

**Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası
Anonim Şirketi**

Financial Statements
As At and For The Year Ended
31 December 2018
With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

23 May 2019

This report contains the "Independent Auditors' Report" comprising 6 pages and; the "Financial statements and their explanatory notes" comprising 79 pages.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası AŞ

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası AŞ ("the Bank") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Turkey and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Impairment of loans and advances

Refer to Note 3.11, Note 3.17 and Note 5 for the relevant accounting policy and a discussion of significant accounting estimates.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As of 31 December 2018, loans and advances comprise 93% of the Bank's assets.</p> <p>The Bank recognizes its loans and advances in accordance with the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard ("Standard").</p> <p>As of 1 January 2018, due to the adoption of the Standard, in determining the impairment of loans and advances to customers, the Bank has started to apply "expected credit loss model" rather than the "incurred loss model". The new model contains significant assumptions and estimates.</p> <p>The significant assumptions and estimates of the Bank's management are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-significant increase in credit risk;-incorporating the forward looking macroeconomic information in calculation of credit risk; and-design and implementation of expected credit loss model. <p>The determination of the impairment of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost depends on the credit default status, the model based on the change in the credit risk at the first recognition date and the classification of the loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost according to the model. Establishing an accurate classification is a significant process as the calculation of expected credit loss varies to the staging of the financial assets.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures for testing the impairment of loans and advances included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls on allocation, lending, collateralization, collection, follow-up, classification and impairment procedures are tested with the involvement of information risk management specialists.• We evaluated the Bank's business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and we tested the appropriateness of the loan agreements with the model by selecting samples.• We evaluated the adequacy of the subjective and objective criteria that are defined in the Bank's impairment accounting policy compared with the Standard.• We evaluated the Bank's business model and methodology and the evaluation of the calculations were carried out with the control testing and detailed analysis by the involvement of specialists.• We performed loan reviews for selected loan samples which include a detailed examination of loan files and related information. In this context, the current status of the loan customer has been evaluated.

Key audit matter (continued)	How the matter was addressed in our audit (continued)
<p>The collective basis expected credit loss calculation is based on complex processes which are modelled by using current and past data sets and expectations and the forward looking expectations are reflected by macroeconomic models.</p> <p>Impairment on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost was considered to be a key audit matter, due to the significance of the estimates, assumptions, the level of judgements and its complex structure as explained above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We tested the accuracy and completeness of the data in the calculation models for the loans which are assessed on collective basis. The expected credit loss calculation was tested through recalculation. The models used for the calculation of the risk parameters were examined and the risk parameters for the loan portfolios were recalculated.• We assessed the macroeconomic models which are used to reflect forward looking expectations and tested the effect of the risk parameters by recalculation method.• We evaluated the qualitative assessments which are used in determining the significant increase in credit risk. <p>We also evaluated the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures related to impairment provisions.</p>



Hedge accounting

Refer to Note 3.9 for the relevant accounting policy and a discussion of significant accounting estimates.

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter is addressed in our audit</i>
<p>The Bank applies fair value hedge and cash flow hedge transactions to manage interest rate and foreign currency risk and applies hedge accounting. The criteria for the application of the hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS include defining, documenting and regularly testing the effectiveness of the hedge accounting transactions. Due to the fact that hedge accounting has complicated structure and requires technical calculations, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures for testing hedge accounting included below;</p> <p>Documentation and appropriateness of hedging relationships of cash flow hedge and fair value hedge transactions have been examined.</p> <p>The objective of the hedge accounting and its compliance with IFRS requirements are taken into account. The management's assessment of effectiveness, measuring ineffectiveness and appropriateness of accounting records were tested. The hedge accounting controls, hedging relationship, the effectiveness controls at inception and at subsequent periods were understood and tested.</p>

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Orhan Akova
Partner

23 May 2019
Istanbul, Turkey

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated)

	<i>Notes</i>	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	6	4,234,607	3,546,284
Trading securities	7		11,710
Derivative financial instruments	8	443	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	4	711,768	133,606
Loans and advances	9	129,670,051	80,253,617
Investment securities			
-Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	20,447	
-Financial assets measured at amortized cost	10	3,249,301	
-Available-for-sale	10		30,318
-Held-to-maturity	10		180,461
Property and equipment	11	6,612	6,235
Intangible assets	12	7,004	6,053
Investment property	13	2,141	2,236
Other assets	14	1,333,377	1,056,117
Total assets		139,235,751	85,242,190
LIABILITIES			
Funds borrowed	15	108,730,948	67,368,670
Debt securities in issue	16	17,178,988	10,279,210
Subordinated liabilities	17	2,995,130	31,596
Interbank money market deposits	15	139,005	152,000
Other liabilities and provisions	19	2,054,385	1,044,075
Derivative financial instruments	8	129,204	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	4	339,651	188,286
Retirement benefit obligations	20	21,855	19,116
Total liabilities		131,589,166	79,467,304
EQUITY			
- Share capital	21	6,350,000	4,800,000
- Adjustment to share capital		38,091	38,091
Total paid in share capital		6,388,091	4,838,091
Legal reserves		379,260	349,896
Hedging reserves		49,233	(1,512)
Fair value reserves		11,282	21,154
Retained earnings		818,719	567,257
Total equity		7,646,585	5,774,886
Total liabilities and equity		139,235,751	85,242,190

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

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

	<i>Notes</i>	1 January – 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Interest income	22	3,391,095	2,238,086
Interest expense	22	(2,531,631)	(1,224,198)
Net interest income		859,464	1,013,888
Fees and commission income		350,141	21,409
Fees and commission expense		(206,315)	(28,491)
Net fee and commission income		143,826	(7,082)
Impairment losses on loans and advances	9	(108,635)	(48,999)
Foreign exchange gain/(losses), net	23	(1,135,887)	402,603
Gains/(losses) on financial assets through profit or loss, net	24	1,317,750	
Gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading, net	24		(685,377)
Dividend income		151	-
Other operating income	25	10,655	214,444
Operating profit before operating expenses		1,087,324	889,477
Operating expenses	26	(272,461)	(321,002)
Net profit for the period		814,863	568,475

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

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated)

	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Net profit for the period	814,863	568,475
Other comprehensive income	40,667	8,034
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit asset	(206)	(82)
	(206)	(82)
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Net change in fair values of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,873	8,116
Net change in fair values of available-for-sale financial assets	(9,872)	
Cash flow hedges - effective portion of changes in fair value	50,745	9,194
		(1,078)
Total comprehensive income for the period	855,530	576,509

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

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Share capital					Hedging reserves	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
		Share capital	Adjustment to share capital	Total paid-in share capital	Legal reserves	Other reserves				
Balance at 1 January 2017		3,700,000	38,091	3,738,091	328,050	22,743	(434)	11,960	1,101,127	5,201,537
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568,475	568,475
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(1,078)	9,194	(82)	8,034
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(1,078)	9,194	568,393	576,509
Capital increase		1,100,000	-	1,100,000	-	(22,743)	-	-	(1,077,257)	-
Dividends to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,160)	(3,160)
Transfers to legal reserves		-	-	-	21,846	-	-	-	(21,846)	-
Balance at 31 December 2017		4,800,000	38,091	4,838,091	349,896	-	(1,512)	21,154	567,257	5,774,886
Balance at 1 January 2018 (Previously reported)	21	4,800,000	38,091	4,838,091	349,896	-	(1,512)	21,154	567,257	5,774,886
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 (*)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,432	20,432
Restated balance at 1 January 2018		4,800,000	38,091	4,838,091	349,896	-	(1,512)	21,154	587,689	5,795,318
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	814,863	814,863
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	50,745	(9,872)	(206)	40,667
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	50,745	(9,872)	814,657	855,530
Capital increase	21	1,550,000	-	1,550,000	-	-	-	-	(550,000)	1,000,000
Dividends to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,263)	(4,263)
Transfers to legal reserves		-	-	-	29,364	-	-	-	(29,364)	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	21	6,350,000	38,091	6,388,091	379,260	-	49,233	11,282	818,719	7,646,585

(*) See Note 3.23.

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

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

	<i>Not es</i>	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for the period		814,863	568,475
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	26	3,845	4,610
Provision for loan losses	9	108,635	48,999
Provision for employment termination benefits	20	2,532	1,983
Provision for unused vacation	19	2,265	1,700
Interest income, net		(859,464)	(1,013,888)
Interest paid		(1,455,142)	(1,224,198)
Interest received		3,287,387	2,165,125
Unrealised foreign exchange differences		962,032	1,116,446
Remeasurement of derivative financial instruments		459,270	(48,969)
		3,326,233	1,620,283
Net increase in loans and advances		(38,981,217)	(10,747,602)
Net decrease in financial assets at measured fair value through profit or loss		3,050	
Net decrease in trading securities			(980)
Net (increase)/decrease in due from banks		-	27,884
Proceeds from borrowings		156,041,531	83,649,359
Repayments of borrowings		(123,558,057)	(75,490,340)
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets		(264,480)	(114,919)
Net increase in other liabilities		894,021	(297,470)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		(2,538,929)	(1,353,785)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities:			
Acquisition of property and equipment	11	(2,745)	(1,729)
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	10	(3,198,105)	(238,756)
Proceeds from financial assets measured at amortised cost	10	220,654	164,403
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(2,238)	(4,382)
Net cash generated from investing activities		(2,982,434)	(80,464)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities:			
Proceeds from interbank money market deposit	15	(12,995)	83,000
Proceeds from issue of debt securities		7,952,092	1,716,276
Proceeds from issue of subordinated liabilities		(2,963,534)	56,689
Repayment of debt securities		(824,860)	(494,829)
Dividends paid	21	(4,263)	(3,160)
Proceeds from capital increase		1,000,000	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		5,146,440	1,357,976
Effects of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,062,572	365,358
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		687,649	289,085
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,546,284	3,257,199
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		4,233,933	3,546,284

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

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası AŞ (the “Bank” or “Eximbank”) was established as Turkey’s “Official Export Credit Agency” on 25 March 1987 (transformed from “State Investment Bank”) as a development and investment bank and accordingly, the Bank does not accept deposits. The Bank’s head office is located at Saray Mahallesi, Ahmet Tevfik İleri Caddesi 19 Ümraniye İstanbul/Türkiye. As of 31 December 2018, the Bank has 2 regional directorates in Ankara and in İzmir, 13 branches and 5 liaison offices. As of 31 December 2018, the Bank has 709 employees (31 December 2017: 635 employees).

The Bank has been mandated to support foreign trade through diversification of the exported goods and services, by increasing the share of exporters and entrepreneurs in international trade, and to create new markets for the exported commodities, to provide exporters and overseas contractors with support to increase their competitiveness and to ensure a lower risk environment in international markets.

As a means of aiding export development services, the Bank provides loan, guarantee and insurance services in order to financially support export and foreign currency earning services. While performing the above mentioned operations, the Bank provides short, medium or long term, domestic and foreign currency lending funded by borrowings from domestic and foreign money and capital markets and from its own sources.

On the other hand, the Bank also performs fund management (treasury) operations related to its core banking operations. These operations are domestic and foreign currency capital market operations, domestic and foreign currency money market operations, foreign currency market operations, derivative transactions, all of which are approved by the Board of Directors.

The losses due to the political risks arising on loan, guarantee and insurance operations of the Bank, are transferred to the Undersecretariat of Treasury (“Turkish Treasury”) according to article 4/c of Act number 3332 that was appended by Act numbered 3659 and according to Act regarding the Public Financing and Debt Management, numbered 4749, dated 28 March 2002.

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Bank maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira (“TL”) in accordance with the accounting practices as promulgated by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”), the Turkish Commercial Code and the Turkish Tax Legislation.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. They were authorised for issue by the Bank’s Board of Directors on 23 May 2019.

This is the first set of the Group’s annual financial statements in which IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 2.6.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as adjusted for the effects of inflation that lasted until 31 December 2005, except for the following assets and liabilities which are stated at their fair values if reliable measures are available: derivative financial assets and liabilities, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2.3 Functional currency and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in TL, which is the Bank’s functional currency. Except as indicated, the financial information presented in TL has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.4 Accounting in hyperinflationary countries

Financial statements of the Turkish entities have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira based on IAS 29 – *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* as at 31 December 2005. IAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date, and that corresponding figures for previous years be restated in the same terms. One characteristic that necessitates the application of IAS 29 is a cumulative three-year inflation rate approaching or exceeding 100%. The cumulative three-year inflation rate in Turkey was 35.61% as at 31 December 2005, based on the Turkish nation-wide wholesale price indices announced by the Turkish Statistical Institute (“TURKSTAT”). This, together with the sustained positive trend in quantitative factors, such as the stabilisation in capital and money markets, decrease in interest rates and the appreciation of TL against the USD and other hard currencies have been taken into consideration to categorise Turkey as a non-hyperinflationary economy under IAS 29 effective from 1 January 2006.

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

2.5 Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas at estimation uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 3 and 4 – Derivative assets and liabilities held for risk management
- Note 3 and 8 – Derivative financial instruments
- Note 3 and 9 – Loans and advances
- Note 3 and 17 – Other liabilities and provisions
- Note 3 and 14 – Other assets
- Note 3 and 6 – Cash and due from banks

2.6. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Bank to prior periods presented in these financial statements except for the impact of transition to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contract with Customers” as of 1 January 2018 as explained below.

In accordance with the transition rules of IFRS 9, the prior period financial statements and notes are not restated. Accounting policies and valuation principles used for the year 2018 and 2017 periods are separately presented in the footnotes.

IFRS 15 provides single and comprehensive model and guidance regarding recognition of revenue and replaces IAS 18 “Revenue”.

The Bank’s adoption process continues regarding IFRS 16 “Leases” which will be in effect starting from 1 January 2019.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2018 are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements of the prior year, except for the new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards summarized in related notes.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are not effective at reporting date and earlier application is permitted; however the Bank has not early adopted are presented as follows. The Bank will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, after the new standards and interpretations become in effect.

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated)

2 *Basis of preparation (continued)*

2.6 *Changes in accounting policies (continued)*

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (contined)

IFRS 16 Leases

On 13 January 2016, IASB issued the new leasing standard which will replace IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and consequently changes to IAS 40 Investment Properties. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted provided that an entity also adopts IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Bank does not expect a significant impact in its financials.

The revised Conceptual Framework

The revised Conceptual Framework issued on 28 March 2018 by the IASB. The Conceptual Framework sets out the fundamental concepts for financial reporting that guide the Board in developing IFRS Standards. It helps to ensure that the Standards are conceptually consistent and that similar transactions are treated the same way, so as to provide useful information for investors, lenders and other creditors. The Conceptual Framework also assists companies in developing accounting policies when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction, and more broadly, helps stakeholders to understand and interpret the Standards. The revised Conceptual Framework is more comprehensive than the old one – its aim is to provide the Board with the full set of tools for standard setting. It covers all aspects of standard setting from the objective of financial reporting, to presentation and disclosures. For companies that use the Conceptual Framework to develop accounting policies when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction, the revised Conceptual Framework is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Improvements to IFRSs

IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2015–2017 Cycle for applicable standards. The amendments are effective as of 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The Bank does not expect that application of these improvements to IFRSs will have significant impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements IFRS 3 and IFRS 11 are amended to clarify how a company accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. If a party obtains control, then the transaction is a business combination achieved in stages and the acquiring party remeasures the previously held interest at fair value. If a party maintains (or obtains) joint control, then the previously held interest is not remeasured.

IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

IAS 23 is amended to clarify that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. Borrowings that were intended to specifically finance qualifying assets that are now ready for their intended use or sale – or any non-qualifying assets – are included in that general pool.

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2 *Basis of preparation (continued)*

2.6 *Changes in accounting policies (continued)*

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Prepayment Features With Negative Compensation

On 12 October 2017, IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9 to clarify that financial assets containing prepayment features with negative compensation can now be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they meet the other relevant requirements of IFRS 9. Under IFRS 9, a prepayment option in a financial asset meets this criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest, which may include ‘reasonable additional compensation’ for early termination of the contract. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to IFRS 9.

Amendments to IAS 19 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

On 7 February 2018, IASB issued Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19). The amendments clarify the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs. A company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income (OCI). The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to IAS 9.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material

In October 2018 the IASB issued Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8). The amendments clarify and align the definition of ‘material’ and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards. Those amendments are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business

Determining whether a transaction results in an asset or a business acquisition has long been a challenging but important area of judgement. The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations that seek to clarify this matter. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. This is a simplified assessment that results in an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If a preparer chooses not to apply the concentration test, or the test is failed, then the assessment focuses on the existence of a substantive process. The amendment applies to businesses acquired in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

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3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Bank to prior periods presented in these financial statements except for the impact of transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 as of 1 January 2018.

3.1 Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions are recorded in TL, which represents the Bank's functional currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The official TL exchange rates used by the Bank for foreign currency translation are as follows:

	EUR / TL	USD / TL
31 December 2018	6.0404	5.2801
31 December 2017	4.5138	3.7750

ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities are translated into presentation currency of the Bank at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

3.2 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income calculated on an effective interest basis,

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Fees and commission and premium income and expense

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commissions, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Premium income and expense

Insurance programs of the Bank are composed of two schemes: short-term export credit insurance and medium and long-term export credit insurance. Premium income of the Bank under these two schemes represents premiums on policies written during the year, net of cancellations.

In addition, since commencement of the insurance facility, the Bank has sought to reinsure the major portion (currently 70%) of its underwritten short-term commercial risks on the basis of a quota-share treaty concluded with a group of domestic and overseas reinsurance companies. Accordingly, expenses include the premiums paid to reinsurance companies.

Premium income and expense representing reinsurer’s share of the premium are recognised in the financial statements on accrual basis over the period of related policy.

Reinsurance commissions

Reinsurance commission income received in relation to ceded premiums is recognised on an accrual basis.

3.4 Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less loss related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, except for the unrealised gains of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.5 Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the income is established.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Lease payments made

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.7 Income tax expense

According to Act number 3332 and article 4/b of Act number 3659, dated 25 March 1987 and 26 September 1990, respectively, the Bank is exempt from Corporate Tax. Due to the 3rd Article of the same act; the above mentioned exemption became valid from 1 January 1988. In accordance with clause 9 of the Provisional Article 1 of Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, which states "The provision of Article 35 shall not apply to exemptions, allowances and deductions included in other laws in relation to Corporation Tax prior to the effective date of the Law No. 5520", the exemption from Corporation Tax continues. Accordingly, current tax and deferred tax are not recognised in these financial statements.

3.8 Explanations on forward transactions, options and derivative instruments

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments in order to avoid exposure to foreign currency and interest rate risks.

As of the balance sheet date, there are outstanding currency and interest rate swap purchase and sales contracts and forward transactions in TL and foreign currency.

Derivatives are initially recorded with their fair values and related transaction costs as of the contract date are recorded in profit or loss. In the following periods of initial reporting, they are measured at their fair values. The result of this assessment, offsetting debit and credits stemming from each contract are reflected to the financial statements as a contract-based single asset and liability. The method of accounting gain or loss changes according to related derivative transaction whether to be held for cash flow hedges or not and to the content of hedge account.

a.) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

a.1.) Derivative financial assets held for trading

Derivative financial instruments other than derivative instruments intended for the fair value hedging and cash flow hedge purposes of the Bank are accounted for as "trading purpose", economically providing effective protection against risks for the Bank. Liabilities and receivables arising from derivative transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at contractual amounts. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value in subsequent periods and if the fair value is positive, they are classified under "derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss". If fair value is negative derivative transactions are classified under "derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss". After valuation, differences of changes in fair value are reflected in the statement of profit or loss.

a.2.) Derivative financial assets held for hedging purpose

The Bank notifies in written the relationship between hedging instrument and related account, risk management aims of hedge and strategies and the methods using to measure of the hedge effectiveness.

The Bank evaluates the method of hedge whether to be effective on the expected changes in fair values in this process or not or each result of hedge effectiveness whether to be between the range of 80% and 125%.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.8 Explanations on forward transactions, options and derivative instruments *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 *(continued)*

a.2.) Derivative financial assets held for hedging purpose *(continued)*

Changes in fair values of derivative transactions under fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss together with changes in hedging asset or liability. The difference in current values of derivative transactions fair value hedge is shown in “Gains/Losses on derivative financial instruments” account. In the statement of financial position, change in fair value of hedged asset or liability during the hedge accounting to be effective is shown with the related asset or liability. In case of inferring hedge accounting, corrections made to the value of hedge account using straight-line amortization method within the days to maturity are reflected to “Income/losses from derivative financial instruments” account in the statement of profit or loss.

b.) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

b.1.) Derivative financial instruments held for hedging

The Bank hedges its cash flow risk arising from floating-rate liabilities in foreign currency and TL by cross-currency swaps. In this context, the fair value changes of the effective portion of the hedging instruments are accounted under the “hedging reserves” account within equity. In the period in which the cash flows affect the statement of profit or loss for the hedged item, the hedging instrument relating to the profit/loss is extracted from equity and recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, is exercised, sold or no longer effective. While expiring, sale, discontinuing cash flow hedge accounting or when no longer effective, the cumulative gains/losses recognised in shareholders’ equity and presented under hedging reserves are continued to be kept in this account. When the cash flows of hedged item incur, the gain/losses accounted for under shareholders’ equity are transferred to statement of profit or loss.

Effectiveness tests are performed at the beginning of the hedge accounting period and at each reporting period. The hedge accounting is applied as long as the test results are between the range of 80%-125% of effectiveness.

IFRS 9 permits to defer application of IFRS 9 hedge accounting and continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 as a policy choice. Accordingly, the Bank continues to apply hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 in this context.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Explanations on financial assets

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018

The Bank recognises its financial assets as “Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss”, “Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” or “Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost”.

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value. In the case if financial assets are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are added or deducted to/from their fair value. During the initial recognition of a financial asset into the financial statements, business model determined by the Bank management and the nature of contractual cash flows of the financial asset are taken into consideration.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at the time of initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the relevant business model and contractual cash flows used for management.

In accordance with IFRS 9, if a financial asset is held under a business model that is intended to collect a business model or contractual cash flows for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and that is intended to sell financial assets, such financial asset is classified based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

During the transition period, the Bank conducted the test of whether the entire loan portfolio’s contractual cash flows are comprised only of interest and principal and all of the Bank’s portfolio is recognized under “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

Business model Evaluation

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business model is determined at a level that demonstrates how the financial asset groups are managed together to achieve a specific management objective.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

As of the effective date of IFRS 9 standard; 1 January 2018, the Bank started to classify its’ financial assets based on the business model it uses to manage these assets. Three main categories to classify financial assets are:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”)
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are managed with the business model other than the business model that aims to collect and sell the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets, do not result in cash flows that include interest payments arising only from the principal and principal balance at specific dates; are financial assets that are acquired in order to generate profits from fluctuations in prices and similar factors in the short term in the market or are part of a portfolio aimed at achieving profit in the short term regardless of the reason for the acquisition.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at cost in the financial statements. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized at the settlement date.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.9 Explanations on financial assets *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss *(continued)*

The government bonds and treasury bills recognized under financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss which are traded on Borsa İstanbul AŞ (“BİST”) are valued with weighted average prices settled on BİST as of the reporting date; and those government bonds and treasury bills traded on BİST but which are not subject to trading on BİST as of the reporting date are valued with weighted average prices at the latest trading date.

The financial assets classified under trading financial assets and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are carried at amortized cost using the “effective yield method”. The difference between the purchase cost and the amortized cost at the selling date is recorded as interest income.

If the selling price of a financial asset measured at fair value through profit/loss is above its amortized cost as of the sale date, the positive difference between the selling price and the amortized cost is recognized as income under trading gains on securities and if the selling price of a trading security is lower than its amortized cost as of the sale date, the negative difference between the selling price and the amortized cost is recognized as expense under trading expense in the statement of profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2018, the Bank does not have any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

In accordance with IFRS 9, if all of the following conditions are met, the related financial assets are measured by reflecting the fair value difference in other comprehensive income.

- Management of financial assets through a business model aimed at collecting and selling their contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset leading to cash flows that include interest payments caused by the principal and principal balance on certain dates.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income are valued at fair value in the periods subsequent to their acquisition. If the underlying fair value is not realized in the active market conditions, it is accepted that the fair value is not determined reliably and the fair value is determined by using the discounted value of other comprehensive income and reflected at amortized cost, are accounted for by rediscount.

Difference between the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and their amortized costs; unrealized profits and losses, is not shown on the periods’ of profit or loss statement until the value of the financial asset is collected, the asset is sold or disposed of and it is followed under the account “other comprehensive income and expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss” in the shareholder’s equity section. When the values of these marketable securities are collected or when they are disposed of, the accumulated fair value differences reflected in the shareholder’s equity before are transferred to the profit or loss statement.

However, the Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably choose the method of reflecting changes in fair value to other comprehensive income for specific investments on equity instruments that would normally be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Marketable securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which represent share in capital are accounted at their fair value. As an exception, the cost may be an appropriate estimation method for the determination of fair value. This is only possible when there is enough recent information on the measurement of fair value or when the fair value can be measured by more than one method and it is certain that one of these methods represent the fair value estimation in the best way.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.9 Explanations on financial assets *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss *(continued)*

As of 1 January 2018, the date of transition of IFRS 9, the securities which are irrevocably classified under "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are listed as follows:

- Garanti Faktoring A.Ş.
- Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş.
- Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Bank may keep its financial assets at amortized cost as long as the following conditions are met.

- Retention of the financial asset in the context of a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset lead to cash flows that include interest payments on principal and principal balances on certain dates.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recorded at acquisition cost values with the addition of transaction costs and are measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method after being recorded.

Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortised cost is accounted in statement of profit or loss.

Loans are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. These loans are initially recognized at cost of acquisition with the addition of transaction costs, and are measured at amortized cost using "the effective interest rate (internal rate of return) method" after their recognition.

The Bank has been tested "whether contractual cash flows consist of only interest and principal or not" in its the all loan portfolio and after all portfolio has passed the test, the Bank has started to measure all the loans at amortised cost.

Explanations on impairment of financial assets

As of 1 January 2018, the Bank recognizes provisions for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment assessment.

At each reporting date, it is assessed whether there has been a significant increase in the carrying amount of the financial instrument within the scope of the impairment since the financial statements for the first time. When this evaluation is performed, the change in the expected default risk of the financial instrument is used.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.9 Explanations on financial assets *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

Explanations on expected credit losses

The expected credit losses are estimated to be unbiased, weighted according to probabilities, and include information that can be supported about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. Risk parameters used in IFRS 9 calculations are included in the future macroeconomic information.

Probability of default (PD): It expresses the probability of default of credit in a certain period of time. The PD and LD parameters used in the calculation of the expected credit loss are calculated as including both current and expected loop changes as instant PD (point in time, PIT). The Bank uses two different default probability values to calculate expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.

1. 12-month default probability: Estimation of default probability within 12 months after the reporting date
2. Lifetime default probability: Estimation of default probability over the expected life of the financial instrument

Lost Given Default (LGD): If the borrower is in default, it refers to the economic loss caused by the loan. The ratio is expressed as.

Exposure at Default (EAD): Represents the outstanding balance of cash loans as of the date of the report. In non-cash loans and commitments, it is the value calculated by applying the credit conversion rate.

Financial assets are divided into the following three categories based on the increase in the credit risks observed since the initial acquisition of financial assets:

Stage 1(12-month expected credit losses): For the financial assets at initial recognition or that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition this instruments are impaired at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (resulting from the risk of default within the next 12 months)

Stage 2 (Lifetime expected credit losses for non-impaired assets): Includes financial assets which have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but an unbiased evidence does not occur. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for these financial instruments.

Stage 3 (Lifetime expected credit losses for credit-impaired financial assets): Includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount.

This general model is applied to all instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 impairment.

Measurement of expected credit losses

In practice, for exposures classified in stage 1 and stage 2, expected credit losses are measured as the product of the probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”), discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure (“EIR”). They result from the risk of default within the next 12 months (stage 1), or from the risk of default over the maturity of the facility (stage 2).

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.9 Explanations on financial assets *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses*(continued)*

For exposures classified in stage 3, expected credit losses are measured as the value, discounted at the effective interest rate, of all cash shortfalls over the life of the financial instrument. Cash shortfalls represent the difference between the cash-flows that are due in accordance with the contract, and the cash-flows that are expected to be received.

Maturity

All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension and similar options) over the life of the instrument are taken into account.

Probabilities of Default (PD)

The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. The measurement of expected credit losses requires the estimation of both 1 year probabilities of default and lifetime probabilities of default.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The Loss Given Default is the difference between the contractual cash-flows and the expected cash-flows. The LGD is expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

The Exposure at Default of an instrument is the anticipated outstanding amount owed by the obligor at the time of default.

Forward looking

The amount of expected credit losses is measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, in view of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.9 Explanations on financial assets *(continued)*

Accounting policies applied as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses*(continued)*

Significant increase in credit risk

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2.

Qualitative considerations taken into determining the significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset as follows;

- Delay days as of the reporting date is 30 or more
- Refinancing and restructuring the credit account
- Loans under close monitoring

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full;
 - the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank.
- Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower’s inability to pay its credit obligations.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are assigned accordance with the existing statutory tax law.

The estimated useful life for the current and comparative periods is as follows:

	Years
Buildings	50 years
Vehicles	5 years
Other tangible assets	1 - 50 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line method over a period of time of their lease contract.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial period end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.13 Intangible assets

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimate useful lives of software are three to five years.

3.14 Investment property

Investment properties consist of properties held for obtaining lease income and/or held for recognizing fair value increase. Investment properties are accounted with the cost amount after deduction of accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment losses. Investment properties are depreciated in accordance with the useful life principles with straight-line depreciation method. Gains or losses rising from the disposal or out of usage of the investment property, shall be determined as the difference between the net income from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset and shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period of disposal or out of usage.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.15 Assets held for sale

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

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

3.17 Funds borrowed and subordinated liabilities

Funds borrowed and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.18 Debt securities

Debt securities issued are carried at “amortized cost” using the “effective interest method”, except where the Bank chooses to carry the liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3.19 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Bank recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 Employee benefits

Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Reserve for employee severance indemnity represents the present value of the estimated future probable obligation of the Bank arising from the retirement of the employees and calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labour Law. Employment termination benefit is not a funded liability and there is no requirement to fund it. Employment termination benefit is calculated based on the estimation of the present value of the employee’s probable future liability arising from the retirement. IAS 19 (2011) (“Employee Benefits”) requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the bank’s obligation under defined employee plans. IAS 19 (2011) (“Employee Benefits”) has been revised effective from the annual period beginning after 1 January 2013. In accordance with the revised standard, actuarial gain / loss related to employee benefits shall be recognised in other comprehensive income.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Bank does not have any internally set defined contribution plan.

3.21 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Bank’s position at the reporting dates (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

3.22 Explanations on prior period accounting policies not valid for the current period

Trading assets and liabilities

‘Trading assets and liabilities’ are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses resulting from such valuation are recorded in profit or loss. Any positive difference between the historical cost and amortised cost of financial assets are recognised under the “Interest Income” account, and in case the fair value of the asset is over the amortised cost, the positive difference is recognised in the “Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments Classified as Held for Trading – Trading Income” account. If the fair value is less than the amortised cost, the negative difference is recognised under the “Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments Classified as Held for Trading – Trading Expense” account. Any profit or loss resulting from the disposal of those assets before their maturity date is recognised within the framework of the same principles. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except that non-derivative trading assets, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss – i.e. trading – category if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term and the following conditions are met.

- If the financial asset would have met the definition of loans and advances (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held-for-trading at initial recognition), then it may be reclassified if the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.
- If the financial asset would not have met the definition of loans and advances, then it may be reclassified out of the trading category only in rare circumstances.

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.22 Explanations on prior period accounting policies not valid for the current period (continued)

Loans and advances

Loans originated by the Bank by providing money directly to the borrower or to a sub-participation agent are categorised as loans originated by the Bank and are carried at amortised cost, net of any provision for impairment losses. All originated loans are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. Cash guarantees received for loans and advances given are recorded under “other liabilities” upon receipt and repaid back to the borrower on the maturity date when the Bank collects all amounts due.

A provision for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, including the amount recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective interest rate. The level of the provision is also based on applicable banking regulations. An additional provision for loan impairment is established to cover losses that are judged to be present in the lending portfolio at the balance sheet date, but which have not been specifically identified as such.

The provision made during the year is charged against the income for the year. Loans that cannot be recovered are written off against the allowance for impairment losses. Such loans are written off after all the necessary legal proceedings have been completed and the amount of the loan loss is finally determined. Recoveries of amounts previously provided for are treated as a reduction from provision for impairment losses for the period.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity securities are financial assets with fixed maturities that the Bank has the intent and ability to hold until maturity. Investment securities held-to-maturity is initially recognised at cost. Investment securities held-to-maturity are accounted for by using a discounting method based on internal rate of return applied on the net investment amounts after the deduction of provision for impairments. Interest earned on held-to-maturity securities are recognised as interest income and reflected in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly in equity in the “Available-for-sale reserve”.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Bank becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss; if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

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3 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.22 Explanations on prior period accounting policies not valid for the current period *(continued)*

Identification and measurement of impairment

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence comprises observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. The Bank uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the difference between the amortised acquisition cost and current fair value out of equity to profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss on an available-for-sale debt security to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

A write off is made when all or part of a loan is deemed uncollectible or in the case of debt forgiveness. Such loans are written off after all the necessary legal and regulatory procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Write offs are charged against previously established allowances and reduce the principal amount of a loan. Subsequent recoveries of amounts written off are included in profit or loss.

3.23 Explanations of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, which is effective as at 1 January 2018 replaced IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

IFRS 9 sets out the new principles for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment for credit risk on financial assets and general hedge accounting.

In accordance with the transition rules option provided by the IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the Bank did not restate the prior period financial statements and recognized the transition effect of the standard in retained earnings as of 1 January 2018.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.23 Explanations of IFRS 9 financial instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of statement of financial position balances to IFRS 9

Reclassifications and remeasurements for the first time application of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” as of 1 January 2018 are presented below:

	31 December 2017	IFRS 9 Reclassification Effect	IFRS 9 Measurement Effect	1 January 2018
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	3,546,284	-	(1,841)	3,544,443
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,094	-	3,094
Trading securities	11,710	(11,710)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	15,553	-	-	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	133,606	-	-	133,606
Loans and advances	80,253,617	-	27,259	80,280,876
Investment securities				
-Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	-	30,318	-	30,318
-Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	189,077	1,749	190,826
-Available-for-sale	30,318	(30,318)	-	-
-Held-to-maturity	180,461	(180,461)	-	-
Property and equipment	6,235	-	-	6,235
Intangible assets	6,053	-	-	6,053
Investment property	2,236	-	-	2,236
Other assets	1,056,117	-	(1,240)	1,054,877
Total assets	85,242,190	-	25,927	85,268,117
LIABILITIES				
Funds borrowed	67,400,266	-	-	67,400,266
Debt securities in issue	10,279,210	-	-	10,279,210
Interbank money market deposits	152,000	-	-	152,000
Other liabilities and provisions	1,044,075	-	5,495	1,049,570
Derivative financial instruments	384,351	-	-	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	188,286	-	-	188,286
Retirement benefit obligations	19,116	-	-	19,116
Total liabilities	79,467,304	-	5,495	79,472,799
EQUITY				
- Share capital	4,800,000	-	-	4,800,000
- Adjustment to share capital	38,091	-	-	38,091
Total paid in share capital	4,838,091	-	-	4,838,091
Legal reserves	349,896	-	-	349,896
Other reserves	-	-	-	-
Hedging reserves	(1,512)	-	-	(1,512)
Fair value reserves	21,154	-	-	21,154
Retained earnings	567,257	-	20,432	587,689
Total equity	5,774,886	-	20,432	5,795,318
Total liabilities and equity	85,242,190	-	25,927	85,268,117

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.23 Explanations of IFRS 9 financial instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening balances of the provision for expected credit losses to IFRS 9

The table below shows the reconciliation of the provision for impairment of the Bank as of 31 December 2017 and the provision for the expected loss model as measured in accordance with IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018.

	Before IFRS 9	IFRS 9 Measurement Effect	In scope of IFRS 9
	31 December 2017	1 January 2018	1 January 2018
Loans	320,711	(27,259)	293,452
-Stage 1	126,575	(120,461)	6,114
-Stage 2	2,407	(1,935)	472
-Stage 3	191,729	95,137	286,866
Financial assets	247	3,094	3,341
-Due from banks	247	1,841	2,088
-Financial assets measured at amortized cost		13	13
-Other assets		1,240	1,240
Insurance technical provisions	66,082	5,495	71,577
Total	387,040	(18,670)	368,370

Effects on equity with IFRS 9 transition

According to paragraph 15 of Article 7 of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, it is stated that it is not compulsory to restate previous period information in accordance with IFRS 9 and if the previous period information is not restated, it is stated that the difference between the book value of 1 January 2018 at the date of application has to be reflected in the opening balances on equity.

The difference amounting to TL 18,670 which is an income between the provision for impairment of the previous period of the Bank and the provision for loss that is measured and in accordance with IFRS 9 impairment model as of 1 January 2018 is presented as “Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018” in the statement of shareholders’ equity.

As of 1 January, with the adoption of IFRS 9, some public debt securities with the amount of TL 8,616 under “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” portfolio are classified as “financial assets measured at amortised cost” due to fact that they are assessed within the scope of a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows. The difference between the carrying amount at the initial acquisition date and the carrying amount at 1 January 2018 is TL 1,762 is followed under equity.

As of 1 January 2018, due to first time adoption of IFRS 9, total shareholders’ equity figure increased by TL 1,762 composing of positive classification impact of financial assets, positive expected credit losses calculation impact amounting to TL 18,670.

Since the previous categories under TAS 39 have been excluded from use, the Bank also reclassified financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 and there is no equity effect of these classification transactions.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Strategy in using financial instruments

As of 31 December 2018, the loan portfolio of the Bank constitutes 93% (31 December 2017: 94%) of total assets. In short, medium and long term lending (except for fund sourced and country loans), the Bank is taking the risk of the Turkish banking system, however medium-to-long term country loans are under the political risk guarantee of the Turkish Treasury.

The Board of Directors of the Bank sets risk limits and parameters for the transactions having significant implications for the operations of the Bank.

The objective of the Bank’s asset and liability management and use of financial instruments is to limit the Bank’s exposure to liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, while ensuring that the Bank has sufficient capital adequacy.

(b) Credit risk

According to article numbered 25 of the decree (regulating the “Articles of Association” of the Bank) of the Council of Ministers dated 17 June 1987; the scope of the annual operations of the Bank is determined by the Bank’s Annual Program that is approved by Supreme Advisory and Credit Guidance Committee (“SCLGC”). SCLGC is chaired by the Prime Minister or State Minister appointed by the Prime Minister and includes executive managers. The Board of Directors of the Bank is authorised to allocate the risk limits of loan, guarantee and insurance premium to country, sector and commodity Banks, within the principles set by the Annual Program.

In accordance with the collateralisation policy of the Bank, the Bank is taking the risks of short term loans to domestic banks. The cash and non-cash limits of domestic banks for short term and medium and long term credits are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors fulfilled authorisations for the determination of loan limits for a person or legal entity, limited with only the loans which were given with respect to specified guaranties, within the framework of the 5th item in the Regulation related with Loan Transactions.

The risk limits of the foreign country loans are determined by annual programs which are approved by SCLGC within the foreign economic policy.

Country loans are granted with the approval of the Board of Directors and the approval of the Minister and the Council of Ministers; according to article 10 of Act number 4749 dated 28 March 2002 related to the regulation of Public Finance and Debt Management.

The fundamental collateral of the foreign country loans are the government guarantee of the counter country and the guarantee of banks that the Bank accepts as accredited.

The limit of a country is restricted by both “maximum limit that can be undertaken” and “maximum amount that can be used annually”.

Each year major portion of the commercial and politic risks emerged in Short Term Export Insurance Program is transferred to international reinsurance companies under renewed agreements.

According to the Article 4/C of Act number 3332 that was appended by Act number 3659 and Act regarding the regulation of Public Financing and Debt Management dated 28 March 2002, the losses incurred by the Bank in its credit, guarantee and insurance transactions as a result of political risks are covered by the Turkish Treasury.

The Bank reviews reports of OECD country risk ratings, reports of the members of the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers, reports of independent credit rating institutions and the financial statements of the banks risks of which are undertaken during the assessment and review of the loans granted. In addition, country reports and short term country risk classifications prepared within the Bank are also utilised.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The risks and limits of companies and banks are followed by both loan and risk departments on a weekly and monthly basis.

In addition, all of the foreign exchange denominated operations and other derivative transactions of the Bank are carried out under the limits approved by the Board of Directors.

Business and geographic distribution of the loan risks runs parallel with the export composition of Turkey and this is followed up by the Bank regularly.

Impairment and provisioning policies

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence comprises observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. The Bank uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances at a specific asset level.

The classification of the loan portfolio of the Bank under the following categories is as follows:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Corporate loans	Personnel loans	Corporate loans	Personnel Loans
Neither past due nor impaired	129,003,905	15,407	79,780,804	10,081
Past due but not impaired	678,636	-	489,212	-
Individually impaired	342,508	-	294,231	-
Total loans and advances	130,025,049	15,407	80,564,247	10,081
Expected credit losses- Stage 1	(33,225)	-		
Expected credit losses- Stage 2	(1,826)	-		
Expected credit losses- Stage 3	(335,354)	-		
Allowance for impairment losses	-	-	(320,711)	-
Net loans and advances	129,654,644	15,407	80,243,536	10,081

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, loans and advances that are past due but not impaired are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Past due up to 30 days	52,996	469,592
Past due 30-60 days	516,931	18,693
Past due 60-90 days	108,709	927
Past due 90 days-one year	-	-
Total loans and advances that are past due but not impaired	678,636	489,212

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

In line with the mission of the Bank, the Bank grants loans only to corporate customers either directly or indirectly through banks and financial institutions and follows its credit portfolio under categories specified below:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Corporate loans	Personnel loans	Corporate loans	Personnel loans
Standard loans and advances	129,003,905	15,407	79,780,804	10,081
Loans and advances under close monitoring ⁽¹⁾	678,636	-	489,212	-
Impaired loans and advances	342,508	-	294,231	-
Total loans and advances	130,025,049	15,407	80,564,247	10,081
Expected credit losses- Stage 1	(33,225)	-		
Expected credit losses- Stage 2	(1,826)	-		
Expected credit losses- Stage 3	(335,354)	-		
Allowance for impairment losses			(320,711)	-
Net loans and advances	129,654,644	15,407	80,243,536	10,081

⁽¹⁾ As of 31 December 2018, loans and advances under close monitoring includes loans amounting to TL 481,363 (31 December 2017: TL 201,883) that were not past due but had been extended to customers whose other loans are under close monitoring.

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 the fair value of collaterals held for total loans and advances are as follows:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Corporate Loans	Personnel loans	Corporate loans	Personnel Loans
Loans guaranteed by other banks	118,450,393	-	71,761,902	-
Loans guaranteed by a third party	-	15,407	-	10,081
Total	118,450,393	15,407	71,761,902	10,081
Unsecured exposures ⁽¹⁾	11,574,656	-	8,802,345	-
Total loans and advances	130,025,049	15,407	80,564,247	10,081

⁽¹⁾ Unsecured exposures represent loans and advances granted to domestic banks, foreign banks and other financial institutions and individually impaired loans.

As of 31 December 2018, the Bank does not have repossessed collateral (31 December 2017: None).

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Bank’s credit rating system

The risk assessment of banks and other financial institutions

The Bank requests independent auditor’s report in addition to financial statements and related notes and net foreign currency position from banks and other financial institutions on a quarterly basis.

Financial statement information derived from the independent audit or review reports of banks and other financial institutions is recorded into a database in a standard format and percentage changes and ratios related with the capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity and profitability of the banks and other financial institutions are calculated. In addition, the standard ratios for capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity and profitability ratios are redefined periodically considering the operations of the banks and acceptable intervals for standard ratios are defined.

In accordance with the standard ratios, the risk ratings of banks are defined by assigning grades from 1 to 4 to banks and other financial institutions. Banks with grade 1 consist of the lowest risk profile of banks and financial institutions and banks with grade 4 consist of the highest risk profile of banks and financial institutions.

In accordance with the risk concentration of the banks and other financial institutions, the final risk is determined by considering qualitative factors such as shareholding structure, group companies, credit ratings from international credit rating institutions, quality of management and also information obtained from media.

As of 31 December 2018, loans granted by the Bank to banks and other financial institutions amount to TL 15,404,098 (31 December 2017: TL 10,732,413). As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the concentration level of the loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions which are neither past due nor impaired in accordance with the defined financial analysis of the Bank is as follows:

		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	Rating class	Concentration level (%)	Concentration level (%)
Low	1-2	58	76
Medium	3	40	21
High	4	2	3

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The risk assessment of the companies:

In the risk evaluation of the companies, the Bank obtains financial and organisational information both from the companies and also from various sources (such as Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (“CBRT”) records, Trade Registry Gazette, Chamber of Trade records, information obtained from the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade, banks and companies operating in the same sector) and uses investigation and verification methods. In addition to the analysis of the last three year financial statements of the companies, the Bank also analyses the current status of the sectors in which the companies operate, economic and political changes affecting the target sectors in the international markets, the advantages and disadvantages of the companies compared to their rival companies operating in or outside Turkey. In case the company is a member of a group of companies not organised as a holding company, the developments that affect the Bank’s operations are monitored and outstanding bank debts of the Bank are also assessed and company analysis reports are prepared taking into account the group risk as well. The Bank does not utilise a separate rating system regarding the risk assessment of the companies.

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the analysis of credit limits for top 60 corporate customers constituting approximately 41% and 42%, respectively of total loans to corporate customers amounting to TL 57,904,365 (31 December 2017: TL 33,369,352) and whose loans are neither past due nor impaired at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 is as follows;

Credit limits (TL)	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	Concentration level (%)	Concentration level (%)
0 - 20,000	-	-
20,000 - 40,000	-	-
40,000 - 60,000	-	-
Over 60,000	100.00	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the classification and allowance percentages of the loans and advances of the Bank are as follows:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Loans and advances (%)	Allowance for loan losses (%)	Loans and advances (%)	Allowance for loan losses (%)
Standard loans and advances	99.22	-	99.02	0.16
Loans and advances under close monitoring	0.52	-	0.61	0.00
Impaired loans and advances	0.26	0.68	0.37	0.36
Total	100.00	0.68	100.00	0.52

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance		
Due from banks	4,234,607	3,546,284
Loans and advances to		
- Domestic banks and other financial institutions	10,977,261	8,437,884
- Foreign banks and other financial institutions	4,426,830	2,294,529
- Corporate customers other than banks and	114,265,960	69,521,204
Derivative assets held for trading	443	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	711,768	133,606
Trading securities	-	11,710
Investment securities		
-Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,249,301	
-Held to maturity		180,461
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance		
Financial guarantees	9,083,093	6,241,263
Total	146,949,263	90,382,494

There are no financial assets that are past due but not impaired and there are no past due or impaired financial assets at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, other than loans and advances explained above. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the trading securities and investment securities (held to maturity securities) are issued by the Turkish Treasury, the controlling shareholder of the Bank.

The table below shows the concentration level of due from banks for domestic banks and financial institutions which constitute approximately 55% of due from banks account at 31 December 2018 and 60% of due from banks account at 31 December 2017;

		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
		Concentration level	
	Rating class	(%)	Concentration level (%)
Low	1-2	58	76
Medium	3	40	21
High	4	2	3

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the geographical distribution of the on-balance sheet assets exposed to credit risk:

	Turkey	EU countries	OECD countries ⁽¹⁾	USA	Other Countries	Total
Cash and due from banks	525,344	1,186,202	2,110	2,520,951	-	4,234,607
Loans and advances to						
- Domestic banks and other financial institutions	10,977,261	-	-	-	-	10,977,261
- Foreign banks and other financial institutions		-	-	-	4,426,830	4,426,830
- Corporate customers and personnel	114,265,960	-	-	-	-	114,265,960
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets held for trading	-	443	-	-	-	443
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	711,768	-	-	-	711,768
Investment securities						
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,249,301	-	-	-	-	3,249,301
As of 31 December 2018	129,017,866	1,898,413	2,110	2,520,951	4,426,830	137,866,170

⁽¹⁾ The OECD countries except for EU countries, Canada and USA.

	Turkey	EU countries	OECD countries ⁽¹⁾	USA	Other Countries	Total
Cash and due from banks	2,450,143	196,368	898,527	1,246	-	3,546,284
Loans and advances to						
- Domestic banks and other financial institutions	8,437,884	-	-	-	-	8,437,884
- Foreign banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	2,294,529	2,294,529
- Corporate customers and personnel	69,521,204	-	-	-	-	69,521,204
Trading securities	11,710	-	-	-	-	11,710
Derivative assets held for trading	-	15,553	-	-	-	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	133,606	-	-	-	133,606
Investment securities						
- Held-to-maturity	180,461	-	-	-	-	180,461
As of 31 December 2017	80,601,402	345,527	898,527	1,246	2,294,529	84,141,231

⁽¹⁾ The OECD countries except for EU countries, Canada and USA.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk

Market risk refers to the possibility of loss that may arise due to interest, exchange rate and price changes arising from fluctuations in the financial markets in the positions of the Bank on its balance sheet and off-balance sheet accounts and consequent changes in the Bank income / expense item and equity profitability. In order to hedge against the market risk that the Bank may be exposed to as a result of financial activities, all Turkish Lira (TL) and foreign currency securities portfolio for trading purposes are evaluated on a daily basis with the current rates in the market. In order to limit the possible loss that may arise from market risk, the maximum amount of transactions that can be carried per day, including securities transactions, the maximum amount of transactions and the limit for termination of damages are applied within the limits set by the Board of Directors for all trading transactions. “Exchange Rate” and “Interest Rate” are calculated based on the “Standard Method and Market Risk Measurement Method” published by the BRSA in the calculation of the market risk exposed to the Bank in the Capital Adequacy Analysis Form.

Derivative transactions are initially measured at fair value and transaction costs that are attributable to them are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred. They are valued with their fair values in subsequent periods. This valuation result is reflected in the financial statements as a single asset or liability on a contract basis by netting off the receivables and payables arising from each contract within their fair values. The method of accounting for the resulting profit or loss varies depending on whether the derivative is intended for hedging or not and the content of the hedged asset.

		Risk Weighted Amounts
	Outright Products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	95,675
2	Stock risk (general and specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	16,825
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	4,288
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitizations	-
9	Total	116,788

(d) Currency risk

Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, together with purchase and sale commitments give rise to foreign exchange exposure.

The Bank’s foreign exchange position is followed daily, and the transactions are performed in accordance with the expectations in the market and within the limits determined by the Risk Management Principles approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The Bank attempts to maintain a square position in foreign exchange through its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet activities. As part of its strategy to manage the impact of exchange rates and to hedge against foreign exchange exposure, the Bank enters into swap transactions. Short-term currency swap transactions, carried out during the year to meet exporters’ foreign exchange loan demand and to manage the Bank’s foreign currency risk.

The Bank takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Included in the table are the Bank’s assets, liabilities and equity at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Bank’s exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as monitored by management at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

	31 December 2018				Total
	USD	EUR	Other	TL	
Cash and due from banks	3,610,101	259,549	23,057	341,900	4,234,607
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	191	170	-	82	443
Derivative assets held for risk management	711,768	-	-	-	711,768
Loans and advances	48,977,723	73,869,192	241,712	6,581,424	129,670,051
Investment securities					
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	20,447	20,447
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	3,249,301	3,249,301
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	13,616	13,616
Investment property	-	-	-	2,141	2,141
Other assets	384,583	286,165	2,152	660,477	1,333,377
Total assets	53,684,366	74,415,076	266,921	10,869,388	139,235,751
Funds borrowed	49,016,864	59,525,888	188,196	-	108,730,948
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	2,995,130	2,995,130
Debt securities in issue	17,178,988	-	-	-	17,178,988
Interbank money market deposits	-	-	-	139,005	139,005
Derivative financial instruments	4,241	3,342	121,541	80	129,204
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	339,651	-	-	-	339,651
Other liabilities	1,185,378	701,878	12,897	154,232	2,054,385
Reserve for employment termination benefits	-	-	-	21,855	21,855
Equity	-	-	-	7,646,585	7,646,585
Total liabilities and equity	67,725,122	60,231,108	322,634	10,956,887	139,235,751
Net balance sheet position	(14,040,756)	14,183,968	(55,713)	(87,499)	-
Off balance sheet derivative instruments net notional position	14,568,901	(14,174,523)	(57,441)	336,937	673,874

At 31 December 2018, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency were translated into Turkish lira using foreign exchange rate of TL 5.2801= US Dollar 1 (“USD”) and TL 6,0404 = EUR 1.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

	31 December 2017				Total
	USD	EUR	Other	TL	
Cash and due from banks	1,861,696	646,574	14,181	1,023,833	3,546,284
Trading securities	-	-	-	11,710	11,710
Derivative financial instruments	10,169	128	7	5,249	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	56,542	-	-	77,064	133,606
Loans and advances	30,797,165	40,199,266	183,525	9,073,661	80,253,617
Investment securities					
- Available-for-sale	-	-	-	30,318	30,318
- Held-to-maturity	-	-	-	180,461	180,461
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	12,288	12,288
Investment property	-	-	-	2,236	2,236
Other assets	346,257	300,185	211	409,464	1,056,117
Total assets	33,071,829	41,146,153	197,924	10,826,284	85,242,190
Funds borrowed	35,414,561	31,018,565	935,544	-	67,368,670
Subordinated loans	31,596	-	-	-	31,596
Debt securities in issue	10,279,210	-	-	-	10,279,210
Interbank money market deposits	-	-	-	152,000	152,000
Derivative financial instruments	234,009	124,885	3,157	22,300	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	177,042	-	-	11,244	188,286
Other liabilities	506,930	288,093	1,502	247,550	1,044,075
Reserve for employment termination	-	-	-	19,116	19,116
Equity	-	-	-	5,774,886	5,774,886
Total liabilities and equity	46,643,348	31,431,543	940,203	6,227,096	85,242,190
Net balance sheet position	(13,571,519)	9,714,610	(742,279)	4,599,188	-
Off balance sheet derivative instruments net notional position	13,415,681	(9,737,749)	737,799	4,415,731	8,831,462

At 31 December 2017, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency were translated into Turkish lira using foreign exchange rate of TL 3,7750 = US Dollar 1 (“USD”) and TL 4,5138 = EUR 1.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the effect of the devaluation of TL by 10% against other currencies mentioned below, on net profit and equity of the Bank, are presented in the table below. The analysis covers all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The other variables, especially interest rates are assumed to be fixed.

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Effect on net profit	Effect on equity ⁽¹⁾	Effect on net profit	Effect on equity ⁽¹⁾
USD	52,815	52,815	(15,584)	(15,584)
EUR	945	945	(2,314)	(2,314)
Other currencies	(11,316)	(11,316)	(448)	(448)
Total	42,444	42,444	(18,346)	(18,346)

⁽¹⁾ Effect on equity also includes effect on net income.

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the effect of the appreciation of TL by 10% against other currencies with all other variables held constant, on net profit and equity of the Bank is the same as the total amount with a negative sign as presented in the above table.

(e) Interest rate risk

The Bank estimates the effects of the changes in interest rates on the profitability of the Bank by analysing TL and foreign currency denominated interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities considering both their interest components as being fixed rate or variable rate and also analysing their weights among the Bank’s total assets and liabilities. Long or short positions arising from interest rate risk are determined by currency types at the related maturity intervals (up to 3 months, 3 months to 1 year, 1 year to 5 years and over 5 years) as of the period remaining to repricing date, considering the repricing of TL and foreign currency-denominated interest sensitive assets and liabilities at maturity date (for fixed rate) or at interest payment dates (for floating rate). By classifying interest sensitive assets and liabilities according to their repricing dates, Bank’s exposure to possible variations in market interest rates are determined.

The Bank determines maturity mismatches of assets and liabilities by analysing the weighted average days to maturity of TL and foreign currency-denominated (for each currency and in total in terms of their USD equivalents) assets and liabilities.

According to the Risk Management Policy approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank emphasises the matching of assets and liabilities with fixed and floating interest rates and under different currencies and also pays special attention to the level of maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities with floating and fixed interest rates in relation to the asset size of the Bank in order to limit the negative effects of interest rate changes on the Bank’s profitability.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the tables below summarise the Bank’s assets and liabilities in carrying amounts classified in terms of periods remaining to contractual repricing dates;

	31 December 2018					Total
	Up to 3 Months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	
Cash and due from banks	4,104,031	-	-	-	130,576	4,234,607
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	284	-	159	-	-	443
Derivative assets held for risk management	318,310	378,346	2,527	12,585	-	711,768
Loans and advances	44,869,947	84,041,639	636,570	13,254	108,641	129,670,051
Investment securities						
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,447	20,447
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	26,718	251,741	10,347	2,960,495	-	3,249,301
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	13,616	13,616
Investment property	-	-	-	-	2,141	2,141
Other assets	318,594	378,346	2,687	12,584	621,166	1,333,377
Total assets	49,637,884	85,050,072	652,290	2,998,918	896,587	139,235,751
Funds borrowed	33,839,371	74,891,577	-	-	-	108,730,948
Subordinated loans	2,995,130	-	-	-	-	2,995,130
Debt securities in issue	7,931,922	9,247,066	-	-	-	17,178,988
Interbank money market deposits	139,005	-	-	-	-	139,005
Derivative financial instruments	7,003	122,178	23	-	-	129,204
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	109,695	226,188	649	3,119	-	339,651
Other liabilities	14,752	17,361	-	-	2,022,272	2,054,385
Reserve for employee benefits	-	-	-	-	21,855	21,855
Total liabilities	42,041,748	84,504,370	672	2,998,249	2,044,127	131,589,166
Net repricing gap	7,596,136	545,702	651,618	669	(1,147,540)	7,646,585

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

	31 December 2017					Non-interest bearing	Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Cash and due from banks	2,864,354	-	-	-	-	681,930	3,546,284
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-	11,710	11,710
Derivative financial instruments	3,081	12,269	203	-	-	-	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	38,660	94,946	-	-	-	-	133,606
Loans and advances	35,224,021	44,493,552	433,542	-	-	102,502	80,253,617
Investment securities							
- Available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	30,318	30,318
- Held-to-maturity	17,208	142,161	21,092	-	-	-	180,461
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	12,288	12,288
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	2,236	2,236
Other assets	38,660	94,946	-	-	-	922,511	1,056,117
Total assets	38,185,984	44,837,874	454,837	-	-	1,763,495	85,242,190
Funds borrowed	33,208,140	34,160,530	-	-	-	-	67,368,670
Subordinated loans	-	31,596	-	-	-	-	31,596
Debt securities in issue	3,732,210	4,565,724	1,981,276	-	-	-	10,279,210
Interbank money market deposits	152,000	-	-	-	-	-	152,000
Derivative financial instruments	95,132	4,564	284,655	-	-	-	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	81,447	106,839	-	-	-	-	188,286
Other liabilities	186,540	154,600	284,837	-	-	418,098	1,044,075
Reserve for employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	19,116	19,116
Total liabilities	37,455,469	38,992,257	2,550,768	31,596	-	437,214	79,467,304
Net repricing gap	730,515	5,845,617	(2,095,931)	(31,596)	-	1,326,281	5,774,886

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summaries the range for effective average interest rates by major currencies for monetary financial instruments of the Bank at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	31 December 2018				
	USD (%)	EUR (%)	JPY (%)	GBP (%)	TL (%)
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	-	-	-	-	-
-Cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
-Time deposits in foreign banks	1.84	0.03	-	-	-
-Time deposits in domestic banks	-	-	-	-	17.96
-Interbank money market placements	-	-	-	-	16.21
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	2.97	1.46	1.15	1.54	8.29
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	11.41
Liabilities					
Funds borrowed	2.77	0.52	1.18	2.00	-
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	12.54
Debt securities in issue	5.35	-	-	-	-
Interbank money market deposits	-	-	-	-	18.60
31 December 2017					
	USD (%)	EUR (%)	JPY (%)	GBP (%)	TL (%)
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	-	-	-	-	-
-Cash equivalents	1.09	0.01	-	-	11.95
-Time deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-
-Time deposits in domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-
-Interbank money market placements	-	-	-	-	13.26
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	8.49
Loans and advances	2.29	1.27	0.98	1.30	8.78
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-
-Held-to-maturity	-	-	-	-	11.57
Liabilities					
Funds borrowed	1.28	0.53	1.70	1.18	12.18
Subordinated loans	1.84	-	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	5.18	-	-	-	-
Interbank money market deposits	-	-	-	-	-

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

In the analysis presented below, the sensitivity of profit or loss is the effect in the interest rates on the net interest income of floating rate financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017. The sensitivity of the shareholders’ equity at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 is calculated through revaluating the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income taking into account the possible changes in interest rates, where applicable. The tax effects are not considered in the analysis. The other variables, especially exchange rates, are assumed to be fixed in this analysis.

31 December 2018	Currency	Applied shock (+/- x basis points)	Gains / losses	Gains/shareholders’ equity – losses/ shareholders’ equity (%)
1	TL	500 (400)	(12,161) (35,452)	(0.11) (0.33)
2	EURO	200 (200)	33,573 (27,197)	0.31 (0.25)
3	USD	200 (200)	52,893 (54,377)	0.50 (0.51)
Total (For negative shocks)			(117,026)	(1.09)
Total (For positive shocks)			74,305	0.70

31 December 2017	Currency	Applied shock (+/- x basis points)	Gains / losses	Gains/shareholders’ equity – losses/ shareholders’ equity (%)
1	TL	500 (400)	(104,751) 89,704	(1.78) 1.52
2	EURO	200 (200)	(37,714) 7,796	(0.64) 0.13
3	USD	200 (200)	154,829 (166,210)	2.63 (2.82)
Total (For negative shocks)			(68,710)	(1.17)
Total (For positive shocks)			12,364	0.21

(f) Liquidity risk

A major objective of the Bank’s asset and liability management is to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet the Bank’s commitments and to satisfy the Bank’s own liquidity needs. The Bank measures and manages its cash flow commitments on a daily basis, and maintains liquid assets determined by the Board of Directors which it judges sufficient to meet its commitments.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the liquidity management of the Bank. The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines and the ability to close out market positions. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since the maturity, interest rates and the types of business transactions are different. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but also increases the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

The Bank uses the TL and foreign currency cash flow schedules prepared weekly, monthly and annually in the decision making process of the liquidity management.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Bank's liquidity coverage rates for 31 December 2018 are presented in the table below.

Current Period		Total Unweighted Value (Average) ^(*)		Total Weighted Value (Average) ^(*)	
		TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
High-Quality Liquid Assets					
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)			2,867,716	453,355
Cash Outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:		-	-	-
3	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-
4	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	-	-	-	-
6	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits	-	-	-	-
8	Unsecured funding	10,737,211	10,662,945	4,780,246	4,705,980
9	Secured wholesale funding				
10	Other cash outflows of which:	-	-	-	-
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	119,636	114,633	119,636	114,633
12	Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13	Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	237,302	236,004	94,920	94,401
14	Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	-	-	-	-
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	9,272,627	9,272,627	463,631	463,631
16	Total Cash Outflows			5,458,433	5,378,645
Cash Inflows					
17	Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18	Unsecured receivables	17,375,185	15,894,294	11,960,977	10,643,961
19	Other cash inflows	13,014	8,079	13,013	8,079
20	Total Cash Inflows	17,388,199	15,902,373	11,973,990	10,652,040
				<i>Max limit applied values</i>	
21	Total HQLA			2,867,716	453,355
22	Total Net Cash Outflows			1,366,397	1,347,050
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)			209.78%	33.66%

^(*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Bank's liquidity coverage rates for 2017 are presented in the table below.

Prior Period	Total Unweighted Value (Average) ^(*)		Total Weighted Value (Average) ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
High-Quality Liquid Assets				
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		615,186	590,769
Cash Outflows				
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	-	-	-
3	Stable deposits	-	-	-
4	Less stable deposits	-	-	-
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	-	-	-
6	Operational deposits	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits	-	-	-
8	Unsecured funding	6,572,323	6,491,306	2,869,366
9	Secured wholesale funding			-
10	Other cash outflows of which:	-	-	-
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	20,338	9,246	20,338
12	Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-
13	Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	264,508	262,007	105,803
14	Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	-	-	-
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	5,689,840	5,689,840	284,491
16	Total Cash Outflows			3,279,998
Cash Inflows				
17	Secured receivables	-	-	-
18	Unsecured receivables	10,777,787	7,959,329	7,240,841
19	Other cash inflows	25,363	7,499	25,362
20	Total Cash Inflows	10,803,150	7,966,828	7,266,203
				<i>Max limit applied values</i>
21	Total HQLA			615,186
22	Total Net Cash Outflows			821,044
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)			74.93%
				72.94%

^(*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

With regard of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio, banks disclose the essential issues as follows:

- Cash inflows and outflows do not have significant fluctuations because the Bank is less complex and cash inflows are higher than cash outflows during the period.
- The Bank's high quality liquid asset stock primarily consists of cash, the accounts held at CBRT and unencumbered government bonds which are issued by Turkish Treasury.
- Important funding sources of the Bank are funds from CBRT rediscount loans, syndicated loans, short-term bilateral and trade loans from domestic and overseas banks, medium and long-term funds borrowed from international financial institutions like World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB), Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and funds obtained from capital market transactions by issuing debt securities.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

d) The most important items in derivatives held for hedging purposes are forwards for currency risks and swap transactions within the scope of interest rate risk.

e) The Bank distributes funding sources between CBRT, domestic banks and international development and investment banks carefully and in a balanced manner. The Bank’s principle to take first quality collaterals like guarantee letters and aval. To prevent concentration risk the bank monitoring the breakdown of the collaterals taken from banks and made policy limit controls for to not take risks up to 20% of each banks’ total cash and non-cash loans.

f) Taking into account the legal and operational liquidity transfer inhibiting factors, the needed funds and the liquidity risk exposure based on the Bank itself, the branches in foreign countries and consolidated partnerships:

None.

g) Taken in the calculation of liquidity coverage ratio but not included in the disclosure template in the second paragraph and the information regarding the other cash inflows and cash outflows items which are thought to be related to the Bank's liquidity profile:

None.

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity dates.

	31 December 2018					Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No stated maturity	
Cash and due from banks	4,104,031	-	-	-	130,576	4,234,607
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	284	-	159	-	-	443
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	117,356	369,407	225,005	-	711,768
Loans and advances	28,877,268	73,326,611	22,192,926	5,273,246	-	129,670,051
Investment securities						
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,447	20,447
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost	26,718	251,741	10,347	2,960,495	-	3,249,301
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	13,616	13,616
Investment property	-	-	-	-	2,141	2,141
Other assets	-	-	-	-	1,333,377	1,333,377
Total assets	33,008,301	73,695,708	22,572,839	8,458,746	1,500,157	139,235,751
Funds borrowed	24,272,835	61,791,949	14,551,165	8,114,999	-	108,730,948
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	2,995,130	-	2,995,130
Debt securities in issue	-	3,981,105	10,462,743	2,735,140	-	17,178,988
Interbank market deposits	139,005	-	-	-	-	139,005
Derivative financial instruments	2,767	123,073	3,364	-	-	129,204
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	21,930	227,228	90,493	-	339,651
Other liabilities	14,505	17,361	-	-	2,022,519	2,054,385
Reserve for employee benefits	-	-	-	-	21,855	21,855
Total liabilities	24,429,112	65,935,418	25,244,500	13,935,762	2,044,374	131,589,166
Net liquidity gap	8,579,189	7,760,290	(2,671,661)	(5,477,016)	(544,217)	7,646,585

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

	31 December 2017					Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity stated	
Cash and due from banks	2,864,354	-	-	-	681,930	3,546,284
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	11,710	11,710
Derivative financial instruments	3,081	12,269	203	-	-	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	38,660	94,946	-	-	-	133,606
Loans and advances	22,446,729	37,244,587	16,516,704	4,045,597	-	80,253,617
Investment securities						
- Available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	30,318	30,318
- Held-to-maturity	17,208	142,161	21,092	-	-	180,461
Property and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	12,288	12,288
Investment property	-	-	-	-	2,236	2,236
Other assets	-	-	-	-	1,056,117	1,056,117
Total assets	25,370,032	37,493,963	16,537,999	4,045,597	1,794,599	85,242,190
Funds borrowed	33,208,140	34,160,530	-	-	-	67,368,670
Subordinated loans	-	31,596	-	-	-	31,596
Debt securities in issue	-	-	8,457,438	1,821,772	-	10,279,210
Interbank market deposits	152,000	-	-	-	-	152,000
Derivative financial instruments	95,132	4,564	284,655	-	-	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	81,447	106,839	-	-	-	188,286
Other liabilities	(40,712)	51,524	(58,520)	289,333	802,450	1,044,075
Reserve for employee benefits	-	-	-	-	19,116	19,116
Total liabilities	33,496,007	34,323,457	8,715,169	2,111,105	821,566	79,467,304
Net liquidity gap	(8,125,975)	3,170,506	7,822,830	1,934,492	973,033	5,774,886

The undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 to the contractual maturity dates are presented in the tables below:

	31 December 2018						Total
	Carrying amount	Demand and up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity stated	
Funds borrowed	108,730,948	24,579,812	62,255,980	17,268,691	14,061,105	-	118,165,588
Subordinated loans	2,995,130	181,513	181,513	1,452,102	4,716,886	-	6,532,014
Debt securities in issue	17,178,988	193,054	4,573,081	12,588,088	2,720,902	-	20,075,125
Interbank money market deposits	139,005	139,181	-	-	-	-	139,181
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,513,587	17,518	162,364	230,591	180,962	2,230,004	2,821,439
Total financial liabilities	130,557,658	25,111,078	67,172,938	31,539,472	21,679,855	2,230,004	147,733,347

⁽¹⁾ Tax liabilities amounting TL 14,752, funds amounting TL 13 and unearned income accruals and suspend account amounting TL 526,033 are not included in other financial liabilities.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2017							
	Carrying amount	Demand and up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Funds borrowed	67,368,670	23,861,749	29,334,904	10,190,789	5,355,933	-	68,743,375
Subordinated loans	31,596	-	31,780	-	-	-	31,780
Debt securities in issue	10,279,210	138,023	405,841	9,840,377	1,988,953	-	12,373,194
Interbank money market deposits	152,000	152,179	-	-	-	-	152,179
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	781,315	54,420	56,088	226,135	289,334	155,338	781,315
Total financial liabilities	78,612,791	24,206,371	29,828,613	20,257,301	7,634,220	155,338	82,081,843

⁽¹⁾ Tax liabilities amounting TL 9,962, funds amounting TL 13 and unearned income accruals and suspend account amounting TL 252,785 are not included in other financial liabilities.

The undiscounted cash inflows and outflows of derivative transactions of the Bank at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are presented in the tables below:

31 December 2018					
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivatives held for trading:					
Foreign exchange derivatives:					
- Outflow	942,428	1,296,861	290,027	2,578,420	5,107,736
- Inflow	942,076	1,310,427	646,816	2,720,902	5,620,221
Interest rate derivatives:					
- Outflow	207,631	1,121,817	2,500,747	-	3,830,195
- Inflow	234,128	1,091,454	2,497,438	-	3,823,020
Derivatives held for risk management:					
Foreign exchange derivatives:					
- Outflow	91,515	2,091,995	8,359,658	1,823,650	12,366,818
- Inflow	185,172	2,420,372	9,326,406	1,855,059	13,787,009
Interest rate derivatives:					
- Outflow	87,603	3,601,775	6,229,716	-	9,919,094
- Inflow	70,950	3,528,324	6,060,558	-	9,659,832
Total outflow	1,329,177	8,112,448	17,380,148	4,402,070	31,223,843
Total inflow	1,432,326	8,350,577	18,531,218	4,575,961	32,890,082

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

	31 December 2017				Total
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Derivatives held for trading:					
Foreign exchange derivatives:					
- Outflow	4,152,541	251,320	4,956,320	2,628,333	11,988,514
- Inflow	4,112,381	301,218	3,870,703	2,023,691	10,307,993
Interest rate derivatives:					
- Outflow	334,524	1,273,681	1,942,957	-	3,551,162
- Inflow	343,938	1,258,786	1,940,402	-	3,543,126
Derivatives held for risk management:					
Foreign exchange derivatives:					
- Outflow	2,446,097	1,566,838	3,331,674	-	7,344,609
- Inflow	2,463,958	1,567,473	2,752,400	-	6,783,831
Interest rate derivatives:					
- Outflow	15,680	342,722	5,041,261	2,007,722	7,407,385
- Inflow	15,218	322,975	4,917,342	1,988,953	7,244,488
Total outflow	6,948,842	3,434,561	15,272,212	4,636,055	30,291,670
Total inflow	6,935,495	3,450,452	13,480,847	4,012,644	27,879,438

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(g) Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes

Starting from 1 January 2013, the Bank has hedged USD 610 million portion of debt securities from total possible fair value effects of changes in fair value arising from Libor interest rates with 5,375% and 5,875% fixed interest rate amounting USD 500 million and USD 750 million, with 5 years and 7 years of maturity respectively by using interest rate swaps in 2012 and 2013. Total amount of USD debt securities issued with 5,875% fixed interest rate and maturity of 7 years is USD 750 million and cross currency swap transactions were made by the Bank for the remaining portion of USD 140 million in 2012. Due to changes in fair value arising from movements in market interest rate ,starting from 13 August 2015, USD 120 million of the portion is subjected to fair value hedge and USD 20 million of the portion is subjected to cash flow hedge accounting of the total the remaining amount USD 140 million. The bond with the amount of USD 500 million, issued in September 2017 with a maturity of five years and a fixed interest payment rate of 4,25% per six months, is subjected o hedge accounting by cross currency swap transactions in September 2017. The bond with the amount of USD 500 million, issued in September 2014 with a maturity of seven years and a fixed interest payment rate of 5,000% per six months, is subjected o hedge accounting by cross currency swap transactions in April 2018. In addition, the bond with the amount of USD 500 million issued in May 2018 with a maturity of six years and a fixed interest payment rate of 6,125% per six months, is subjected o hedge accounting by cross currency swap transactions in May 2018.

Also, changes in fair value of USD debt securities, issued in February 2016 and in October 2016 amounting to USD 500 million, with 5 years and 7 years maturities, respectively, with 5% and 5,375% fixed interest rates, arising from fluctuation in Libor interest rates are hedged by applying fair value hedge accounting with interest rate swap transactions.

Fair value hedge accounting

Starting from 1 January 2013, the Bank uses “Fair Value Hedge Accounting”.

The impact of fair value hedge accounting is summarised below:

31 December 2018				
Type of hedging instrument	Hedge item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedge risks	Net fair value of the	
			Asset	Liability
Interest rate swaps	Fixed interest rate US dollar debt securities	Fixed interest rate risk	-	248,510
Cross currency swap	Fixed interest rate US dollar debt securities	Currency and interest rate risk	567,608	649
31 December 2017				
Type of hedging instrument	Hedge item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedge risks	Net fair value of the	
			Asset	Liability
Interest rate swaps	Fixed interest rate US dollar debt securities	Fixed interest rate risk	12,857	177,042
Forward Transactions	Originated CBRT-Rediscount TL Loans	Fixed interest rate risk	77,064	11,244

The Bank evaluates the effectiveness of the hedge accounting at initial date and at every reporting period. Effectiveness test is performed by using “Dollar off-set method”. The Bank continues the hedge accounting if the effectiveness is between 80% and 125%.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(g) Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes *(continued)*

Fair value hedge accounting *(continued)*

Changes in fair values of derivative transactions determined as hedge for fair value are recorded in profit or loss together with changes in hedging asset or liability. The difference in current values of derivative transactions fair value hedge is shown in “Trading gains and losses on derivative financial instruments” account. In the statement of financial position, change in fair value of hedge asset or liability during the hedge accounting to be effective is shown with the related asset or liability. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the hedge accounting requirements, according to the adjustments made to the carrying value (amortized cost) of the hedged item, for which the risk is hedged by a portfolio hedge, are amortized with the straight line method within the time to maturity and recognized under the profit or loss accounts.

At the inception date, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items required by the fair value hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 and its own risk management policies and principles. Every individual relationship is approved and documented in the same way in accordance with the Bank’s risk management policies. Effectiveness tests were chosen among methods allowed within the context of IAS 39 in accordance with the Bank’s risk management policies. The Bank’s assumptions, which used for determining fair values of derivative instruments, were used while calculating fair value of hedged items on the effectiveness tests. The effectiveness tests are performed and effectiveness of risk relations are measured on a monthly basis. The effectiveness tests are performed rewardingly at the beginning of risk relations. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the accounting requirements (out of 80%-125% effectiveness range) or if the management voluntarily decides to discontinue the hedging relation or the hedging instrument is sold or closed before its maturity, in the context of the fair value hedge, adjustments on the carrying value of the hedged item is reflected on the on “Gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” accounts by using straight line method of amortization.

Cash flow hedge accounting

Starting from 13 August 2015, the Bank uses “Cash Flow Hedge Accounting”.

The impact of cash flow hedge accounting is summarised below:

31 December 2018					
Type of hedging instrument	Hedge item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedge risks	Fair value of the hedge item	Net fair value of the Asset	Liability
Cross currency swap	Fixed interest rate US dollar debt securities	Currency risk	252	72,003	-
Cross currency swap	Floating interest rate US Dollar borrowings	Currency risk and interest rate risk	48,981	72,157	90,492
31 December 2017					
Type of hedging instrument	Hedge item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedge risks	Fair value of the hedge item	Net fair value of the Asset	Liability
Cross currency swap	Fixed interest rate US dollar debt securities	Currency risk	(1,512)	43,685	-

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(g) Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes *(continued)*

Cash flow hedge accounting *(continued)*

At the inception date, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items required by the cash flow hedge accounting application in accordance with IAS 39 and its own risk management policies and principles. Every individual relationship is approved and documented in the same way. In accordance with the Bank’s risk management policies. The effectiveness tests are performed on a monthly basis. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the cash flow hedge accounting requirements (out of 80%-125% effectiveness range) or if the management voluntarily decides to discontinue the hedging relation or the hedging instrument is sold or closed before its maturity, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective shall remain separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur the net cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

(h) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the Bank’s financial instruments:

(i) Financial assets

The fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost or amortised cost, including cash and due from banks (including receivables from CBRT) are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of investment securities has been determined based on bid market prices at reporting dates.

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment.

The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount, at current market rates, of future cash flows expected to be received.

The fair value of other financial assets is also considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their nature.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The fair value of funds borrowed is based on market prices or are based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates prevailing at the reporting date.

The fair value of other financial liabilities is also considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their nature.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The fair values of foreign exchange and interest rate swaps have been estimated based on quoted market rates prevailing at the reporting date.

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those significant financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank’s statement of financial position at their fair value.

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	4,234,607	4,234,607	3,546,284	3,546,284
Investment securities				
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,056 ⁽¹⁾	5,056		
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,249,301	2,600,786		
- Held to maturity			180,461	187,182
- Available for sale			5,056 ⁽¹⁾	5,056
Loans and advances	129,670,051	132,645,706	80,253,617	84,746,970
Financial liabilities:				
Funds borrowed	108,730,948	107,179,183	67,400,266	70,876,327
Debt securities in issue	17,178,988	16,600,759	10,279,210	10,646,746
Subordinated loans	2,995,130	2,901,759	31,596	31,487
Interbank money market deposits	139,005	139,005	152,000	152,000

⁽¹⁾ Garanti Faktoring AŞ shares amounting to TL 15,391 are not included (31 December 2017: TL 25,262).

As of 31 December 2018, fair values of financial assets measured at amortized cost are determined as Level 1 and fair values of loans and advances are determined as Level 2.

As of 31 December 2017, fair values of held to maturity investments are determined as Level 1 and fair values of loans and advances are determined as Level 2.

Fair values of funds borrowed and debt securities are determined as Level 2.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table summarises the fair values of those financial assets and liabilities presented on the Bank’s statement of financial position based on the hierarchy of valuation technique as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

31 December 2018	Level 1⁽¹⁾	Level 2⁽²⁾	Level 3⁽³⁾	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative financial instruments	-	443	-	443
Derivative assets held for risk management				
	-	711,768	-	711,768
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity investments ⁽⁴⁾	15,391	-	-	15,391
Total assets	15,391	712,211	-	727,602
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
- Derivative financial instruments	-	129,204	-	129,204
Derivative liabilities held for risk management				
	-	339,651	-	339,651
Total liabilities	-	468,855	-	468,855

(1) Fair values are calculated with quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for listed equity investments and debt instruments. This level includes listed equity investments and debt instruments actively traded on exchanges.

(2) Fair values are calculated with observable input parameters (either directly as prices or indirectly as derived from prices) for derivative transactions. This level includes OTC derivative contracts.

(3) Fair values are calculated with unobservable inputs for equity instruments.

(4) Unlisted equity investments which are accounted with their cost amount to TL 5,056 are excluded.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(h) Fair value of financial instruments *(continued)*

31 December 2017	Level 1⁽¹⁾	Level 2⁽²⁾	Level 3⁽³⁾	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets held for trading				
- Debt securities	11,710	-	-	11,710
- Derivatives	-	15,553	-	15,553
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	133,606	-	133,606
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Equity investments ⁽⁴⁾	25,262	-	-	25,262
Total assets	36,972	149,159	-	186,131
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
- Derivatives	-	384,351	-	384,351
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	188,286	-	188,286
Total liabilities	-	572,637	-	572,637

⁽¹⁾ Fair values are calculated with quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for listed equity investments and debt instruments. This level includes listed equity investments and debt instruments actively traded on exchanges.

⁽²⁾ Fair values are calculated with observable input parameters (either directly as prices or indirectly as derived from prices) for derivative transactions. This level includes OTC derivative contracts.

⁽³⁾ Fair values are calculated with unobservable inputs for equity instruments.

⁽⁴⁾ Unlisted equity investments which are accounted with their cost amount to TL 5,056 are excluded.

(i) Capital management

The BRSA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. The Bank is directly supervised by local regulators. In implementing current capital requirements, the BRSA requires the banks to maintain a prescribed ratio of minimum 8% of total capital to total value at credit, market and operational risks. The Bank regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes paid-in capital, share premium, legal reserves, retained earnings, other comprehensive income, translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and certain cost items.

- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities and general provisions. The BRSA also requires the banks to maintain prescribed ratios of minimum 6% and 4.5% of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, respectively, to total value at credit, market and operational risks starting from 1 January 2014.

Banking operations are categorised as either trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures. The Bank’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(i) Capital management (continued)

The Bank’s regulatory capital position on at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 were as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Tier I capital	7,647,045	5,767,566
Tier II capital	3,031,973	130,214
Total regulatory capital	10,679,018	5,897,780
Amount subject to credit risk	55,655,448	41,727,214
Amount subject to market risk	116,788	551,225
Amount subject to operational risk	1,447,228	1,246,957
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks (%)	18.66	13.55
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks (%)	13.36	13.25

5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Allowances for credit losses

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank’s ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

(b) Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in the organized markets are determined by using valuation techniques. The valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values are reviewed periodically and approved by experienced employees.

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6 CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash funds:		
Cash on hand	29	26
	29	26
Current accounts and demand deposits:		
Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (CBRT)	291	632,166
Foreign banks	3,709,263	1,096,141
	3,709,554	1,728,307
Time deposits:		
Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (CBRT)	-	986,260
Domestic banks	303,241	-
	303,241	986,260
Interbank money market placements	222,649	831,691
Expected credit loss	(866)	-
Total cash and due from banks	4,234,607	3,546,284

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statements of cash flows for the periods ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash and due from banks	4,234,607	3,546,284
Less: interest accruals	(1,540)	-
Add: Expected credit loss	866	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,233,933	3,546,284

Cash and cash equivalents are mainly composed of bank deposits as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	31 December 2018
Government bonds	-
Total	-
Trading Securities	31 December 2017
Government bonds	11,710
Total	11,710

As of 31 December 2018, the Bank does not have any securities subject to repurchase transactions (31 December 2017: TL 1,715).

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8 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank utilises the following derivative instruments:

“Currency and interest rate swaps” are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies or interest rates. Currency swaps involve the exchange of principal as well. The Bank’s “credit risks” represents the potential cost of replacing the swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligation. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value, a proportion of the notional amount of the contracts and the liquidity of the market. To control the level of credit risk taken, the Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instruments provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognised on the statement of financial position but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Bank’s exposure to credit or price risks. The derivative instruments become favourable (as assets) or unfavourable (as liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favourable or unfavourable and, thus the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

The fair values of derivative instruments held as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are set out in the following table:

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate and currency swaps purchases and sales	337	-	1,307	-
Forward purchases and sales	82	-	5,250	-
Foreign currency swaps purchases and sales	-	(80)	-	(22,300)
Cross currency and basis swaps purchases and sales	-	(129,120)	8,996	(362,051)
Option purchases and sales	24	(4)	-	-
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	443	(129,204)	15,553	(384,351)

Even though certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Bank’s risk management position, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IAS 39 which is permitted to be applied in IFRS 9 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading. Hedge accounting is explained in detail in Note 4.

The notional amounts of derivative transactions are explained in detail in Note 25.

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ**NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018***(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated)***9 LOANS AND ADVANCES**

The Bank follows loans and advances under one class as corporate loans; the classifications in the table below mainly refer to lending programs of the Bank to corporate customers;

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Short-term		
Discount loans	78,262,582	42,428,369
Financial institutions	7,651,070	5,792,630
Export guaranteed loans	2,517,806	1,275,075
Specialised loans	263,665	270,743
Foreign country loans (political risks)	-	5,893
Other guaranteed loans	193	112
	88,695,316	49,772,822
Medium and long-term		
Export guaranteed loans	22,515,334	16,099,659
Export guaranteed investment loans	8,898,122	8,509,305
Financial institutions	3,428,541	2,645,095
Foreign country loans (political risks)	4,488,604	2,288,635
Specialised loans	320,792	365,797
Other	672,603	109,573
	40,323,996	30,018,064
Performing loans	129,019,312	79,790,885
Loans under close monitoring	678,636	489,212
Impaired loans and advances	342,508	294,231
Gross loans and advances	130,040,456	80,574,328
Expected credit losses- Stage 1	(33,225)	
Expected credit losses- Stage 2	(1,826)	
Expected credit losses- Stage 3	(335,354)	
Allowance for loan losses		(320,711)
Net loans and advances	129,670,051	80,253,617

The Bank provides impairment provision for non-performing loans amounting to TL 342,508 (31 December 2017: TL 294,231) comprising 0.29% (31 December 2017: 0.37%) of the total loans outstanding at 31 December 2018. The Bank also provided an additional impairment provision amounting to TL 27,897 (31 December 2017: TL 26,480) for other components of the loan portfolio to cover the incurred of loss present in the lending relationship but not yet identified with a specific loan.

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9 LOANS AND ADVANCES *(continued)*

Movements in the provision for impairment losses for the periods ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Balance at the beginning of the period	320,711	272,766
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(27,259)	
Recoveries and reversals	(31,682)	(1,054)
Provision for the period	108,635	48,999
Balance at the end of the period	370,405	320,711

Loans and advances to the public and private sectors are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Private sector	126,041,604	75,480,355
Public sector	3,628,447	4,773,262
	129,670,051	80,253,617

10 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2018
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Equity investments	
- Listed	15,391
- Unlisted	5,056
Total	20,447

	31 December 2017
Available-for-sale securities	
Equity investments	
- Listed	25,262
- Unlisted	5,056
Total	30,318

There are no securities pledged under repurchase agreements or pledged as collateral with financial institutions.

As of 31 December 2018, unrealised gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income unless there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired in which case they are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2017, unrealised gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale securities are recognised in other comprehensive income unless there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired in which case they are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

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10 INVESTMENT SECURITIES *(continued)*

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income *(continued)*:

The breakdown of equity investments classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Equity investments	Share %	Carrying amount	Business
	31 December 2018	31 December 2018	
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	9.78	15,391	Factoring
Kredi Garanti Fonu AŞ	1.54	4,896	Financial services
Borsa İstanbul AŞ	-	160	Financial services
		20,447	

The breakdown of equity investments classified as available-for-sale securities at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Equity investments	Share %	Carrying amount	Business
	31 December 2017	31 December 2017	
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	9.78	25,262	Factoring
Kredi Garanti Fonu AŞ	1.54	4,896	Financial services
Borsa İstanbul AŞ	-	160	Financial services
		30,318	

(b) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	31 December 2018
Debt securities	
- Government bonds	3,249,301
Total	3,249,301
Held-to-maturity securities	31 December 2017
Debt securities	
- Government bonds	180,461
Total	180,461

As of 31 December 2018, government bonds and treasury bills amounting to TL 427,154 (31 December 2017: TL 27,383) have been pledged as collateral with the CBRT and Borsa İstanbul AŞ-Settlement and Custody Bank.

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10 INVESTMENT SECURITIES *(continued)*

The movement of securities classified as financial assets measured at amortised costs as at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	31 December 2018
Balance at 1 January	180,461
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(13)
Purchases ⁽¹⁾	3,198,105
Redemptions	(220,654)
Interest income accruals	91,810
Expected credit loss	(408)
Total financial assets measured at amortised costs at the end of the period	3,249,301

⁽¹⁾ The Bank issued subordinated debts to a group accounted for under “Subordinated liabilities” with two transactions in 2018, in exchange acquired government securities, as disclosed under “financial assets measured at amortised cost”, from the same group as part of a qualified sale and purchase transition differing from market.

The movement of securities classified as held-to-maturity securities as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 December 2017
Balance at 1 January	98,549
Purchases	238,756
Redemptions	(164,403)
Interest income accruals	7,559
Total held-to-maturity securities at the end of the period	180,461

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ
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11 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Leased Assets	Vehicles	Other Tangible Assets	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost						
Opening balance, 1 January 2017	1,570	127	3,379	12,023	14,257	31,356
Additions	-	-	-	1,729	-	1,729
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(462)	-	-	-	-	(462)
Closing balance, 31 December 2017	1,108	127	3,379	13,752	14,257	32,623
Accumulated depreciation:						
Opening balance, 1 January 2017	925	127	2,478	7,546	12,071	23,147
Additions	27	-	360	1,413	1,724	3,524
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(283)	-	-	-	-	(283)
Closing balance, 31 December 2017	669	127	2,838	8,959	13,795	26,388
Cost						
Opening balance, 1 January 2018	1,108	127	3,379	13,752	14,257	32,623
Additions	-	-	-	2,745	-	2,745
Disposals	-	-	-	(281)	-	(281)
Transfers	222	-	-	-	-	222
Closing balance, 31 December 2018	1,330	127	3,379	16,216	14,257	35,309
Accumulated depreciation:						
Opening balance, 1 January 2018	669	127	2,838	8,959	13,795	26,388
Additions	25	-	237	1,834	462	2,558
Disposals	-	-	-	(384)	-	(384)
Transfers	135	-	-	-	-	135
Closing balance, 31 December 2018	829	127	3,075	10,409	14,257	28,697
As at 31 December 2017, net carrying value	439	-	541	4,793	462	6,235
As at 31 December 2018, net carrying value	501	-	304	5,807	-	6,612

TÜRKİYE İHRACAT KREDİ BANKASI AŞ**NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018***(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)***12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Intangible assets
Cost	
Opening balance, 1 January 2017	6,106
Additions	4,382
Disposals	-
Closing balance, 31 December 2017	10,488
Accumulated amortisation:	
Opening balance, 1 January 2017	(3,349)
Additions	(1,086)
Disposals	-
Closing balance, 31 December 2017	(4,435)
Cost	
Opening balance, 1 January 2018	10,488
Additions	2,238
Disposals	-
Closing balance, 31 December 2018	12,726
Accumulated amortisation:	
Opening balance, 1 January 2018	(4,435)
Additions	(1,287)
Disposals	-
Closing balance, 31 December 2018	(5,722)
As at 31 December 2017, net carrying value	6,053
As at 31 December 2018, net carrying value	7,004

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

As of 31 December 2018, The Bank has net investment property amounting to TL 2,141 (31 December 2017: TL 2,236).

Istanbul service building which is previously accounted as tangible asset is classified to investment property account in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property after the building is leased to Investment Support and Promotion Agency of Turkey.

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14 OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial assets		
Upfront fees paid	971,953	498,214
Guarantees given	273,950	501,458
Notes receivable	28,116	25,050
Receivables from Reassurance Companies	17,506	6,812
Receivables from banks	62	6
Other	42,782	24,583
	1,334,369	1,056,123
Expected credit losses	(992)	
Provision for impairment on other assets		(6)
	1,333,377	1,056,117

15 FUNDS BORROWED AND INTERBANK MONEY MARKET DEPOSITS

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Interbank money market deposits – TL	139,005	152,000
Domestic banks	80,352,936	44,419,307
Foreign banks	28,378,012	22,949,363
Funds borrowed	108,730,948	67,368,670
Funds borrowed and interbank money market deposits total	108,869,953	67,520,670

Average interest rate for interbank money market deposits is 23.44% (31 December 2017: 12.30%) and the maturity date of such deposits is 3 January 2019 (31 December 2017: 2 January 2018).

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15 FUNDS BORROWED AND INTERBANK MONEY MARKET DEPOSITS (continued)

The breakdown of funds borrowed as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 is as follows:

31 December 2018	Interest rate	Original currency amount (thousands)	Original currency	TL	Maturity date (year)
Due to Central Bank	(LIBOR/EURIBOR + %0)			75,478,111	
CBRT Loan		6,645,950	USD	35,091,281	(1)
CBRT Loan		6,654,962	EUR	40,198,634	(1)
CBRT Loan		27,972	GBP	188,196	(1)
	(LIBOR/EURIBOR + %0.01 - %2.9)			8,856,248	
Due to IFIs					
Black Sea Trade and Development Bank		50,273	EUR	303,667	23.10.2020
Counsel of Europe Development Bank		160,000	EUR	966,464	26.10.2022-8.02.2024
European Investment Bank		497,224	EUR	3,003,433	17.12.2021-29.07.2024
European Investment Bank		77,479	USD	409,098	16.01.2024-29.07.2024
Islamic Development Bank		273,039	USD	1,441,676	14.04.2026-25.10.2027
World Bank (EFIL) Loans		43,302	EUR	261,564	01.03.2038
World Bank (EFIL) Loans		163,249	USD	861,971	01.03.2038
World Bank (LTEF) Loans		304,611	USD	1,608,377	15.07.2038
	(LIBOR/EURIBOR + %0.85 - %3.15)			24,396,589	
Due to Commercial Banks					
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank		50,051	USD	264,274	20.06.2019
China Development Bank		200,192	USD	1,057,032	18.09.2020
Citibank Dublin		25,177	USD	132,939	05.03.2020
Commercial Bank of Qatar		28,133	USD	148,544	28.05.2019
Emirates NBD		20,125	EUR	121,565	25.07.2019
First Abu Dhabi Bank		30,013	EUR	181,293	11.06.2019
HSBC		27,556	USD	145,498	13.05.2019
ING DIBA		90,533	EUR	546,854	04.12.2026
ING European Financial Services		200,536	EUR	1,211,316	11.11.2020
Intesa Sanpaolo SPA, Istanbul Branch		100,864	EUR	609,260	13.05.2019
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd		50,215	EUR	303,318	11.07.2019
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd		60,226	USD	317,998	22.05.2019
MUFG Bank London		12,308	USD	64,985	22.02.2019
MUFG Bank Turkey		100,210	EUR	605,310	11.06.2019
Standard Chartered Bank		100,236	USD	529,256	31.05.2019-17.06.2019
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Dubai		23,529	USD	124,235	24.04.2019
Syndicated loan with MIGA Guarantee		720,527	EUR	4,352,273	28.03.2025-27.06.2028
Syndicated loan with MIGA Guarantee		831,947	USD	4,392,763	28.03.2025-27.06.2028
Syndicated loan		1,135,841	EUR	6,860,937	02.04.2019-22.04.2021
Syndicated loan		153,902	USD	812,619	02.04.2019-22.04.2021
ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş.		250,201	USD	1,321,088	22.05.2020-04.06.2020
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.		55,535	USD	293,231	30.11.2020
Total funds borrowed		17,858,975⁽²⁾		108,730,948	

(1) CBRT loans are rediscount loans extended by CBRT, having wide range of maturity dates.

(2) Balance is denominated by USD.

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15 FUNDS BORROWED AND INTERBANK MONEY MARKET DEPOSITS (continued)

31 December 2017	Interest rate	Original currency amount (thousands)	Original currency	TL	Maturity date (year)
Due to Central Bank	(LIBOR/EURIBOR + %0)			42,024,185	
CBRT Loan		11,132,234	USD	42,024,185	(1)
Due to IFIs	(LIBOR/EURIBOR + %0.01 - %1.55)			6,491,819	
World Bank (EFIL) Loans		319,599	EUR	1,442,605	1.3.2038
European Investment Bank		623,654	EUR	2,815,049	6.8.2018-11.11.2020
Islamic Development Bank		272,179	USD	1,027,476	14.4.2026-25.10.2027
China Development Bank		200,082	USD	755,309	18.9.2020
Council of Europe Development B		100,000	EUR	451,380	16.5.2023- 26.10.2022
Due to Commercial Banks	(LIBOR/EURIBOR/TIBOR + %1.03 - %2.97)			18,852,666	
ICBC Turkey A.Ş.		250,820	USD	946,845	22.5.2020- 4.6.2020
ING European Financial Services		200,503	EUR	905,030	11.11.2020
Vida Finance		238,124	JPY	797,979	17.6.2019
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd		169,930	USD	641,485	11.9.2018-21.6.2018
ING DIBA		101,842	EUR	459,693	4.12.2026
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Turkey		100,156	EUR	452,084	13.11.2018
HSBC London		86,706	USD	327,315	15.2.2018- 1.11.2018
Standard Chartered Bank		100,364	USD	378,875	8.5.2018-25.5.2018
Citibank Dublin		50,143	USD	189,290	4.6.2018-28.3.2025
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank		50,011	USD	188,792	20.6.2019
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi London		37,712	USD	142,364	27.11.2018
Garanti International		30,052	EUR	135,648	17.8.2018
Doha Bank		25,027	USD	94,477	13.3.2018
Emirates NBD		20,024	EUR	90,385	31.5.2018
ABC International		20,016	EUR	90,349	7.3.2018-27.3.2018
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Dubai		20,002	USD	75,506	25.10.2018
ICBC London		15,736	USD	59,402	9.7.2018
Syndicated Loans				12,877,147	
Total funds borrowed		17,846,058⁽²⁾		67,368,670	

(1) CBRT loans are rediscount loans extended by CBRT, having wide range of maturity dates.

(2) Balance is denominated by USD.

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15 FUNDS BORROWED AND INTERBANK MONEY MARKET DEPOSITS (continued)

The repayment of the funds borrowed were as follows during 2018:

	FX Type	Repayment Amount	Original Amount	Date
European Investment Bank	USD	1,914,559	1,914,559	16 January 2018
European Investment Bank	USD	2,840,906	2,840,906	29 January 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	2,375,000	2,375,000	29 January 2018
European Investment Bank	USD	1,903,235	1,903,235	12 February 2018
HSBC London	USD	19,510,820	19,510,820	15 February 2018
Citibank	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	16 February 2018
World Bank	USD	4,148,051	4,148,051	1 March 2018
World Bank	EUR	1,109,760	1,109,760	1 March 2018
ABC International Bank	EUR	10,000,000	10,000,000	7 March 2018
International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)	USD	436,000,000	436,000,000	9 March 2018
Doha Bank	USD	24,990,000	24,990,000	13 March 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	25,000,000	25,000,000	21 March 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	242,500,000	242,500,000	21 March 2018
ABC International Bank	USD	10,000,000	10,000,000	27 March 2018
Syndicated loans	EUR	5,555,556	5,555,556	28 March 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	10,416,667	10,416,667	28 March 2018
Syndicated loans	EUR	370,500,000	370,500,000	29 March 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	31,000,000	31,000,000	29 March 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	1,470,588	1,470,588	3 April 2018
Subordinated Loans	USD	8,341,000	8,341,000	13 April 2018
Council of Europe Development Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	26 April 2018
Standard Chartered Bank	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	8 May 2018
Mizuho Bank	EUR	40,000,000	40,000,000	22 May 2018
Standard Chartered Bank	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	25 May 2018
Emirates NBD	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	31 May 2018
Citibank	USD	30,000,000	30,000,000	4 June 2018
ING Di-Ba	EUR	5,652,632	5,652,632	4 June 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	1,470,588	1,470,588	18 June 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	10,000,000	10,000,000	19 June 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	20 June 2018
Mizuho Bank	EUR	50,000,000	50,000,000	21 June 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	29 June 2018
ICBC London	USD	15,500,000	15,500,000	6 July 2018
European Investment Bank	USD	1,914,559	1,914,559	13 July 2018
Citibank Dublin	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	16 July 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	2,375,000	2,375,000	27 July 2018
European Investment Bank	USD	2,840,906	2,840,906	27 July 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	25,000,000	25,000,000	27 July 2018
Syndicated loans	EUR	87,000,000	87,000,000	3 August 2018
Syndicated loans	EUR	469,500,000	469,500,000	3 August 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	87,000,000	87,000,000	10 August 2018
European Investment Bank	USD	1,903,235	1,903,235	17 August 2018
Garanti International	EUR	30,000,000	30,000,000	3 September 2018
World Bank	EUR	1,109,760	1,109,760	4 September 2018
World Bank	USD	4,148,051	4,148,051	11 September 2018
Mizuho Bank	USD	110,000,000	110,000,000	14 September 2018
HSBC London	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	17 September 2018
Syndicated loans	EUR	5,555,556	5,555,556	28 September 2018
Syndicated loans	USD	10,416,667	10,416,667	28 September 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	1,470,588	1,470,588	3 October 2018
Mizuho Bank	USD	30,000,000	30,000,000	5 October 2018
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Dubai	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	25 October 2018
Council of Europe Development Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	26 October 2018
HSBC London	USD	47,000,000	47,000,000	1 November 2018
MUFG Bank Turkey	EUR	100,000,000	100,000,000	13 November 2018
Council of Europe Development Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	16 November 2018
MUFG Bank	USD	37,614,791	37,614,791	27 November 2018
ING DIBA	EUR	5,652,632	5,652,632	4 December 2018
International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)	USD	363,500,000	363,500,000	10 December 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	1,470,588	1,470,588	17 December 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	10,000,000	10,000,000	19 December 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	20 December 2018
ICBC Turkey A.Ş.	USD	125,000,000	125,000,000	26 December 2018
ICBC Turkey A.Ş.	USD	125,000,000	125,000,000	27 December 2018
European Investment Bank	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 December 2018

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16 DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

Information regarding securities issued	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Securities Issued	17,178,988	10,381,250
Discount on Issuance of Securities (-)	319,005	237,044
Bond Interest Accrual	337,668	135,004
Total	17,178,988	10,279,210

In April 2012, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 5.875% every six months and the total maturity is seven years.

In October 2012, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 250 million (TL 1,139,500). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 5.875% every six months and the total maturity is seven years.

In September 2014, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 5.000% every six months and the total maturity is seven years.

In February 2016, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 5.375% every six months and the total maturity is five years.

In October 2016, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 5.375% every six months and the total maturity is seven years.

In September 2017, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 4.250% every six months and the total maturity is five years.

In May 2018, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million (TL 2,279,000). The bond is subject to annual fixed interest payment of 6.125% every six months and the total maturity is six years.

17. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Subordinated debt instruments (*)	2,995,130	
Subordinated loans (**)		31,596
Total	2,995,130	31,596

(*) In September 2018, the Bank issued subordinated debt instrument amounting TL 2,901,759 with a maturity of ten years and fixed rate of 12.54% with an early redeem option after fifth year of the date of issue. Subordinated loan includes interest expense on debt securities issued amounting to TL 93,371.

(**) In July 2001, the Bank issued subordinated debt instrument amounting USD 31,487 with a maturity of seventeen years and interest rate 6 Month US Dollar Libor +5.25% with an early redeem option after fifth year of the date of issue. Subordinated loan includes interest expense on debt securities issued amounting to TL 109.

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18 TAXATION

According to Act number 3332 and article 4/b of Act number 3659, dated 25 March 1987 and 26 September 1990, respectively, the Bank is exempt from Corporate Tax. Due to the 3rd Article of the same act; the above mentioned exemption became valid from 1 January 1988. In accordance with clause 9 of the Provisional Article 1 of Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, which states "The provision of Article 35 shall not apply to exemptions, allowances and deductions included in other laws in relation to Corporation Tax prior to the effective date of the Law No. 5520", the exemption from Corporation Tax continues. Accordingly, current and deferred taxes are not recognised in these financial statements.

19 OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

The principal components of other liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial liabilities		
Guarantees received ⁽¹⁾	1,261,766	601,865
Unearned revenue	491,602	-
Tax liability	14,752	9,962
Positive price difference on bonds issued ⁽³⁾	4,744	237,044
Funds	13	13
Other	67,490	50,574
Non-financial liabilities		
Insurance technical provisions	96,755	
Expected credit losses for non-cash loans		65,097
Dividend pay liabilities	37,544	27,404
BRSA expense provision	20,914	12,806
Vacation pay liability ⁽²⁾	15,998	13,733
Other	42,807	25,577
	2,054,385	1,044,075

(1) Guarantees received refers to cash guarantees obtained in relation to Rediscount Credits, which have increased in line with the increase in the amount of Rediscount Credits.

(2) TL 2,265 of vacation pay liability provision is provided during 2018 (31 December 2017: TL 1,700).

(3) In addition to the bond issuance transactions, positive price differences have come up. The transaction has been divided into installments until the maturity date according to the principle of periodicity in accounting and the sum corresponding to each month is accounted for by reducing expense rediscount.

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20 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

As a result of IAS 19 (2011), the Bank started to recognise all actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income in accordance with the change in IAS 19 (2011).

As of 31 December 2018 actuarial gains/losses, calculated as TL 207 in relation to the reserve for employee termination benefits, are shown under shareholders’ equity and as TL 4,137 in relation to the current service cost and interest expense, are recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with the change in IAS 19 (2011).

IAS 19 (2011) “Employment Benefits” requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise’s obligation for such benefits. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Discount rate (%)	1.89	1.89
Rate to estimate the probability of retirement (%)	0.98	0.98

Movement in the reserve for employment termination benefits for the period ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
1 January	19,116	17,050
Current service cost	1,962	1,768
Interest expense	2,175	1,833
Actuarial losses	207	82
Payments during the period	(1,605)	(1,617)
Total	21,855	19,116

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21 SHARE CAPITAL

The historical paid in share capital of the Bank is TL 6,350,000 (31 December 2017: TL 4,800,000) and consists of 6,35 billion (31 December 2017: 4,8 billion) authorised shares with a nominal value of TL 1 each. In 2017, the Bank has increased capital by TL 1,100,000 to be covered by internal resources within the framework of the registered share capital system that was implemented in 2017. The transaction has been announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 28 August 2017 and numbered 9398.

Information on the share capital increase during the period and their sources

Increase date	Increase amount	Cash	Profit reserves used for increase	Capital reserves used for increase
17 May 2018	1,550,000	1,000,000	550,000	-

The Bank has decided to use the capital stock system that is registered in the Bank in the extraordinary general meeting that took place on 27 January 2017. The decision has been submitted to the trade register and has been published on Turkey Trade Registry Gazette on 30 January 2017, Numbered 9252.

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017^(*)
Share capital - historical cost	6,350,000	4,800,000
Adjustment to share capital	38,091	38,091
Total paid in share capital	6,388,091	4,838,091

^(*) See Note 2.7.

The Bank is fully owned by the Turkish Treasury.

The adjustment to share capital represents the restatement effect of cash and cash equivalent contributions to share capital in terms of equivalent purchasing power at 31 December 2005 after elimination of the accumulated deficit. There are no other reserves at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: None).

The legal reserves amounting to TL 379,260 (31 December 2017: TL 349,896) consist of first and second legal reserves in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory profits at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the entity’s share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of all distributions in excess of 5% of the entity’s share capital. The first and second legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the share capital, but may be used to absorb losses in the event that the general reserve is exhausted.

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below.

Under the Turkish Commercial Code and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, the Bank is required to create the following legal reserves from appropriations of earnings, which are available for distribution only in the event of liquidation or losses:

- First legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of 5% of net income, until the total reserve is equal to 20% of issued and fully paid-in share capital.
- Second legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of 10% of the distribution of second dividend, in excess of the first legal reserve, appropriated at a rate of 5% and first dividend, appropriated at a rate of 8%.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

As at 31 December 2018, such gains / (losses) recognised under equity in fair value reserves amounted to TL 11,282 (31 December 2017: TL 21,154).

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22 NET INTEREST INCOME

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Interest income on:		
Interest on loans and advances	3,046,371	2,092,254
Interest on deposits with banks	157,809	66,638
Interest on financial assets measured at amortized cost	113,444	-
Interest on held to maturity investments		20,259
Interest on interbank money market placements	70,775	56,824
Interest on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	47	-
Interest on trading financial assets		1,127
Other interest income	2,649	984
Total interest income	3,391,095	2,238,086
Interest expense on:		
Interest on funds borrowed	(1,526,741)	(742,550)
Interest on debt securities in issue	(958,449)	(468,138)
Other interest expenses	(46,441)	(13,510)
Total interest expense	(2,531,631)	(1,224,198)
Net interest income	859,464	1,013,888

23 FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Foreign exchange gain	95,709,000	24,424,696
Foreign exchange losses	96,844,887	(24,022,093)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(1,135,887)	402,603

24 GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31 December 2018
Derivative income (*)	2,622,384
Derivative expenses (*)	(1,304,565)
Trading income	1
Trading expenses	(70)
Total	1,317,750

(*) Derivative income/expense include fair value hedge valuation differences amounting TL 1,103,759.

	31 December 2017
Derivative income (*)	819,076
Derivative expenses (*)	(1,502,795)
Trading income	(5)
Trading expenses	(1,653)
Total	(685,377)

(*) Derivative income/expense include fair value hedge valuation differences amounting TL 176,628.

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25 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Insurance premium income ^(*)	-	170,357
Commission from reinsurance companies ^(*)	-	24,308
Other	10,655	19,779
Total	10,655	214,444

^(*) Income from these transactions are presented in fee and commission income.

26 OPERATING EXPENSES

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Staff costs	170,115	132,734
BRSA contribution expense	25,183	12,806
KOSGEB fee ^(*)	17,180	11,602
Taxes and duties expenses	16,296	8,288
Rent expenses	7,375	5,823
Employment termination benefits and unused vacation	5,096	1,983
Depreciation and amortisation charges	3,845	4,610
Premiums paid to reinsurance companies	774	82,426
Research expenses	63	11,474
Other	26,534	49,256
Total	272,461	321,002

^(*) As the Bank’s more than 50% of the paid-in share capital is owned by the government entities, the Bank is obliged to pay annual fee at a rate of 2% of the corporate tax base of the Bank to Small and Medium Industries Development Organisation (“KOSGEB”) in accordance with the establishment law of KOSGEB.

27 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of banking activities, the Bank undertakes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the balance sheets, including letters of guarantee, other guarantees and off-balance sheet derivative instruments. The management does not expect any material losses as a result of these transactions. The following is a summary of significant commitments and contingent liabilities:

Legal proceedings

31 December 2018, there are legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank amounting to USD 418 thousand and TL 23 thousand. In addition, there are legal proceedings outstanding filed by the Bank. These legal proceedings amount to TL 178 thousand, USD 52 thousand and EUR 14 thousand.

The Bank has not provided a provision for these legal proceedings, since possible outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle these contingent liabilities will be immaterial. A number of the outstanding litigation cases in Turkish courts relate to employee bonus payments.

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27 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Commitments under derivative instruments:

The breakdown of swap transactions at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Currency	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
		Foreign currency amount	TL	Foreign currency amount	TL
Transaction type					
Interest rate swap purchases	USD	2,088,256	11,026,199	2,495,616	9,610,451
	EUR	186,500	1,126,534	-	-
Foreign currency swap purchases	USD	176,462	931,736	1,052,818	3,974,389
Foreign currency forward purchases	USD	160	844	1,070,123	4,039,717
	TL	947	947	127,100	127,100
Cross currency swaps purchases	USD	2,582,747	13,637,165	1,461,991	5,519,018
	JPY	238,000,000	1,138,973	23,800,000	797,562
	EUR	183,359	1,107,563	-	-
Option purchases	TL	4,330	4,330	-	-
	EUR	436	2,635	-	-
	USD	300	1,584	-	-
Total purchases			28,978,510	24,068,237	
Interest rate swap sales	USD	2,088,256	11,026,199	2,495,616	9,610,451
	EUR	186,500	1,126,534	-	-
Foreign currency swap sales	EUR	144,800	874,650	706,000	3,186,744
	GBP	7,500	50,459	10,750	54,676
	JPY	145,896	6,982	151,807	5,087
	TL	-	-	762,272	762,272
Foreign currency forward sales	TL	944	944	4,081,610	4,081,610
	USD	160	844	31,110	117,440
	EUR	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swaps sales	TL	36,220	36,220	36,220	36,220
	EUR	2,385,179	14,407,436	1,451,320	6,551,000
	JPY	238,000,000	1,138,973	-	-
Option sales	TL	4,330	4,330	-	-
	EUR	436	2,635	-	-
	USD	300	1,584	-	-
Total sales			28,677,790	24,405,500	
Total			57,656,300	48,473,737	

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27 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Maturity analysis of swap and forward transactions are as follows:

	31 December 2018				
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate swap purchases	196,710	4,229,363	7,726,660	-	12,152,733
Foreign currency swap purchases	931,736	-	-	-	931,736
Forward foreign currency purchases	1,791	-	-	-	1,791
Cross currency swaps purchases	-	2,985,749	6,336,121	6,561,831	15,883,701
Option purchases	8,549	-	-	-	8,549
Total purchases	1,138,786	7,215,112	14,062,781	6,561,831	28,978,510
Interest rate swap sales	196,710	4,229,363	7,726,660	-	12,152,733
Foreign currency swap sales	932,091	-	-	-	932,091
Forward foreign currency sales	1,788	-	-	-	1,788
Cross currency swaps sales	-	2,991,686	6,020,101	6,570,842	15,582,629
Option sales	8,549	-	-	-	8,549
Total sales	1,139,138	7,221,049	13,746,761	6,570,842	28,677,790

	31 December 2017				
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate swap purchases	333,766	1,224,611	6,164,574	1,887,500	9,610,451
Foreign currency swap purchases	3,974,389	-	-	-	3,974,389
Forward foreign currency purchases	2,518,385	1,648,432	-	-	4,166,817
Cross currency swaps purchases	-	-	3,968,562	2,348,018	6,316,580
Option purchases	-	-	-	-	-
Total purchases	6,826,540	2,873,043	10,133,136	4,235,518	24,068,237
Interest rate swap sales	333,766	1,224,611	6,164,574	1,887,500	9,610,451
Foreign currency swap sales	4,008,779	-	-	-	4,008,779
Forward foreign currency sales	2,522,776	1,676,274	-	-	4,199,050
Cross currency swaps sales	-	-	4,039,000	2,548,220	6,587,220
Option sales	-	-	-	-	-
Total sales	6,865,321	2,900,885	10,203,574	4,435,720	24,405,500

The above tables summarise the Bank’s derivative transactions that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date, in respective currencies. Accordingly, the difference between the “sale” and “purchase” transactions represents the net exposure of the Bank with respect to commitments arising from these transactions.

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27 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Credit related commitments:

Letters of guarantee, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Cash requirements under these guarantees are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

The following table shows the outstanding credit related commitments of the Bank at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial guarantees		
Other guarantees		
-Foreign currency (Note 4)	9,083,093	6,241,263
Total financial guarantees	9,083,093	6,241,263

The Bank provides cover for Turkish exporters, against credit risk by offering variety of programs.

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28 SEGMENT ANALYSIS

The main segments of the Bank are corporate banking and investment banking. Investment banking includes the treasury operations of the Bank whereas corporate banking includes all operations other than treasury (mainly all of the credit operations), which is reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, the Assistant General Manager of Finance. The analysis is as follows:

31 December 2018	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Segment revenue	3,407,474	1,659,976	2,342	5,069,792
Segment expenses	(1,832,341)	(970,638)	(1,451,950)	(4,254,929)
Net profit	1,575,133	689,338	(1,449,608)	814,863

Interest income	3,049,020	342,075	-	3,391,095
Interest expense	(1,572,254)	(959,377)	-	(2,531,631)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(3,845)	(3,845)
Impairment charges on loans	(108,635)	-	-	(108,635)

31 December 2018	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Total segment assets	129,670,051	8,216,566	1,349,134	139,235,751
Segment liabilities	111,865,083	17,647,843	2,076,240	131,589,166
Equity	-	60,515	7,586,070	7,646,585
Total liabilities and equity	111,865,083	17,708,358	9,662,310	139,235,751

31 December 2017	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Segment revenue	2,329,091	144,848	402,603	2,876,542
Segment expenses	(800,664)	(1,182,062)	(325,341)	(2,308,067)
Net profit	1,528,427	(1,037,214)	77,262	568,475

Interest income	2,093,238	144,848	-	2,238,086
Interest expense	(756,004)	(468,194)	-	(1,224,198)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(4,610)	(4,610)
Impairment charges on loans	-	(48,999)	-	(48,999)

31 December 2017	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Total segment assets	80,138,105	3,285,740	1,818,345	85,242,190
Segment liabilities	67,400,266	11,003,847	1,063,191	79,467,304
Equity	-	-	5,774,886	5,774,886
Total liabilities and equity	67,400,266	11,003,847	6,838,077	85,242,190

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28 SEGMENT ANALYSIS (continued)

Reconciliation of segment results of operations to:

31 December 2018	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Interest income	3,049,020	342,075	-	3,391,095
Fee and commissions income	347,799	-	2,342	350,141
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value profit or loss	-	1,317,750	-	1,317,750
Other operating income	10,655	151	-	10,806
Total segment revenue	3,407,474	1,659,976	2,342	5,069,792

31 December 2018	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Interest expense	(1,572,254)	(959,377)	-	(2,531,631)
Fee and commissions expense	(183,445)	(11,261)	(11,609)	(206,315)
Impairment charges on loans	-	-	(108,635)	(108,635)
Losses on financial instruments measured at fair value profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange losses	-	-	(1,135,887)	(1,135,887)
Other operating expenses	-	-	(272,461)	(272,461)
Total segment expense	(1,755,699)	(970,638)	(1,528,592)	(4,254,929)

31 December 2017	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
Interest income	2,093,238	144,848	-	2,238,086
Fee and commissions income	21,409	-	-	21,409
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	402,603	402,603
Other operating income	214,444	-	-	214,444
Total segment revenue	2,329,091	144,848	402,603	2,876,542

31 December 2017	Corporate banking	Investment Banking	Unallocated	Total
Interest expense	(756,004)	(468,194)	-	(1,224,198)
Fee and commissions expense	-	(28,491)	-	(28,491)
Impairment charges on loans	-	(48,999)	-	(48,999)
Gains on financial instruments classified as held for trading, net	-	(685,377)	-	(685,377)
Losses on financial instruments classified as held for trading, net	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	-	-	(321,002)	(321,002)
Total segment expense	(756,004)	(1,231,061)	(321,002)	(2,308,067)

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”), unless otherwise indicated)

29 RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. For the purpose of this financial information the shareholders of the Bank together with state-controlled entities in Turkey are considered and referred to as related parties. Other related parties refer to entities controlled, jointly controlled or having significance influence by the Turkish Government.

A number of banking transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

(a) Balances with related parties:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Due from banks:		
- Other related parties ⁽¹⁾	301,087	860,264
Loans and advances:		
- Other related parties ⁽²⁾	3,495,686	2,510,720
Trading securities:		
- Shareholder ⁽³⁾	-	11,710
Investment securities (“Held to maturity”)		
- Shareholder ⁽⁴⁾	3,249,722	180,461
Funds borrowed		
- Other related parties ⁽⁵⁾	75,982,756	42,055,781
Other liabilities		
- Other related parties	1,650	1,100

⁽¹⁾ Average interest rate for due from banks is 23.27% (31 December 2017: 13.91%)

⁽²⁾ Average interest rate for loans and advances are 7.30% (31 December 2017: 4.05%)

⁽³⁾ As of 31 December 2018 there is no trading securities balance (31 December 2017: 8.2%)

⁽⁴⁾ Average interest rate for investment securities is 9.83% (31 December 2017: 9.5%)

⁽⁵⁾ Average interest rate for funds borrowed is 1.25% (31 December 2017: 0.93%)

(b) Transactions with related parties:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Interest income on investment and trading securities:		
- Shareholder	113,491	21,385
Interest income on loans and advances:		
- Other related parties	83,477	65,326
Interest expense on funds borrowed:		
- Other related parties	659,596	279,861
Operating expenses (taxes paid)		
-Other related parties	16,296	8,288

(c) Remuneration of key management personnel:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	3,575	2,979

30 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 24 January 2019, the Bank issued bonds amounting USD 500 million which is subject to 8.25% interest rate and having 5-years maturity.