*) The Company's shareholding in Otokar was stated at market value at 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 which is assumed to approximate its fair value.

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6. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**Short-term financial liabilities****Bank borrowings**

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount
- EUR	0.81	2,507,441	0.74	2,020,474
- TRY	-	50,195	-	10,332
		2,557,636		2,030,806

Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities**Bank borrowings**

- EUR	1.83	927,908	1.61	773,457
		927,908		773,457

Lease liabilities

- EUR	4.60	23,320	-	-
- TRY	28	9,861	-	-
		33,181		-
		961,089		773,457

Total short-term financial liabilities		3,518,725		2,804,263
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Long-term financial liabilities**Bank borrowings**

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount
- EUR	1.95	1,922,209	1.61	1,678,554
		1,922,209		1,678,554

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6. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**Lease liabilities**

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount	Effective interest rate (%)	TRY Amount
- EUR	4.60	39,203	-	-
- TRY	28	18,640	-	-
		57,843		-
Toplam uzun vadeli finansal borçlar		1,980,052		1,678,554

The payment schedules of long-term bank borrowings as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Payment period	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
2020 (October - December)	225,841	670,934
2021	833,345	486,232
2022	457,869	243,671
2023	310,638	186,997
2024	94,516	90,720
	1,922,209	1,678,554

The letters of bank guarantee given to financial institutions in connection with borrowings amounting to TRY2,737,743 (31 December 2018: TRY2,201,762) (Note 13).

The movement of financial liabilities as of 30 September 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	4,482,817	3,604,047
Effect of TFRS 16 (Note 2)	111,103	-
Effect of cash flows	803,490	(152,183)
Unrealised foreign exchange differences	74,871	1,906,199
Changes in TFRS 16 - lease liabilities	14,453	-
Change in accrual of interest	12,043	(10,109)
30 September	5,498,777	5,347,954

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

30 September 2019 31 December 2018

Short - term trade receivables

Trade receivables	1,103,067	1,086,298
Doubtful receivables	4,533	4,533
Less: Unearned credit finance income	(13,721)	(27,372)
	1,093,879	1,063,459
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(4,533)	(4,533)
	1,089,346	1,058,926

The average turnover of receivables related to vehicle sales to domestic distributors is 25 days (31 December 2018: 25 days), domestic sales of spare parts turnover is 70 days (31 December 2018: 70 days) and discounted by 1.69% monthly effective interest rate (31 December 2018: 2.23%).

The collection of receivables from export sales other than Ford Motor Company is kept under guarantee with letter of credit, letter of guarantee, export credit insurance, Ford credit limit or upfront cash collection.

30 September 2019 31 December 2018

Long - term trade receivables

Deposits and guarantees given	2,711	2,954
	2,711	2,954

30 September 2019 31 December 2018

Trade payables

Trade payables	2,984,169	3,364,101
Less: Unearned credit finance expense	(38,724)	(44,981)
	2,945,445	3,319,120

The average turnover of trade payables is 60 days (31 December 2018: 60 days) and discounted by 1.69% monthly effective interest rate (31 December 2018: 2.23%).

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

The maximum exposure of the Company to credit risk as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 is as follows:

30 September 2019	<u>Trade receivables</u>		<u>Other receivables</u>		Deposit in bank
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other	
The maximum of credit risk exposed at the reporting date (Note 26, 7, 8, 4)	2,325,815	1,089,346	-	5,305	1,763,188
- The maximum of credit risk covered by guarantees	235,000	1,086,564	-	-	-
Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	2,240,368	1,085,840	-	5,305	1,763,188
Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	85,447	3,506	-	-	-
- Amount of risk covered by guarantees	-	724	-	-	-
Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	4,533	-	-	-
- Provision for impairment (-)	-	(4,533)	-	-	-
- Amount of risk covered by guarantees	-	-	-	-	-

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

31 December 2018	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Deposit in bank
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other	
The maximum of credit risk exposed at the reporting date (Note 26, 7, 8, 4)	2,082,263	1,058,926	-	2,788	1,391,021
- The maximum of credit risk covered by guarantees	225,000	1,057,997	-	-	-
Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	2,020,642	1,050,204	-	2,788	1,391,021
Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	61,621	8,722	-	-	-
- Amount of risk covered by guarantees	-	7,793	-	-	-
Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	4,533	-	-	-
- Provision for impairment (-)	-	(4,533)	-	-	-
- Amount of risk covered by guarantees	-	-	-	-	-

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

The aging schedule of receivables that are overdue but not impaired is as follows:

30 September 2019	Trade receivables	
	Related party	Other
1-30 days overdue	28,982	1,346
1-3 months overdue	34,902	775
3-12 months overdue	20,366	930
1-5 years overdue	1,197	455
	85,447	3,506
Risk covered by guarantees	-	724

The Company's overdue related party receivables are related to the long-term engineering service charges and spare parts exports to Ford Motor Company.

31 December 2018	Trade receivables	
	Related party	Other
1-30 days overdue	18,203	4,204
1-3 months overdue	4,812	2,360
3-12 months overdue	31,540	2,121
1-5 years overdue	7,066	37
	61,621	8,722
Risk covered by guarantees	-	7,793

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Other receivables		
Other miscellaneous receivables	5,305	2,788
	5,305	2,788
	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Other payables		
Marketing expense and other expense accruals	21,559	-
Sales premium accruals	16,555	8,033
Provisions for donations	24,683	-
Taxes and funds payable	6,898	19,624
Other	7,792	7,004
	77,487	34,661

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

9. INVENTORIES

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Raw materials	850,415	638,408
Finished goods	862,571	412,139
Goods in transit	398,186	328,890
Import vehicles	249,758	90,427
Vehicle spare parts	265,708	277,117
Spare parts	58,568	40,682
Other	48,128	99,829
	2,733,334	1,887,492
Less: Provision for impairment of finished goods and vehicle spare parts	(19,017)	(22,847)
	2,714,317	1,864,645

The allocation of fixed production overheads to finished goods costs of conversion is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

The Company has accounted the expenses due to the impairment of inventories as part of cost of sales and the movement in the balance within the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	22,847	3,906
Change within the period	(3,830)	15,020
30 September	19,017	18,926

The Company has provided a provision for impairment on the inventories when their net realizable values are lower than their costs or when they are classified as slow moving inventories. The reversal of provisions has been accounted under cost of sales (Note 18).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1 January 2019	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machine & equipment	Models & moulds	Fixture & furniture	Vehicles (*)	Constructions in progress	Total
Cost	12,269	188,904	1,000,623	2,863,335	2,890,202	449,351	68,226	132,050	7,604,960
Accumulated depreciation	-	(83,462)	(432,266)	(1,411,727)	(1,459,374)	(283,565)	(11,819)	-	(3,682,213)
Net book value	12,269	105,442	568,357	1,451,608	1,430,828	165,786	56,407	132,050	3,922,747
For the period ended 30 September 2019									
Opening net book value	12,269	105,442	568,357	1,451,608	1,430,828	165,786	56,407	132,050	3,922,747
Additions	-	3,626	7,722	180,300	443,575	32,562	10,311	56,304	734,400
Transfers	-	-	265	8,926	58,407	7	-	(67,605)	-
Disposals	-	(3)	(1,233)	(4,414)	(2,431)	(1,423)	(1,983)	-	(11,487)
Depreciation charge	-	(4,866)	(22,912)	(122,078)	(247,982)	(24,057)	(3,390)	-	(425,285)
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	2	577	4,265	1,747	1,397	523	-	8,511
Closing net book value	12,269	104,201	552,776	1,518,607	1,684,144	174,272	61,868	120,749	4,228,886
30 September 2019									
Cost	12,269	192,527	1,007,377	3,048,147	3,389,753	480,497	76,554	120,749	8,327,873
Accumulated depreciation	-	(88,326)	(454,601)	(1,529,540)	(1,705,609)	(306,225)	(14,686)	-	(4,098,987)
Net book value	12,269	104,201	552,776	1,518,607	1,684,144	174,272	61,868	120,749	4,228,886

The Company compared the borrowing cost of investment loans in foreign currency to the market loan interest denominated in TRY and foreign exchange differences. No interest costs has been recognized under property, plant and equipment according to the cumulative approach within the context of TAS 23 as of 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: 9,355 TL).

There is no collateral, pledge or mortgage on tangible assets as of 30 September 2019 and 2018.

(*) The Company makes a part of its truck sales with buyback commitment and trucks sold in this scope are monitored in "Vehicles" under Property, Plant and Equipment and their cost value amounts to TRY54,179 (31 December 2018: TRY46,359).

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

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

1 January 2018	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machine & equipment	Models & moulds	Fixture & furniture	Vehicles	Constructions in progress	Total
Cost	12,269	163,711	977,033	2,600,505	2,386,432	407,829	123,031	114,972	6,785,782
Accumulated depreciation	-	(77,166)	(401,565)	(1,270,803)	(1,226,214)	(251,898)	(21,916)	-	(3,249,562)
Net book value	12,269	86,545	575,468	1,329,702	1,160,218	155,931	101,115	114,972	3,536,220
For the period ended 30 September 2018									
Opening net book value	12,269	86,545	575,468	1,329,702	1,160,218	155,931	101,115	114,972	3,536,220
Additions	-	2,055	7,493	160,158	295,497	24,420	4,170	66,177	559,970
Transfers	-	12,938	8,501	15,094	8,134	2,014	-	(46,681)	-
Disposals	-	(8)	(767)	(9,197)	(3,594)	(1,091)	(52,606)	-	(67,263)
Depreciation charge	-	(4,746)	(23,827)	(111,252)	(173,708)	(24,540)	(8,573)	-	(346,646)
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	8	767	8,872	1,800	827	15,446	-	27,720
Closing net book value	12,269	96,792	567,635	1,393,377	1,288,347	157,561	59,552	134,468	3,710,001
30 September 2018									
Cost	12,269	178,696	992,260	2,766,560	2,686,469	433,172	74,595	134,468	7,278,489
Accumulated depreciation	-	(81,904)	(424,625)	(1,373,183)	(1,398,122)	(275,611)	(15,043)	-	(3,568,488)
Net book value	12,269	96,792	567,635	1,393,377	1,288,347	157,561	59,552	134,468	3,710,001

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10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The allocation of depreciation expense as of 30 September 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	30 September 2019	30 September 2018
Cost of production (Note 18)	399,636	320,780
Research and development expenses (Note 19)	14,159	13,223
General administrative expenses (Note 19)	8,386	6,800
Marketing expenses (Note 19)	2,290	2,290
Associated with construction in progress	814	3,553
	425,285	346,646

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

1 January 2019	Rights	Development cost	Development cost in progress	Other	Total
Cost	72,230	1,037,848	162,777	7,822	1,280,677
Accumulated amortisation	(57,253)	(393,622)	-	(6,460)	(457,335)
Net book value	14,977	644,226	162,777	1,362	823,342
For the period ended 30 September 2019					
Opening net book value	14,977	644,226	162,777	1,362	823,342
Additions	6,063	85,213	-	92	91,368
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation charge	(10,710)	(92,836)	-	(211)	(103,757)
Closing net book value	10,330	636,603	162,777	1,243	810,953
30 September 2019					
Cost	78,293	1,123,061	162,777	7,914	1,372,045
Accumulated amortisation	(67,963)	(486,458)	-	(6,671)	(561,092)
Net book value	10,330	636,603	162,777	1,243	810,953

There is no fully depreciated intangible assets as of 30 September 2019. As of 30 September 2019, there is no capitalized interest costs and foreign exchange differences in accordance with TAS 23 (31 December 2018: None).

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

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

1 January 2018	Rights	Development cost	Development cost in progress	Other	Total
Cost	55,093	652,389	330,166	7,556	1,045,204
Accumulated amortisation	(45,405)	(303,302)	-	(6,160)	(354,867)
Net book value	9,688	349,087	330,166	1,396	690,337
For the period ended 30 September 2018					
Opening net book value	9,688	349,087	330,166	1,396	690,337
Additions	5,635	167,023	-	60	172,718
Transfers	-	264,136	(264,136)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(8,720)	(62,132)	-	(226)	(71,078)
Closing net book value	6,603	718,114	66,030	1,230	791,977
30 September 2018					
Cost	60,728	1,083,548	66,030	7,616	1,217,922
Accumulated amortisation	(54,125)	(365,434)	-	(6,386)	(425,945)
Net book value	6,603	718,114	66,030	1,230	791,977

The allocation of amortisation charges of intangible assets relating to 30 September 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	30 September 2019	30 September 2018
Cost of production (Note 18)	94,627	63,988
General administrative expenses (Note 19)	6,557	4,471
Research and development expenses (Note 19)	1,969	2,115
Marketing expenses (Note 19)	585	487
Associated with construction in progress	19	17
	103,757	71,078

12. PREPAID EXPENSES

Short - term prepaid expenses	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Advances given for inventories	109,900	52,664
Other prepaid expenses (*)	10,326	21,711
	120,226	74,375
Long - term prepaid expenses	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Advances given for investments (**)	337,464	365,428
Other prepaid expenses (*)	-	16,992
	337,464	382,420

(*) The prepaid expenses related to operating leases are classified under right of use assets as of 1 January 2019 under TFRS 16.

(**) Advances given for investments are related to the Company's new vehicle investments. TRY231,587 (31 December 2018: TRY250,412) is given to domestic vendors as mould advances and TRY105,877 (31 December 2018: TRY115,016) is given for the new project investments

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13. PROVISION, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company recognizes 2, 3 and 4 years of warranty provision for the vehicles sold by dealers for malfunctions described in the sales agreements. Warranty expense provision is estimated by considering vehicles under warranty as of the balance sheet date and warranty claims of vehicles sold in previous years on a model basis.

Short-term provisions

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Warranty expense provision	90,641	107,972
Provisions for sales premium (*)	58,189	47,255
	148,830	155,227

(*) Provisions for sales premium is composed of expense accruals related with dealer vehicle stock at the reporting date (Note 2).

Long-term provisions

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Warranty expense provision	107,963	86,354
Provisions for lawsuits	51,982	50,326
	159,945	136,680

The movement of provisions for lawsuits during the period is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	50,326	46,660
Paid during the period	(5,875)	(5,629)
Additions during the period	7,531	8,582
30 September	51,982	49,613

Movements in the warranty expense provision during the period is as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	194,326	231,525
Paid during the period	(123,116)	(92,215)
Additions during the period (Note 19)	127,394	82,523
30 September	198,604	221,833

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13. PROVISION, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Letters of guarantee and letters of credit	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Letters of guarantee given to financial institutions due to bank loans	2,737,743	2,201,762
Letters of guarantee given to customs	66,427	64,871
Letters of guarantees given to other parties	13,805	15,110
	2,817,975	2,281,743

Letters of guarantee given

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Original currency	TRY amount	Original currency	TRY amount
EUR	452,799	2,799,925	375,527	2,263,678
USD	-	-	13	68
TRY	18,050	18,050	17,997	17,997
		2,817,975		2,281,743

The allocation of collaterals, pledges and mortgages as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 as follows:

Collaterals, pledges and mortgages given by the Company	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
A. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given for its own legal entity	2,817,975	2,281,743
B. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given for participations included in entire consolidation	-	-
C. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given to assure debts of third parties, for the purpose of conducting the business activities	-	-
D. Total amount of other collaterals/pledges/mortgages given		
i. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given for the parent company	-	-
ii. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given for other related companies that do not fall into B and C sections	-	-
iii. Total amount of collaterals/pledges/mortgages given for third parties that do not fall into C section	-	-
	2,817,975	2,281,743

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13. PROVISION, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

As of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018, total amount of the collaterals, pledges and mortgages obtained by the Company are as follows:

Letters of guarantee received

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Original currency	TRY amount	Original currency	TRY amount
TRY	90,527	90,527	99,778	99,778
EUR	3,442	21,284	12,955	78,093
USD	122	690	251	1,320
		112,501		179,191

Other

The long-term bank borrowing agreements related to the investments require the Company to comply with certain financial ratios. Such financial ratios are met by the Company as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018.

14. COMMITMENTS

Commitments related with bank loans used by the Company are as follows:

- a) The Company has signed a 1-year loan commitment agreement with İşbank amounting to EUR 100,000,000 in 2019. With this agreement the company committed to pass the export value of EUR 200,000,000 through its accounts. As of 30 September 2019, this commitment have been fulfilled.
- b) The Company, also committed to Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Eximbank);
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 50,000,000 used in February 2019 an export amount of Euro 50,000,000,
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 30,000,000 used in March 2019 an export amount of Euro 30,000,000,
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 35,000,000 used in April 2019 an export amount of Euro 35,000,000,
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 50,000,000 used in May 2019 an export amount of Euro 50,000,000,
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 140,000,000 used in June 2019 an export amount of Euro 140,000,000,
 - With 8 months term credit amounting to Euro 50,000,000 used in July 2019 an export amount of Euro 50,000,000,
 - With 2 years term credit amounting to Euro 44,000,000 used in August 2019 an export amount of Euro 44,000,000.

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15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Liabilities for employee benefit obligations

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Salaries and social charges payable	124,068	72,350
Social security premiums payable	28,258	34,523
Withholding income tax payable	16,273	38,877
Other	5,711	3,861
	174,310	149,611

Provision for employee benefits

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Provision for employment termination benefits	190,971	170,925
Provision for unused vacation pay liability	31,752	25,443
	222,723	196,368

Provision for employment termination benefits:

There are no agreements for pension commitments other than the legal requirement as explained below.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, or who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women) and achieves the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men).

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of full TRY6,379.86 for each year of service as of 1 July 2019 (31 December 2018: Full TRY6,017.60).

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement. The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees.

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15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

TFRS requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Company's obligation under defined benefit plans, accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Net discount rate	5.65	5.65
Turnover rate to estimate the probability of retirement (%)	96.05	96.05

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. Since the Company calculates the reserve for employee benefits once a year, the maximum amount of full TRY6,379.86 which was effective as of 1 July 2019 (31 December 2018: Full TRY6,017.60) has been used in the calculations.

Movements in the provision for employee benefits during the year are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	170,925	131,726
Interest cost	21,460	11,628
Current year service cost	53,401	42,081
Paid during the period	(13,651)	(12,901)
Actuarial gains	(41,164)	(9,355)
30 September	190,971	163,179

The sensitivity analysis of the assumptions which was used for the calculation of provision for employee benefits as of 30 September 2019 is below:

Sensitivity level	Net discount rate		Turnover rate related to the probability of retirement	
	%0.5 baz decrease	%0.5 baz increase	%0.5 baz decrease	%0.5 baz increase
Rate (%)	(5.1)	(6.1)	95.5	96.5
Change in provision for employee benefits	8,949	(8,281)	(6,973)	7,608

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16. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
VAT to be deducted (*)	604,227	741,115
Deferred VAT	267,385	149,616
Prepaid taxes and withholding	13,364	15,643
Other	4,618	13,318
	889,594	919,692

(*) VAT to be deducted includes export VAT receivables related to August and September 2019. VAT return for August amounting to TRY191,367 has been collected in October 2019.

17. EQUITY

The composition of the Company's paid-in capital as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 is as follows:

Shareholders	Share group	30 September 2019	Shareholders percentage (%)	31 December 2018	Shareholders percentage (%)
Koç Holding A.Ş.	B	134,953	38.46	134,953	38.46
Temel Ticaret ve Yatırım A.Ş.	B	2,356	0.67	2,356	0.67
Ford Motor Company	C	143,997	41.04	143,997	41.04
Vehbi Koç Vakfı	A	3,559	1.01	3,559	1.01
Koç Holding Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı	A	3,259	0.93	3,259	0.93
Other (Publicly traded)	A	62,786	17.89	62,786	17.89
		350,910	100	350,910	100
Inflation adjustment to share capital		27,920		27,920	
Inflation adjusted paid in capital		378,830		378,830	

Adjustment to share capital represents the restatement effect of cash and cash equivalent contributions to share.

There are 35,091,000,000 unit of shares (31 December 2018: 35,091,000,000 unit) with a nominal value of Kr 1 each.

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the paid-in capital. Under the TCC; the legal reserves can be used only to offset losses, unless legal reserve does not exceed at the rate of 50% of the paid-in capital.

In accordance with CMB Financial Reporting Standards, the Company classified the above mentioned reserves under "Restricted reserves", the amount of restricted reserves is TRY454,116 as of 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: TRY370,599).

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17. EQUITY (Continued)

In accordance with Communiqué numbered II-14.1 "Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") announced by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB") on 13 June, 2013 which is published on Official Gazette numbered 28676, "Share Capital", "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premiums" shall be carried at their statutory amount. The valuation differences shall be classified as follows:

- "the difference arising from the "Paid-in Capital" and not been transferred to capital yet, shall be classified under the "Inflation Adjustment to Share Capital";
- the difference due to the inflation adjustment of "Restricted reserves" and "Share premium" and the amount has not been utilized in dividend distribution or capital increase yet, shall be classified under "Retained earnings";

Other equity items shall be carried at the amounts calculated based on TAS. Adjustment to share capital has no use other than being transferred to paid-in share capital.

Listed companies distribute dividend in accordance with the Communiqué No. II-19.1 issued by the CMB which is effective from 1 February, 2014. Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and also in conformity with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of incorporation. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable instalments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on year-end financial statements of the Company.

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

In accordance with the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting dated as of 15 March, 2019, the Company has decided to distribute dividends at the rate of 243% gross (net %206.55), with a total amount of TRY852,711 as full TRY2.43 gross (Kr 206.55 net) for each share with a value of full TRY1 and the Company made the dividend payment in April 2019. (In April 2018 full TRY 2.28 of the gross TRY1 share (net Kr 193.80) will be %228 rate TRY 800,075 and in November 2018, full TRY1.15 of the gross TRY1 share (net Kr 97.75) will be %115 rate TRY403,547; total of TRY1,203,622 cash dividend was distributed).

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17. EQUITY (Continued)

In accordance with Communiqué No: II-14.1 "Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets", equity schedule at 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Issued capital	350,910	350,910
Inflation adjustments on capital	27,920	27,920
Share premium	8	8
Gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,104	10,859
Losses on cash flow hedge	(598,837)	(794,287)
Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	32,652	(279)
Restricted reserves	454,116	370,599
- Legal reserves	454,116	370,599
Retained earnings	2,991,281	2,244,313
- Inflation adjustment to equity	428,301	428,301
- Extraordinary reserves	2,562,980	1,816,012
Net income for the period	1,342,707	1,683,196
Total equity	4,617,861	3,893,239

The readjusted amounts and equity inflation adjustment differences of the historical values shown above for the year ended 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

30 September 2019	Historical values	Adjusted values	Equity inflation adjustment differences
Issued capital	350,910	378,830	27,920
Legal reserves	454,116	512,869	58,753
Extraordinary reserves	2,562,980	2,932,125	369,145
Share premium	8	361	353
Other reserves	-	50	50
	3,368,014	3,824,235	456,221
31 December 2018	Historical values	Adjusted values	Equity inflation adjustment differences
Issued capital	350,910	378,830	27,920
Legal reserves	370,599	429,352	58,753
Extraordinary reserves	1,816,012	2,185,157	369,145
Share premium	8	361	353
Other reserves	-	50	50
	2,537,529	2,993,750	456,221

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17. EQUITY (Continued)

Inflation adjustment difference in equity can be utilized in issuing bonus shares and in offsetting accumulated losses; the carrying amount of extraordinary reserves can be utilized in issuing bonus shares, cash dividend distribution and offsetting accumulated losses.

Otokar shares which are publicly traded in BIST are valued at their closing price as of 30 September 2019 and 30 September 2018. As of 30 September 2019, fair value change amounting to TRY6,245 net of deferred tax, (30 September 2018: TRY(5,450)) is shown in statement of comprehensive income.

The net of tax effects of the changes in the statement of other comprehensive income and the effects of the changes in accumulated income and expense under equity are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	(783,707)	(501,513)
(Losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,245	(5,450)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	32,931	7,484
Losses on cash flow hedges	195,450	(749,643)
30 September	(549,081)	(1,249,122)

18. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Export sales	24,312,309	8,256,082	18,779,500	6,680,992
Domestic sales	3,872,453	1,187,733	5,006,471	1,277,540
Other sales	144,534	50,591	122,911	35,262
Less: Discounts	(622,571)	(196,903)	(664,499)	(221,769)
	27,706,725	9,297,503	23,244,383	7,772,025

Units of vehicle sales

	1 January - 30 September 2019			1 July - 30 September 2019		
	Domestic sales	Export sales	Total sales	Domestic sales	Export sales	Total sales
Transit Custom	2,260	127,326	129,586	427	41,230	41,657
Transit	7,493	89,404	96,897	1,988	29,785	31,773
Transit Courier	9,505	29,975	39,480	2,664	8,716	11,380
Passenger vehicles	6,504	38	6,542	1,905	16	1,921
Ford Trucks	1,650	1,578	3,228	537	426	963
Ranger	466	-	466	191	-	191
New Transit Connect	161	-	161	24	-	24
	28,039	248,321	276,360	7,736	80,173	87,909

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

18. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (Continued)

	1 January - 30 September 2018			1 July - 30 September 2018		
	Domestic sales	Export sales	Total sales	Domestic sales	Export sales	Total sales
Transit Custom	3,818	119,709	123,527	614	35,612	36,226
Transit	12,352	87,946	100,298	2,868	26,770	29,638
Transit Courier	16,359	29,477	45,836	2,970	10,478	13,448
Passenger vehicles	15,210	135	15,345	3,645	51	3,696
Ford Trucks	2,882	1,157	4,039	511	381	892
Ranger	1,129	34	1,163	458	-	458
Yeni Transit Connect	722	-	722	210	-	210
	52,472	238,458	290,930	11,276	73,292	84,568

Summaries of cost of production as of 30 September 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Raw material cost	(21,442,838)	(7,179,416)	(17,603,639)	(5,910,413)
Production overhead costs	(1,254,656)	(409,570)	(1,087,883)	(364,716)
Amortization expenses (Note 10, 11 and 33)	(516,311)	(189,741)	(384,768)	(136,347)
Changes in finished goods	454,262	137,307	511,163	83,419
Total production cost	(22,759,543)	(7,641,420)	(18,565,127)	(6,328,057)
Cost of trade goods sold	(2,082,559)	(706,321)	(2,178,576)	(621,883)
Total cost of sales	(24,842,102)	(8,347,741)	(20,743,703)	(6,949,940)

19. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Marketing expenses				
Warranty expenses (Note 13)	(127,394)	(38,295)	(82,523)	(19,617)
Personnel expenses	(97,347)	(31,679)	(73,935)	(24,022)
Advertising expenses	(72,380)	(31,065)	(69,718)	(26,819)
Vehicle transportation expenses	(23,523)	(7,640)	(35,157)	(10,068)
Spare parts transportation and packaging expenses	(23,145)	(5,772)	(21,910)	(8,046)
Export expenses	(19,758)	(6,896)	(12,957)	(4,334)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 10, 11 and 33)	(10,514)	(3,530)	(2,777)	(912)
Dealer and service development expenses	(3,013)	(1,205)	(7,729)	(595)
Other	(72,938)	(20,822)	(67,387)	(27,189)
	(450,012)	(146,904)	(374,093)	(121,602)

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

19. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Continued)

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
General administrative expenses				
Personnel expenses	(125,340)	(42,676)	(92,881)	(30,444)
Legal, consulting and auditing expenses	(37,503)	(18,097)	(25,351)	(8,614)
Grants and donations	(26,228)	(8,881)	(33,609)	(9,793)
New project administrative expenses	(19,176)	(8,586)	(16,643)	(7,464)
Organization expenses	(17,105)	(8,927)	(15,385)	(6,537)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 10, 11 and 33)	(16,519)	(5,661)	(11,271)	(3,931)
Transportation and travel expenses	(8,108)	(3,380)	(5,858)	(2,954)
Repair, maintenance and energy expenses	(5,269)	(1,659)	(3,856)	(2,031)
Duties, taxes and levies expenses	(3,709)	(1,090)	(2,328)	(731)
Other	(37,699)	(11,100)	(34,055)	(11,021)
	(296,656)	(110,057)	(241,237)	(83,520)
	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Research and development expenses				
Personnel expenses	(158,759)	(45,544)	(130,436)	(41,647)
Project costs	(71,120)	(28,538)	(85,386)	(31,657)
Mechanization expenses	(56,150)	(19,599)	(43,589)	(17,267)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 10, 11 and 33)	(17,532)	(5,911)	(15,338)	(5,052)
Other	(1,734)	12,536	(6,516)	(2,060)
	(305,295)	(87,056)	(281,265)	(97,683)

20. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The classification of expenses by nature for the periods ended at 30 September 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Raw material cost	(21,442,838)	(7,179,416)	(17,603,639)	(5,910,413)
Cost of trade goods sold	(2,082,559)	(706,321)	(2,178,576)	(621,883)
Personnel expenses	(1,124,472)	(362,671)	(917,923)	(301,593)
Financial expenses	(1,249,650)	(632,592)	(1,508,168)	(1,100,155)
Other operational expenses	(625,952)	(209,017)	(569,958)	(196,797)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(560,876)	(204,843)	(414,154)	(146,242)
Other overhead costs	(511,630)	(166,797)	(467,211)	(159,236)
Other expenses from operating activities	(649,266)	(317,829)	(423,234)	(154,158)
Expenses from investing activities	(1,162)	(51)	(3,616)	(1,446)
Expense from investment accounted for by equity method	(933)	(783)	(21)	(21)
Changes in inventories	454,262	137,307	511,163	83,419
Total expenses	(27,795,076)	(9,643,013)	(23,575,337)	(8,508,525)

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

21. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Other operating income				
Foreign exchange gains related to trade receivables and payables	199,750	15,151	489,502	288,589
Unearned financial income	162,682	45,585	135,713	48,939
Rent income	10,496	4,046	5,142	1,611
License income	9,750	4,065	11,690	5,774
Price difference and claim recovery	3,218	288	8,941	3,673
Commission income	2,161	467	3,355	776
Other	23,895	3,105	33,106	15,269
	411,952	72,707	687,449	364,631
	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Other operating expenses				
Unearned financial expense	(421,067)	(129,168)	(210,088)	(74,896)
Foreign exchange losses related to trade receivables and payables	(219,922)	(188,637)	(211,222)	(79,698)
Other	(8,277)	(24)	(1,924)	436
	(649,266)	(317,829)	(423,234)	(154,158)

22. FINANCIAL INCOME

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Foreign exchange gains	886,792	663,602	1,013,395	838,776
Interest income	80,909	22,790	59,534	24,426
Other	-	-	-	(1,912)
	967,701	686,392	1,072,929	861,290

23. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Foreign exchange losses	(1,165,853)	(604,368)	(1,446,873)	(1,076,673)
Interest expenses	(58,904)	(20,731)	(40,100)	(16,872)
Other	(24,893)	(7,493)	(21,195)	(6,610)
	(1,249,650)	(632,592)	(1,508,168)	(1,100,155)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Corporate Tax Law was amended by the Law No, 5520 dated 13 June, 2006. Law No, 5520 came into force as of 21 June 2006, but many of the provisions came into force effective from 1 January , 2006. Accordingly, the corporate tax rate for the fiscal year 2019 is 22% (31 December 2018: %22). Corporate tax is payable on the total income of the Company after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, corporate income tax exemptions (participation exemption, investment incentive, etc.) and corporate income tax deductions (e.g. research and development expenditures deduction). No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed.

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

The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporation tax that will be calculated over the tax declaration of the institutions to be given in the following year. If the temporary tax amount paid remains in spite of the indictment, this amount can be refunded or any other financial debt to the state can be deducted.

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax declarations to the Tax Office within the 25th of the fourth month following the close of the financial year.

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

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

There are many exceptions to the Institutions Tax Law. These exceptions to the Company are explained below:

Dividend gains from shares in capital of another corporation subject to resident taxpaying (except dividends from investment funds participation certificates and investment trusts shares) are exempt from corporate.

The Company capitalizes the R&D expenses made within the scope of the Code no 5746 in its legal books. According to the provisions of the same Code, the Company makes calculation within the framework of the related legislation over the R&D expenses incurred, and utilizes R&D deduction exemption at the rate of 100% for the portion of expenses allowed by the Code.

As of 30 September 2019, the Company utilised R&D incentive exemption amounting of TRY372,545 (30 September 2018: TRY336,057) in return for the legal tax.

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Company realizes fixed asset investments with incentives within the scope of 2009 Decisions of the Council of Ministers on State Aid in Investments 2009 numbered 2009/15199 and 2012/3305, which regulates the investment legislation.

The investment projects in which the Company has completed its investment processes and continued to benefit from the contribution amounts to the investment deserved are as follows;

- An investment of TL 559,295 has been made between 2010 and 2013 for the Transit and Transit Custom model investments at Kocaeli Gölcük Plant. The investment contribution rate of this project is 30%.
- An investment of TL 1,300,573 has been made between 2013 and 2017 at Kocaeli Gölcük Plant for Transit expenditures. The investment contribution rate of this project is 50%.
- For the new model Transit Courier investment, which started production with the establishment of the Kocaeli Yeniköy Plant, an investment expenditure of TL 798,311 was made between 2013-2016. The contribution rate of the project is 40%.
- Eskişehir Plant has two incentive certificates related to engine and truck production. The Company received an investment incentive certificate for the new 6 and 4-cylinder Engine Production project to be used in Trucks and Transit vehicles worth TL 187,379 in Eskişehir in 2013, and a second Investment Incentive Certificate for the Euro 6 Emission Truck Production project amounting to TL 331,362. It has received. The investment contribution rate of these projects is 40%.

Investment periods for the incentives of Eskişehir Factories have been completed and incentive closure process is continuing with the Ministry of Industry.

The Company's project which has ongoing investment process and continues to benefit from the investment contribution is as follows;

- In 2016, an investment incentive certificate amounting to TL 849,160 was obtained for the renovation and factory modernization investments of the Transit, Transit Courier and Transit Custom models at the Gölcük and Yeniköy plants. Investment expenditures are continuing within the scope of this project and the contribution rate of the project to investment is 40%.

With the decision of the Council of Ministers, 15 points were added to the investment contribution rates for the investments to be realized in 2017, and the 15 points advantage that was added to the existing investment contributions was extended with the decisions of the Council of Ministers for the investments of 2018 and 2019.

As of the date of the balance sheet, the investment expenditures amounting to TRY4,073,964 (30 September 2018: TRY3,246,784) was made in the framework of the related new investment incentive certificates.

The Company utilized discounted corporate taxation amounting to TRY211,878 (30 September 2018: TRY45,288) in the current year and this amount has been deducted from the total deferred tax asset.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Company's net tax position as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Current year corporate tax expense	(17,804)	(16,969)
Prepaid tax and withholding	3,553	8,439
Current years' profit tax (liability)/asset	(14,251)	(8,530)

The taxation on income for the periods ended 30 September 2019 and 2018 are as follows

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Current year corporate tax expense	(17,804)	(6,693)	(7,836)	2,852
Current year tax effect of cash flow hedge (*)	51,757	51,465	(205,331)	(147,033)
Other deferred tax	17,030	(3,942)	55,691	8,599
Deferred tax income	68,787	47,523	(149,640)	(138,434)
Continuing operations tax (expense)/income	50,983	40,830	(157,476)	(135,582)

(*) The amount represents the tax effect of the reclassification made between the statement of income and other comprehensive income relating to the cash flow hedge transactions.

Calculation of the tax expense reconciliation using the current period tax expense in the statement of profit or loss as at 30 September 2019 and 2018 and current tax ratio based on income before tax is as follows:

	30 September 2019	30 September 2018
Income before tax:	1,291,724	1,429,834
Effective tax rate	22%	22%
Current year tax expense	(284,179)	(314,564)
Research and development deductions	81,960	73,932
Investment incentive exemption	251,620	80,657
Other	1,582	2,499
	50,983	(157,476)

The Company calculates deferred income tax assets and liabilities by taking into account the effects of temporary differences arising from the different assessments between TFRS and statutory financial statements.

In accordance with the regulation numbered 7061, published in Official Gazette on 5 December 2017, "Law on the Amendment of Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws", corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 has increased from 20% to 22%. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 30 September 2019 are calculated with 22% tax rate for the temporary differences which will be realized in 2019 and 2020, and with 20% tax for those which will be realized after 2021 and onwards.

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 using the current enacted tax rates is as follows:

	Cumulative temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	
	30 September 2019	31 December 2018	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Investment incentive tax asset	4,674,342	4,190,692	860,056	820,314
Expense accruals and other provisio	358,454	283,018	77,294	60,838
Employee benefits provision	190,971	170,925	38,194	34,185
Warranty expense provision	198,604	194,326	42,402	41,961
Inventories	88,331	79,505	19,433	17,491
	5,510,702	4,918,466	1,037,379	974,789
Deferred tax liabilities				
Tangibles and intangibles	1,904,518	1,563,960	(380,903)	(312,792)
Income accruals and other	16,481	81,744	(3,833)	(17,822)
	1,920,999	1,645,704	(384,736)	(330,614)
Net deferred tax asset			652,643	644,175

The deferred tax movement table is presented below:

	1 January 2019	Charged to statement of profit or loss as income/(expense)	Charged to comprehensive income statement as income/(expense)	30 September 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
Tangible and intangible assets	(312,792)	(68,111)	-	(380,903)
Income accruals and other	(17,822)	14,318	(329)	(3,833)
Deferred tax assets				
Investment incentive tax asset	820,314	39,742	-	860,056
Expense accruals and other	60,838	16,456	-	77,294
Provision for employee benefits	34,185	12,242	(8,233)	38,194
Warranty expense provision	41,961	441	-	42,402
Inventories	17,491	1,942	-	19,433
Deferred tax asset, net	644,175	17,030	(8,562)	652,643

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

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	1 January 2018	Charged to statement of profit or loss as income/(expense)	Charged to comprehensive income statement as income/(expense)	30 September 2018
Deferred tax liabilities				
Tangible and intangible assets	(291,918)	581	-	(291,337)
Income accruals and other	(15,686)	8,988	286	(6,412)
Deferred tax assets				
Investment incentive tax asset	764,963	35,369	-	800,332
Expense accruals and other	86,416	(9,986)	-	76,430
Provision for employee benefits	26,345	8,162	(1,871)	32,636
Warranty expense provision	50,520	(2,510)	-	48,010
Inventories	5,803	15,087	-	20,890
Deferred tax asset, net	626,443	55,691	(1,585)	680,549

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Net profit for the year (TRY)	1,342,707	454,419	1,272,358	353,839
Weighted average number of shares with nominal	35,091,000,000	35,091,000,000	35,091,000,000	35,091,000,000
Earnings per share with nominal value of Kr 1 each	3.83 Kr	1.29 Kr	3.63 Kr	1.01 Kr

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party can be defined according to whether one of the companies has control over the others or has significant effect on its financial and administrative decisions. The Company, is controlled by Koç Holding A.Ş. and Ford Motor Company. In the financial statements, shareholder companies, shareholders and financial fixed assets and other group companies' assets are shown as related parties.

The related party balances at 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018 and the transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

a) Receivables from related parties

i) Trade receivable from related parties

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Due from shareholders		
Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries	1,955,915	1,580,589
	1,955,915	1,580,589
Due from group companies (*)		
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	360,524	513,489
Other	13,370	1,166
	373,894	514,655
Less: Unearned credit finance income	(3,994)	(12,981)
	2,325,815	2,082,263

(*) The Company's shareholders' subsidiaries and affiliate.

Export sales mainly consist of sales to Ford Motor Company. Payments terms and conditions are specified in the business agreements with Ford Motor Company. Export vehicle receivables from the Ford Motor Company are due in 14 days and receivables are collected regularly.

Per the domestic dealership agreement between Ford Otomotiv Sanayi A.Ş. and Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş., the Companies have a vehicle and spare parts trade connection. As mentioned in Note 7, the Company's vehicle sales receivables from Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş. is due in 25 days on average and sales of spare parts is due in 70 days on average.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

b) Payables to related parties

i) Trade payables to related parties

30 September 2019 31 December 2018

Due to shareholders

Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries	991,760	513,781
	991,760	513,781

Due to group companies (*)

Zer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Ticaret A.Ş.	56,443	72,532
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	46,502	47,228
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	8,381	24,669
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş.	4,459	14,714
Koçtaş Yapı Marketleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	3,268	2,763
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	2,803	3,873
Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	527	93
AKPA Dayanıklı Tüketim LPG ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Pazarlama A.Ş.	121	1,507
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	16	19,261
Other	9,359	5,907
	131,879	192,547

Less: Unearned credit finance expense	(2,042)	(2,761)
	1,121,597	703,567

(*) The Company's shareholders' subsidiaries, business associates and affiliates.

ii) Other payables to related parties

30 September 2019 31 December 2018

Koç Holding A.Ş.	7,479	9,676
Koç Finansman A.Ş.	-	13,220
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	-	8,425
	7,479	31,321

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

c) Sales to related parties

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Ford Motor Company (*)	23,732,901	8,099,803	18,418,157	6,527,987
Otokoç Otomotiv Tic. ve San. A.Ş. (**)	899,370	286,539	1,123,099	277,865
Other	111	33	120	115
	24,632,382	8,386,375	19,541,376	6,805,967
Less: Financial income from credit sales	(45,026)	(13,256)	(35,107)	(12,788)
	24,587,356	8,373,119	19,506,269	6,793,179

(*) The Company, exports vehicle, spare parts and engineering service to Ford Motor Company.

(**) The Company has a vehicle and spare parts trade in accordance with domestic dealer agreement with Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.

d) Material, service and fixed asset purchases from related parties

	1 January - 30 September 2019			
	Material	Service	Fixed assets	Total
Domestic purchases				
Zer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Ticaret A.Ş.	20,726	219,992	64	240,782
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	117,684	-	-	117,684
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	27,721	9,894	37,615
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş.	-	21,784	-	21,784
AKPA Dayanıklı Tüketim LPG ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Pazarlama A.Ş.	16,789	-	-	16,789
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	-	11,105	4,688	15,793
Koç Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	14,673	-	14,673
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	12,775	-	-	12,775
Koçtaş Yapı Marketleri Ticaret A.Ş.	11,431	-	6	11,437
Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (**)	-	11,323	-	11,323
Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş.	10,835	-	-	10,835
Tanı Pazarlama İlet. Hiz. A.Ş.	-	447	-	447
Other	32,349	26,537	-	58,886
	222,589	333,582	14,652	570,823
Less: Financial expense from credit purchases	(8,315)	-	-	(8,315)
	214,274	333,582	14,652	562,508

(*) It includes service costs that are based on finance, law, planning, tax and management provided by Koç Holding A.Ş. to the companies within the group organisation, invoiced to the company within the context of "11-Intra-group Services" in numbered 1 General Communiqué about concealed Gain Distribution by Transfer Pricing.

(**) Contains paid and accrued premium amounts for the period ended 30 September 2019 and period ended 2018 within the context of insurance policies signed with insurance companies through the agency of Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş..

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

	1 July - 30 September 2019			Total
	Material	Service	Fixed assets	
Domestic purchases				
Zer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Ticaret A.Ş.	6,550	70,730	7	77,287
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	45,512	-	-	45,512
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	9,380	4,098	13,478
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş.	-	9,200	-	9,200
Koç Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	6,338	-	6,338
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	-	2,919	2,272	5,191
Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş.	4,717	-	-	4,717
Koçtaş Yapı Marketleri Ticaret A.Ş.	4,457	-	6	4,463
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	4,148	-	-	4,148
AKPA Dayanıklı Tüketim LPG ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Pazarlama A.Ş.	3,397	-	-	3,397
Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (**)	-	217	-	217
Tanı Pazarlama İlet. Hiz. A.Ş.	-	170	-	170
Other	24,406	11,161	-	35,567
	93,187	110,115	6,383	209,685
Less: Financial expense from credit purchases	(3,211)	-	-	(3,211)
	89,976	110,115	6,383	206,474

	1 January - 30 September 2018			Total
	Material	Service	Fixed assets	
Domestic purchases				
Zer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Ticaret A.Ş.	24,424	211,847	57	236,328
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	126,648	-	-	126,648
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş.	-	32,861	-	32,861
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	14,916	8,054	22,970
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	-	2,626	17,729	20,355
AKPA Dayanıklı Tüketim LPG ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Pazarlama A.Ş.	17,436	-	-	17,436
Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (**)	-	11,869	-	11,869
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	10,995	-	-	10,995
Koç Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	9,525	-	9,525
Koçtaş Yapı Marketleri Ticaret A.Ş.	9,475	-	24	9,499
Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş.	4,683	-	-	4,683
Tanı Pazarlama İlet. Hiz. A.Ş.	-	1,488	-	1,488
Other	5,278	9,889	8,722	23,889
	198,939	295,021	34,586	528,546
Less: Financial expense from credit purchases	(4,998)	-	-	(4,998)
	193,941	295,021	34,586	523,548

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ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

	1 July - 30 September 2018			
	Material	Service	Fixed assets	Total
Domestic purchases				
Zer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Ticaret A.Ş.	13,001	58,896	25	71,922
Ram Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	44,740	-	-	44,740
Otokoç Otomotiv Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.	-	19	8,300	8,319
Setur Servis Turistik A.Ş.	-	8,263	-	8,263
AKPA Dayanıklı Tüketim LPG ve Akaryakıt Ürünleri Pazarlama A.Ş.	5,672	-	-	5,672
Koç Sistem Bilgi ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	2,805	2,560	5,365
Koç Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	3,685	-	3,685
Opet Fuchs Madeni Yağ Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	3,451	-	-	3,451
Koçtaş Yapı Marketleri Ticaret A.Ş.	3,136	-	22	3,158
Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş.	1,808	-	-	1,808
Tanı Pazarlama İlet. Hiz. A.Ş.	-	471	-	471
Ram Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (**)	-	446	-	446
Other	537	7,437	-	7,974
	72,345	82,022	10,907	165,274
Less: Financial expense from credit purchases	(2,059)	-	-	(2,059)
	70,286	82,022	10,907	163,215

Material, vehicle and service purchases from abroad

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries	11,305,951	3,951,232	10,193,720	3,602,531

e) License fees paid to Ford Motor Company included in cost of sales

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
	62,999	17,284	82,479	19,111

f) License fees received from Jiangling Motors Corporation, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Company, included in other income

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
	9,750	4,065	11,690	5,774

g) Donations to related parties, establishments and foundations, included in general administrative expenses

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
	25,026	8,667	32,787	9,471

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

h) The details of deposits in related banks and loans obtained from related banks

Deposits in related banks	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.		
- Foreign currency time deposits	333,362	14,468
- TRY time deposits	100,207	401,422
- TRY demand deposits	30,144	10,713
- Foreign currency demand deposits	302	992
	464,015	427,595

i) Commission income

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Koç Finansman A.Ş.	1,380	403	2,085	466
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	782	66	1,270	310
	2,162	469	3,355	776

j) Commission expense

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Koç Finansman A.Ş.	32,399	7,893	49,283	13,254
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	25,282	6,015	26,567	15,414
	57,681	13,908	75,850	28,668

Commissions paid to Koç Tüketici Finansmanı A.Ş. and Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. are credit commissions related to sales to end user customers by dealers and are recorded as sales discounts in the statement of profit or loss.

k) Interest income

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	12,148	3,871	10,153	4,012

l) Dividend income

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Otokar Otomotiv ve Savunma Sanayi A.Ş.	422	-	410	-

m) Compensation of key management personnel

The Company defines its key management personnel as board of directors' members, general manager, assistant general managers and directors reporting directly to the general manager (Note 2).

Compensation of key management personnel includes salaries, premiums, Social Security Institution employer's contribution, employer's contribution of unemployment insurance and the attendance fees. The total amount of compensation given to key management personnel of the Company as of 30 September 2019 is TRY12,591 (30 September 2018: TRY12,774).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018. The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, categorized by currency have been presented below:

30 September 2019

	TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	EUR	Other
1. Trade receivables	2,194,826	3,636	351,613	2
2. Monetary financials assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	920,868	117	148,589	986
3. Other	413,455	20,574	48,034	-
4. Current assets (1 + 2 + 3)	3,529,149	24,327	548,236	988
5. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6. Non-current assets (5)	-	-	-	-
7. Total assets (4 + 6)	3,529,149	24,327	548,236	988
8. Trade payables	1,170,203	29,433	161,697	1,137
9. Financial liabilities (*)	3,458,669	-	559,329	-
10. Other monetary liabilities	35,053	-	5,669	-
11. Short term liabilities (8 + 9 + 10)	4,663,925	29,433	726,695	1,137
12. Financial liabilities (*)	1,961,412	-	317,196	-
13. Other	-	-	-	-
14. Long term liabilities (12+13)	1,961,412	-	317,196	-
15. Total liabilities (11 + 14)	6,625,337	29,433	1,043,891	1,137
16. Net foreign currency (liabilities)/assets position (7 - 15)	(3,096,188)	(5,106)	(495,655)	(149)
17. Net monetary foreign currency (liabilities)/assets (1 + 2 + 5 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 12)	(3,509,643)	(25,680)	(543,689)	(149)

(*) The Company's net foreign exchange position is mainly due to long - term Euro denominated loans obtained to fund its investments. The Company is hedging for the foreign currency exchange risk arising from its Euro denominated long-term loans with export agreements signed with Ford Motor Company. The TRY equivalent of such loans amount to TRY2,875,843 as of 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: TRY2,632,800). As of 30 September 2019, the Company has a total of TRY294,161 (31 December 2018: TRY84,935) of the product to be issued.

FORD OTOMOTİV SANAYİ A.Ş.

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31 December 2018

	TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	EUR	Other
1. Trade receivables	1,786,228	12,648	285,283	-
2. Monetary financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	488,525	196	80,724	634
3. Other	338,156	8,400	48,767	-
4. Current assets (1 + 2 + 3)	2,612,909	21,244	414,774	634
5. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6. Non-current assets (5)	-	-	-	-
7. Total assets (4 + 6)	2,612,909	21,244	414,774	634
8. Trade payables	754,269	16,366	108,289	10,778
9. Financial liabilities (*)	2,793,931	-	463,493	-
10. Other monetary liabilities	5,871	-	974	-
11. Short term liabilities (8 + 9 + 10)	3,554,071	16,366	572,756	10,778
12. Financial liabilities (*)	1,678,554	-	278,460	-
13. Other	29,341	-	4,867	-
14. Long term liabilities (12+13)	1,707,895	-	283,327	-
15. Total liabilities (11 + 14)	5,261,966	16,366	856,083	10,778
16. Net foreign currency (liabilities)/assets position (7 - 15)	(2,649,057)	4,878	(441,309)	(10,144)
17. Net monetary foreign currency (liabilities)/assets (1 + 2 + 5 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 12)	(2,957,872)	(3,522)	(485,209)	(10,144)

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily against Euro and partly against USD. The foreign exchange risk of the Company arises from long-term Euro investments.

30 September 2019

Appreciation/depreciation in foreign currency	Profit/(loss) before taxation	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
Change in USD against TRY		
USD net assets/(liabilities)	(2,890)	2,890
USD net hedged amount	-	-
USD net- gain/(loss)	(2,890)	2,890
Change in EUR against TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(306,493)	306,493
EUR net hedged amount	287,584	(287,584)
EUR net- gain/(loss)	(18,909)	18,909
Change in other foreign currency against TRY		
Other foreign currency denominated net (liabilities)/assets	(236)	236
Other foreign currency denominated- hedged amount	-	-
Other foreign currency denominated net - (loss)/gain	(236)	236

31 December 2018

Appreciation/depreciation in foreign currency	Profit/(loss) before taxation	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
Change in USD against TRY		
USD net assets/(liabilities)	2,566	(2,566)
USD net hedged amount	-	-
USD net- gain/(loss)	2,566	(2,566)
Change in EUR against TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(266,021)	266,021
EUR net hedged amount	263,280	(263,280)
EUR net- gain/(loss)	(2,741)	2,741
Change in other foreign currency against TRY		
Other foreign currency denominated net (liabilities)/assets	(1,452)	1,452
Other foreign currency denominated- hedged amount	-	-
Other foreign currency denominated net - (loss)/gain	(1,452)	1,452

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The comparative amounts for total export and import amounts for the year ended 30 September 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	30 September 2019	30 September 2018
Total export amount	24,312,309	18,779,500
Total import amount	12,787,920	11,143,834

The Company's net assets are exposed to foreign exchange risk which arises from export sales. To minimize its foreign currency risk, the Company follows a balanced foreign currency position policy. The foreign currency exposure arising from foreign currency denominated borrowings and trade payables is managed through assets denominated in foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate sensitive financial instruments are as follows:

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Fixed interest rate financial instruments		
Financial assets	1,705,397	1,361,594
Financial liabilities	3,992,677	2,967,869
Floating interest rate financial instruments		
Financial liabilities	1,506,100	1,514,948

If the interest rates of floating interest-bearing Euro denominated borrowings were 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been lower/higher by TRY4,355 at 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: TRY2,016) due to higher/lower interest expense.

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

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)***Liquidity risk***

The table below shows the liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities of the Company:

30 September 2019	Book value	Total contractual cash outflow	Up to 3 months	Between 3 - 12 months	Between 1 - 5 years	Longer than 5 years
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Financial liabilities	5,407,753	5,519,463	1,839,652	1,656,978	2,022,833	-
Lease liabilities	91,024	145,295	11,429	34,288	92,608	6,970
Trade payables						
- Related party	1,121,597	1,123,639	1,123,639	-	-	-
- Other	2,912,812	2,951,536	2,951,536	-	-	-
Other liabilities						
- Related party	7,479	7,479	7,479	-	-	-
- Other	77,487	77,487	77,487	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	33	33	33	-	-	-

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

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31 December 2018	Book value	Total contractual cash outflow	Up to 3 months	Between 3 - 12 months	Between 1 - 5 years	Longer than 5 years
Non-derivative financial instruments						
Financial liabilities	4,482,817	4,576,740	799,078	2,011,021	1,665,184	101,457
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables						
- Related party	703,567	706,328	706,328	-	-	-
- Other	3,319,120	3,364,101	3,364,101	-	-	-
Other liabilities						
- Related party	31,321	31,321	31,321	-	-	-
- Other	34,661	34,661	34,661	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	93	93	-	93	-	-

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy table

The Company classifies the fair value measurement of financial instruments reported at fair value according to their source of valuation inputs, using the three-level hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1: Market price valuation techniques for the determined financial instruments traded in markets (unadjusted).

Level 2: Other valuation techniques that includes direct or indirect observable inputs.

Level 3: Valuation techniques that does not contain observable market inputs.

As of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Company's hierarchy table for its assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are as follows:

30 September 2019

	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3
Assets at fair value			
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-
Financial asset available-for-sale - Otokar	18,982	-	-
Total assets	18,982	-	-
Liabilities at fair value			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	33	-
Total liabilities	-	33	-

(*) Fair value is calculated at market prices per the Stock Exchange market at the reporting date.

(**) Fair value is calculated from 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).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31 December 2018

	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3
Assets at fair value			
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-
Financial asset available-for-sale - Otokar	12,408	-	-
Total assets	12,408	-	-
Liabilities at fair value			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	93	-
Total liabilities	-	93	-

(*) Fair value is calculated at market prices per the Stock Exchange market at the reporting date.

(**) Fair value is calculated from 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).

28. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses long term floating rate foreign currency loans from international markets. The Company hedges interest rate risk by securing a portion of the floating rate loans from international markets through long term swap transactions.

The Company hedged the interest rate risk arising from cash flows related to the borrowing used as of 30 September 2019 with the maturity of 3 November 2019 amounting to EUR12,857 with interest rate swapping. The critical conditions of the settlement contract such as maturity, payment, interest rate change dates are in line with the critical conditions of the foreign currency borrowing, which is the subject of financial hedge as of 30 September 2019. The fair value of the interest rate swap transaction calculated as of 30 September 2019 is TRY33 and it is classified as short - term liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Derivative financial liabilities	33	93
	33	93

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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28. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

There is an effective foreign currency cash flow hedge relationship between foreign currency long-term financial borrowings related with investment expenditures (non-derivative hedging instrument) and highly probable forecast transaction export sales receivables (hedged item). In the frame of the manufacturing agreement signed with Ford Motor Company, the Company will associate a portion of estimated export revenue from 1 April 2013 to June 2024 with long-term financial borrowings.

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	59,443	788,991
Amount recycled from other comprehensive income to statement of profit or (loss)	(306,650)	(415,963)
	(247,207)	373,028

29. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Income from investing activities				
Dividend income	422	-	410	-
	422	-	410	-
	1 January - 30 September 2019	1 July - 30 September 2019	1 January - 30 September 2018	1 July - 30 September 2018
Expense from investing activities				
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1,162)	(51)	(3,616)	(1,446)
	(1,162)	(51)	(3,616)	(1,446)

30. DEFERRED REVENUE

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Short-term deferred revenue	10,128	6,704
Advances received	9,253	6,515
	19,381	13,219
	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Long-term deferred revenue	7,863	7,479
	7,863	7,479

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

31. OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	30 September 2019	31 December 2018
Other non-current liabilities (*)	51,962	52,508
	51,962	52,508

(*) The Company makes a part of its fleet truck with buyback commitments and sales made within this scope are followed under "Other Non-Current Liabilities". The buyback commitments are 3 years on average.

32. INVESTMENTS VALUED BY EQUITY METHOD

The Company has a 25% share in Rezervis Mobil Teknoloji A.Ş., which was established for the purpose of developing, improving and acquiring the algorithmic based application that remodeling the individual and collective use of the means of transportation within the scope of supporting innovation. In the event that Rezervis Mobil Teknoloji A.Ş. has decided to terminate its activities, the Company has allocated provision for its existing investments.

a) The details of the investments valued by the equity method are as follows:

	30 September 2019		31 December 2018	
	Ownership rate (%)	Amount	Ownership rate (%)	Amount
Rezervis Mobil Teknoloji A.Ş.	25	-	25	933
		-		933

b) Movements in the provision for investments valued by the equity method during the year are as follows:

	2019	2018
1 January	933	1,027
Profit/(losses) share	(933)	(21)
30 September	-	1,006

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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33. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

During the period, the Company has capitalized on the use right of TRY140,807. As of 30 September, 2019, the net book value of the right to use assets is TRY108,012. As of 30 September, 2019 and 1 January, 2019, the balances of the right to use assets and the depreciation and amortization expenses in the related period are as follows:

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Total
As of 1 January 2019	50,003	63,310	23,715	137,028
For the period ended 30 September 2019				
Additional	-	3,604	175	3,779
Disposals	-	-	(128)	(128)
Period depreciation and amortization expenses	(11,003)	(13,190)	(8,474)	(32,667)
As of 30 September 2019	39,000	53,724	15,288	108,012

Distribution of depreciation expenses of right of use assets 30 September 2019 are as follows:

	30 September 2019
Cost of production (Note 18)	22,048
Marketing expenses (Note 19)	7,639
General administrative expenses (Note 19)	1,576
Research and development expenses (Note 19)	1,404
	32,667

34. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS

The Company realizes fixed asset investments with incentives within the scope of 2009 Decisions of the Council of Ministers on State Aid in Investments 2009 numbered 2009/15199 and 2012/3305, which regulates the investment legislation.

The investment projects in which the Company has completed its investment processes and continued to benefit from the contribution amounts to the investment deserved are as follows;

- An investment of TL 559,295 has been made between 2010 and 2013 for the Transit and Transit Custom model investments at Kocaeli Gölcük Plant. The investment contribution rate of this project is 30%.
- An investment of TL 1,300,573 has been made between 2013 and 2017 at Kocaeli Gölcük Plant for Transit expenditures. The investment contribution rate of this project is 50%.
- Investment expenditure of TL 798,311 was made between 2013 and 2016 for the new model Transit Courier investment, which started production with the establishment of the Yeniköy Plant in Kocaeli. The investment contribution rate of this project is 40%.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
ENDED 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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

34. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS (Continued)

- Eskişehir Plant has two incentive certificates related to engine and truck production. The Company received an investment incentive certificate for the new 6 and 4-cylinder Engine Production project to be used in Trucks and Transit vehicles worth TL 187,379 in Eskişehir in 2013, and a second Investment Incentive Certificate for the Euro 6 Emission Truck Production project amounting to TL 331,362 It has received. The investment contribution rate of these projects is 40%.

The investment periods for the incentives of Eskişehir Factories have been completed and the incentive closure process is continuing with the Ministry of Industry.

The Company's project which has ongoing investment process and continues to benefit from the investment contribution is as follows;

- In 2016, an investment incentive certificate amounting to TL 849,160 was obtained for the renovation and factory modernization investments at the Gölcük and Yeniköy Factories related to Transit, Transit Courier and Transit Custom models, which are currently being produced at Kocaeli Factories. Investment expenditures are continuing within the scope of this project and the contribution rate of the project to investment is 40%.

With the decision of the Council of Ministers, 15 points were added to the investment contribution rates for the investments to be realized in 2017, and the 15 points advantage that was added to the existing investment contributions was extended with the decisions of the Council of Ministers for the investments of 2018 and 2019.

35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with the Board of Directors meeting dated 14 October 2019, the Company has decided to distribute cash dividends at the rate of 123% gross (104.55% net) with a total of TL431.619 as full TL1.23 gross (Kr 104.55 net) for each share with a value of full TL 1. It is decided to submit this decision to the approval of the Extraordinary General Assembly to be held on 14 November 2019.

36. DISCLOSURE OF OTHER MATTERS

There are no other matters other than stated above, which would materially affect or that would have material effect on the financial statements, required for the purpose of understanding and interpreting the financial statements.

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