ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD
1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2020
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REVIEW REPORT

pwc

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors of Şok Marketler Ticaret A.Ş.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim balance sheet of Şok Marketler Ticaret A.Ş. and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group") as of 30 June 2020 and the related consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (Notes 1-29). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of consolidated interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Appendices I and II “Other Information” (but does not include the consolidated interim financial information and our auditor’s conclusion thereon).

Our conclusion on the consolidated interim financial information does not cover such other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the consolidated interim financial information, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Adnan Akan, SMMM
Partner

Istanbul, 14 August 2020

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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

ASSETS

	Note	Reviewed 30 June 2020	Audited 31 December 2019
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	918,945,307	431,286,166
Trade receivables	7	130,414,329	74,417,039
Due from related parties	25	37,457,466	26,934,858
Other trade receivables		92,956,863	47,482,181
Other receivables	8	15,802,972	5,075,174
Inventories	9	1,539,077,211	1,329,732,797
Prepaid expenses	10	6,306,660	12,757,107
Other current assets	18	2,098,477	7,163,730
Total Current Assets		**2,612,644,956**	**1,860,432,013**
Non Current Assets			
Other receivables	8	22,056,592	19,735,389
Property and equipment	12	1,170,627,335	1,100,702,403
Right of use assets	11	1,902,839,948	1,823,015,010
Intangible assets		687,162,587	685,289,373
Goodwill	14	579,092,596	579,092,596
Other intangible assets	13	108,069,991	106,196,777
Deferred tax assets	24	207,494,445	218,626,726
Other non current assets		274	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,990,181,181**	**3,847,368,901**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,602,826,137**	**5,707,800,914**

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Note	Reviewed 30 June 2020	Audited 31 December 2019
Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	6	657,842,040	601,120,543
Short term portion of long term borrowings	6	57,396,955	75,514,464
Trade payables	7	3,754,891,469	3,395,061,181
Due to related parties	25	355,120,128	341,562,490
Other trade payables		3,399,771,341	3,053,498,691
Payables regarding employee benefits	17	239,291,401	111,607,765
Other payables	8	1,751,753	1,482,122
Deferred income	10	17,035,410	8,185,733
Other short term provisions		72,328,176	60,828,624
Provision for short term employee benefits	17	27,239,856	19,616,832
Other provisions	15	45,088,320	41,211,792
Other current liabilities	18	233,619,239	36,494,982
Total Current Liabilities		**5,034,156,443**	**4,290,295,414**
Non current liabilities			
Obligations under finance leases	6	10,964,568	32,984,837
Lease liabilities	6	1,459,157,568	1,365,532,179
Provision for long term employee benefits	17	59,917,243	44,874,709
Other payables	8	1,211,078	978,598
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,531,250,457**	**1,444,370,323**
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	611,928,571	611,928,571
Repurchased shares	19	(180,724,551)	(190,231,327)
Effect of transactions under common control	19, 3	(567,113,629)	(567,113,629)
Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Defined benefit plans reameasurement losses	19	(13,431,271)	(12,606,706)
Restricted reserves appropriated from profits	19	260,000	260,000
Retained earnings		129,419,773	428,057,451
Net profit / (loss) for the period		55,749,502	(298,637,678)
Shareholder's equity		**36,088,395**	**(28,343,318)**
Non-controlling interest		**1,330,842**	**1,478,495**
Total Equity		**37,419,237**	**(26,864,823)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**6,602,826,137**	**5,707,800,914**

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

	Note	Reviewed 1 January- 30 June 2020	Unaudited 1 April- 30 June 2020	Reviewed 1 January- 30 June 2019	Unaudited 1 April- 30 June 2019
Revenue	20	9,913,401,568	5,225,128,263	7,515,151,635	3,991,750,091
Cost of sales (-)	20	(7,571,152,366)	(4,012,876,003)	(5,778,474,537)	(3,035,799,032)
Gross profit		**2,342,249,202**	**1,212,252,260**	**1,736,677,098**	**955,951,059**
Marketing and selling expenses (-)	21	(1,632,369,812)	(837,492,895)	(1,305,016,929)	(675,913,667)
General administrative expenses (-)	21	(90,836,036)	(56,609,654)	(48,292,568)	(22,253,386)
Other income from operating activities	22	2,556,948	1,005,735	7,110,763	6,757,377
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	22	(25,475,970)	(17,719,531)	(10,545,804)	(9,343,718)
Operating profit		**596,124,332**	**301,435,915**	**379,932,560**	**255,197,665**
Financial expense	23	(531,862,783)	(236,616,442)	(568,856,078)	(303,134,892)
Financial income	23	3,013,738	(2,873,428)	33,599,838	13,924,135
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations before taxation		**67,275,287**	**61,946,045**	**(155,323,680)**	**(34,013,092)**
Income tax expense	24	(337,003)	(138,995)	(926,950)	146,654
Deferred tax income / (expense)	24	(11,337,844)	(11,531,566)	34,182,339	9,275,587
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		**55,600,440**	**50,275,484**	**(122,068,291)**	**(24,590,851)**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		55,749,502	50,359,943	(121,798,191)	(24,444,789)
Non-controlling interests		(149,062)	(84,459)	(270,100)	(146,062)
Profit / (Loss) per share	**28**	**0.0941**	**0.0849**	**(0.2058)**	**(0.0413)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)					
Items that will not be reclassed to profit or loss		**(823,156)**	**444,592**	**(423,216)**	**(2,555,107)**
Defined benefit plans remeasurement (losses) / gains	17	(1,028,719)	555,740	(532,875)	(3,197,739)
Tax related to other comprehensive income items that will not be classified to profit or loss					
Deferred tax income / (expense)	24	205,563	(111,148)	109,659	642,632
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME		**(823,156)**	**444,592**	**(423,216)**	**(2,555,107)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		**54,777,284**	**50,720,076**	**(122,491,507)**	**(27,145,958)**
Allocation of Total comprehensive Income/(Loss)					
Non-Controlling Interests		(147,653)	(84,459)	(264,927)	(140,889)
Equity Holders of the Parent		54,924,937	50,804,535	(122,226,580)	(27,005,069)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		**54,777,284**	**50,720,076**	**(122,491,507)**	**(27,145,958)**

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.)

			Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			Retained Earnings / Accumulated Losses				
	Share capital	Treasury Shares	Defined benefit plans reameasurement losses	Restricted reserves	Effect of transactions under common control (*)	Profit / (Loss) for the period	Retained earnings / Accumulated Losses	Shareholder's equity	Non-controlling interest	Equity
Reported as of 1 January 2019	**611,928,571**	**(199,789,445)**	**(11,519,461)**	**260,000**	**(602,824,230)**	**66,598,899**	**397,169,153**	**261,823,487**	**1,165,536**	**262,989,023**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(66,598,899)	66,598,899	-	-	-
Effect of transactions under common control (*)	-	-	-	-	35,710,601	-	(35,710,601)	-	-	-
Sale of shares	-	9,558,118	-	-	-	-	-	9,558,118	-	9,558,118
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(428,389)	-	-	(121,798,191)	-	(122,226,580)	(264,927)	(122,491,507)
Balance as of 30 June 2019	**611,928,571**	**(190,231,327)**	**(11,947,850)**	**260,000**	**(567,113,629)**	**(121,798,191)**	**428,057,451**	**149,155,025**	**900,609**	**150,055,634**
Balance as of 1 January 2020	**611,928,571**	**(190,231,327)**	**(12,606,706)**	**260,000**	**(567,113,629)**	**(298,637,678)**	**428,057,451**	**(28,343,318)**	**1,478,495**	**(26,864,823)**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	298,637,678	(298,637,678)	-	-	-
Sale of shares	-	9,506,776	-	-	-	-	-	9,506,776	-	9,506,776
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(824,565)	-	-	55,749,502	-	54,924,937	(147,653)	54,777,284
Balance as of 30 June 2020	**611,928,571**	**(180,724,551)**	**(13,431,271)**	**260,000**	**(567,113,629)**	**55,749,502**	**129,419,773**	**36,088,395**	**1,330,842**	**37,419,237**

(*) Effect of transactions under common control explained in Note 3.

	Note	Reviewed 1 January- 30 June 2020	Reviewed 1 January- 30 June 2019
A. Cash Generated by Operating Activities			
Profit / (loss) for the period		55,600,440	(122,068,291)
Adjustments related to reconciliation of net profit / (loss) for the period			
-Depreciation of property and equipment	11-12-13	331,237,349	294,030,722
-Provision for retirement pay	17	36,732,903	18,664,322
-Lawsuit provisions	15	4,939,436	2,188,552
-Discount expenses / (income)		3,552,285	(26,992,851)
-Allowance for / reversal of impairment on inventories, net	9	13,683,494	(2,482,905)
-Loss / (gain) on sale of property and equipment, net		219,487	1,701,404
-Tax income / (expenses)	24	11,674,847	(33,255,389)
-Interest income	23	(5,598,306)	(6,689,608)
-Interest expenses	23	279,620,693	279,003,595
Cash generated by / (used in) operations before changes in working capital		**731,662,628**	**404,099,551**
Changes in working capital :			
Changes in trade receivables		(55,402,212)	(50,207,563)
Changes in inventories		(223,027,908)	(225,094,126)
Changes in other receivables and current assets		(7,407,480)	(5,221,834)
Changes in trade payables		355,655,778	411,376,596
Changes in other payables and expense accruals		197,626,368	33,465,862
Changes in employee benefits		127,683,636	54,749,333
Changes in prepaid expenses		15,300,124	(10,825,525)
Cash used in operations		**1,142,090,934**	**612,342,294**
Income taxes paid		(913,545)	(357,162)
Collections from doubtful receivables	7	27,147	114,090
Payments for lawsuits	15	(1,062,908)	(1,158,033)
Retirement benefits paid	17	(15,096,064)	(10,236,284)
Net cash generated by operating activities:		**1,125,045,564**	**600,704,905**
B.INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	23	5,598,306	6,689,608
Purchases of property and equipment	12	(190,509,877)	(176,595,585)
Purchases of intangible assets	13	(5,569,408)	(3,100,421)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		1,630,250	104,120
Net cash used in investing activities		**(188,850,729)**	**(172,902,278)**
C.FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for finance leases	6	(40,137,778)	(46,502,973)
Interest paid		(36,395,995)	(73,302,579)
Cash paid for sales / (repurchase) of company shares under price stability	19	9,506,776	9,558,118
Interest payments of lease liabilities	23	(243,224,698)	(205,212,940)
Payments of lease liabilities	6	(138,283,999)	(116,699,765)
Repayments / proceeds of borrowings	6	-	(106,395)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(448,535,694)**	**(432,266,534)**
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**487,659,141**	**(4,463,907)**
D.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	5	**431,286,166**	**354,087,758**
E.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D)	5	**918,945,307**	**349,623,851**

1. GROUP'S ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Şok Marketler Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Şok" or the "Company") was established in 1995 to operate in the retail sector, selling fast moving consuming products in Turkey. The registered address of the Company is Kısıklı mah. Hanımseti sok No:35 B/1 Üsküdar and continues its activities in 81 provinces of Turkey. The number of personnel is 33,410 as of 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: 29,738).

Şok and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), are comprised of the parent, Şok and two subsidiaries in which the Company owns the majority share of the capital or which are controlled by the Company.

On 25 August 2011, Şok 's shares were transferred from Migros Ticaret A.Ş..

The Group acquired 18 stores of Dim Devamlı İndirim Mağazacılık A.Ş between February 21, 2013 and March 28, 2013. The purchase was not made through the purchase of shares but through the purchase of the assets in stores.

On 19 April 2013, the Group signed share transfer agreement for the purpose of purchasing 100% of the DiaSA Dia Sabancı Süpermarketleri Tic. A.Ş ("DiaSA"). All of DiaSA's shares were transferred to Şok Marketler A.Ş. on 1 July 2013. On 8 July 2013, 100% of the shares of Onur Ekspres Marketçilik A.Ş. was purchased by Şok. DiaSA and OnurEx merged with Şok on 1 November 2013 and 19 December 2013, respectively.

On 29 May 2015, the Group acquired 80% share of Mevsim Taze Sebze Meyve San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Mevsim").

On 26 December 2017, the Group acquired 55% shares of Teközel and 45% shares on 2 July 2018, respectively. The Company merged with Teközel on 10 May 2019 with CMB approval dated 28 March 2019 and Trade Registry approval dated 10 May 2019. After the merger Şok acquired %100 shares of Teközel's subsidiary UCZ Mağazacılık Tic. A.Ş ("UCZ").

The Group's public shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul (BIST) as of 18 May 2018.

Within the framework of the registered capital system,with the completion of the public offering with restricting the rights of the existing shareholders to purchase new shares, total capital of the Company increased by TL 33,428,571 to TL 611,928,571.

The Group's shareholding structure is presented in Note 19.

As of 30 June 2020, the Group has a total of 7,661 stores (31 December 2019: 7,215); 7,338 units ("Şok" sales store), 323 units ("Şok Mini" sales store) (31 December 2019: "Şok" sales store: 6,929, "Şok Mini" sales store: 286)

The Group's internet address is www.sokmarket.com.tr.

Approval of consolidated financial statements:

The Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements and given authorization for the issuance on 14 August 2020.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of the presentation

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of the presentation (Continued)

The Group considers the features of the related asset or liability when calculating the fair value of an asset or liability, if the market participants consider these features when determining the prices of those assets or liabilities. The calculations and disclosures related to the fair value of the financial statements in this consolidated financial statements have been determined in accordance with this standard, except for the financial leasing transactions included in the scope of IAS 17 and other measures similar (e.g. the net realizable value as defined in IAS 2 or the value of use as defined in IAS 36).

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy is as follows:

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

2.2 Functional Currency

The consiladated financial statements of the Group are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The results and financial position of the entity are expressed in TL, which is the functional currency of the Group, and the presentation currency for the Group's consiladated financial statements.

2.3 Going Concern

Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on the basis of the going concern.

As of 30 June 2020, the Group has not concluded that there are any uncertainties that may cause suspicion about the sustainability of their activities, considering that cash flows obtained from operating activities amounting to TL 1,125,045,564 in the accounting period 1 January – 30 June 2020 and their liabilities to financial institutions amounting to only TL 68,361,523 and their future business projections.

In addition, on 14 August 2020, the Group made a special disclosure on the Public Disclosure Platform in accordance with the principle decision of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB"), numbered 11/352:

Prepared in accordance with the CMB Financial Reporting Standards as of the same date as the shareholders' equity in accordance with the fair values which are calculated by fair value method in the consolidated statement of financial position dated 31 December 2019, prepared pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 376 of the TCC and within the framework of the principles stated in the CMB's Decision No. 11/352, dated 10 April 2014. According to the recorded values in the consolidated statement of financial position, the equity reconcilation is as follows:

Total Consolidated Equity by Carrying Values as of 30 June 2020	37,419,237
Fair Value Difference Arising From Intangible Assets	2,808,324,490
Reported Consolidated Equity	2,845,743,727

Due to the positive difference resulting from the revaluation of the Group's assets, it is determined that more than half of the total of the capital and legal reserves are not uncovered. Therefore it has been concluded that Group does not need to take the measures stipulated in article 376 of the TCC.

On 12 March 2020 World Health Organization has declared Covid-19 which is spreading throughout the world and in Turkey as pandemic. The Group Management has determined that the aforementioned condition does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial position and performance of the Group. The Group Management will continue to evaluate the context and scope of the probable impact of the situation on general operations, consolidated operational results and the financial situation.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Basis of Consolidation

The details of the Group's subsidiaries at 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Subsidiaries	Direct Ownership Rate %		Group Effiency Rate %	
Mevsim Taze Sebze Meyve San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	%80	%80	%80	%80
UCZ Mağazacılık Tic. A.Ş.	%100	%100	%100	%100

Consolidated financial statements include financial statements of entities controlled by the Group and its subsidiaries.

Control is obtained by the Group, when the following terms are met;

- having power over the investee, i.e. the investor has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities (the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns),
- having exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- having the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns

If a situation or event arises that could cause any change in at least one of the criteria listed above, the Group will reevaluate the control power over the Group's investment.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the equity holders of both the parent company and non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries in relation to accounting policies so that they conform to the accounting policies followed by the Group. All cash flows from in-group assets and liabilities, equity, income and expenses, and transactions between Group companies are eliminated in consolidation.

2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in the accounting policies are accounted retrospectively and prior period's financial statements are restated.

The Group has not made any changes in accounting policies in the reporting period.

2.6 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Following changes in key estimates:

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. The Group has not made any changes in its accounting estimates in the current period.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 30 June 2020:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs:

  i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
  ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and
  iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

- **Amendments to IFRS 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.

- **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.

- **Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – Covid-19 related rent concessions;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 30 June 2020:

- **IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts';** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. 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.

- **Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities;** effective from 1 January 2022. These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

- **A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 17 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

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    - **Amendments to IFRS 3**, 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. .

    - **Amendments to IAS 16**, 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

    - **Amendments to IAS 37**, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

  Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of IFRS', IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', IAS 41, 'Agriculture' and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

<u>Revenue</u>

Revenue is recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the transaction price. The transaction fee is the amount that the entity expects to receive in return for transferring the goods or services that it has committed to the customer, except for the amounts collected on behalf of third parties (Şok İşlem, Şok Transfer). When the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customers, the related amount is reflected to the consolidated financial statements as revenue. Net sales are presented by deducting returns and discounts from sales of goods.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following main sources:

i) Retail revenues

The Group sells non-food and non-food fast-moving consumer goods through cash, credit card or customer cards (IBB Social Card, Şok Card) and sells it to retail customers in retail stores. and revenue is recognised when the ownership of the goods is transferred to the customer.

ii) Turnover premiums and discounts from sellers

The Group recognizes turnover premiums and discounts received from sellers on an accrual basis over the period in which the sellers benefit from the services.

iii) Wholesale revenues

The Group sells its non-food and non-food fast-moving consumer goods directly to its commercial customers directly from its own warehouse or to the customer. When the shipment is completed and the goods are delivered to the customer they are recognised as revenue.

<u>Financing component of revenue</u>

Approximately 55% - 60% of total revenue was made in cash and 45% - 40% in credit card in the financial reporting period ending on 30 June 2020.

The Group management has concluded that there is no significant financing component for transactions identified as credit card and sales contracts. There is no difference between the promised consideration and the cash sale price of the goods or services promised and as a result it is concluded that discounted credit sales pursuant to IAS 18 will not be discounted by the application of IFRS 15.

<u>Revenue recognition</u>

Revenue Recognition Group recognises revenue based on the following five principles in accordance with the IFRS 15 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" standard effective from 1 January 2018:

- Identification of customer contracts
- Identification of performance obligations
- Determination of the transaction price in the contracts
- Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

According to this model, goods or services promised in each contract with customers are evaluated. Each commitment made to transfer goods or services is determined as a separate performance obligation. Afterwards, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a certain time. If the Group transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore fulfills the performance obligations related to the related sales over time, it measures the progress towards the full fulfillment of the said performance obligations and recognizes the revenue in the consolidated financial statements over time.

Revenue related to performance obligations in the form of goods or services transfer commitments are recognized when control of the goods or services is taken over by customers.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Group evaluates the following when evaluating the transfer of control of the goods or services sold to the customer:

a) Ownership of the Group's right to collect on goods or services,
b) Customer's legal ownership of the goods or services,
c) Transfer of possession of goods or services,
d) Customer's possession of significant risks and rewards arising from owning the property or service,
e) Customer's acceptance of the goods or services.

Other income gained by the Group is reflected by the basis mentioned below:

- Interest income – accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value as of balance sheet date. Cost is calculated as the average cost over the month. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs incurred in marketing and selling.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Other expenses are accounted under expense items in consolidated income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. Based on the average useful lives of property and equipment, the following depreciation rates are determined as stated below:

Machinery and equipment	4-50 years
Vehicles	5 years
Fixtures and Furniture	4-15 years
Leasehold improvements	5-20 years

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in consolidated profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Business combinations

The acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

Deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

Shares in Other Entities

For each subsidiary that the Group has a non-controlling interest in accordance with IFRS 12 the Group discloses (a) for each subsidiary that has a non-controlling interest, (a) the name of the subsidiary, (b) the place where the subsidiary operates mainly (and the country where the company is located, c) the share of ownership held by non-controlling interests, and (d) the share of the voting rights held by non-controlling interests in the event of a change from the ownership interest rate; (f) Disclose non-controlling interest in the subsidiary as of the end of the reporting period; and (g) financial information related to the subsidiary.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the statement of income. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leasing

The Group – as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a 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, The Group assess whether:

a) the contract involved the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
b) the asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the asset is not identified.
c) the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset throughout the period of use; and
d) the Group has the right to direct use of the asset. The Group concludes to have the right of use, when it is predetermined how and for what purpose the Group will use the asset. The Group has the right to direct use of asset if either:

    i. the Group has the right to operate (or to have the right to direct others to operate) the asset over its useful life and the lessor does not have the rights to change the terms to operate or;
    ii. the Group designed the asset (or the specific features) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it is used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leasing (Continued)

The Group – as a lessee (Continued)

Right of use asset

The right of use asset is initially recognized at cost comprising of:

a) amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

The Group re-measure the right of use asset:

a) after netting-off depreciation and reducing impairment losses from right of use asset,
b) adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability recognized at the present value

The Group applies IAS16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" to amortize the right of use asset and to asses for any impairment. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, The Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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

Lease Liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. Lease liabilities are discounted to present value by using the interest rate implicit in the lease if readily determined or with the Group's incremental borrowing rate.
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

a) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date,
c) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
d) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured:

a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on 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.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect changes to the lease payments. The Group recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Group shall remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either:

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leasing (Continued)

The Group – as a lessee (continued)

a) There is a change in the lease term. The Group determine the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term; or
b) There is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts payable under the purchase option.

The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

The Group remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments, if either:

a) There is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts expected to be payable under the residual value guarantee.
b) there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments. The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect those revised lease payments only when there is a change in the cash flows.

The Group determine the revised lease payments for the remainder of the lease term based on the revised contractual payments. In that case, the Group use an unchanged discount rate.

The Group recognises the restructuring of the lease as a separate leasing if both of the following are met:

a) The restructuring extends the scope of the leasing by including the right of use of one or more underlying assets, and
b) The lease payment amount increases as much as the appropriate adjustments to the price mentioned individually so that the increase in scope reflects the individual price and the terms of the relevant agreement.

The Group management used the alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate during the acquisition of the lease obligation. The alternative borrowing rate consists of the estimated interest rate that the Group management will incur for a loan in the amount of its gross lease obligation.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill (continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

The Group classifies its financial assets as (a) Business model used for managing financial assets, (b) financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss based on the characteristics of contractual cash flows. The Group reclassifies all financial assets effected from the change in the business model it uses for the management of financial assets. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. In such cases, no adjustment is made to gains, losses (including any gains or losses of impairment) or interest previously recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification of financial assets (Continued)

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset; the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. This income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset:

(a) Credit-impaired financial assets when purchased or generated. For such financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of a financial asset based on the loan from the date of the recognition in the financial statements.
(b) Non-financial assets that are impaired at the time of acquisition or generation but subsequently become a financial asset that has been impaired. For such financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset in the subsequent reporting periods.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item (Note 23).

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see (i) to (iii) above) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group utilizes a simplified approach for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that does not have significant financing component and calculates the allowance for impairment against the lifetime ECL of the related financial assets.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL on initial recognition. On initial recognition of liabilities other than those that are recognised at FVTPL, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance thereof are also recognised in the fair value.

A financial liability is subsequently classified at amortized cost except:

(a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL: These liabilities including derivative instruments are subsequently measured at fair value.
(b) Financial liabilities arising if the transfer of the financial asset does not meet the conditions of derecognition from the financial statements or if the ongoing relationship approach is applied: When the Group continues to present an asset based on the ongoing relationship approach, a liability in relation to this is also recognised in the financial statements. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured to reflect the rights and liabilities that the Group continues to hold. The transferred liability is measured in the same manner as the net book value of the transferred asset.
(c) A contingent consideration recognized in the financial statements by the entity acquired in a business combination where IFRS 3 is applied: After initial recognition, the related contingent consideration is measured as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is measured at fair value during its initial recognition. During the initial recognition of financial liabilities whose fair value difference is not reflected in profit or loss, transaction costs that can be directly associated with the undertaking of the relevant financial liability are added to the fair value in question. Financial liabilities are accounted over the amortized cost value by using the effective interest method together with the interest expense calculated over the effective interest rate in the following periods.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated income statement are determined by dividing net income attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than Turkish Lira) in the legal books of the Group are translated into Turkish Lira at the rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities in balance sheet denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of foreign currency items are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period cover the events which arise between the balance sheet date and the date when the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, even if they occur after an announcement related with the profit for the year or disclosure of other selected financial information.

The Group restates its consolidated financial statements if such subsequent events arise which require to adjust consolidated financial statements.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this standard referred to as the 'reporting entity'

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

Related party,
- (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) Transactions with the related parties: Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them.

The transactions of resources, services or obligations between reporting entity and related party are transfers whether there is consideration of price or not.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Business combinations under common control

The Group recognizes business combinations under common control by using pooling of interest method in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly:

- No goodwill is recognized in the financial statements
- Goodwill recognized from the acquisition of an acquiree has not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
- While application of the pooling of interest method financial statements are restated as if the business combination was effected and presented comparatively as of the beginning of the reporting period when the common control existed;
- As it would be appropriate for parent company to consider the inclusion of business combinations under common control to consolidated financial statements, for consolidation purposes, financial statements including combination accounting are restated in accordance with IAS as if the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS prior and subsequent to the date that Group's controlling party has common control over entities.
- In order to eliminate potential assets-liabilities difference arising from business combinations within the scope of under common control transactions, "Effect of transactions under common control" account has been used as an offset account.

Current tax

Taxable profit/loss differs from 'profit/loss before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which are used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Employee Benefits

Termination and retirement benefits

Under Turkish law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees retiring or involuntarily leaving the Group. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per International Accounting Standard No. 19 (revised) "Employee Benefits" ("IAS 19").

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in consolidated other comprehensive income.

Statement of Cash Flows

In statement of cash flows, cash flows are classified according to operating, investment and finance activities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Share capital and dividends

Common shares are classified as equity. Dividends on common shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved and declared.

2.9 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2.8, management has made the following judgments that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations), which are dealt with below:

Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

Deferred tax asset

The Group recognizes deferred tax asset and liability on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and the corresponding tax bases which are used in the computation of taxable profit. Under current circumstances, the partial or complete annual recoverable amounts of deferred tax assets are predicted. During the evaluation, future profit projections, current year's losses, unused losses and the expiration dates of other tax assets, and if necessary tax planning strategies are considered. In accordance with the data obtained, if the Group's taxable profit, which will be obtained in the future, is not sufficient to utilize the deferred tax assets, an allowance is recognized either for the whole or for a portion of the deferred tax assets.

The Group's expects net profit in 2020 and following years after its public offering in 2018 with the improvement in equity structure. Accordingly, the Group recorded deferred tax assets due to its losses in previous years and current period amounting TL 995,261,526 (31 December 2019:TL 1,159,225,971). The Group recorded deferred tax assets with 22% ratio by using its losses in 2020 due to the fact that the corporate tax rate is 22% in related period and 20% for other periods.

Deferred tax assets amounting to TL 201,784,105 (31 December 2019: TL 234,576,994 TL) are related to the tax loss of Şok. The group concluded that the assets will be available in the future using estimated taxable income, based on approved business plans, estimates such as the increase in the number of stores and profitability. Losses can be carried for a maximum of 5 years to be deducted from the taxable profit that will occur in the coming years.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.9 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Allowance of inventory

The Group has recognized an allowance for net realizable value of non-food inventory that is not expected to be used and/or slow moving over 90 days. The Group has identified inventories for which the net realizable value is less than carrying value. Based on the management analysis, an allowance amounting to TL 23,255,933 is recognized for net realizable value of inventories (31 December 2019: TL 9,572,439).

Impairment of goodwill

In accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.8, goodwill is annually tested by the Group for impairment. The recoverable value of cash generating units is determined on the basis of fair value.

As a result of internal management purposes, goodwill is allocated to groups of cash-generating units that have similar neighborhoods and similar customer basis. Group of cash generating units are that allocated to districts by post codes.

Recoverable amount of each cash generating unit is determined based on fair value ("FV") less cost to sell of each cash generating unit that is determined according to relative valuation techniques by applying combination of multiples FV/EBITDA and FV/Sales by 40% and 60% respectively. Group management has applied 14.0X multiple for FV/EBITDA and 0.75X multiple for FV/Sales in the impairment model which is consistent with benchmarks and market conditions. As a result of the impairment tests conducted and detailed as of 31 December 2019 no impairment was detected in the goodwill amount associated with the cash-generating units.

Provisions

In accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.8, provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Accordingly as of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 the Group evaluated the current risks and booked the required provisions (Note 15). As of 30 June 2020, the provision for the related lawsuits amounted to TL 45,088,320 (2019: TL 41,211,792).

Useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Group calculates depreciation for its tangible and intangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives as disclosed in Note 2.8.

Şok brand value is determined by independent valuation specialists during the purchase of Şok which is mentioned in Note 1. Because the useful life of brand value is not limited by any special agreement or regulation and it keeps generating cash flows; it is assumed that the brand value has an indefinite useful life. The brand which is considered as indefinite useful life is annually reviewed by the Group for impairment.

The brand value is determined by the calculation amount generated from the operations. These calculations are based on estimates of cash flows after tax based on the financial budget covering five-year period. Estimates of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) are an important part of these calculations. As a result of estimations and calculations made by the Group management, Group management concluded that there is no impairment on brand value as of 30 June 2020.

Extension and termination options

In determining the lease liability, the Group considers the extension and termination options. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable both by the group and by the respective lessor. Extension options are included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. The group remeasures the lease term, if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects the initial assessment.

3. TRANSACTIONS UNDER COMMON CONTROL

After the merger with Teközel, the amount of *transactions under common control under* shareholder's equity is TL 567,113,629 (31 December 2019: TL 567,113,629).

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group's operating segments are identified based on the information provided to and analyzed by the CEO, which represents the chief operating decision maker (CODM), making decisions regarding the allocation of resources and assessing performance. For the purposes of IFRS 8, the activities performed by the Group are identified as belonging to a single operating segment, given that the Group's business consists of retail stores selling fast moving consumer products in Turkey and that the CODM reviews the Group's stores as a whole.

5. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand	122,854,013	113,827,080
Cash at banks	281,732,532	289,668,395
Time deposits	272,747,000	288,288,000
Demand deposits	8,985,532	1,380,395
Credit cart deposits	514,358,762	27,790,691
Cash and cash equivalents	918,945,307	431,286,166

As of 30 June 2020 the Group has no blocked deposits (31 December 2019: TL 151,050). As of 30 June 2020 the Group's average interest rate on overnight time deposits is 8.89% (31 December 2019: 12.00%). Explanations about the nature and level of risks related to cash and cash equivalents are provided in Note 26.

The maturity of credit card receivables is less than 30 days.

6. FINANCIAL BORROWINGS

Financial Borrowings	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
a) Financial Leasing Payables	68,361,523	108,499,301
b) Lease Liabilities	2,116,999,608	1,966,652,722
	2,185,361,131	2,075,152,023

Group management believes that the fair value of the Group's debts approximate to the carrying value of such debts due to their short term nature.

a) Financial Leasing Payables

	Minimum Leasing Payable		Minimum Leasing Payable Net Present Value	
Leasing Payables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year	63,212,965	86,214,240	57,396,955	75,514,464
Between 1-5 years	11,398,355	35,163,818	10,964,568	32,984,837
Less: future financial expense	(6,249,797)	(12,878,757)	-	-
Leasing obligation net present value	68,361,523	108,499,301	68,361,523	108,499,301
Less : liabilities to paid within 12 months (presented in short term liabilities			(57,396,955)	(75,514,464)
Liabilities to paid after 12 months			10,964,568	32,984,837

As of 30 June 2020 net book value of property and equipment acquired by financial lease is TL 110,252,932 (31 December 2019: TL 138,519,886). The interest rate is between 13% and 14%. Ownership of such property and equipment will be transferred to Şok if payments are made regularly throughout the contract period. The Group's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

6. FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

b) Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Short term lease liabilities	657,842,040	601,120,543
Long term lease liabilities	1,459,157,568	1,365,532,179
	2,116,999,608	1,966,652,722

As of 30 June 2020, the net book value of the right of use assets arising from lease liabilities is TL 1,902,839,948 (31 December 2019: TL 1,823,015,010) (Note 11). The discount rate used is between 15% and 28% .

Reconciliation of obligations arising from financing activities:

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non–cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

			Non cash changes		
	1 January 2020	Financing cash flows	Interest accrual	Other	30 June 2020
Financial Leasing payables	108,499,301	(40,137,778)	-	-	68,361,523
Lease liabilities	1,966,652,722	(138,283,999)	-	288,630,885	2,116,999,608
	2,075,152,023	(178,421,777)	-	288,630,885	2,185,361,131

			Non cash changes		
	1 January 2019	Financing cash flows	Interest accrual	Other	30 June 2019
Bank borrowings	75,397,282	(106,395)	488,075	-	75,778,962
Financial Leasing payables	208,846,814	(46,502,973)	-	-	162,343,841
Lease liabilities	-	(116,699,765)	-	1,666,225,846	1,549,526,081
	284,244,096	(163,309,133)	488,075	1,666,225,846	1,787,648,884

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Current trade receivables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	101,914,336	56,359,972
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 25)	37,457,466	26,934,858
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-) (Note 26)	(8,957,473)	(8,877,791)
	130,414,329	74,417,039

The Group's average period for collection of receivables is 2 days when wholesale revenue is taken into consideration (31 December 2019: 2 days).

There are no guarantee letters obtained for trade receivables as of 30 June 2020 and 2019. As of 30 June 2020 the Group provided allowance for doubtful receivables amounting to TL 8,957,473 based on reference to past default experience (30 June 2019: TL 8,145,765).

As of 30 June 2020 and 2019 the movements of allowance for doubtful receivables are as follows:

Movement of Allowance for Doubtful Receivables	1 January-30 June 2020	1 January-30 June 2019
Balance at beginning of the period	(8,877,791)	(8,259,855)
Reversal	11,927	-
Collections	27,147	114,090
Other	(118,756)	-
Closing balance	(8,957,473)	(8,145,765)

A simplified approach is applied for the impairment of trade receivables that are accounted at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements and do not include a significant financing component (less than 1 year). In cases where the trade receivables are not impaired due to certain reasons (except for the realized impairment losses), the provisions for losses related to trade receivables are measured by an amount equal to life long expected credit losses.

Allowance matrix is used to measure expected credit losses for trade receivables. Provision rates are calculated based on the number of days that maturities of trade receivables are exceeded and in each reporting period such rates are reviewed and revised whenever necessary. The change in expected credit losses provisions is accounted under other operating income / expenses.

The Group collects almost all of its sales by cash or credit cards in store registers. The Group has concluded that, there is no need to make an additional provision in accordance with IFRS 9 due to fact nearly all of the group sales are collected by cash or credit card in store cash registers.

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Short term trade payables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Trade payables	3,399,771,341	3,053,498,691
Due to related parties (Note 25)	355,120,128	341,562,490
	3,754,891,469	3,395,061,181

The interest rate used for discount of trade payables is 15.00% (31 December 2019: 18.00%), weighted average maturity is 90 days (2019: 100 days).

As of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Group does not have any long term trade payables.

Explanations about the nature and level of risks related to trade receivables are provided in Note 26.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short term other receivables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
VAT receivables	11,429,135	2,539,681
Insurance receivables	3,684,304	2,531,888
Receivables from social security premium	-	3,605
Other receivables	689,533	-
	15,802,972	5,075,174

Other long term receivables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Guarantee and deposits given	22,056,592	19,735,389
	22,056,592	19,735,389

Other short term payables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Deposits and guarantees	500,000	500,000
Other	1,251,753	982,122
	1,751,753	1,482,122

Other long term payables	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Deposits and guarantees	1,211,078	978,598
	1,211,078	978,598

9. INVENTORIES

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Trade goods	1,533,715,133	1,318,988,917
Other inventory	28,618,011	20,316,319
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories (-)	(23,255,933)	(9,572,439)
	1,539,077,211	1,329,732,797

Allowance for net realizable value of inventories is allocated for inventories and recognized in the cost of goods sold.

The Group has identified inventories that net realizable value lower than cost in the current period. Accordingly allowance for net realizable value of inventories amounting to TL 23,255,933 has been booked as of 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019 TL 9,572,439).

10. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short term prepaid expenses	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Prepaid expenses	6,288,695	12,739,142
Work advances given	17,965	17,965
	6,306,660	12,757,107

Short term deferred income	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Advances Received	15,387,576	3,703,051
Deferred income	1,647,834	4,482,682
	17,035,410	8,185,733

11. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Cost	Stores	Warehouses and Other	Total
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	2,040,132,307	151,852,244	2,191,984,551
Additions	314,910,874	34,439,511	349,350,385
Disposals	(10,399,845)	(61,239,174)	(71,639,019)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	2,344,643,336	125,052,581	2,469,695,917
Accumulated Amortization			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	342,254,672	26,714,869	368,969,541
Charge for the period	194,531,559	14,274,388	208,805,947
Disposals	(2,322,615)	(8,596,904)	(10,919,519)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	534,463,616	32,392,353	566,855,969
Carrying value as of 30 June 2020	1,810,179,720	92,660,228	1,902,839,948

Cost	Stores	Warehouses and Other	Total
Additions	1,716,522,519	173,702,844	1,890,225,363
Disposals	(1,728,041)	(107,122)	(1,835,163)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	1,714,794,478	173,595,722	1,888,390,200
Accumulated Amortization			
Charge for the period	162,134,773	23,806,681	185,941,454
Disposals	(1,728,041)	(107,122)	(1,835,163)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	160,406,732	23,699,559	184,106,291
Carrying value as of 30 June 2019	1,554,387,746	149,896,163	1,704,283,909

Depreciation expenses related to right of use assets amounting to TL 208,805,947 booked in marketing and selling expenses (2019: TL 185,941,454) (Note 21).

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	87,734,556	1,482,982,854	523,540,705	2,094,258,115
Additions	-	162,846,780	27,663,097	190,509,877
Disposals	(80,528)	(1,169,678)	(2,334,435)	(3,584,641)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	87,654,028	1,644,659,956	548,869,367	2,281,183,351
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	84,544,449	684,513,525	224,497,738	993,555,712
Charge of the period	441,279	92,881,770	25,520,561	118,843,610
Disposals	(80,528)	(901,364)	(861,414)	(1,843,306)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	84,905,200	776,493,931	249,156,885	1,110,556,016
Carrying value as of 30 June 2020	2,748,828	868,166,025	299,712,482	1,170,627,335

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	87,784,959	1,222,647,953	454,005,272	1,764,438,184
Additions	84,860	143,863,962	32,646,763	176,595,585
Disposals	(88,387)	(1,711,971)	(2,821,162)	(4,621,520)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	87,781,432	1,364,799,944	483,830,873	1,936,412,249
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	83,710,345	520,858,100	179,423,470	783,991,915
Charge of the period	519,352	82,013,294	22,824,989	105,357,635
Disposals	(88,387)	(1,711,971)	(1,136,028)	(2,936,386)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	84,141,310	601,159,423	201,112,431	886,413,164
Carrying value as of 30 June 2019	3,640,122	763,640,521	282,718,442	1,049,999,085

There is insurance coverage amounting to TL 1,992,549,214 on the furniture and fixtures and machinery. (31 December 2019: TL 1,234,310,579). Net book value of leased property and equipment is TL 110,252,932 (31 December 2019: TL 138,519,886).

Current depreciation expense related to fixed assets amounting to TL 117,520,126 (2019: TL 104,270,621) booked in marketing and selling expenses and TL 1,323,484 booked in general administrative expenses (2019: TL 1,087,014) (Note 21).

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	Trademarks	Rights	Total
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	85,675,510	46,373,815	132,049,325
Additions	-	5,569,408	5,569,408
Disposals	-	(207,867)	(207,867)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	85,675,510	51,735,356	137,410,866
Accumulated Amortization			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	-	25,852,548	25,852,548
Charge for the period	-	3,587,792	3,587,792
Disposals	-	(99,465)	(99,465)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2020	-	29,340,875	29,340,875
Carrying value as of 30 June 2020	85,675,510	22,394,481	108,069,991

Cost	Trademarks	Rights	Total
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	85,675,510	37,362,066	123,037,576
Additions	-	3,100,421	3,100,421
Disposals	-	(193,734)	(193,734)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	85,675,510	40,268,753	125,944,263
Accumulated Amortization			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	-	20,125,443	20,125,443
Charge for the period	-	2,731,633	2,731,633
Disposals	-	(73,344)	(73,344)
Closing balance as of 30 June 2019	-	22,783,732	22,783,732
Carrying value as of 30 June 2019	85,675,510	17,485,021	103,160,531

The amortization expense of intangible assets amounting to TL 3,587,792 is presented in marketing and selling expenses (2019: TL 2,731,633) (Note 21).

Assumptions used for brand impairment are explained in Note 2.9.

14. GOODWILL

Detail of goodwill for the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Company	Acquisition Date	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Şok Marketler Ticaret A.Ş.	August 2011	245,485,151	245,485,151
Dia Sabancı Süpermarketleri Tic. A.Ş.	July 2013	301,974,645	301,974,645
Onur Ekspres Marketçilik A.Ş.	July 2013	27,524,000	27,524,000
Other	-	4,108,800	4,108,800
		579,092,596	579,092,596

As a result of internal management purposes, goodwill is allocated to groups of cash-generating units that have similar neighborhoods and similar customer basis. Group of cash generating units are that allocated to districts by post codes.

Recoverable amount of each cash generating unit is determined based on fair value ("FV") less cost to sell of each cash generating unit that is determined according to relative valuation techniques by applying combination of multiples FV/EBITDA and FV/Sales by 40% and 60% respectively. Group management has applied 14.0X multiple for FV/EBITDA and 0.75X multiple for FV/Sales in the impairment model which is consistent with benchmarks and market conditions. Based on calculations above there is no impairment of goodwill associated with cash-generating units.

No impairment of goodwill associated with cash-generating units would have been determined, even if the estimated multiples for FV/EBITDA and FV/Sales used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units had been decreased or increased by 5% as part of the sensitivity analysis.

15. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provisions

Provisions for short term liabilities as of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Lawsuits	45,088,320	41,211,792
	45,088,320	41,211,792

Provisions for lawsuits as of 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	1 January-30 June 2020	1 January-30 June 2019
Balance at 1 January	41,211,792	37,295,795
Additional provisions recognized (Note 22)	4,939,436	2,188,552
Payments	(1,062,908)	(1,158,033)
Balance at 30 June	45,088,320	38,326,314

Group management evaluates the possible results and financial impact of these lawsuits at each reporting period and provides the necessary provisions for possible liabilities as a result of this assessment.As of 30 June 2020, the provision amount related with the lawsuits is amounting to TL 45,088,320 (31 December 2019: TL 41,211,792).

16. COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
A. CPM's given in the name of its own legal personality		
-Guarantees	27,490,534	47,646,494
-Mortgages	-	-
-Pledges	-	-
B. CPM's given on behalf of the fully consolidated companies	4,300,740	4,300,740
C. CPM's given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of business	-	-
D. Total amount of other CPM's given		
i) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of the majority shareholder	-	-
ii) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of B and C	-	-
iii) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope C	-	-
	31,791,274	51,947,234

Relevant amounts are generally related to non-cash risks given to suppliers.

The ratio of given CPM's by the Group to equity is 0% as of 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: 0%).

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Liabilities within the scope of employee benefits:

Short-term benefits	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Due to personnel	111.931.073	82.683.259
Social security premiums payable (*)	127.360.328	28.924.506
	239.291.401	111.607.765

(*) Due to the coronavirus epidemic, the Group postponed its withholding VAT, Social Security Premium payments within the specified periods based on the tax and premium delays provided by government.

Provisions for employee benefits	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Short term unused vacation liability	27,239,856	19,616,832
	27,239,856	19,616,832

The movement of for unused vacation liability for the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	1 January-30 June 2020	1 January-30 June 2019
Opening balance at 1 January	46,018,489	44,349,385
Charge for the period / (usage), net	18,394,594	8,878,567
Payments (-)	(4,046,009)	(3,308,859)
Closing balance at 30 June	60,367,074	49,919,093

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Long term unused vacation liability	33,127,218	26,401,657
Retirement pay provision	26,790,025	18,473,052
	59,917,243	44,874,709

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

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 6,730.15 for each period of service at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: TL 6,379.86).

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement. The provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of employees. IAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability:

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 30 June 2020, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 7.56% and a discount rate of 11.86%, resulting in a real discount rate of approximately 4.00% (31 December 2019: 4.00%). Ceiling amount of TL 7,117.17 which is in effect since 1 July 2020 is used in the calculation of Groups' provision for retirement pay liability (1 January 2020: TL 6,730.15). The probability of retirement is considered as 94.93% and 59.18% for white collar and blue collar personnel, respectively.

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Movement for retirement pay provision for the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019
Provision at 1 January	18,473,052	12,245,551
Service cost	17,970,623	9,503,989
Interest cost	367,686	281,766
Termination benefits paid	(11,050,055)	(6,927,425)
Actuarial loss	1,028,719	532,875
Provision at 30 June	26,790,025	15,636,756

18. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other current assets	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
VAT deductible	731,255	5,236,910
Prepaid taxes and funds	851,619	1,818,481
Other assets	515,603	108,339
	2,098,477	7,163,730

Other short term liabilities	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Taxes and dues payable (*)	199,608,551	34,705,963
Other liabilities (**)	34,010,688	1,789,019
	233,619,239	36,494,982

(*) Due to the coronavirus epidemic, the Group postponed its withholding VAT, Social Security Premium payments within the specified periods based on the tax and premium delays provided by government.

(**) TL 30,890,851 of the amount is related to Recovery Participation Share ("GEKAP") liabilities.

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19. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

Shareholder structure as of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 is stated below:

Shareholders	%	30 June 2020	%	31 December 2019
Turkish Retail Investments B.V.	24	144,000,000	24	144,000,000
Gözde Girişim Sermayesi Yat.Ort. A.Ş.	23	140,400,327	23	140,400,327
Templeton Strategic Emerging Markets Fund IV.LDC	6	36,000,000	6	36,000,000
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	5	33,428,571	5	33,428,571
Turkish Holdings IV Cooperatief U.A.	0	-	5	31,571,531
European Bank For Reconstruction and Development	6	33,950,000	6	33,950,000
Free Float and other	36	224,149,673	31	192,578,142
Nominal Capital	100	611,928,571	100	611,928,571
Capital Commitments		-		-
Paid Capital		611,928,571		611,928,571

The Group's nominal capital has been divided into 611,928,571 registered shares with a par value of TL 1 per share (31 December 2019: 611,928,571 shares).

Legal Reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of historical statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated after the first legal reserve and dividends, at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividend distributions.

As of 30 June 2020 restricted reserves is TL 260,000 (31 December 2019: TL 260,000).

Actuarial Loss / Gain

As of 30 June 2020, actuarial loss / gain is negative TL 13,431,271 (31 December 2019: negative TL 12,606,706).

Effect of transactions under common control

As of 30 June 2020 effect of mergers involving undertakings or businesses subject to common control is negative TL 567,113,629 (31 December 2019: negative TL 567,113,629).

Resources subject to Profit Distribution

The Group do not have resources for profit distribution as of the balance sheet date.

Premium on Issued Shares

The Group has deducted the emission premium on issued shares amounting to TL 2,326,055,790 which it had acquired from the public offering in 2018 from the accumulated losses according to decision taken on General Assembly.

Repurchased Shares

TL 9,506,776 of the amount of TL 190,231,327 arising from the transactions made within the scope of price stability transactions according to Capital Markets Board (CMB) Communiqué Serial VII-128.1 ("CMB Communiqué on Shares") and Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.("BİAŞ") Procedures and Principles of Operation of Share Market was given to the senior management as performance premium. The amount of TL 180,724,551 resulting from this transaction is shown under "Repurchased Shares" in the consolidated financial statements. (31 December 2019: TL 190,231,327).

20. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

As of 30 June 2020 and 2019 the sales of Group are as follows:

a) Revenue

	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Revenue from merchandises sold	10,011,895,602	5,277,720,930	7,591,506,024	4,032,391,015
Sales returns (-)	(98,494,034)	(52,592,667)	(76,354,389)	(40,640,924)
	9,913,401,568	5,225,128,263	7,515,151,635	3,991,750,091

b) Cost of Sales

	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Cost of merchandises sold	(7,571,152,366)	(4,012,876,003)	(5,778,474,537)	(3,035,799,032)
	(7,571,152,366)	(4,012,876,003)	(5,778,474,537)	(3,035,799,032)

21. MARKETING, SELLING AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Marketing and sales expenses	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Personnel expenses	(850,775,101)	(431,652,026)	(694,394,390)	(360,294,905)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note:11, 12, 13) (*)	(329,913,865)	(167,916,903)	(292,943,708)	(153,312,827)
Utility expenses	(141,874,298)	(66,126,671)	(116,969,865)	(61,416,994)
Transportation expenses	(127,661,451)	(69,470,694)	(94,521,438)	(46,703,781)
Advertising expenses	(42,821,824)	(26,327,876)	(28,509,544)	(14,665,939)
Rent expenses (*)	(29,379,473)	(14,605,236)	(18,886,101)	(7,765,847)
Tax expenses and duties	(25,512,879)	(14,186,269)	(5,074,965)	(2,886,367)
Vehicle expenses	(18,449,491)	(10,881,146)	(5,101,982)	(3,137,170)
Maintenance expenses	(11,860,362)	(6,385,071)	(5,730,772)	(3,609,600)
Packaging expenses	(7,944,494)	(3,787,926)	(7,478,571)	(4,053,767)
Other marketing and sales expenses	(46,176,574)	(26,153,077)	(35,405,593)	(18,066,470)
	(1,632,369,812)	(837,492,895)	(1,305,016,929)	(675,913,667)

(*) IFRS 16 has been applied as of 1 January 2019. Excluding the related standard effect for the period between 1 January – 30 June 2020, depreciation and amortization expense is TL 121,107,918, and rent expenses is TL 409,037,837 (2019: Depreciation and amortization expenses: TL 107,002,254, rent expenses: TL 329,084,940).

21. MARKETING, SELLING AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Continued)

General administrative expenses	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Personnel expenses	(65,835,062)	(43,974,061)	(28,180,578)	(11,920,248)
Cash collection expenses	(8,485,083)	(4,078,063)	(7,250,018)	(3,699,082)
Outsourced expenses	(4,577,383)	(2,550,659)	(3,467,589)	(1,721,452)
Tax expenses and duties	(3,125,752)	(1,487,842)	(2,467,737)	(1,336,181)
Information tecnology expenses	(3,844,961)	(2,389,805)	(3,058,198)	(1,831,907)
Amortization expenses (Note 12)	(1,323,484)	(715,002)	(1,087,014)	(552,515)
Vehicle expenses	(731,074)	(409,154)	(527,751)	(278,906)
Rent expenses	(891,440)	(456,546)	(92,835)	266,832
Other administrative expenses	(2,021,797)	(548,522)	(2,160,848)	(1,179,927)
	(90,836,036)	(56,609,654)	(48,292,568)	(22,253,386)

22. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Other income	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Reversal of provision	27,147	5,617	114,089	(127,430)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	1,065,523	(194,140)	3,066,352	3,066,344
Other income	1,464,278	1,194,258	3,930,322	3,818,463
	2,556,948	1,005,735	7,110,763	6,757,377

Other expense	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Provision expense (Note 15)	(4,939,436)	(2,130,034)	(2,188,552)	(2,188,552)
Loss on sale of property and equipment	(1,285,010)	89,707	(4,767,756)	(3,970,041)
Other expenses (-)	(19,251,524)	(15,679,204)	(3,589,496)	(3,185,125)
	(25,475,970)	(17,719,531)	(10,545,804)	(9,343,718)

23. FINANCIAL EXPENSES AND INCOME

For the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 financial expenses are as follows:

Finance Expense	1 January-30 June 2020	1 April-30 June 2020	1 January-30 June 2019	1 April-30 June 2019
Financial expenses from credit purchases and discount on trade receivables	(250,448,057)	(93,620,037)	(288,854,951)	(154,012,861)
Interest on lease liabilities (*)	(243,224,698)	(127,161,895)	(205,212,940)	(111,740,433)
POS cash collection expenses	(23,932,306)	(7,925,204)	(45,806,140)	(22,929,670)
Interest on finance lease obligations	(6,628,964)	(2,855,953)	(13,129,350)	(6,001,941)
Foreign exchange loss	(1,794,033)	(1,640,577)	(997,532)	(997,532)
Interest expense from related parties (Note 25)	(1,585,450)	(871,905)	(2,015,397)	(1,411,785)
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	-	(8,676,576)	(3,885,667)
Other	(4,249,275)	(2,540,871)	(4,163,192)	(2,155,003)
	(531,862,783)	(236,616,442)	(568,856,078)	(303,134,892)

(*) Lease liabilities interest expense is the interest calculated on lease liabilities within the scope of IFRS 16.

For the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 financial incomes are as follows:

Finance Income	1 January-30 June 2020	1 April-30 June 2020	1 January-30 June 2019	1 April-30 June 2019
Financial income from credit sales and discount on trade payables (*)	(2,866,608)	(6,666,529)	26,165,919	11,118,329
Interest income	5,598,306	3,616,010	6,689,608	2,180,408
Foreign exchange gain	282,040	177,091	744,311	625,398
	3,013,738	(2,873,428)	33,599,838	13,924,135

(*) As explained in Note 7, due to the decrease in the trade payables discount rates, TL 2,866,608 was recognized as an expense in the income for the period.

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

Current tax asset / (liability)	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Current corporate tax provision	(337,003)	(1,880,407)
Less: Prepaid taxes and funds	851,619	311,509
	514,616	(1,568,898)

Corporate Tax:

The Group is subject to Turkish corporate taxes. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Group's results for the years and periods.

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized.

The effective tax rate in 2020 is 22% (2019: 22%) for the Group.

In Turkey, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. Advance corporate income tax rate applied in 2020 is 22%. (2019: 22%) Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. However, losses cannot be carried back for offset against profits from previous periods.

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

Corporate Tax (Continued):

The corporate tax rate was increased from 20% to 22% for 2018, 2019 and 2020 within the scope of the "Law on Amendments to Some Tax Laws and Other Laws" numbered 7061, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 5 December 2017.

Furthermore, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments in Turkey. Companies file their tax returns between 1-30 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessments within five years.

Deferred tax:

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between the financial statements as reported for IFRS purposes and financial statements prepared in accordance with the tax legislation. These differences arise from the differences in accounting periods for the recognition of income and expenses in accordance with IFRS and tax legislation.

The Group has used the 20% tax rate in calculating the deferred tax assets / liabilities for the related temporary differences in the consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2020 because the related temporary differences are not expected to be reversed in 2020. In Turkey, the companies cannot declare a consolidated tax return, therefore subsidiaries that have deferred tax assets position were not netted off against subsidiaries that have deferred tax liabilities position and disclosed separately.

	Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax	
	30 June 2020	31 December 2019	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) :				
Carryforward tax losses	995,261,526	1,159,225,971	201,784,105	234,576,994
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(388,773,815)	(360,284,480)	(77,754,763)	(72,056,896)
Leasing liability and and right of use assets	214,159,660	145,953,458	43,310,307	29,032,576
Inventory	177,807,900	148,623,105	35,561,580	29,724,621
Provision for retirement payments	26,790,025	18,473,052	5,362,700	3,698,705
Unused vacation liability	60,367,074	46,018,489	12,076,837	9,206,228
Effect of amortized cost method on receivables and payables	(118,035,190)	(122,994,975)	(23,607,038)	(24,598,995)
Provision for legal claims	45,088,320	41,211,792	9,017,664	8,242,358
Other	8,715,265	4,005,675	1,743,053	801,135
	1,021,380,765	1,080,232,087	207,494,445	218,626,726

22% tax rate is used for the amount of TL 136,590,000 carryforward tax losses that are expected to be used in 2020.

The Group did not calculate deferred tax assets for the UCZ’s carryforward tax losses since there is uncertainty that these losses will be deducted from its taxable income in the foreseeable future

The expiration dates of carryforward tax losses for which no deferred tax are calculated as follows:

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Expiring in 2020	27,062,051	27,062,051
Expiring in 2021	20,453,443	20,453,443
Expiring in 2022	84,848,730	93,494,932
Expiring in 2023	31,713,783	31,713,783
Expiring in 2024	3,338,718	3,338,718
Expiring in 2025	1,807,532	-
	169,224,257	176,062,927

24. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The movement of deferred tax liability for the periods ended as of 30 June 2020 and 2019 is as follows :

Movement of deferred tax asset/ (liabilities):	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019
Opening balance at 1 January	218,626,726	270,915,382
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	(11,337,844)	34,182,339
Recognised in compherensive income	205,563	109,659
Closing balance at 30 June	207,494,445	305,207,380

The amounts reflected in compherensive statement of profit or loss of the periods ended at 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019
Current period legal tax	(337,003)	(926,950)
Deferred tax (expense) / income	(11,337,844)	34,182,339
Total tax (expense) / income	(11,674,847)	33,255,389

Tax reconciliation:	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	67,275,287	(155,323,680)
	%22	%22
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 22% (2019: 22%)	(14,800,563)	34,171,210
Tax effects of:		
- Carryforward tax losses not recognized as deferred tax assets	(397,657)	(16,340,839)
- Expenses that are not deductible	944,039	13,105,909
- Other	2,579,334	2,319,109
Income tax (expense) / income recognised in profit or loss	(11,674,847)	33,255,389

25. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

	30 June 2020			
	Receivables		Payables	
	Current		Current	
Balances with related parties	Trading	Non-trading	Trading	Non-trading
Shareholders				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	-	-	9,816,807	-
Related parties				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	233,227,642	-
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	-	72,878,149	-
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	32,095,337	-	11,381	-
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	20,618,824	-
Most Teknoloji Pazarlama A.Ş.	-	-	9,506,318	-
Kerevitaş Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	3,315,101	-
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	2,778,150	-
G2MEKSPER Satış ve Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	3,992	-	1,275,245	-
Biskot Bisküvi Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	1,122,523	-	-	-
Ülker Çikolata Sanayi A.Ş.	1,006,652	-	-	-
Other	3,228,962	-	1,692,511	-
	37,457,466	-	355,120,128	-

	31 December 2019			
	Receivables		Payables	
	Current		Current	
Balances with related parties	Trading	Non-trading	Trading	Non-trading
Shareholders				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	-	-	6,816,690	-
Related parties				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	208,308,021	-
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	-	75,241,141	-
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	26,692,070	-	4,270	-
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	12,041,212	-
Unmaş Unlu Mamuller San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	11,057,128	-
Özen Kişisel Bakım Ürünleri Üretim A.Ş.	-	-	10,668,427	-
Asil Hamur Undan Mamüller Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	9,734,860	-
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	3,235,367	-
Sun Doğal Gıda ve Ambalaj Sanayi A.Ş.	-	-	645,042	-
Sağlam İnşaat Taahhüt Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	497,875	-
Donuk Fırın. Ür. San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	464,972	-
Other	242,788	-	2,847,485	-
	26,934,858	-	341,562,490	-

Receivables from related parties result from sales. Major portion of the Group's liabilities to related parties comprise of the liabilities from merchandise purchases.

25. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

	1 January - 30 June 2020			
Transactions with related parties	Purchases	Interest paid	Sales / Other income	Other expense
Shareholders				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	38,720	(1,585,450)	33,653	(1,074,731)
Related parties				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	327,499,439	-	22,848	-
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	138,125,565	-	4,636	-
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	2,112,704	-	82,377,136	-
Unmaş Unlu Mamuller San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	40,650,175	-	113,000	-
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	28,173,018	-	153,552	-
Özen Kişisel Bakım Ürünleri Üretim A.Ş.	22,026,637	-	4,284	(340)
Asil Hamur Undan Mamüller Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	12,297,191	-	9,025	-
Kerevitaş Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	3,935,923	-	8,018,988	(4,054)
Most Teknoloji Pazarlama A.Ş.	-	-	9,566	(5,383,186)
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	3,498,563	-	353,920	-
Sağlam İnşaat Taahhüt Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	41,601	(1,468,019)
Biskot Bisküvi Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	1,908,847	-
Ülker Bisküvi San. A.Ş.	-	-	1,041,011	-
G2MEKSPER Satış ve Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	847,375	-	124,236	-
Diğer	166,542	-	3,074,883	(1,058,543)
	579,371,852	(1,585,450)	97,291,186	(8,988,873)

	1 January - 30 June 2019			
Transactions with related parties	Purchases	Interest paid	Sales / Other income	Other expense
Shareholders				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	334.282	(2.015.397)	38.761	(579.446)
Related parties				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	262.659.339	-	19.842	(128.571)
Unmaş Unlu Mamuller San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	166.886.804	-	360	-
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	126.142.394	-	6.796	-
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	1.823.160	-	54.643.949	-
Golf Gıda Paz. ve Dağ. Ltd. Şti.	45.753.716	-	-	-
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	37.782.752	-	25.095	-
SCA Yıldız Kağıt ve Kişisel Bakım Üretim A.Ş.	27.455.486	-	9.905	-
Asil Hamur Undan Mamüller Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	11.172.191	-	10.627	(1.486)
Kerevitaş Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	8.506.519	-
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	3.430.260	-	122.305	-
Önem Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	48.762	(1.551.858)
Sağlam İnşaat Taahhüt Tic. A.Ş.	-	-	31.994	(982.203)
Sun Doğal Gıda ve Ambalaj Sanayi A.Ş.	-	-	-	(661.335)
Diğer	595.613	-	1.416.270	(763.067)
	684.035.997	(2.015.397)	64.881.185	(4.667.966)

The total amount of benefits for the key management personnel in the current period is as follows:

	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019
Salaries and other short term benefits	23,152,671	20,100,528
	23,152,671	20,100,528

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in Note 6, other receivables from related parties and other payables to related parties disclosed in Note 25, cash and cash equivalents disclosed in Note 5 and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 19.

Group management reviews capital based on the leverage ratio to be consistent with other companies in industry. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by the total capital amount. Net debt is calculated as total liability amount (comprises of borrowings, other receivables from related parties and other payables to related parties and interest bearing other payables to non-related parties) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as shareholders' equity plus the net debt amount as presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 net debt / total capital ratio is as follows:

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Total borrowings (*)	68,361,523	108,499,301
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	(918,945,307)	(431,286,166)
Net debt	(850,583,784)	(322,786,865)
Total equity	37,419,237	(26,864,823)
Total capital	(813,164,547)	(349,651,688)
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

(*) Effect of IFRS 16 and trade payables are not included.

(b) Financial Risk Factors:

The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk) credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The treasury department presents the financial and risk positions of the Group and how to reduce financial risks of the Group to the Board of Directors three times a year and sends monthly reports of its financial position to the main shareholders.

(c) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refer to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Receivables arising from sales consists of credit card slips. Since the customers are final consumers, the Group has no risk for credit card slip receivables.

The risk arised from the advances and deposits given in order to make investments by the Group, is under control by obtaining letter of guarantees from various banks. Based on the Group policy, the Group does not pay any advance or deposits without obtaining a letter of guarantee from banks.

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)

The credit risks exposured because of financial instrument types	**Receivables**				
	Trade receivables		**Other Receivables**		
30 June 2020	**Related Party**	**Other**	**Related Party**	**Other**	**Deposits in banks and credit card receivables**
Maximum net credit risk as of balance sheet date (i)	37,457,466	92,956,863	-	37,859,564	796,091,294
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with colleteral (ii)	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	37,457,466	11,723,390	-	37,859,564	796,091,294
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	81,233,473	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value					
- Past due (gross amount)	-	8,957,473	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(8,957,473)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	-	-	-	-	-
- Not over due (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items bearing credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(i) The factors that increase the credit reliability such as guarantees received are not considered in the balance.
(ii) Except for "the part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral.", there is a credit card receivable amounting to TL 514,358,762 which holds no credit risk.

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)

The credit risks exposured because of financial instrument types	**Receivables**				
	Trade receivables		**Other Receivables**		
31 December 2019	**Related Party**	**Other**	**Related Party**	**Other**	**Deposits in banks and credit card receivables**
Maximum net credit risk as of balance sheet date (i)	26,934,858	47,482,181	-	24,810,563	317,459,086
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with colleteral (ii)	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	26,934,858	6,100,328	-	24,810,563	317,459,086
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	41,381,853	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value					
- Past due (gross amount)	-	8,877,791	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(8,877,791)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	-	-	-	-	-
- Not over due (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items bearing credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(i) The factors that increase the credit reliability such as guarantees received are not considered in the balance.
(ii) Except for "the part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral ", there is a credit card receivable amounting to TL 27,790,691 which holds no credit risk..

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)

Aging of overdue receivables as 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Trade Receivables	
	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Overdue between 1-30 days	75,804,871	39,670,936
Overdue between 1-3 Months	4,414,137	1,022,921
Overdue between 3-12 Months	1,014,465	687,996
Total overdue receivables	**81,233,473**	**41,381,853**
The portion of under guarantee with collateral etc	**-**	**-**

(d) Liquidity risk management:

Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity Risk Tables

The following table details the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities and prepared with the assumption that the liabilities will be paid as soon as they mature. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets.

The maturities estimated by the Group are same as the maturities on agreements

30 June 2020	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow (I+II+III+IV)**	**Up to 3 months (I)**	**3-12 months (II)**	**1-5 years (III)**	**Over 5 years (IV)**
Financial liabilities						
Finance leasing payables	68,361,523	74,611,320	15,803,241	47,409,724	11,398,355	-
Lease liabilites	2,116,999,608	3,788,970,057	172,796,337	476,456,052	2,149,992,908	989,724,760
Trade payables	3,754,891,469	3,872,257,259	3,872,257,259	-	-	-
Other payables	2,962,831	2,962,831	-	1,751,753	1,211,078	-
Total liability	5,943,215,431	7,738,801,467	4,060,856,837	525,617,529	2,162,602,341	989,724,760

31 December 2019	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow (I+II+III+IV)**	**Up to 3 months (I)**	**3-12 months (II)**	**1-5 years (III)**	**Over 5 years (IV)**
Financial liabilities						
Finance leasing payables	108,499,301	121,378,058	21,553,560	64,660,680	35,163,818	-
Lease liabilites	1,966,652,722	3,910,290,449	173,473,076	472,724,951	2,135,061,324	1,129,031,098
Trade payables	3,395,061,181	3,515,593,180	3,515,593,180	-	-	-
Other payables	2,460,720	2,460,720	-	1,482,122	978,598	-
Total liability	5,472,673,924	7,549,722,407	3,710,619,816	538,867,753	2,171,203,740	1,129,031,098

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(e) Market Risk Management

The Group's activity is subject to very limited financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Market risk exposures of the Group are measured using sensitivity analysis.

In the current period there has been no significant change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Foreign currency risk management

Transactions in foreign currencies expose the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group does not use any derivative instruments to preserve its foreign currency risk as a result of its major transactions and cash flows.

The detail by foreign currency of the Group's monetary assets and liabilities with foreign currencies as below:

30 June 2020	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar	Euro	Other
Monetary financial assets	50,145	542	5,811	195
CURRENT ASSETS	50,145	542	5,811	195
Monetary financial assets	270,951	39,600	-	-
NON CURRENT ASSETS	270,951	39,600	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	321,096	40,142	5,811	195
Trade Payables	8,886,188	462,159	742,587	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES	8,886,188	462,159	742,587	-
Monetary other liabilities	1,175,372	-	152,483	-
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,175,372	-	152,483	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,061,559	462,159	895,070	-
Net foreign currency position	(9,740,464)	(422,017)	(889,259)	195
Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position	(9,740,464)	(422,017)	(889,259)	195

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Foreign currency risk management (Continued)

31 December 2019	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar	Euro	Other
Monetary financial assets	166,937	18,521	8,383	150
CURRENT ASSETS	166,937	18,521	8,383	150
Monetary financial assets	235,232	39,600	-	-
NON CURRENT ASSETS	235,232	39,600	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	402,169	58,121	8,383	150
Trade payables	11,750,262	713,088	1,129,880	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES	11,750,262	713,088	1,129,880	-
Monetary other liabilities	237,473	-	35,707	-
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	237,473	-	35,707	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,987,735	713,088	1,165,587	-
Net foreign currency position	(11,585,566)	(654,967)	(1,157,204)	150
Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position	(11,585,566)	(654,967)	(1,157,204)	150

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in US Dollar hence exposures to certain exchange rate fluctuations arise. As of 30 June 2020, a 20% strengthening of US Dollar against the TL, on the basis that all other variables remain constant, would have decreased profit before taxation by TL 577,504 (31 December 2019: TL 778,127).

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in Euro hence exposures to certain exchange rate fluctuations arise. As of 30 June 2020, a 20% strengthening of Euro against the TL, on the basis that all other variables remain constant, would have would have decreased profit before taxation by TL 1,370,917 (31 December 2019: TL 1,539,220).

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group is not subject to interest rate risk, as the Group does not have any floating rate liability.

26. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Other price risks

The Group does not hold equity investments or liability like bond / stocks etc. which can be exposed to price changes.

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments:

Categories of financial instruments and fair values

30 June 2020	Amortized cost	Carrying value	Note
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	918,945,307	918,945,307	5
Trade receivables (including related parties)	130,414,329	130,414,329	7
Other receivables (including related parties)	37,859,564	37,859,564	8
Financial liabilities			
Financial debt	68,361,523	68,361,523	6
Lease liabilities	2,116,999,608	2,116,999,608	6
Trade payables (including related parties)	3,754,891,469	3,754,891,469	7
Other liabilities (including related parties)	1,751,753	1,751,753	8

31 December 2019	Amortized cost	Carrying value	Note
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	431,286,166	431,286,166	5
Trade receivables (including related parties)	74,417,039	74,417,039	7
Other receivables (including related parties)	24,810,563	24,810,563	8
Financial liabilities			
Financial debt	108,499,301	108,499,301	6
Lease liabilities	1,966,652,722	1,966,652,722	6
Trade payables (including related parties)	3,395,061,181	3,395,061,181	7
Other liabilities (including related parties)	1,482,122	1,482,122	8

Group management believes that the carrying value of the financial instruments approximate to their fair values.

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

As of 30 June 2020 and 2019 loss per share calculation is as follows:

Earnings / (Loss) per share	1 January- 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January- 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Average number of shares during the period (full value)	592,612,914	592,912,919	591,805,941	592,277,091
Net Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to equity holder of the parents	55,749,502	50,359,943	(121,798,191)	(24,444,789)
Earnings / (loss) per share	**0.0941**	**0.0849**	**(0.2058)**	**(0.0413)**

29. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX-1 - EBITDA

The supporting information not required by IFRS is considered important for the Group's financial performance by the Group management and the calculation of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) is presented below. The Group calculates the adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, other income) for the better understanding of investors and other interested parties about Group operations.

	1 January - 30 June 2020	1 April- 30 June 2020	1 January - 30 June 2019	1 April- 30 June 2019
Profit / (Loss) for the period	**55,600,440**	**50,275,484**	**(122,068,291)**	**(24,590,851)**
Tax income / (expense)	(11,674,847)	(11,670,561)	33,255,389	9,422,241
Proift / (Loss) before taxation	**67,275,287**	**61,946,045**	**(155,323,680)**	**(34,013,092)**
Financial income and expense, net	(528,849,045)	(239,489,870)	(535,256,240)	(289,210,757)
Amortization and depreciation	(331,237,349)	(168,631,905)	(294,030,722)	(153,865,342)
EBITDA	**927,361,681**	**470,067,820**	**673,963,282**	**409,063,007**
Other income and expense net	(22,919,022)	(16,713,796)	(3,435,041)	(2,586,341)
Adjusted EBITDA	**950,280,703**	**486,781,616**	**677,398,323**	**411,649,348**
IFRS 16 Effect	379,658,364	195,192,560	319,283,870	169,873,386
Adjusted EBITDA excluding IFRS 16	**570,622,339**	**291,589,056**	**358,114,453**	**241,775,962**

Such financial information are presented for informational purposes and are not an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX-2 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BEFORE IFRS 16

IFRS 16 Leases

The effects of IFRS 16 lease standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented below:

ASSETS	30 June 2020	IFRS 16 Effect	Before IFRS 16
Current Assets			
Prepaid expenses	6,306,660	(3,050,899)	9,357,559
Total Current Assets	**2,612,644,956**	**(3,050,899)**	**2,615,695,855**
Non Current Assets			
Right of use assets	1,902,839,948	1,902,839,948	-
Deferred tax assets	207,494,445	43,310,307	164,184,138
Total Non-Current Assets	**3,990,181,181**	**1,946,150,255**	**2,044,030,926**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,602,826,137**	**1,943,099,356**	**4,659,726,781**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	30 June 2020	IFRS 16 Effect	Before IFRS 16
Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	657,842,040	657,842,040	-
Total Current Liabilities	**5,034,156,443**	**657,842,040**	**4,376,314,403**
Non current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	1,459,157,568	1,459,157,568	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**1,531,250,457**	**1,459,157,568**	**72,092,889**
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	129,419,773	(116,797,552)	246,217,325
Net profit / (loss) for the period	55,749,502	(56,774,150)	112,523,652
Shareholder's equity	**36,088,395**	**(173,571,702)**	**209,660,097**
Non-controlling interest	**1,330,842**	**(328,549)**	**1,659,391**
Total Equity	**37,419,237**	**(173,900,251)**	**211,319,488**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**6,602,826,137**	**1,943,099,357**	**4,659,726,780**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX-2 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BEFORE IFRS 16

IFRS 16 Leases

The effects of IFRS 16 lease standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented below:

	1 January- 30 June 2020	**IFRS 16 Effect**	**Before IFRS 16**
Revenue	9,913,401,568	-	9,913,401,568
Cost of sales (-)	(7,571,152,366)	-	(7,571,152,366)
Gross profit	**2,342,249,202**	**-**	**2,342,249,202**
Marketing and selling expenses (-)	(1,632,369,812)	170,852,417	(1,803,222,229)
General administrative expenses (-)	(90,836,036)	-	(90,836,036)
Other income from operating activities	2,556,948	1,115,180	1,441,768
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	(25,475,970)	-	(25,475,970)
Operating profit	**596,124,332**	**171,967,597**	**424,156,735**
Financial expense	(531,862,783)	(243,224,698)	(288,638,085)
Financial income	3,013,738	-	3,013,738
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations before tax	**67,275,287**	**(71,257,101)**	**138,532,388**
Income tax expense	(337,003)	-	(337,003)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	(11,337,844)	14,277,731	(25,615,575)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**55,600,440**	**(56,979,370)**	**112,579,810**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX-2 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BEFORE IFRS 16

IFRS 16 Leases

The effects of IFRS 16 lease standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented below:

	1 April- 30 June 2020	IFRS 16 Effect	Before IFRS 16
Revenue	5,225,128,263	-	5,225,128,263
Cost of sales (-)	(4,012,876,003)	-	(4,012,876,003)
Gross profit	**1,212,252,260**	**-**	**1,212,252,260**
Marketing and selling expenses (-)	(837,492,895)	88,803,319	(926,296,214)
General administrative expenses (-)	(56,609,654)	-	(56,609,654)
Other income from operating activities	1,005,735	406,772	598,963
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	(17,719,531)	-	(17,719,531)
Operating profit	**301,435,915**	**89,210,091**	**212,225,824**
Financial expense	(236,616,442)	(127,161,895)	(109,454,547)
Financial income	(2,873,428)	-	(2,873,428)
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations before tax	**61,946,045**	**(37,951,803)**	**99,897,848**
Income tax expense	(138,995)	-	(138,995)
Deferred tax (expense) / income	(11,531,566)	7,205,172	(18,736,738)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**50,275,484**	**(30,746,631)**	**81,022,115**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX-2 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BEFORE IFRS 16

IFRS 16 Leases

The effects of IFRS 16 lease standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented below:

	1 January-30 June 2020	**IFRS 16 Effect**	**Before IFRS 16**
A. Cash Generated by Operating Activities			
Profit / (loss) for the period	55,600,440	(56,979,370)	112,579,810
Adjustments related to reconciliation of net profit / (loss) for the period			
-Depreciation of property and equipment	331,237,349	208,805,947	122,431,402
-Loss / (gain) on sale of property and equipment, net	219,487	1,115,180	(895,693)
-Tax income / (expenses)	11,674,847	(14,277,731)	25,952,578
-Interest expenses	279,620,693	243,224,698	36,395,995
Cash generated by / (used in) operations before changes in working capital	**731,662,628**	**381,888,724**	**349,773,904**
Changes in working capital :			
Changes in prepaid expenses	15,300,124	735,153	14,564,971
Cash used in operations	**1,142,090,934**	**382,623,877**	**759,467,057**
Net cash generated by operating activities:	**1,125,045,564**	**382,623,877**	**742,421,687**
B.INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	1,630,250	(1,115,180)	2,745,430
Net cash used in investing activities	**(188,850,729)**	**(1,115,180)**	**(187,735,549)**
C.FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest payments of lease liabilities	(243,224,698)	(243,224,698)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(138,283,999)	(138,283,999)	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	**(448,535,694)**	**(381,508,697)**	**(67,026,997)**
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**487,659,141**	**-**	**487,659,141**
D.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**431,286,166**	**-**	**431,286,166**
E.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D)	**918,945,307**	**-**	**918,945,307**