

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT**



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(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey

Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 declare that we are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

As mentioned in Note 3.a, US Dollar amounts presented in the accompanying financial statements are translated from TL at the official US Dollar bid rates announced by the Bank at 31 December 2021 and 2020 for the statement of financial position; and the average of daily official US Dollar bid rates announced by the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 for the statement of profit or loss, and they do not form part of these financial statements.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 General Assembly 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 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.

(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

- 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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.

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



Damla Harman, SMMM
Partner

March 2, 2022
Istanbul, Turkey

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

	Notes	31 December 2021 TL	31 December 2020 TL	31 December 2021 Million US Dollar (*)	31 December 2020 Million US Dollar (*)
ASSETS					
Cash (foreign currency and coin)	31	51,843,826	21,639,766	3,995	2,948
Due from banks	6	1,278,730,716	568,874,459	98,534	77,498
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	180,602,744	169,938,496	13,917	23,151
Loans and advances to customers	8	198,219,356	138,453,364	15,274	18,862
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	4,366,320	2,587,397	336	352
Gold reserves	10	501,635,911	320,967,126	38,654	43,726
Property and equipment	11	2,578,973	1,882,600	199	256
Intangible assets	12	15,276	17,263	2	2
Other assets	13	25,503,074	2,160,298	1,965	295
Deferred tax asset	20	162,181	-	12	-
Total assets		2,243,658,377	1,226,520,769	172,888	167,090
LIABILITIES					
Currency in circulation	14	235,377,440	188,369,447	18,137	25,662
Due to banks	15	1,542,943,222	765,047,694	118,894	104,223
Other deposits	16	339,900,964	141,621,661	26,192	19,293
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	38,699,394	-	2,982	-
Due to international organizations	17	201,284	155,467	16	21
Other borrowed funds	18	6,012,486	13,007,785	463	1,772
Other liabilities	19	4,136,876	2,120,765	319	289
Tax liabilities	20	11,184,592	3,667,126	862	500
Deferred tax liability	20	-	13,938,752	-	1,899
Retirement benefit obligations	21	231,643	186,463	18	25
Total liabilities		2,178,687,901	1,128,115,160	167,883	153,684
EQUITY					
Paid-in share capital	29	47,464	47,464	4	6
Retained earnings		(74,691,722)	38,780,743	(5,755)	5,283
Reserves		139,614,734	59,577,402	10,756	8,116
Total equity		64,970,476	98,405,609	5,005	13,405
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
		2,243,658,377	1,226,520,769	172,888	167,090

(*) US dollar amounts presented above are translated from TL for convenience purposes only, at the official US Dollar bid rates announced by the Bank at 31 December 2021 and 2020, and they do not form part of these financial statements (Note 3.a.).

The notes on pages 6 to 54 are integral part of these financial statements.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

	Notes	2021 TL	2020 TL	2021 Million US Dollar (*)	2020 Million US Dollar (*)
Interest income	22	131,631,095	46,189,979	15,385	6,595
Interest expense	22	(25,946,169)	(7,669,230)	(3,033)	(1,095)
Net interest income	22	105,684,926	38,520,749	12,352	5,500
Fee and commission income	23	1,758,296	4,303,932	206	615
Fee and commission expense	23	(98,819)	(75,126)	(12)	(11)
Net fee and commission income	23	1,659,477	4,228,806	194	604
Dividend income	24	48,635	-	6	-
Profit/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	(2,202,559)	(2,351,256)	(257)	(336)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	26	(190,540,397)	(9,821,894)	(22,271)	(1,402)
Other operating income		14,812	13,876	2	2
Impairment losses on loans	8	(8,997,184)	(2,256,947)	(1,052)	(322)
Other operating expenses	27	(1,996,551)	(2,010,151)	(233)	(287)
Profit before income tax		(96,328,841)	26,323,183	(11,259)	3,759
Income tax credit/ (expense)	20	17,368,036	(4,191,081)	2,030	(598)
Net profit for the year		(78,960,805)	22,132,102	(9,229)	3,161

(*) US dollar amounts presented above are translated from TL for convenience purposes only, at the average of daily official US Dollar bid rates announced by the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, and they do not form part of these financial statements (Note 3.a.).

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

	Notes	2021 TL	2020 TL
Net profit for the year		(78,960,805)	22,132,102
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items those will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Increase/(decrease) of fair value of gold reserves		99,515,856	35,357,711
Deferred tax related to increase/ (decrease) on fair value of gold reserves	20	(19,903,171)	(7,071,542)
Changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	1,778,923	736,460
Deferred tax on changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	(82,338)	(26,828)
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,348,465	51,127,903

The notes on pages 6 to 54 are integral part of these financial statements.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

	Share Capital			Reserves					
	Share capital	Adjustment to share capital	Total paid-in share capital	Items those will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			Other Reserves	Retained earnings	Total
				Changes in Fair Values of Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Increase of fair value of gold reserves	Actuarial gain / (loss)			
Balance at 1 January 2020	25	47,439	47,464	1,634,896	23,033,852	2,490	5,511,150	61,358,669	91,588,521
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,133,833)	(39,133,833)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	709,632	28,286,169	-	-	22,132,102	51,127,903
<i>Net profit/(loss) for the year</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,132,102	22,132,102
<i>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</i>	-	-	-	709,632	28,286,169	-	-	-	28,995,801
Other(*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,996	-	172,996
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,576,195	(5,576,195)	-
Paid to Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,349,978)	-	(5,349,978)
Balance at 31 December 2020	25	47,439	47,464	2,344,528	51,320,021	2,490	5,910,363	38,780,743	98,405,609
Balance at 1 January 2021	25	47,439	47,464	2,344,528	51,320,021	2,490	5,910,363	38,780,743	98,405,609
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,207,403)	(30,207,403)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	1,696,586	79,612,684	-	-	(78,960,805)	2,348,465
<i>Net profit/(loss) for the year</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,960,805)	(78,960,805)
<i>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</i>	-	-	-	1,696,586	79,612,684	-	-	-	81,309,270
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,304,257	(4,304,257)	-
Paid to Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,576,195)	-	(5,576,195)
Balance at 31 December 2021	25	47,439	47,464	4,041,114	130,932,705	2,490	4,638,425	(74,691,722)	64,970,476

(*) Refers to banknotes those have expired and been transferred to legal reserves in accordance with Article 59 of the CBRT law.

The notes on pages 6 to 54 are integral part of these financial statements.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

	Notes	2021 TL	2020 TL
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		(78,960,805)	22,132,102
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	11	65,168	58,454
Amortization of intangible assets	12	17,556	36,826
Provision for retirement benefit obligations	21	47,054	35,103
Net interest income	22	(105,684,926)	(38,520,749)
Dividend income	24	(48,635)	-
Net commission income	23	(1,659,477)	(4,228,806)
Tax expense/(gain)	20	(17,368,036)	4,191,081
Unrealized foreign exchange loss/(gain), net		190,540,397	(9,821,894)
(Increase)/decrease in value of financial assets, net		(729,575)	(1,660,166)
(Gain)/loss on sale of property and equipment		-	15
Cash flows from operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(13,781,279)	(27,778,034)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net change in gold reserves		(81,152,929)	(123,881,017)
Net change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		21,815,912	27,576,206
Net change in loans and advances to customers		(55,609,898)	(20,554,757)
Net change in other assets		(22,577,825)	(16,927,192)
Net change in currency in circulation		47,007,993	35,007,071
Net change in due to banks		489,998,486	186,526,478
Net change in other deposits		198,279,303	65,631,169
Net change in other liabilities		(151,842,085)	116,198,180
Used/ (Paid) bank loans, net		(6,995,299)	8,238,997
Taxes paid		(6,274,906)	(8,804,092)
Retirement benefits paid	21	(1,874)	(58,185)
Interest received		132,076,220	45,724,882
Interest paid		(29,313,071)	(7,689,746)
Commission received		1,758,296	4,303,932
Commission paid		(98,819)	(75,126)
Net cash from operating activities		523,288,225	283,438,766
Cash flows related to investing activities			
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	11-12	(782,572)	(443,898)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and intangible assets		461	27,314
Dividends received	24	48,635	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(733,476)	(416,584)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
Dividends paid	29	(30,207,403)	(39,133,833)
Legal reserves paid to Treasury		(4,304,257)	(5,349,978)
Cash flows from/(used) in financing activities		(34,511,660)	(44,483,811)
Effects of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		324,919,485	72,006,322
Change in cash and cash equivalents		812,962,574	310,544,693
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31	590,051,312	279,506,619
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	31	1,403,013,886	590,051,312

The notes on pages 6 to 54 are integral part of these financial statements

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (the “Bank” or “CBRT”) was incorporated in Turkey in 1931. It was established as a joint stock company with the exclusive privilege of issuing banknotes in Turkey and is vested with the powers and duties set forth in the CBRT Law No. 1211 (the “CBRT Law”). The Head Office of the Bank is located in Ankara. The Bank’s registered head office is located at the following address: Hacıbayram District İstiklal Street 10 Ulus, 06050 Ankara, Turkey. The Bank now operates a nationwide network of 21 branches and has no branches abroad. As of 31 December 2021, the Bank employed 3,623 people (31 December 2020: 3,499).

The primary objective of the Bank is to achieve and maintain price stability. The Bank shall determine on its own discretion the monetary policy that it shall implement and the monetary policy instruments that it is going to use in order to achieve and maintain price stability.

The fundamental duties of the Bank are:

- a) to carry out open market operations,
- b) to take necessary measures in order to protect the domestic and international value of the Turkish Lira (“TL”) and to establish the exchange rate policy in determining the parity of TL against gold and foreign currencies jointly with the Government of the Republic of Turkey (“Turkish Government”); to execute transactions such as spot and forward purchases and sales of foreign currency and banknotes, foreign currency swaps and other derivatives transactions in order to determine the value of TL against other currencies,
- c) to determine the procedures and conditions of reserve requirements by taking into consideration the liabilities of banks and other financial institutions to be deemed appropriate by the Bank,
- d) to conduct rediscount and advance transactions,
- e) to manage the gold and foreign currency reserves of the country,
- f) to regulate the volume and circulation of the TL, to establish payment, securities transfer and settlement systems and to set forth regulations to ensure the uninterrupted operation and supervision of the existing or future systems, to determine the methods and instruments including electronic environment for payments,
- g) to take precautions for enhancing the stability in the financial system and to take regulatory measures with respect to money and foreign exchange markets,
- h) to monitor the financial markets,
- i) to determine the terms and types of deposits in banks and the terms of participation funds in special finance houses.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Turkish Lira Financial Statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), including the International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The Bank maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with Turkish Commercial Practice and Tax Legislation and the CBRT Law. These financial statements have been prepared from those accounting records and adjusted as necessary in order to comply with IFRS issued by the IASB.

The financial statements are presented in TL, the national currency of the Republic of Turkey.

The accompanying financial statements of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (“the Bank” or “CBRT”) as of 31 December 2021 have been approved by the Budget and Financial Reporting General Directorate and the Board and the General Assembly have the authority to modify the financial statements.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in accounting policy are applied retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated.

(c) Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

If changes in accounting estimates are related to only one period, they are applied in the period when changes in estimates are made. If the changes are related to future periods, they are applied both in the period when changes in estimates are made and future periods prospectively. Principles applied in the preparation of the financial statements, which include evaluation and complexity, estimations and assumptions are explained in Note 5. There is no significant change in accounting estimates of Bank in current year.

Significant accounting errors are applied retrospectively, and prior period financial statements are restated.

(d) New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships

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

Separately identifiable risk components

The amendments provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

Additional disclosures

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

The amendments are mandatory, with earlier application permitted. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods.

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

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions and Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

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

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

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

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

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

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

In December 2017, the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The Bank will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

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

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

Amendments to IAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

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

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

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

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

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

IFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

The IASB issued IFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. IFRS 17 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; early application is permitted. The standard is not applicable for the Bank and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Bank.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

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

In January 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments issued to IAS 1 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, clarify the criteria for the classification of a liability as either current or non-current. Amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Early application is permitted. The Bank is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates

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

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

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In August 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments issued to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. In the absence of a definition of the term ‘significant’ in IFRS, the Board decided to replace it with ‘material’ in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. ‘Material’ is a defined term in IFRS and is widely understood by the users of financial statements, according to the Board. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and the nature of them. Examples of circumstances in which an entity is likely to consider accounting policy information to be material have been added.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

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

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

iii) Annual Improvements – 2018–2020 Cycle

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

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

Improvements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted for all.

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are presented using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (“TL”).

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than TL (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Exchange rates

The following TL exchange rates for major currencies are used to convert foreign currency assets and liabilities to TL for reporting purposes.

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
US Dollar (“USD”)	12.9775	7.3405
Euro (“EUR”)	14.6823	9.0079
Swiss Franc (“CHF”)	14.1207	8.2841
Great Britain Pound (“GBP”)	17.4530	9.9438
Japanese Yen (“JPY”)	0.112434	0.07093
Special Drawing Rights (“SDR”) (*)	18.1694	10.6152

(*) The SDR is treated in terms of a basket of currencies. Its value is determined as the weighted sum of the exchange rates of the five major currencies (EUR, JPY, CNY, GBP, US\$). For accounting purposes, SDR is treated as a foreign currency.

US Dollar Amounts Presented in Financial Statements

For US Dollar amounts in statement of financial position prepared according to IFRS, the Bank used official buying exchange rates at 31 December 2021 and 2020 which are 1 USD = 12.9775 and 1 USD = 7.3405, respectively and for the USD amounts in statement of profit or loss the Bank used daily official buying exchange rates at 2021 and 2020 which are 8.5557 TL = 1 USD and 7.0034 TL = 1 USD on average, and they are not part of these financial tables.

(b) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, by using effective interest rate method.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(c) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income and expenses and fees and commissions paid to the other financial institutions are recognized over the period of the related transaction or in the period they are paid or collected depending on their nature.

(d) Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

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

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Income taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences, except where the Bank is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in the statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognized outside profit or loss, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination.

Corporate earnings are subject to 20% corporate tax. However, in accordance with the temporary article 13 added to the Corporate Tax Law, it will be applied at the rate of 25% for corporate earnings in 2021 and 23% for corporate earnings in 2022. 20% rate is used for Deferred tax calculation.

(e) Gold reserves

Gold bullion

Gold bullion consists of the stocks of gold bars of international standard and non-international standard held at the Bank, at BIST and held with correspondents. Gold is held by the Bank as part of its foreign currency reserves and represents 34.66% (31 December 2020: 46.57%) of aggregate foreign currency reserves. Related to reserve management, Bank performs direct purchase and sales transactions, gold custody accounts, gold depot transactions with maturity, gold against TL and TL against gold swap transactions, gold against foreign exchange or foreign exchange against gold swap transactions, location swaps and physical transportation of gold.

Except for the gold held for required reserve establishment and gold kept on behalf of Treasury, gold is initially recognized at the prevailing prices on the purchase date and subsequently measured at fair value by using revaluation method according to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Fair value, which is the sale price agreed upon by a willing buyer and seller, assuming both parties enter the transaction freely and knowledgeably, reached by translating the fixed price in terms of US Dollars determined by London Bullion Market, with nominal exchange rate of US Dollar. Profit or loss arising from changes in fair value of gold, is recognized in other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Gold deposited for reserve requirement establishment by banks and finance companies are kept in foreign correspondents and BIST. Gold held for required reserve establishment and gold kept on behalf of Treasury, is recognized at gold accounts in assets and due to banks and other reserves account in liabilities. Since there is no clear IFRS standard about recognition of gold, the Bank carries gold at fair value and reflects to profit or loss according to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The exchange rate of gold bullion to TL as of 31 December 2021 was full TL 23,620 per troy ounce (31 December 2020: full TL 13,882 per troy ounce).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Gold coin

Gold coins, which are no longer legal tender typically, have an artistic or collectors’ premium such that they are bought and sold at prices, which are higher than the intrinsic value of the metal from which they are formed. However, it is unlikely that such a premium could be realized if the Bank were to release a significant quantity of the coins it holds. Consequently, coins are valued at the market value of the gold content and included within gold bullion in the balance sheet. Gains and losses on gold coins are treated and reported in other comprehensive income, consistently with those for gold bullion.

(f) Financial Assets

Initial recognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognized in the statement of financial position only when it is a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instrument

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. Except for the assets in the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers, at initial recognition, the Bank measures financial asset or financial liabilities at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit/loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification of financial instruments

On which category a financial instrument shall be classified at initial recognition depends on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Thus, the Bank has classified all financial assets beginning from application of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2019 on the basis of the business model used for the management of these assets and the contractual cash flows.

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial asset is classified on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set. When the contractual conditions are exposed to the risks, which are not consistent with the basic lending arrangement or variability of cash flows, the relevant financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Bank has tested the “Solely Payments of Principal and Interest” test for all financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 transition and evaluated asset classifications within the business model.

The Bank’s business models are divided into three categories.

A business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

The business model which Bank aims to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortised cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

The business model in which the Bank aims to hold financial assets both for the collection of contractual cash flows and for the sale of financial assets. Fair value change of the financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are accounted under other comprehensive income when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Bank does not hold any securities, except for equity shares within this model as of 31 December 2021.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Financial Assets (continued)

Other business model

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Measurement categories of financial assets

The Bank’s financial assets are classified as listed below:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss, are assets acquired for liquidity and reserve management. They reflect the changes in prices and other elements in the market. Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and remeasured at their fair value after recognition. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in profit /loss. Interest income and interest discounts are recorded in interest income while trading profit and fair value measurement surplus are carried at profit or loss from financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

In addition to financial assets within a business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell, financial asset with contractual terms that lead to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates, they are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are remeasured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to income statement. “Unrealized gains and losses” arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the income statement of the period until the acquisition of the asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and they are accounted under the “Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense to be reclassified through profit or loss” under shareholders’ equity. When these securities are collected or disposed of, the accumulated fair value differences reflected in the equity are reflected to the income statement.

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading, nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination which IFRS 3 Business Combinations in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss. Such election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, may be transferred to retained earnings but not profit or loss in the future periods. Dividends from these kinds of investments, may be carried at financial statements as profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is not subjected to impairment.

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NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Financial Assets (continued)

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost including the transaction costs which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at “amortized cost” by using “effective interest rate method”. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted in statement of profit or loss.

Loans

Loans granted by the Bank, are financial assets generated by lending money to the borrower. At the initial recognition, they are measured at cost. After the initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the “effective interest rate” method. All loans and advances given, are recognized when cash is transferred to the debtor.

Loans that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Interest income from loans measured at amortized cost is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

TL Settled Forward Foreign Exchange Sales

At transaction date, TL receivables and foreign exchange sales commitment is recognized under the off-balance sheet items and at the end of months, appreciation and depreciation are recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

For Turkish Lira settled forward foreign exchange buy-sell transactions at BIST VIOP, appreciation and depreciation of contracts are reflected daily in the statement of profit or loss.

Swap Transactions

The purchase / sale of the relevant assets (TL, foreign exchange, gold) is carried out on the date of swap transactions made at the CBRT and BIST. At value date, foreign currency buy/sell commitments and liabilities/receivables are recognized under the off-balance sheet items. The fair value increases/decrease are followed in balance sheet and in the statement of profit or loss at the end of each month and the of profit/loss and interest, arising from the transaction are reflected to the statement of profit / loss at the maturity.

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NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Financial Assets (continued)

Impairment

The Bank applies expected credit loss model in the calculation of provision for impairment. Expected credit loss model is probability-weighted and includes reasonable and supportable information on past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

The expected credit loss model includes instruments that are recorded financial assets measured at at amortized cost or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and, debt securities, contract assets, credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Expected credit loss is an estimate of the expected credit losses over the life of a financial instrument also the following aspects are important for the measurement.

- 1) Probability-weighted and neutral amount determined by taking into account possible outcomes,
- 2) Time value of money
- 3) Reasonable and supportable information on past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions, at the time of reporting, without excessive cost and effort.

12 month expected loss values (within 12 months after the reporting date or within a shorter period if the life of a financial instrument is shorter than 12 months) are part of the estimation of loss of life expectancy.

The main principle of the expected credit loss model is to reflect the general outlook of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments. The amount of expected credit losses known as loss provision or provision varies according to the degree of increase in credit risk. There are two measurements according to the general approach:

-12 Month Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1), applies to all assets unless there is a significant deterioration in credit quality.

-Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Stage 2 and 3), is applied when a significant increase in credit risk.

In the calculation of the expected credit loss, parameters used are presented below:

Probability of Default: It refers to the likelihood that a loan will default at the related maturity. In the calculation of probability of default, transition matrix data of credit rating agencies are used.

Loss Given Default: Loss given default expresses the economic loss to be caused by the loan in case of default in proportion.

Exposure at Default: It represents amount of risk for cash loans

Definition of Default

The Bank considers a debt as default on the conditions stated below (Stage 3), and defaulted loans are subjected to lifetime impairment and classified as Stage 3 by the Bank.

- 1) Deterioration of financial position of counterparty and economic conditions
- 2) Other objective criteria approved by management
- 3) Loans are more than 90 days past due

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NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Financial Assets (continued)

Definition of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

Loans that are not expected to have default risk in the future and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk are subject to 12 month expected credit loss and classified as Stage 1.

Loans which debtors have deterioration in their solvency and cash flows, problems in fulfilling the contract conditions (principal and/or interest payments delaying more than 30 days) and there is significant increase in credit risk of the debtor, are subjected to lifetime credit loss and classified as Stage 2.

Provision provided in a period are recorded in statement of profit or loss of the related period. At the date when legal actions are completed and receivables are identified as uncollectible, loans are removed from financial statements. If loans and advances, which provision had been provided in the prior periods, are collected, the amount of collection is recognized by decreasing provision provided in the period.

(g) Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and re-valued at the date of statement every reporting period. Change in fair values are recognized at statement of profit or loss. The net profit or loss recognized in income statement includes amount of interest paid for the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

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

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net present value on initial recognition.

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NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are reclassified in the financial statements as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and liabilities are included in “due to banks”. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are recorded as due from banks. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements. Securities borrowed and securities received as collateral for securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions are not recognized in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

(i) Money issuance

The Bank has the exclusive privilege of issuing banknotes. Stocks of banknotes in issuance, which are in process at the Bank’s own printing facilities, are stated at cost and included in “Other Assets”. Expenses associated with the banknotes are initially capitalized and are charged to the income statement upon transfer of the banknotes to reserve banknotes depot of the Bank. Costs of printed banknotes and banknotes in issuance include direct costs, depreciation, staff costs, costs for transportation of banknotes and other issuance costs. The unit cost of raw materials is determined on the moving weighted average basis.

When banknotes are returned to the Bank by the commercial banks via collection transactions, they are deducted from notes in circulation and depending on their condition or legal tender status, are either sent for destruction or included in the reserve banknotes depot of the Bank.

(j) Banknotes in circulation

Currency in Circulation - Turkish Lira

Currency issued by the Bank represents a claim on the Bank in favour of the holders. The liability for currency in circulation is recorded at face value in these financial statements.

Demonetized Currency - Turkish Lira and New Turkish Lira

With the Council of Ministers’ decision issued in Official Gazette on 5 May 2007, it was decided that the phrase “New” on the New Turkish Lira and New Kuruş that were put into circulation on 1 January 2005, are removed as of 1 January 2009, and Turkish Lira banknotes have been put into circulation as of the same date. Accordingly, the legal circulation period of New Turkish Lira banknotes that were in circulation between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009 along with Turkish Lira banknotes are expired as of 31 December 2009.

It is most unlikely that significant amounts of demonetized currency will be returned for redemption. The Bank is not able to derecognize any part of the liability unless and until it is legally released from the obligation.

The liability for Turkish Lira and New Turkish Lira banknote in circulation is recorded at face value under “Currency in circulation” in these financial statements.

As of 31 December 2021, there are no banknotes in circulation that are out of circulation and expired but still outstanding.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Property and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches of the Bank.

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

The useful lives of the property and equipment are as follows;

Buildings	16-50 years
Equipment and motor vehicles	1-50 years

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired

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

Trademarks and licenses

Acquired trademarks and licenses are shown at historical cost. Trademarks and licenses have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licenses over their estimated useful lives.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (3-15 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Lease transactions

Leases in Accordance with IFRS 16

The Bank measures the operational lease liabilities based on the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the date of lease is actually started, in accordance with IFRS 16. Lease payments are discounted by using the Bank’s incremental borrowing rate. After the date of lease actually started, the Bank increases book value to reflect the interest on lease liability, decreases book value to reflect lease payments that is made and remeasures to reflect the changes made in lease or revised fixed lease payments. The interest on the lease liability for each period of the lease term, is the amount calculated by charging a fixed periodic interest rate on remaining balance of lease liability. After the date of lease actually started, the Bank remeasures the lease liability to reflect the changes in lease payments. The Bank reflects the remeasurement part of the lease liability, in financial statements as adjustments in right to use assets. The Bank applies a discount rate that reflects the changes in the interest rate in a scenario where the Bank used purchase option at the initial lease term. The Bank remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate for a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification. The revised discount rate is determined as the alternative borrowing interest rate at the effective date of the modification. The Bank decreases carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognized in profit or loss. A corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset is made for all other lease modifications.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

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

(o) Retirement benefit obligations

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

Allowance for retirement benefit obligation, which is carried at statement of financial position, is calculated according to the present value of the expected liability arising from all employees’ retirement and reflected to financial statements. All the actuarial gains and losses are accounted for as other comprehensive income that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements the shareholders of the Bank together with state-controlled entities are considered and referred to as related parties.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(s) Profit distribution

In accordance with the Article 60 of the CBRT Law, the distribution of the statutory net annual profit of the Bank is as follows:

- i) 6% of the Bank's annual net profit is transferred to the shareholders as the first shareholder share,
- ii) 5% of the remaining amount is transferred to the employees on condition that it does not exceed the two-month salary amount, and 10% to the reserve fund,
- iii) With the decision of the General Assembly over the nominal amount of the shares, the second dividend of maximum 6% is distributed.

The remaining amount is transferred to the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance (“Treasury”). Except for the reserve fund that has been separated from the profit of the last year, accumulated reserve funds can be distributed each year by making a profit. The remaining balance shall be transferred to Treasury after this allocation.

As the Bank maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with Turkish Commercial Code, tax legislation and the CBRT Law; according to the CBRT Law the profit of the Bank which is subject to the profit distribution is the net period profit in the statutory books of the Bank.

(t) Fiduciary activities

The Bank commonly acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and financial institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets or income of the Bank. Fiduciary capacity at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Securities held in custody	862,258,974	723,040,791
Total	862,258,974	723,040,791

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Strategy in using financial instruments

By nature, the Bank’s activities require the use of financial instruments. The Bank accepts deposits from other banks and public institutions; the required reserves from banks and financial institutions operating in Turkey; and foreign currency deposits from Turkish citizens resident abroad. The Bank also accepts or places short-term funds/securities through open market operations in order to influence short-term interest rate, which is the primary tool of monetary policy to achieve the inflation target and establish price stability.

Foreign currency deposits placed with the Bank and foreign currency acquired by the Bank through regular auctions and direct purchases constitute the sources of foreign currency reserves of the Bank. The Bank holds foreign currency reserves both for meeting its own foreign currency liabilities and for the purposes of rendering foreign debt service with the capacity of the financial agent of the Turkish Government, maintaining foreign exchange liquidity against external shocks, underpinning implementations of monetary and exchange rate policies, and providing confidence to the markets. In view of the Bank’s priorities of safe investment, liquidity and return, respectively, as stipulated by the CBRT Law, the Bank directs its foreign currency reserves to investments in international markets with a prudent approach.

In this framework, almost all the financial risks to which the Bank is exposed arise while fulfilling its legal duties, such as implementing monetary and exchange rate policies, managing foreign currency reserves and rendering certain banking services to the banking sector and the Turkish Government. The Bank is exposed to credit, market and liquidity risks due to the aforementioned operations. The financial risks to which the Bank, as a monetary authority, is exposed in the process of the implementation of monetary and exchange rate policies are the consequences of the selected policy targets. On the other hand, financial risks that arise during the management of foreign currency reserves are the outcome of an investment choice. Nevertheless, the Bank endeavours to minimize such risks by managing them with a conservative approach. Foreign currency reserves are managed by observing the investment criteria defined in the Foreign Currency Reserve Management Guidelines (“the Guideline”) approved by the Board of the Bank and in compliance with the targets and limits stipulated in the Benchmark Portfolio (“BP”), which is set at the end of each year and put into force the following year upon the approval of the Executive Committee.

(b) Credit risk

During its financial operations, the Bank is exposed to credit risk, defined as the probability of complete or partial failure of counterparty to fulfil its obligations arising from a financial transaction. The credit risk basically originates from the open market operations, interbank money market transactions, foreign exchange sales transactions carried out in order to provide short-term liquidity to banks within the framework of monetary policy implementations, the funds extended to banks under the Intra-Day Limit Facility in order to ensure the proper functioning of payment systems, and the investments made during foreign currency reserve management. Although the credit risk faced during the implementation of monetary policy and Intra-Day Limit transactions is an inevitable risk, such risks are managed by securing the entire transaction amount, also including a certain amount of ratio, by assets that have high credit quality such as foreign currency deposits, foreign currency banknotes and gold and are tradable in secondary markets (government securities and securities issued by the treasuries of developed countries), and through monitoring the existing risks regularly and requesting additional collateral, when necessary.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

The management of the credit risk that the Bank is exposed to during the foreign currency reserve management is based on the principle of minimizing the default probabilities of the counterparties and the financial loss in case of default. In this framework, the Bank implements a three essential management process in order to minimize the credit risk arising from foreign currency reserve management operations. First, the Bank confines its investments to the leading international financial institutions and debtors that meet the minimum credit rating criteria specified in the Guideline based on the credit ratings given by the international credit rating agencies. Accordingly, the Bank can take on exposure to banks having at least A2 or an equivalent credit rating, with a maturity of up to one year; while it can invest in securities issued or directly guaranteed by foreign governments which have at least A1 or an equivalent credit rating, in their domestic currencies as long as the remaining maturity is 10 years at the most. The Bank can also invest in securities issued by the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements (“BIS”), European Investment Bank, International Monetary Fund (“IMF”), Islamic Development Bank Group and International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation (“IILM”), regardless of the credit rating criteria. In the second stage, the total transaction limit, expressed as a percentage of total reserves, is specified in order to control overall credit risk including settlement risk arising from transactions with financial institutions. By setting this overall credit risk limit within the scope of the BP set each year, the Bank aims to prevent non-sovereign credit risk from exceeding its risk tolerance. In the third stage, the institutions eligible for transactions are chosen among those institutions meeting the minimum credit rating criteria set in the Guideline, using the fundamental analysis and the financial analysis methods each institution is granted a certain credit risk limit in view of their capital size and credit quality. With this respect, credit risk exposures of all counterparties are monitored regularly and reported to top management.

In conclusion, the credit risk taken during reserve management remains very low due to the central banks and international organizations which are kept in their deposit accounts or managed by securities issued by the country's treasuries or directly deposited in assets issued by international institutions.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 are presented in the table below according to different asset classes (classification according to external credit ratings is done based on the credit ratings published by Moody's):

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	TL	Share (%)	TL	Share (%)
Due from banks	1,278,730,716	77	568,874,459	66
- Demand Deposits	661,552,671	38	222,482,481	26
Central Banks	535,367,045	31	203,517,656	24
International Institutions	100,109,570	6	10,389,028	1
Foreign Commercial Banks	26,076,056	2	8,575,797	<1
- Time Deposits	120,586,577	7	56,346,024	7
Central Banks	97,444,727	6	47,012,128	5
International Institutions	7,395,672	<1	1,797	<1
Foreign Banks	15,146,411	1	9,332,099	1
<i>A1</i>	1,499,604	<1	30,843	<1
<i>A3</i>	2,935,149	<1	1,801,580	<1
<i>Aa3</i>	10,711,658	1	7,499,676	<1
Domestic Commercial Banks	599,767	<1	-	-
- Securities purchased under agreements to resell(*)	377,360,486	22	99,343,998	11
Domestic Commercial Banks	377,360,486	22	99,343,998	11
- Due from interbank money markets	119,230,982	7	190,701,956	22
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	180,602,744	10	169,938,496	19
Foreign Country Treasuries	97,652,893	6	55,824,545	6
<i>Aaa</i>	49,266,139	3	28,562,207	3
<i>Aa1</i>	7,312,908	<1	4,418,065	<1
<i>Aa2</i>	3,380,810	<1	2,339,305	<1
<i>Aa3</i>	8,819,327	1	5,137,119	<1
<i>A1</i>	28,873,709	2	15,367,849	2
International Institutions	8,840,743	1	9,356,092	1
Treasury	74,109,108	4	89,499,890	10
Domestic Institutions	-	-	15,257,969	2
Loans and advances to customers	198,219,356	11	138,453,364	16
Loans and advances to customers	198,219,356	11	138,453,364	16
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,366,320	<1	2,587,397	<1
International Institutions	4,275,066	<1	2,496,443	<1
Foreign Financial Institutions	711	<1	411	<1
Domestic Financial Institutions	90,543	<1	90,543	<1
Total	1,661,919,136		879,853,716	

(*)As of 31 December 2021, the Bank has receivables amounting to TL 377,360,486 (31 December 2020: TL 99,343,998) placed with domestic commercial banks as part of securities purchased under agreements to resell. The fair value of the security collaterals obtained for the deposits placed under securities purchased under agreements to resell as of 31 December 2021 is TL 376,220,330 (31 December 2020: TL 100,209,053).

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

As of 31 December 2021, and 2020, the security collaterals are the Turkish Government bonds issued by the Treasury.

The sectorial classifications of the Bank’s credit exposure as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 December 2021						
	Foreign Country Treasury	Foreign Central Banks	International Financial Institutions	Domestic Financial Institutions	Foreign Financial Institutions	Treasury	Total
Due from banks	-	632,808,659	107,504,329	497,191,235	41,226,493	-	1,278,730,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	97,652,893	-	8,840,743	-	-	74,109,108	180,602,744
Loans and advances to customer	-	56,438	-	198,162,918	-	-	198,219,356
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	4,275,066	90,543	711	-	4,366,320
Total	97,652,893	632,865,097	120,620,138	695,444,696	41,227,204	74,109,108	1,661,919,136

	31 December 2020						
	Foreign Country Treasury	Foreign Central Banks	International Financial Institutions	Domestic Financial Institutions	Foreign Financial Institutions	Treasury	Total
Due from banks	-	250,527,941	10,390,825	290,045,954	17,909,739	-	568,874,459
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	55,824,545	-	9,356,092	15,257,969	-	89,499,890	169,938,496
Loans and advances to customer	-	31,923	-	138,421,441	-	-	138,453,364
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,496,443	90,543	411	-	2,587,397
Total	55,824,545	250,559,864	22,243,360	443,815,907	17,910,150	89,499,890	879,853,716

As indicated above, the credit risk is mainly concentrated on foreign country treasury and central banks, international financial institutions, domestic financial institutions and Treasury as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Geographical concentrations of assets and liabilities of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 December 2021					Total
	Turkey	Other European Countries	Canada and US	South - East Asia	Other Countries	
Cash	51,843,826	-	-	-	-	51,843,826
Due from banks	497,191,235	288,460,198	206,747,366	78,914,018	207,417,899	1,278,730,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74,109,108	56,920,917	20,699,010	28,873,709	-	180,602,744
Loans and advances to customers	198,162,918	-	-	-	56,438	198,219,356
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	90,543	4,146,002	-	129,775	-	4,366,320
Gold reserves	425,166,520	76,469,391	-	-	-	501,635,911
Property and equipment	2,578,973	-	-	-	-	2,578,973
Intangible assets	15,276	-	-	-	-	15,276
Deferred tax asset	162,181	-	-	-	-	162,181
Other assets	25,483,681	9	-	14	19,370	25,503,074
Total assets	1,274,804,261	425,996,517	227,446,376	107,917,516	207,493,707	2,243,658,377
Currency in circulation	235,377,440	-	-	-	-	235,377,440
Due to banks	1,254,446,619	762	-	76,996,480	211,499,361	1,542,943,222
Other deposits	336,773,098	3,122,612	4,795	302	157	339,900,964
Due to international organizations	-	-	168,938	-	32,346	201,284
Other borrowed funds	6,012,486	-	-	-	-	6,012,486
Tax liabilities	11,184,592	-	-	-	-	11,184,592
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	38,699,394	-	-	-	-	38,699,394
Other liabilities	3,186,151	653,077	289,124	4,272	4,252	4,136,876
Retirement benefit obligations	231,643	-	-	-	-	231,643
Equity	64,970,476	-	-	-	-	64,970,476
Total liabilities and equity	1,950,881,899	3,776,451	462,857	77,001,054	211,536,116	2,243,658,377

	31 December 2020					Total
	Turkey	Other European Countries	Canada and US	South - East Asia	Other Countries	
Cash	21,639,766	-	-	-	-	21,639,766
Due from banks	290,045,954	83,029,617	59,334,210	17,963,674	118,501,004	568,874,459
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	104,757,859	38,141,930	11,670,858	15,367,849	-	169,938,496
Loans and advances to customers	138,421,441	-	-	-	31,923	138,453,364
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	90,543	2,423,449	-	73,405	-	2,587,397
Gold reserves	294,269,889	26,697,237	-	-	-	320,967,126
Property and equipment	1,882,600	-	-	-	-	1,882,600
Intangible assets	17,263	-	-	-	-	17,263
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	2,149,926	6,517	711	2,424	720	2,160,298
Total assets	853,275,241	150,298,750	71,005,779	33,407,352	118,533,647	1,226,520,769
Currency in circulation	188,369,447	-	-	-	-	188,369,447
Due to banks	602,970,802	678	-	15,869,034	146,207,180	765,047,694
Other deposits	112,570,318	29,047,660	3,348	222	113	141,621,661
Due to international organizations	-	-	123,121	-	32,346	155,467
Other borrowed funds	13,007,785	-	-	-	-	13,007,785
Other liabilities	3,667,126	-	-	-	-	3,667,126
Tax liabilities	13,938,752	-	-	-	-	13,938,752
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	703,353	819,777	592,975	2,094	2,566	2,120,765
Equity	186,463	-	-	-	-	186,463
Total liabilities and equity	98,405,609	-	-	-	-	98,405,609
Net balance sheet position	1,033,819,655	29,868,115	719,444	15,871,350	146,242,205	1,226,520,769

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Bank provides specific allowances for possible loan losses on a case by case basis as explained in accounting policy numbered 3.f and actual allowances established take into account the value of any collateral or third-party guarantees. Allowances for possible loan losses are defined as the difference between the carrying amounts and the present value of expected future cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and assessed collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the loan.

Restructuring activities mainly include extended and/or rescheduled payment arrangements or arrangement of terms of loans such as modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring arrangements signed between the Bank and the counterparties are regulated by the Board of the Bank.

There are no financial assets that are past due but not impaired at 31 December 2021 and 2020; therefore, there are no collaterals held against such past due financial assets.

As of 31 December 2021, and 2020, the Bank has no assets held for resale.

(c) Market risk

Market risk signifies the probability of incurring a loss as a result of fluctuations in financial market prices. The most significant sources of the market risk, from the Bank’s perspective are interest rates pertaining to TL and reserve currencies, foreign exchange rates and gold prices. The Bank, in its capacity as the monetary authority of Turkey, does actively manage TL interest rate risk stemming from government domestic borrowing securities, which the Bank utilizes mainly for open market operations. Putting aside this TL interest rate risk, it is possible to say that the remaining market risk faced by the Bank arises essentially from the foreign currency assets and liabilities on its balance sheet.

For the purpose of managing the market risk, the Bank has adopted the “Asset/Liability Consistence” approach in view of its policy targets and its objectives for holding reserves. Nevertheless, unlike the commercial banks, the liabilities addressed within the context of this approach contain estimated off-balance sheet cash flows such as foreign debt payments to be effected on behalf of the Treasury, in addition to the foreign currency liabilities on the Bank’s balance sheet. Within the framework of this approach, the BP is set each year to reflect the Bank’s risk tolerance. The Bank strives to minimize the market risk by setting targets for currency composition and duration which are the basic variables of the BP and by setting limits to control deviations from these targets.

(d) Currency risk

The Bank is exposed to currency risk as it holds a foreign currency position for the purpose of implementing exchange rate policy and achieving other policy targets. Exchange rate risk, which arises from the volatility of exchange rates between TL and foreign currencies on the balance sheet, is directly related to the size of the net position in foreign currency. Moreover, the overall net foreign currency position on the balance sheet is the consequence of monetary and exchange rate policies implemented. However, the distribution of net positions in terms of currencies also affects the foreign exchange rate risk exposure of the Bank as a result of the volatilities in currency parties.

Within this framework, the Bank controls currency risk through foreign currency composition targets and limits of deviation from these targets set for foreign currency reserves within the scope of the BP.

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

The net foreign currency position of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 is summarized at table below. The table presented below provides the Bank’s assets, liabilities, and equity at carrying amounts, categorized by currency:

	31 December 2021									
	Foreign currency								TL	TOTAL
	US Dollar	EUR	GBP	CHF	SDR	JPY	Other	Total		
Cash	32,889,251	17,662,123	1,036,890	86,291	-	14,170	69,971	51,758,696	85,130	51,843,826
Due from banks	116,650,720	288,643,312	2,504,378	509,431	100,089,401	141,896	273,130,092	781,669,230	497,061,486	1,278,730,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,433,099	27,387,425	7,895,205	-	-	-	37,777,907	106,493,636	74,109,108	180,602,744
Loans and advances to customers	83,192,706	103,967,637	972,198	-	-	11,689	102,658	188,246,888	9,972,468	198,219,356
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,093,372	711	-	-	181,694	-	-	4,275,777	90,543	4,366,320
Gold reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,635,911	501,635,911	-	501,635,911
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,578,973	2,578,973
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,276	15,276
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,181	162,181
Other assets	2,277	1,991	646	-	-	1,416	4,098	10,428	25,492,646	25,503,074
Total assets	270,261,425	437,663,199	12,409,317	595,722	100,271,095	169,171	812,720,637	1,634,090,566	609,567,811	2,243,658,377
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,377,440	235,377,440
Due to banks	749,046,220	473,011,678	339,111	-	-	-	8,761,142	1,231,158,151	311,785,071	1,542,943,222
Other deposits	145,097,532	5,696,013	5,039	58,324	98,552,303	9,046	4,154	249,422,411	90,478,553	339,900,964
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,284	201,284
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486	6,012,486
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	38,699,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,699,394	-	38,699,394
Other liabilities	294,076	740,542	35,481	12,105	1,200,571	4,272	16,945	2,303,992	1,832,884	4,136,876
Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,184,592	11,184,592
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,643	231,643
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,970,476	64,970,476
Total liabilities and equity	933,137,222	479,448,233	379,631	70,429	99,752,874	13,318	8,782,241	1,521,583,948	722,074,429	2,243,658,377
Net balance sheet position	(662,875,797)	(41,785,034)	12,029,686	525,293	518,221	155,853	803,938,396	112,506,618	(112,506,618)	-
Net off-balance sheet position	(551,635,029)	(25,987,671)	-	-	-	-	(270,537,630)	(848,160,330)	846,367,107	(1,793,223)
Net foreign currency position	(1,214,510,826)	(67,772,705)	12,029,686	525,293	518,221	155,853	533,400,766	(735,653,712)	733,860,489	(1,793,223)

	31 December 2020									
	Foreign currency								TL	TOTAL
	US Dollar	EUR	GBP	CHF	SDR	JPY	Other	Total		
Cash	10,455,428	10,639,760	230,543	207,643	-	7,135	38,407	21,578,916	60,850	21,639,766
Due from banks	52,257,579	85,774,942	1,063,012	48,587	10,373,476	88,822	129,218,711	278,825,129	290,049,330	568,874,459
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,957,244	17,728,271	4,558,098	-	-	-	19,937,024	65,180,637	104,757,859	169,938,496
Loans and advances to customers	49,487,094	77,868,991	297,978	-	-	17,279	270,192	127,941,534	10,511,830	138,453,364
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,390,291	411	-	-	106,152	-	-	2,496,854	90,543	2,587,397
Gold reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,967,126	320,967,126	-	320,967,126
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882,600	1,882,600
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,263	17,263
Other assets	1,037	1,166	368	-	-	893	1,114	4,578	2,155,720	2,160,298
Total assets	137,548,673	192,013,541	6,149,999	256,230	10,479,628	114,129	470,432,574	816,994,774	409,525,995	1,226,520,769
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,369,447	188,369,447
Due to banks	329,703,461	230,047,514	102,821	-	-	-	11,608,271	571,462,067	193,585,627	765,047,694
Other deposits	85,298,072	4,567,134	2,260	40,310	10,180,218	7,088	655	100,095,737	41,525,924	141,621,661
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,467	155,467
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785	13,007,785
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	595,775	830,233	4,821	10,198	-	2,094	12,023	1,455,144	665,621	2,120,765
Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,667,126	3,667,126
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,938,752	13,938,752
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,463	186,463
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,405,609	98,405,609
Total liabilities and equity	415,597,308	235,444,881	109,902	50,508	10,180,218	9,182	11,620,949	673,012,948	553,507,821	1,226,520,769
Net balance sheet position	(278,048,635)	(43,431,340)	6,040,097	205,722	299,410	104,947	458,811,625	143,981,826	(143,981,826)	-
Net off-balance sheet position	(318,346,858)	(18,916,680)	-	-	-	-	(127,544,045)	(464,807,583)	498,751,549	33,943,966
Net foreign currency position	(596,395,493)	(62,348,020)	6,040,097	205,722	299,410	104,947	331,267,580	(320,825,757)	354,769,723	33,943,966

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

In order to measure the sensitivity of the foreign exchange gain/loss against volatility in exchange rates, foreign currency net position values were re-calculated under the assumption of the appreciation of the TL by 10% against all foreign currencies. The hypothetic loss that would occur in the total market value of the net foreign currency positions of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 under such an assumption is presented in the tables below:

Sensitivity of the net foreign currency position:

31-Dec-21								
Foreign currency								
	US Dollar	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	SDR	Other	Total
Total assets	270,261,425	437,663,199	12,409,317	595,722	169,171	100,271,095	812,720,637	1,634,090,566
Total liabilities	933,137,222	479,448,233	379,631	70,429	13,318	99,752,874	8,782,241	1,521,583,948
Net balance sheet position	(662,875,797)	(41,785,034)	12,029,686	525,293	155,853	518,221	803,938,396	112,506,618
Net off-balance sheet position	(551,635,029)	(25,987,671)	-	-	-	-	(270,537,630)	(848,160,330)
Net foreign currency position	(1,214,510,826)	(67,772,705)	12,029,686	525,293	155,853	518,221	533,400,766	(735,653,712)
Scenario of 10% appreciation of TL	121,451,083	6,777,271	(1,202,969)	(52,529)	(15,585)	(51,822)	(53,340,077)	73,565,372

31-Dec-20								
Foreign currency								
	US Dollar	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	SDR	Other	Total
Total assets	137,548,673	192,013,541	6,149,999	256,230	114,129	10,479,628	470,432,574	816,994,774
Total liabilities	415,597,308	235,444,881	109,902	50,508	9,182	10,180,218	11,620,949	673,012,948
Net balance sheet position	(278,048,635)	(43,431,340)	6,040,097	205,722	104,947	299,410	458,811,625	143,981,826
Net off-balance sheet position	(318,346,858)	(18,916,680)	-	-	-	-	(127,544,045)	(464,807,583)
Net foreign currency position	(596,395,493)	(62,348,020)	6,040,097	205,722	104,947	299,410	331,267,580	(320,825,757)
Scenario of 10% appreciation of TL	59,639,549	6,234,802	(604,010)	(20,572)	(10,495)	(29,941)	(33,126,758)	32,082,576

(e) Interest rate risk

Bank is exposed to the interest rate risk, which is the probability of incurring losses due to the fluctuations in the interest rates in the market. Such an exposure can result from a variety of factors, including differences in the timing between the maturities or re-pricing of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments. Changes in the level and shape of yield curves may also create interest rate risk.

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summarize the Bank’s exposure to interest rate risk at 31 December 2021 and 2020, for TL and foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Presented in the tables are the Bank’s assets and liabilities in carrying amounts classified in terms of time remaining to contractual re-pricing dates or maturity.

	31 December 2021														
	Foreign currency							TL							
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	FC Total	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	TL Total	Total
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	51,758,696	51,758,696	-	-	-	-	-	85,130	85,130	51,843,826
Due from banks	112,387,767	7,856,945	-	-	-	661,424,517	781,669,229	496,933,333	-	-	-	-	128,154	497,061,487	1,278,730,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,660,751	28,331,840	49,122,768	9,378,277	-	-	106,493,636	9,069,523	24,209,008	40,830,577	-	-	-	74,109,108	180,602,744
Loans and advances to customers	18,269,340	42,023,229	127,897,882	-	-	56,437	188,246,888	-	-	7,652,520	-	2,319,948	-	9,972,468	198,219,356
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,275,777	4,275,777	-	-	-	-	-	90,543	90,543	4,366,320
Gold reserves	-	-	-	-	-	501,635,911	501,635,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,635,911
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,578,973	2,578,973	2,578,973
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,276	15,276	15,276
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,181	162,181	162,181
Other asset	-	-	-	-	-	10,428	10,428	-	-	-	-	-	25,492,646	25,492,646	25,503,074
Total assets	150,317,858	78,212,014	177,020,650	9,378,277	-	1,219,161,766	1,634,090,565	506,002,856	24,209,008	48,483,097	-	2,319,948	28,552,903	609,567,812	2,243,658,377
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,377,440	235,377,440	235,377,440
Due to banks	-	-	62,761,161	-	-	1,168,396,990	1,231,158,151	74,066,572	-	-	-	-	237,718,499	311,785,071	1,542,943,222
Other deposits	202,511,542	-	-	-	-	46,910,868	249,422,410	89,641,507	-	-	-	-	837,047	90,478,554	339,900,964
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,699,394	38,699,394	38,699,394
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,284	201,284	201,284
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486	6,012,486
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,303,993	2,303,993	-	-	-	-	-	1,832,883	1,832,883	4,136,876
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,184,592	11,184,592	11,184,592
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,643	231,643	231,643
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,970,476	64,970,476	64,970,476
Total liabilities and equity	202,511,542	-	62,761,161	-	-	1,217,611,851	1,482,884,554	169,720,565	-	-	-	-	591,053,258	760,773,823	2,243,658,377
Net repricing gap	(52,193,684)	78,212,014	114,259,489	9,378,277	-	1,549,915	151,206,011	336,282,291	24,209,008	48,483,097	-	2,319,948	(562,500,355)	(151,206,011)	-

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

	31 December 2020														Total
	Foreign currency							TL							
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	FC Total	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	TL Total	
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	21,578,916	21,578,916	-	-	-	-	-	60,850	60,850	21,639,766
Due from banks	48,489,079	7,856,945	-	-	-	222,479,105	278,825,129	290,045,954	-	-	-	-	3,376	290,049,330	568,874,459
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,194,087	14,744,014	29,766,495	6,476,041	-	-	65,180,637	9,613,353	29,210,808	50,675,729	-	-	15,257,969	104,757,859	169,938,496
Loans and advances to customers	6,913,712	16,136,430	71,384,463	33,475,006	-	31,923	127,941,534	-	-	9,730,210	-	781,620	-	10,511,830	138,453,364
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,496,854	2,496,854	-	-	-	-	-	90,543	90,543	2,587,397
Gold reserves	-	-	-	-	-	320,967,126	320,967,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,967,126
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882,600	1,882,600	1,882,600
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,263	17,263	17,263
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,578	4,578	-	-	-	-	-	2,155,720	2,155,720	2,160,298
Total assets	69,596,878	38,737,389	101,150,958	39,951,047	-	567,558,502	816,994,774	299,659,307	29,210,808	60,405,939	-	781,620	19,468,321	409,525,995	1,226,520,769
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,369,447	188,369,447	188,369,447
Due to banks	-	-	26,145,280	-	-	545,316,788	571,462,068	56,476,226	-	-	-	-	137,109,400	193,585,626	765,047,694
Other deposits	64,656,699	-	-	-	-	35,439,038	100,095,737	41,242,163	-	-	-	-	283,761	41,525,924	141,621,661
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,467	155,467	155,467
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785	13,007,785
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,455,143	1,455,143	-	-	-	-	-	665,622	665,622	2,120,765
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,667,126	3,667,126	3,667,126
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,938,752	13,938,752	13,938,752
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,463	186,463	186,463
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,405,609	98,405,609	98,405,609
Total liabilities and equity	64,656,699	-	26,145,280	-	-	582,210,969	673,012,948	110,726,174	-	-	-	-	442,781,647	553,507,821	1,226,520,769
Net repricing gap	4,940,179	38,737,389	75,005,678	39,951,047	-	(14,652,467)	143,981,826	188,933,133	29,210,808	60,405,939	-	781,620	(423,313,326)	(143,981,826)	-

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

As the Bank is the monetary authority in Turkey, the interest rate sensitive balance sheet positions in the tables should be interpreted carefully. Required reserves are calculated over total domestic liabilities of banks according to the banking legislation effective in Turkey, after deductions determined in the Communiqué, No. 2013/15 on Required Reserves and deposit/participation funds accepted by banks in Turkey on behalf of foreign branches and loan amounts provided by banks and followed up in foreign branches and are deposited to the Bank. On the other hand, financing companies were included in the regulations on reserve requirements in addition to banks as part of its efforts to better control loan growth beginning from 20 December 2013. Similar to other central banks, the Bank, which uses short-term interest rates as its main monetary policy tool, actively manage the interest rate risk stemming from TL assets and liabilities considering that it will be in line with the monetary policy implementations of the Bank. Nevertheless, the tables are prepared using all assets and liabilities including asset and liabilities denominated in TL to show the overall interest rate risk that the Bank is exposed to regardless of whether such risk is actively managed or not.

The Bank controls the interest rate risk arising from foreign currency assets by setting maturity targets for the major reserve currencies within the scope of the BP. While setting targets for maturities, the Bank makes use of the “duration” values that are considered to be an important indicator of the level of interest rate risk. Meanwhile, the BP duration targets, which show the Bank’s overall tolerance level to interest rate risk, are determined based on the maturity composition of the on-balance sheet liabilities and the off-balance sheet estimated cash flows, and some limits are specified for deviations from these duration targets.

For measuring the sensitivity of the Bank’s foreign currency and TL assets to interest rate risk, it is possible to forecast the effect of changes in the related interest rates on the market value of assets by using the average modified durations of assets denominated in major foreign reserve currencies.

Within this framework, based on the average modified durations of foreign currency and TL assets as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the prospective decline in the market values of the assets in case of a 1% rise in the related interest rates are presented below. The 1% increase scenario is based on the assumption that the yield curves for the related currencies shift 1% upwards in all maturities simultaneously.

Sensitivity of the market value of assets to interest rates;

	31-Dec-21						TL	Total
	US Dollar	CNY	EUR	CAD	GBP	AUD		
	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)		
Market value of the foreign currency assets	33,433,099	28,873,709	27,387,425	5,889,135	7,895,205	3,015,063	74,109,108	180,602,744
Effect of the scenario of 1% increase in interest rates	(376,897)	(590,151)	(524,207)	(95,597)	(141,541)	(62,610)	(600,136)	(2,391,139)
	31-Dec-20						TL	Total
	US Dollar	CNY	EUR	CAD	GBP	AUD		
	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)		
Market value of the foreign currency assets	22,957,244	15,367,849	17,728,271	3,331,983	4,558,098	1,237,191	89,499,890	154,680,526
Effect of the scenario of 1% increase in interest rates	(285,097)	(223,724)	(493,59)	(61,064)	(82,483)	(30,879)	(1,155,173)	(2,332,010)

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below set out the average effective interest rates by major currencies for monetary financial instruments at 31 December 2021 and 2020:

	31 December 2021(*)							
	US Dollar (%)	Canadian Dollar (%)	EUR (%)	Australian Dollar (%)	GBP (%)	CNY (%)	QAR (%)	TL (%)
Assets								
Due from banks	0.18	-	(0.50)	-	-	-	0.36	14.00
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.50	0.89	(0.50)	0.71	0.61	2.40	-	12.29
Loans and advances to customers	0.35	-	-	-	0.11	4.48	-	11.71
Liabilities								
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50
Other deposits	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.54

	31 December 2020(*)							
	US Dollar (%)	Canadian Dollar (%)	EUR (%)	Australian Dollar (%)	GBP (%)	CNY (%)	QAR (%)	TL (%)
Assets								
Due from banks	0.22	-	(0.48)	-	0.03	-	0.01	17.00
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.19	0.25	(0.67)	0.17	(0.13)	2.77	-	11.90
Loans and advances to customers	0.52	-	-	-	0.13	4.90	-	8.12
Liabilities								
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.50
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.22

(*) Weighted average cost of the CBRT funding as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as having difficulty in finding sufficient cash to meet the commitments that are due or being compelled to convert assets into cash at prices lower than their fair value. Since the Bank functions as the lender of last resort of the Turkish banking system, it is not relevant to mention TL liquidity risk. In order to manage the liquidity risk arising from assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Bank tries to match its cash flows in currencies and invests only in highly liquid assets in order to avoid any problems meeting unexpected payments.

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below shows the breakdown of both TL and foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of the Bank in terms of their relevant maturity groupings at the balance sheet date, based on the remaining time to contractual maturity:

	31 December 2021																
	Foreign currency								TL								
	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 Months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undistributed	FC Total	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undistributed	TL Total	Total
Cash	51,758,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,758,697	85,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,129	51,843,826
Due from banks	661,424,517	112,387,767	7,856,945	-	-	-	-	781,669,229	128,154	496,933,333	-	-	-	-	-	497,061,487	1,278,730,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,073,762	4,424,734	18,589,027	71,777,696	628,417	-	106,493,636	-	1,892,612	1,547,300	21,400,827	44,021,751	5,246,618	-	74,109,108	180,602,744
Loans and advances to customers	56,438	18,269,340	42,023,229	127,897,882	-	-	-	188,246,889	-	-	-	7,652,518	-	2,319,949	-	9,972,467	198,219,356
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,275,777	4,275,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,543	90,543	4,366,320
Gold reserves	391,735,933	109,899,978	-	-	-	-	-	501,635,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,635,911
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,578,973	2,578,973	2,578,973
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,276	15,276	15,276
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,181	162,181
Other assets	10,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,428	25,332,201	-	-	-	-	-	160,445	25,492,646	25,503,074
Total assets	1,104,986,013	251,630,847	54,304,908	146,486,909	71,777,696	628,417	4,275,777	1,634,090,567	25,707,665	498,825,945	1,547,300	29,053,345	44,021,751	7,566,567	2,845,237	609,567,810	2,243,658,377
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,377,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,377,440	235,377,440
Due to banks	-	1,168,396,990	-	62,761,161	-	-	-	1,231,158,151	237,718,499	74,066,572	-	-	-	-	-	311,785,071	1,542,943,222
Other deposits	46,910,869	202,511,542	-	-	-	-	-	249,422,411	837,047	89,641,506	-	-	-	-	-	90,478,553	339,900,964
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,699,394	-	-	-	-	-	38,699,394	38,699,394
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,284	201,284
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486	6,012,486
Other liabilities	2,168,239	-	-	-	-	-	135,752	2,303,991	1,577,827	-	-	-	-	-	255,058	1,832,885	4,136,876
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,184,592	11,184,592	11,184,592
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,643	231,643	231,643
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,970,476	64,970,476	64,970,476	
Total liabilities and equity	49,079,108	1,370,908,532	-	62,761,161	-	-	135,752	1,482,884,553	475,712,097	208,419,958	-	-	-	-	76,641,769	760,773,824	2,243,658,377
Net balance sheet position	1,055,906,905	(1,119,277,685)	54,304,908	83,725,748	71,777,696	628,417	4,140,025	151,206,014	(450,004,432)	290,405,987	1,547,300	29,053,345	44,021,751	7,566,567	(73,796,532)	(151,206,014)	-
Net off-balance sheet position	-	(284,934,434)	(124,913,374)	(438,312,523)	-	-	-	(848,160,330)	-	308,272,475	128,816,784	409,277,848	-	-	-	846,367,107	(1,793,223)

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

	31 December 2020														Total		
	Foreign currency							TL									
	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 Months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undistributed	FC Total	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years		Undistributed	TL Total
Cash	21,578,916	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,578,916	60,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,850	21,639,766
Due from banks	222,479,105	48,489,079	7,856,945	-	-	-	-	278,825,129	3,376	290,045,954	-	-	-	-	-	290,049,330	568,874,459
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,288,583	2,271,206	12,282,469	46,968,732	369,647	-	65,180,637	15,257,969	-	1,486,431	14,959,929	56,842,519	16,211,011	-	104,757,859	169,938,496
Loans and advances to customers	31,923	6,913,712	16,136,430	71,384,463	33,475,006	-	-	127,941,534	-	-	-	9,730,210	-	781,620	-	10,511,830	138,453,364
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,496,854	2,496,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,543	90,543	2,587,397
Gold reserves	234,113,286	86,853,840	-	-	-	-	-	320,967,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,967,126
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882,600	1,882,600	1,882,600
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,263	17,263	17,263
Other assets	4,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,578	2,028,330	-	-	-	-	-	127,390	2,155,720	2,160,298
Total assets	478,207,808	145,545,214	26,264,581	83,666,932	80,443,738	369,647	2,496,854	816,994,774	17,350,525	290,045,954	1,486,431	24,690,139	56,842,519	16,992,631	2,117,796	409,525,995	1,226,520,769
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,369,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,369,447	188,369,447
Due to banks	-	545,316,788	-	26,145,280	-	-	-	571,462,068	137,109,400	56,476,226	-	-	-	-	-	193,585,626	765,047,694
Other deposits	35,439,038	64,656,699	-	-	-	-	-	100,095,737	283,761	41,242,163	-	-	-	-	-	41,525,924	141,621,661
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,467	155,467
Other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785	13,007,785
Other liabilities	1,308,775	-	-	-	-	-	146,368	1,455,143	206,224	-	-	-	-	-	459,398	665,622	2,120,765
Tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,667,126	3,667,126	3,667,126
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,938,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,938,752	13,938,752
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,463	186,463	186,463
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,405,609	98,405,609	98,405,609
Total liabilities and equity	36,747,813	609,973,487	-	26,145,280	-	-	146,368	673,012,948	340,063,051	110,726,174	-	-	-	-	102,718,596	553,507,821	1,226,520,769
Net balance sheet position	441,459,995	(464,428,273)	26,264,581	57,521,652	80,443,738	369,647	2,350,486	143,981,826	(322,712,526)	179,319,780	1,486,431	24,690,139	56,842,519	16,992,631	(100,600,800)	(143,981,826)	-
Net off-balance sheet position	-	(162,579,427)	(157,528,717)	(144,697,127)	(2,312)	-	-	(464,807,583)	-	172,855,329	168,447,680	157,445,997	2,543	-	498,751,549	33,943,966	

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The gross contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities are presented in the table below. The payments include amounts of both principal and interest on an undiscounted basis and therefore the totals will not agree to the totals presented in the balance sheet.

31 December 2021								
	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undistributed	Total
Currency in circulation	235,377,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,377,440
Due to banks	237,718,499	1,242,463,562	-	62,761,161	-	-	-	1,542,943,222
Other deposits	47,747,916	292,153,048	-	-	-	-	-	339,900,964
Due to international organizations	201,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,284
Other borrowed funds	-	6,012,486	-	-	-	-	-	6,012,486
Total financial liabilities	521,045,139	1,540,629,096	-	62,761,161	-	-	-	2,124,435,396
Net off balance sheet position	-	23,338,040	3,903,411	(29,034,674)	-	-	-	(1,793,223)

31 December 2020								
	Demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undistributed	Total
Currency in circulation	188,369,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,369,447
Due to banks	137,109,400	601,793,014	-	26,145,280	-	-	-	765,047,694
Other deposits	35,722,799	105,898,862	-	-	-	-	-	141,621,661
Due to international organizations	155,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,467
Other borrowed funds	-	13,007,785	-	-	-	-	-	13,007,785
Total financial liabilities	361,357,113	720,699,661	-	26,145,280	-	-	-	1,108,202,054
Net off balance sheet position	-	10,275,902	10,918,963	12,748,870	231	-	-	33,943,966

(g) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to human or system errors, incompatibility or failure of internal business processes, or external events.

The Bank seeks to minimize losses from operational risk by establishing effective internal control systems which prevent or detect all errors and situations which might cause losses through failure of people or processes in such a way that losses are avoided or reduced to the minimum extent possible.

The Bank has left primary management of operational risk to the departments' own responsibility. However, for the purpose of management of operational and regulatory compliance risks with an institutional scale and integrative point of view, Corporate Risk Management (“CRM”), operates in coordination with other departments. CRM compiles risk calculations analysis of departments and reports by following operations of departments and action plans that department have prepared in order to reduce their risks in this framework. The assessment of risks in terms of their effects and probabilities (including operational risk) and the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the controls established to mitigate the risks are made via audits conducted by the Audit Department (“AD”) of the Bank that reports directly to the Governor.

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(g) Operational risk (continued)

AD performs risk assessment in two phases. The first phase is to prepare the Annual Audit Plan. AD reviews the fundamental business processes throughout the Bank at the end of each year. Business processes to be audited are ranked on a risk-basis. Each business process is evaluated in terms of financial risk, operational risk, legal risk and reputation risk. Business processes with the highest-ranking risks are included in the following year’s Annual Audit Plan.

In the second phase, in every audit assignment processes with higher risk are examined in more detail in terms of risks and controls. Risks that may arise due to human error, system failure, insufficient/ineffective procedures and/or sub-processes are determined. The audited business process is assessed with regard to business continuity procedures, physical safety, system safety, conformity to legal arrangements and written rules, sufficiency of human resources and information safety. In addition, the financial risk and reputation risk of business processes are also determined. Controls that are designed to reduce these risks to acceptable levels are assessed in terms of sufficiency and effectiveness; additional controls are proposed in order to increase effectiveness.

Following the audits, the major risks and recommendations are reported every three months to the Executive Committee. Action plans that are taken to reduce the risks to acceptable levels are monitored.

(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 realize in a current market exchange.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank’s balance sheet at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Financial assets(*)				
Due from banks	1,278,730,716	568,874,459	1,235,515,692	569,739,514
Loans and advances	198,219,356	138,453,364	190,773,991	128,874,107
Financial liabilities(*)				
Currency in circulation	235,377,440	188,369,447	235,377,440	188,369,447
Due to banks	1,542,943,222	765,047,694	1,490,440,429	765,047,694
Other deposits	339,900,964	141,621,661	339,900,964	141,621,661
Other borrowed funds	6,012,486	13,007,785	6,012,486	13,007,785

(*)The financial assets and liabilities listed above are classified as level 2.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

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 amortized cost, including cash and due from banks are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of loans and advances to customers, along with the related allowances for uncollectibility, is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates prevailing at the balance sheet date with similar assets.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The fair value of currency in circulation represents the face value of the notes in issue.

The fair values of certain financial liabilities carried at amortized cost, including due to banks, other borrowed funds and other deposits are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The following table summarizes the fair values of those financial assets presented on the Bank’s balance sheet based on the hierarchy of valuation technique as of 31 December 2021 and 2020:

31 December 2021	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3 (***)	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
-Debt securities	180,602,744	-	-	180,602,744
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Equity securities	-	-	4,366,320	4,366,320
Total assets	180,602,744	-	4,366,320	184,969,064
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
-Swap transactions-Not designated hedging instrument	-	38,699,394	-	38,699,394
Total liabilities	-	38,699,394	-	38,699,394

(*) Financial assets and liabilities are carried at quoted prices in an active market which are used for similar financial assets and liabilities.

(**) Other than quoted prices specified in Level I, inputs which are used to determining fair value of financial assests and liabilities, are based on directly or indirectly observable market prices.

(***) Inputs, which are used in determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities,are not based on observable market data.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2020	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3 (***)	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
-Debt securities	154,680,527	-	-	154,680,527
-Swap transactions- Not designated hedging instrument	-	15,257,969	-	15,257,969
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Equity securities	-	-	2,587,397	2,587,397
Total assets	154,680,527	15,257,969	2,587,397	172,525,893

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-

(*) Financial assets and liabilities are carried at quoted prices in an active market which are used for similar financial assets and liabilities.

(**) Other than quoted prices specified in Level I, inputs which are used to determining fair value of financial assests and liabilities, are based on directly or indirectly observable market prices.

(***) Inputs, which are used in determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities, are not based on observable market data.

The movement of financial assets in Level 3

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Opening balance, 1 January	2,587,397	1,760,394
Changes in fair value	1,778,923	736,460
Acquired during the year	-	90,543
Closing balance, 31 December	4,366,320	2,587,397

(i) Capital management

The Bank’s shareholders’ equity as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 comprises:

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Paid-in capital	47,464	47,464
Retained earnings	(74,691,722)	38,780,743
Reserves	139,614,734	59,577,402
Total Equity	64,970,476	98,405,609

Movements in shareholders’ equity during the year are explained in the statement of changes in equity in the financial statements.

The Bank is not subject to any regulatory requirements concerning the level of capital it must maintain, however the CBRT Law sets out how the statutory annual net profit for the year shall be allocated. The main source of capital increase is through retention of the undistributed element of the profit.

Being a non-profit organization, the Bank does not seek profit maximization. Instead, it seeks to make a profit commensurate with normal market returns in areas where it conducts normal commercial operations.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Bank’s primary capital management objective is to maintain sufficient capital to absorb unexpected losses arising from the fulfilment of the responsibilities assigned to the Bank by the CBRT Law. The most significant unexpected losses are likely to arise from support operations and the Bank’s role as the lender of last resort or from losses on the foreign currency reserves, should the TL appreciate significantly against other foreign currencies.

In order to maintain sufficient capital and to obtain the necessary liquidity the Bank focuses on low risk investments prudently to earn an appropriate return taking into consideration the credit risk of the counterparty. Additionally, the Bank, in the employment of strategic assets, takes into consideration the risk tolerance of the Bank and gives importance to the protection of the capital and national reserves.

NOTE 5 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Preparation of financial statements according to IAS/IFRS requires management to make estimations, assumptions and decisions that effect amounts of assets liabilities, income and expenses and application of policies. Realized results may differ from these estimations. Estimations and assumptions underlying estimations, are considered continuously. Updates in accounting estimations, are recorded at the period which estimation is made and following periods which are effected from these updates.

Information on estimations and significant decisions applied to accounting policies which has the significant effects financial statements are explained in notes indicated below.

Note 3 (f) , Note 3 (e) and 8 – Classification of loans and advances and impairment

NOTE 6 - DUE FROM BANKS

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Funds lent under securities purchased under agreements to resell	377,360,486	99,343,998
Time deposits	119,986,810	56,346,024
Due from interbank money market operations	119,230,982	190,701,956
Demand deposits	661,552,671	222,482,481
Conversion to Turkish Lira time deposit operations	599,767	-
Total	1,278,730,716	568,874,459

Securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions are performed as part of the open market operations of the Bank.

As of 31 December 2021, and 2020, analysis of quality of due from banks is below:

31 December 2021	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Stage 1 - low credit risk	1,278,730,716	-	-
Stage 2 - under close monitoring	-	-	-
Stage 3 - non performing	-	-	-
Total	1,278,730,716	-	-

31 December 2020	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Stage 1 - low credit risk	568,874,459	-	-
Stage 2 - under close monitoring	-	-	-
Stage 3 - non performing	-	-	-
Total	568,874,459	-	-

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NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Cost	Carrying Amount	Cost	Carrying Amount
Turkish government bonds, treasury bills and lease certificates	69,590,605	74,109,108	86,434,362	89,499,890
Foreign government bonds	106,813,760	106,493,636	58,080,996	55,824,545
Corporate bonds of international institutions (*)	-	-	6,709,778	9,356,092
Swap transactions	-	-	-	15,257,969
Total	176,404,365	180,602,744	151,225,136	169,938,496

(*) Corporate bonds of international institutions are coupon and discount securities mainly issued by the European Investment Bank, International Islamic Liquidity Management (IILM), Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, World Bank Group).

As of 31 December 2021, financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss amounted to TL 38,699,394 which are swap transactions that are not designated hedging instrument (2020: None.)

NOTE 8 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Loans and advances to corporate entities:		
Foreign country loans	56,438	31,923
Domestic loans	198,162,918	138,421,441
Total performing loans	198,219,356	138,453,364
Impaired loans	20,576,025	11,578,842
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	218,795,381	150,032,206
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(20,576,025)	(11,578,842)
Net loans and advances to customers	198,219,356	138,453,364

As of 31 December 2021, analysis of quality of credits of loans and advances given is below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Stage 1 - Low credit risk	198,162,918	-	-
Stage 2 - Under close monitoring	-	117,595	-
Stage 3 - Non performing	-	-	20,514,868
Total	198,162,918	117,595	20,514,868
Expected credit loss	-	(61,157)	(20,514,868)
Net loans and advances given	198,162,918	56,438	-

As of 31 December 2020, analysis of quality of credits of loans and advances given is below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Stage 1 - Low credit risk	138,421,441	-	-
Stage 2 - Under close monitoring	-	66,516	-
Stage 3 - Non performing	-	-	11,544,249
Total	138,421,441	66,516	11,544,249
Expected credit loss	-	(34,593)	(11,544,249)
Net loans and advances given	138,421,441	31,923	-

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

NOTE 8 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Movement of allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance at 1 January	11,578,841	9,321,895
Provision charge/(reversal) for the year (*)	8,997,184	2,256,947
Balance at 31 December	20,576,025	11,578,842

(*) The balance mainly consists of the foreign exchange valuation of impaired loans.

As of 31 December 2021, the restructured loans and advances of the Bank amounted to TL 56,438 (31 December 2020: TL 31,923). In accordance with the restructuring agreement of the Bank regarding the above-mentioned restructured loans, the Bank forwent TL 61,157 (US\$ 4,712,512) (31 December 2020: TL 34,592 (US\$ 4,712,512)) of its interest receivable which will accrue again if the counterparty fails to meet the conditions stated in the restructuring agreement. As of 31 December 2021, and 2020, the Bank provided allowance for such contingent interest receivable.

NOTE 9 - FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Name	Nature of business	Ownership (%)		Amount	
		31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş. (BKM)	Domestic Clearing and Settlement Service	51.01	51.01	90,543	90,543
BIS	Banking Supervision	1.41	1.41	4,145,291	2,423,038
International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation	Liquidity Management	13.33	13.33	129,775	73,405
SWIFT	Electronic Fund Transfer Services	0.007	0.007	711	411
Total				4,366,320	2,587,397

The shares of BIS have a par value of SDR 5,000 each and are paid up to SDR 1,250 each. The balance of SDR 3,750 per share is callable at three months' notice by the decision of the BIS Board and the total amount of commitment is disclosed under contingencies and commitments as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 (Note 28).

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Bank's investment in shares issued by the BIS is valued at fair value, which is calculated as being 70% of the Bank's interest in BIS's net asset value in SDR, as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, converted to TL at the year-end TL/SDR exchange rate. This valuation method has previously been used to establish the appropriate price for purchase and repurchase transactions in BIS share.

In accordance with the decision of the Board of the Bank No. 10857/20456, dated March 3,2020 the Bank acquired a 51.01% share of BKM by paying TL 90,543 on April 30, 2020. Since the effect of BKM on the financial statements is less than 1%, consolidated financial statements have not been prepared.

The movement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Opening balance, 1 January	2,587,397	1,760,394
Fair value changes	1,778,923	736,460
Acquired during the year	-	90,543
Closing balance, 31 December	4,366,320	2,587,397

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NOTE 10 - GOLD RESERVES

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Gold bullion - International standards	499,485,010	319,703,047
Gold bullion and coins - Non-International standards	2,150,901	1,264,079
Total	501,635,911	320,967,126

Gold bullion at International standards include TL 107,066,424 (31 December 2020: TL 76,845,333) worth of gold kept by the Bank which belongs to the banks those deposited gold in order to meet their reserve requirement.

As of 31 December 2021, gold bullion amount of international standard includes gold held in the Bank on behalf of the Treasury in the amount of TL 33,662,130 (31 December 2020: TL 26,760,430).

31 December 2021	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3 (***)	Total
-Gold	501,635,911	-	-	501,635,911
Total	501,635,911	-	-	501,635,911

31 December 2020	Level 1 (*)	Level 2 (**)	Level 3 (***)	Total
-Gold	320,967,126	-	-	320,967,126
Total	320,967,126	-	-	320,967,126

(*) Financial assets and liabilities are valued by an active stock market price.

(**) Financial assets and liabilities are valued by a price that is direct or indirectly observable price in a market, other than stock market price indicated as first level.

(***) Financial assets and liabilities are valued by a price that is the market used for calculation of fair value, there is no observable data.

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NOTE 11 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings	Machines and Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Year ended 31 December 2020				
Opening net book value	402,606	180,228	1,108,371	1,691,205
Additions	368,478	59,718	(151,033)	277,163
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Disposals (net)	(26,505)	(809)	-	(27,314)
Depreciation charge (Note 27)	(11,961)	(46,493)	-	(58,454)
Closing net book value	732,618	192,644	957,338	1,882,600
At 31 December 2020				
Cost	916,632	456,095	957,338	2,330,065
Accumulated depreciation	(184,014)	(263,451)	-	(447,465)
Net book value	732,618	192,644	957,338	1,882,600
Year ended 31 December 2021				
Opening net book value	732,617	192,643	957,339	1,882,599
Additions	8,992	41,695	711,316	762,003
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Disposals (net)	-	(461)	-	(461)
Depreciation charge (Note 27)	(9,397)	(55,771)	-	(65,168)
Closing net book value	732,212	178,106	1,668,655	2,578,973
At 31 December 2021				
Cost	925,623	490,874	1,668,655	3,085,152
Accumulated depreciation	(193,411)	(312,768)	-	(506,179)
Net book value	732,212	178,106	1,668,655	2,578,973

NOTE 12 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Net book value
Opening balance at 1 January 2020	89,877	(51,490)	38,387
Additions/(amortization charge for the period) (Note 27)	14,595	(35,719)	(21,124)
Balance at 31 December 2020	104,472	(87,209)	17,263
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	104,472	(87,209)	17,263
Additions/(amortization charge for the period) (Note 27)	15,569	(17,556)	(1,987)
Balance at 31 December 2021	120,041	(104,765)	15,276

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NOTE 13 - OTHER ASSETS

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2020</u>
Currency exchange guarantees of swap transaction	24,766,425	1,524,796
Raw material and work-in-progress of banknote printing office	144,024	116,292
Electronic Fund Transfer (“EFT”) commission income accrual	71,342	38,676
Charges and commissions due from Treasury (*)	63,720	62,262
Prepaid expenses	24,598	113
Consumables and other stores	16,421	11,097
Other	416,544	407,062
Total	25,503,074	2,160,298

(*) With the decision of the Board of the Bank numbered 9525/19124 and dated 4 October 2011, Regulation of Tariffs was amended. According to these amendments, starting from 12 October 2011, commissions, charges and fees were started to be collected from Treasury due to the transactions with the public administrations within the scope of overall budget.

NOTE 14 - CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance at 1 January	188,369,447	153,362,376
Banknotes issued into circulation	102,731,430	70,309,456
Banknotes withdrawn from circulation and destroyed	(55,723,437)	(35,129,389)
Banknotes expired	-	(172,996)
Balance at 31 December	235,377,440	188,369,447

NOTE 15 - DUE TO BANKS

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Deposits for reserve requirement obligations	688,491,133	319,134,612
<i>Foreign currency</i>	581,424,709	242,289,280
<i>Gold</i>	107,066,424	76,845,332
Current accounts of banks	854,452,089	445,913,082
Total	1,542,943,222	765,047,694

Required reserves are calculated over total domestic liabilities of banks according to the banking legislation effective in Turkey, after deductions determined in the Communiqué, No. 2005/1 on Required Reserves and deposit/participation funds accepted by banks in Turkey on behalf of foreign branches and loan amounts provided by banks and followed up in foreign branches and are deposited to the Bank. Furthermore, the same rates determined in accordance with the same Communiqué have been used. Interest has been started to be paid for the required reserves denominated in Turkish Lira as of 3 November 2014 and for the required reserve denominated in foreign currency as of 5 May 2015. However, since 19 September 2019, interest payments to foreign currency required reserve is abolished. Between 20 January and 27 November 2020, a commission was received on foreign currency required reserves. The application for receiving commissions has started again as of the period of required reserves dated 24 December 2021.

<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>Level 1 (*)</u>	<u>Level 2 (**)</u>	<u>Level 3 (***)</u>	<u>Total</u>
-Gold	107,066,423	-	-	107,066,424
Total	107,066,423	-	-	107,066,424
<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>Level 1 (*)</u>	<u>Level 2 (**)</u>	<u>Level 3 (***)</u>	<u>Total</u>
-Gold	76,845,332	-	-	76,845,332
Total	76,845,332	-	-	76,845,332

(*) Financial assets and liabilities are valued by an active stock market prices.

(**) Other than quoted prices specified in Level I, inputs which are used to determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities, are based on directly or indirectly observable market prices.

(***) Inputs, which are used in determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities, are not based on observable market data.

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NOTE 16 - OTHER DEPOSITS

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Deposits of Turkish Treasury and public (*)	336,153,674	138,854,422
Deposits by citizens abroad (**)	3,553,154	2,603,180
Deposits of state-owned funds and financing institutions	194,136	164,059
Total	339,900,964	141,621,661

(*) Deposits by citizens abroad are demand deposits. TL 89,641,507 (31 December 2020: TL 41,242,150) of deposits of government related institutions including Treasury are interest bearing and remaining is non-interest bearing. In addition, as of December 31, 2021, the Treasury has gold deposits equivalent to TL 33,662,130 (31 December 2020: TL 26,760,430).

(**) Deposits which belongs to citizens abroad are demand deposits.

The breakdown of deposits by citizens abroad by currency type and related interest rates are as follows.

	<u>31 December 2021</u>		<u>31 December 2020</u>	
	Interest rate (%)	TL	Interest rate (%)	TL
EUR	-	3,362,322	-	2,476,465
US\$	-	128,959	-	84,324
CHF	-	57,854	-	40,099
GBP	-	3,946	-	2,248
Other	-	73	-	44
Total		3,553,154		2,603,180

NOTE 17 - DUE TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Due to IMF denominated in SDR is included under due to international organizations. Due to international organizations includes borrowings related to Turkey's IMF quota for the year ending 31 December 2021 and 2020. The balance also includes amount due to Africa Development Bank. As of 31 December 2021, and 2020, borrowings related to Turkey's IMF quota are non-interest bearing with no stated maturity.

All borrowings from the IMF are guaranteed by promissory notes which have been co-signed by the Turkish Government.

As of 18 February 2016, the country quota of Turkey increased by SDR 3,202,800,000 reaching SDR 4,658,600,000.

NOTE 18 - OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Funds borrowed from interbank money market	6,012,486	12,996,690
Open market transactions	-	11,095
Total	6,012,486	13,007,785

NOTE 19 - OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Foreign money transfers with future value date	703,631	1,188,173
Expense accruals	492,702	172,757
Taxes and withholdings payable	271,082	475,400
Import transfer orders and deposits	191,921	177,113
Bills and money transfer payables	473	1,037
Other	2,477,067	106,285
Total	4,136,876	2,120,765

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NOTE 20 - TAXATION

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Corporate tax	16,718,406	8,530,907
Prepaid taxes	(5,533,814)	(4,863,781)
Income taxes liability- net	11,184,592	3,667,126

Corporate Tax

The Bank is subject to Turkish corporate taxes. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Bank’s results for the period.

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

The prevailing tax rate in 2021 is 25% (2020:22%).

The law numbered 7061 on amendment on certain taxes and laws and other acts was published on the official gazette dated 5 December 2017 and numbered 30261, the 20% corporate tax rate, will be applied as 22% for entities' corporate income belonging to the taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020 as amended in the provisional clause of article 10 of the Law. However, the corporate tax rate, which is 20% in accordance with the provisional Article 13 added to the Corporate Tax Code, will be applied at a rate of 25% for corporate earnings in 2021 and 23% for corporate earnings in 2022.

Except changes on corporate tax rate, the exemption of 75% applied to gains from the sales of properties held by the entities has been reduced to rate of 50% with deferred tax rate to be applied on temporary differences arising on the revaluation of assets will be considered 10% instead of 5% in case of carrying amount of properties recovered through sales.

In Turkey, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. Advance corporate income tax rate applied in 2021 is 25%. (2020: 22%). Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. However, losses cannot be carried back for offset against profits from previous periods.

Furthermore, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns between 1-25 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessments within five years.

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, income taxes are summarized as follows;

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
- Corporate tax	16.718.406	8,530,907
- Deferred tax expense / (income)	(34,086,442)	(4,339,826)
Tax expense/(income)	(17,368,036)	4,191,081

Deferred tax

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between its financial statements as reported for IFRS purposes and its statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for IFRS and tax purposes and they are given below.

For calculation of deferred tax asset and liabilities, the rate of 20% (2020: 20%) is used.

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NOTE 20 - TAXATION (Continued)

The breakdown of such cumulative temporary differences and deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at 31 December 2021 and 2020 by using enacted tax rates are as follows:

	Cumulative temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Retirement benefit obligations	231,643	186,462	46,329	37,292
Net differences between carrying value and tax base of property and equipment and intangible assets	8,031	10,496	1,606	2,099
Turkish Lira-settled foreign exchange account	54,709	-	10,942	-
Foreign exchange commitment	929,220	-	185,844	-
Foreign exchange transactions with future value date	1,221,994	-	244,399	-
Fair value differences of swap transactions	52,897,005	-	10,579,401	-
Other	70,127	40,385	14,025	8,078
Total Assets	55,412,729	237,344	11,082,546	47,469
Valuation account (*)	(53,610,920)	(69,351,880)	(10,722,185)	(13,870,376)
Fair value differences of financial assets	(3,963,597)	(2,316,886)	(198,180)	(115,845)
Total Liabilities	(57,574,517)	(71,668,766)	(10,920,365)	(13,986,221)
Net Liability	(2,161,788)	(71,431,422)	162,181	(13,938,752)

(*) In accordance with the 61st article of the CBRT Law amended with the Law No:6009 on 23 July 2010, in the event of a change in the value of the Turkish currency against the foreign currencies and a change in the gold prices in the international markets, the unrealized gains and losses arising from the revaluation of gold, foreign currency and other assets and liabilities of the Bank those are originated in foreign currencies are classified into “Valuation Account” which is a transitory account on the statutory balance sheet. The Valuation Account is not taken into account as income and expense in the determination of corporate tax base. Realized foreign exchange differences originated from foreign currency sales and purchase transactions are reflected to the income statement at the date of transaction.

Movement of deferred income tax liability during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	13,938,752	11,180,208
Deferred tax recognized in statement of profit or loss, net	(34,086,442)	(4,339,826)
Deferred tax recognized in the equity	19,985,509	7,098,370
Balance at 31 December	(162,181)	13,938,752

The reconciliation for taxation charge is stated below:

	%	2021	%	2020
Profit / (loss) before income taxes		(96,328,841)		26,323,183
Theoretical tax charge calculated at the prevailing tax rate	25	(24,082,210)	22	5,791,100
Tax exempt income	1.9	(1,858,582)	(3.6)	(968,952)
Non-deductible expenses	-	31,862	-	11,392
The effect of change in tax rate	(8.8)	8,514,295	(2.5)	(651,449)
Other	-	26,599	-	8,990
Income tax expense / (income)	18.0	(17,368,036)	15.9	4,191,081

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NOTE 21 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Under Turkish Labour Law, the Bank is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed certain years of service and whose employment is terminated. In addition, according to the 60.Article that has been changed and the laws numbered 4447, dated 25 August 1999 and numbered 2422, dated 6 March 1981 of the Social Security Law still in force, numbered 506, the employees who are entitled to leave the work by receiving termination benefits are required to pay statutory termination benefits. Some transitional provisions related to the pre-conditions of the retirement were removed from the law with the amendment on 23 May 2002.

As of 31 December 2021, the amount payable consists of one month’s salary limited to a maximum of TL 8,285 (full) (2020: TL 7,117 (full)) for each year of service.

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement. The reserve has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Bank arising from the retirement of its employees. IAS 19 (“Employee Benefits”) states that, the Bank’s obligations are developed within the framework of defined benefit plans by using the actuarial valuation method. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated based on the following actuarial assumptions:

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Discount rate (%)	1.28	1.28
Rate to estimate the probability of retirement (%)	99	99

As the maximum liability is revised semi-annually, the maximum amount of TL 8,285 (full) effective from 1 July 2021 (1 July 2020: TL 7,117 (full)), has been taken into consideration in calculating the reserve for the retirement benefit obligation of the Bank.

Movement in the retirement benefit obligation recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
At 1 January	186,463	209,545
Interest and service cost	47,054	35,103
Paid during the year	(1,874)	(58,185)
Balance at 31 December	231,643	186,463

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NOTE 22 - NET INTEREST INCOME

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Interest income		
Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	75,132,137	27,144,798
Interest from interbank money market transactions	18,872,822	8,084,161
Interest from securities purchased under agreements to resell	36,526,179	9,799,613
Interest from banks	47,578	201,567
Interest from loans and advances to customers	1,052,379	959,840
Total	131,631,095	46,189,979
Interest expense		
Interest paid to Treasury (**)	14,222,709	5,278,071
Interest paid to banks (*)	10,890,098	1,842,972
Interest paid to the interbank money market transactions	665,762	492,083
Interest paid to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	126,416	32,273
Interest paid to IMF	20,863	13,635
Interest paid to securities sold under agreements to repurchase	20,321	10,196
Total	25,946,169	7,669,230
Net interest income	105,684,926	38,520,749

(*) The deposits of the banking sector consist of two-day notice foreign currency deposits, TL demand deposits and reserve deposits. Interest has been paid for the required reserves since 3 November 2014. Also, interest has been started to be paid for the foreign currency required reserves since 5 May 2015. However, since 19 September 2019, interest payments to foreign currency required reserve is abolished.

(**) According to article 41 of the CBRT Law, deposits of the public institutions are non-interest bearing except for the deposits of the Treasury. With the amendment in article 41 of CBRT Law numbered 1211 as of 13 February 2011, principles and procedures about charging interest on deposits of Treasury in custody of the Bank are decided to be determined jointly by the Bank and the Treasury. Within this scope, protocol between the Bank and the Treasury which is entitled as “Principles and Procedures about Charging Interest on Deposits of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Finance and Treasury in Custody of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey” is signed as of 12 October 2011 and the interest is started to be charged on the deposits of Treasury in custody of the Bank.

NOTE 23 - NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Fee and commission income:		
EFT commission income	763,550	515,059
Commissions accrual due from Treasury (****)	616,441	570,256
Foreign currency required reserve commission income (***)	197,343	3,095,960
Gold custody fee	100,481	55,306
Commissions charged from the bank teller operations center	46,915	38,704
Commissions from foreign exchange and effective market transactions	1,674	963
Other	31,892	27,684
Total	1,758,296	4,303,932
Fee and commission expense:		
Correspondent bank accounts	4,226	8,373
Other	94,593	66,753
Total	98,819	75,126
Net fee and commission income	1,659,477	4,228,806

(***) Between 24 January 2020 - 27 November 2020, commission was received on foreign currency required reserves. The application for receiving commissions has started again as of the required reserves dated December 24, 2021.

(****) With the decision of the Board of the Bank numbered 9525/19124 and dated 4 October 2011, Tariffs Regulations has been amended. According to these amendments, starting from 12 October 2011, commissions, charges and fees have been started to be collected from the Treasury due to the transactions with the public administrations within the scope of overall budget.

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NOTE 24 - DIVIDEND INCOME

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48,635	-
Total	48,635	-

NOTE 25 – PROFIT/ (LOSS) FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT/LOSS

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Profits/ (loss) from futures and swap operations	(1,497,109)	(37,305,897)
Fair value of foreign exchange rate commitment	(929,220)	-
Loss from trading securities and increase/(decrease) in value	(381,136)	(980,151)
Profit / (loss) from Turkish Lira-settled forward foreign exchange	(54,709)	-
Gold trading profit / (loss)	659,615	35,934,792
Total	(2,202,559)	(2,351,256)

NOTE 26 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS/(LOSSES), NET

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		
- translation gain/(loss), net*	(169,507,972)	(16,704,664)
- transaction gain, net	(21,032,425)	6,882,770
Total	(190,540,397)	(9,821,894)

(*)As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, translation gain/(loss) include the unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss).

NOTE 27 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Wages and salaries	1,289,750	1,231,663
Administrative expenses	462,211	500,091
Social security costs	148,202	128,121
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11 and 12)	82,725	94,173
Other	13,663	56,103
Total	1,996,551	2,010,151

The average number of personnel employed by the Bank during the year 2021 is 3,623 (2020: 3,499).

NOTE 28 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Guarantees received	444,530,853	309,721,048
BIS shares call option (Note 9)	545,082	318,456
Total	445,075,935	310,039,504

As of 31 December 2021, there are a number of legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank amounting to TL 12,386 and EUR 210,474 (full amount) (31 December 2020: TL 11,118 and EUR 102,678 (full amount)). The bank has not provided any provision in financial tables since the professional opinion states that probability of a significant loss from mentioned litigations.

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NOTE 29 - SHARE CAPITAL

The shareholder structure of the Bank as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	TL	Share %	TL	Share %
Treasury	14	55	14	55
T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	5	19	5	19
MERVAK İç ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	1	5	1	5
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	1	2	1	2
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	1	2	1	2
Other	3	17	3	17
Paid-in capital	25	100	25	100
Inflation adjustment on paid-in capital	47,439		47,439	
Total paid-in capital	47,464		47,464	

According to 5th article of the CBRT Law, the capital of the Bank is TL 25 thousand and is divided into 250,000 shares, with a value of TL 0,1 each. The capital may be increased with the approval of the Turkish Government, The shares are divided into (A), (B), (C), and (D) shares. The (A) group shares belongs solely to the Turkish Treasury while (B) shares belong to national banks, (C) shares belong to banks other than the national banks and to companies possessing certain privileges and (D) shares belong to Turkish commercial institutions and to legal and real persons of Turkish nationality.

6% of the Bank's annual net profit is transferred to the shareholders as the first shareholder share, 5% of the remaining amount is transferred to the employees on condition that it does not exceed the two-month salary amount, and 10% to the reserve fund. With the decision of the General Assembly over the nominal amount of the shares, the remaining amount is transferred to the Treasury after the second dividend of maximum 6% is distributed.

According to decision taken in the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey held on 30 March 2021, dividend amounting to TL 30.2 billion and the entire reserve fund amounting to TL5.6 billion which was allocated from the profit of 2019 have been distributed to shareholders with respect to the related legislation.

NOTE 30 - RETAINED EARNINGS AND OTHER RESERVES

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves are available for distribution in accordance with the CBRT Law to the employees. Treasury and other shareholders. subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below.

The distribution of the profit after tax of the Bank is as follows;

- i) 6% over the nominal value of the equity shares to the shareholders as an initial dividend.
- ii) After deducting the above-stated percentages a maximum of 5% of the remaining amount; so as not to exceed two months salaries; to the Bank personnel and 10% percent to the extraordinary reserves.
- iii) Subject to the decision of the General Assembly a maximum of 6% over the nominal value of the equity shares to the shareholders as the secondary dividend.

The remaining balance shall be transferred to the Treasury after this allocation.

Banks' other reserves consists of reserve fund amounting to TL 4,304,257 (31 December 2020: TL TL 5,737,367) and there are no banknotes expired (31 December 2020: TL 172,996).

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NOTE 31 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Cash	51,843,826	21,639,766
Due from banks (excluding accrued interest)	1.351,170,060	568,411,546
Total	1,403,013,886	590,051,312

NOTE 32 - RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

These financial statements include the following related party balances and transactions.

(i) Balances with related parties

Balances with related parties represent balances with shareholders and state-controlled entities.

	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Assets:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	74,109,108	89,499,890
Due from banks ⁽²⁾	342,106,045	485,150,679
Liabilities:		
Due to banks ⁽³⁾	760,547,186	344,708,690
Other deposits ⁽⁴⁾	336,347,714	139,018,090

⁽¹⁾ Includes government bonds and lease certificates issued by Treasury.

⁽²⁾ Includes receivables from shareholders as part of securities purchased under agreements to resell and interbank foreign currency transactions.

⁽³⁾ Includes required reserve deposits of shareholders.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes deposits of state-controlled entities, Treasury deposits and Treasury gold deposits.

(ii) Transactions with related parties

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Salaries and other benefits to key management	15,243	13,643
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	6,744,235	4,252,289
Interest expense ⁽²⁾	17,185,251	6,145,393
Fee and commission income ⁽³⁾	1,029,511	832,962
Dividends paid to shareholders	30,193,954	39,109,543
Paid to Treasury	5,576,195	5,349,978
Dividends paid to employees	13,449	24,290

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest income of government bonds issued by Treasury.

⁽²⁾ Includes interest expense paid on deposits of shareholders.

⁽³⁾ Includes Electronic Fund Transfer commissions from shareholders of the Bank and commission and charges due from Treasury and state-controlled entities.

NOTE 33 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

According to decision taken in the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey held on 3 February 2022, advance dividend amounting to TL 45 billion and the entire reserve fund amounting to TL 4.3 billion which was allocated from the profit of 2020 have been distributed to shareholders with respect to the related legislation.