

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

Consolidated Financial Statements
as at and for the Year Ended
31 December 2020 With
Independent Auditor's Report Thereon

26 February 2021

This report includes 3 pages of independent auditors' report and 60 pages of consolidated financial statements together with their explanatory notes.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Turkey, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter(s)

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2019 were audited by another audit firm whose independent auditor's report thereon dated March 19, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



Yaşar Bivas, SMMM
Partner

February 26, 2021
İstanbul, Türkiye

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BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
ASSETS	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
CURRENT ASSETS		26,665,838	17,478,234
Cash and cash equivalents	4	23,769,022	16,217,363
Trade receivables	7	307,667	276,737
Financial investments	6	2,403,812	919,740
Derivative financial instruments	14	-	40,015
Other current assets	8	185,337	24,379
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,240,711	895,426
Financial investments	6	357,204	65,555
Investments accounted for under the equity method	5	133,387	81,581
Investment properties	9	61,730	57,775
Property and equipment	10	228,565	242,217
Intangible assets	11	376,032	389,253
Deferred tax assets	25	80,017	56,904
Other non-current assets	8	3,776	2,141
TOTAL ASSETS		27,906,549	18,373,660
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES		23,178,720	14,692,273
Short term borrowings	15	2,046,493	4,105,860
Lease liabilities	16	1,997	1,519
Trade payables	13	1,107,233	1,035,941
-Other trade payables		1,107,233	1,035,941
Current income tax liabilities	25	120,074	71,406
Liabilities for employee benefits	18	5,566	1,518
Provisions for employee benefits	18	17,318	50,195
Other current liabilities	19	19,880,039	9,425,834
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		157,318	221,305
Lease liabilities	16	3,946	4,601
Trade payables	13	104,498	166,840
-Other trade payables		104,498	166,840
Provisions for employee benefits	18	38,485	34,598
Deferred tax liabilities	25	-	5,582
Other non-current liabilities	19	10,389	9,684
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		4,570,511	3,460,082
Equity holders of the parent	20	3,614,281	2,603,309
Share capital		423,234	423,234
Restricted reserves		536,543	448,302
Share premium		12,418	12,418
Other comprehensive income / expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss		4,116	4,221
-Revaluation reserve		13,677	13,677
-Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(9,561)	(9,456)
Other comprehensive income / expense to be reclassified to profit or loss		2,796	1,397
-Currency translation differences		2,796	1,397
Treasury shares		(100,294)	(99,016)
Retained earnings		1,493,078	1,018,679
Net profit for the period		1,242,390	794,074
Non-controlling interests		956,230	856,773
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,906,549	18,373,660

The accompanying notes between pages 5 and 60 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
		1 January –	1 January –
	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Revenue	21	2,477,325	1,991,398
Cost of sales (-)	21	(80,004)	(196,657)
Gross profit		2,397,321	1,794,741
General administrative expenses (-)	22	(595,976)	(527,960)
Other operating expenses (-)	23	(141,248)	(105,565)
Other operating income	23	19,629	33,539
Operating profit		1,679,726	1,194,755
Share of profit / (loss) of investments accounted for under the equity method	5	29,144	15,717
Profit before financial income / (expense)		1,708,870	1,210,472
Financial income	24	128,701	96,135
Financial expenses (-)	24	(12,434)	(12,804)
Profit before tax		1,825,137	1,293,803
Income tax expense (-)	25	(408,558)	(268,014)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	25	28,674	(16,351)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		1,445,253	1,009,438
Profit attributable to:			
- Non-controlling interests		202,863	215,364
- Equity holders of the parent		1,242,390	794,074
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(82)	(3,972)
Gains / losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	18	(103)	(4,965)
Other comprehensive income tax that will never be reclassified to profit or loss		21	993
- <i>Deferred tax income / (expense)</i>	25	21	993
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		1,399	(36)
- Currency translation differences	5	1,399	(36)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		1,317	(4,008)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1,446,570	1,005,430
- Non-controlling interests		202,886	214,755
- Equity holders of the parent		1,243,684	790,675

The accompanying notes between pages 5 and 60 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity												
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Restricted reserves	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	Currency translation differences	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balances at 1 January 2019	423,234	(97,666)	392,550	12,418	13,677	(6,093)	1,433	260,483	993,635	1,993,671	671,846	2,665,517
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	794,074	794,074	215,364	1,009,438
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,363)	(36)	-	-	(3,399)	(609)	(4,008)
Total comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,363)	(36)	-	794,074	790,675	214,755	1,005,430
Transfers	-	-	54,402	-	-	-	-	939,233	(993,635)	-	-	-
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37)	(37)
Increase/ (decrease) arising from treasury share transactions	-	(1,350)	1,350	-	-	-	-	(1,350)	-	(1,350)	-	(1,350)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179,687)	-	(179,687)	(29,791)	(209,478)
31 December 2019	423,234	(99,016)	448,302	12,418	13,677	(9,456)	1,397	1,018,679	794,074	2,603,309	856,773	3,460,082
Balances at 1 January 2020	423,234	(99,016)	448,302	12,418	13,677	(9,456)	1,397	1,018,679	794,074	2,603,309	856,773	3,460,082
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242,390	1,242,390	202,863	1,445,253
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	(105)	1,399	-	-	1,294	23	1,317
Total comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	(105)	1,399	-	1,242,390	1,243,684	202,886	1,446,570
Transfers	-	-	86,963	-	-	-	-	707,111	(794,074)	-	-	-
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(450)	(450)
Increase/ (decrease) arising from treasury share transactions	-	(1,278)	1,278	-	-	-	-	(1,278)	-	(1,278)	-	(1,278)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(231,434)	-	(231,434)	(102,979)	(334,413)
31 December 2020	423,234	(100,294)	536,543	12,418	13,677	(9,561)	2,796	1,493,078	1,242,390	3,614,281	956,230	4,570,511

The accompanying notes between pages 5 and 60 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Cash flows provided from operating activities			
Net profit for the period		1,445,253	1,009,438
Adjustments for:			
Tax expense	25	379,884	284,365
Depreciation expense	10	28,162	23,363
Amortization expense	11	51,056	42,734
Change in provision for employment termination benefits	18	7,675	6,907
Change in personnel bonus provision	18	19,887	26,468
Change in valuation of investment properties	9	(3,955)	4,030
Change in unused vacation liability	18	(2,873)	6,625
Change on law suit provision	19	1,409	4,260
Expense accrual for Capital Markets Board share	23	104,943	87,544
Provisions no longer required	23	(10,707)	(23,630)
Share of (profit) / loss of investments accounted for under the equity method	5	(29,144)	(15,717)
Financial income, net	24	(116,267)	(83,331)
Provisions for doubtful receivables	7	3,292	485
Unrealized exchange (gain) / loss		(151,441)	2,888
Cash flows from operating activities before working capital changes		1,727,174	1,376,429
Increase / (decrease) in short-term borrowings		(2,059,367)	680,447
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables		(29,974)	(206,562)
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets		(160,958)	27,197
Decrease / (increase) in other non-current assets		(1,635)	4,505
Increase / (decrease) in liability for employee benefits		4,048	5,337
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		(17,208)	453,578
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		10,463,503	3,169,446
Increase / (decrease) in other non-current liabilities		705	(813)
Increase / (decrease) in lease liabilities		2,728	(6,787)
Decrease / (increase) in derivative financial instruments		40,015	(40,015)
Taxes paid		(359,890)	(317,440)
Employment termination benefits paid	18	(2,664)	(5,007)
Employee's service provision paid	18	(1,227)	(2,511)
Capital Markets Board share paid		(87,544)	(79,876)
Personnel bonus paid	18	(46,355)	(21,462)
Unused vacation paid	18	(3,536)	(2,092)
Collection of doubtful receivables	7	-	23
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		7,740,641	3,657,968
Proceed from sale of property and equipment	10	193	90
Purchase of property and equipment	10	(33,037)	(57,534)
Proceed from sale of intangible assets	11	-	111
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(19,838)	(15,188)
Financial asset (purchase / sale) measured at amortized cost		(1,851,841)	(823,048)
Financial asset (purchase / sale) at fair value through profit or loss		33,288	(33,288)
Financial asset (purchase / sale) at fair value through other comprehensive income		(3,000)	4
Cash outflow from purchase of shares or capital increase in subsidiaries / joint ventures		(17,274)	(37)
Deposits more than 3 months		40,049	(8,036)
Lease payments		(3,816)	(977)
Interests received		116,689	107,241
Dividend received from financial investments	24	355	276
Net cash (used in) / generated from investment activities		(1,738,232)	(830,386)
Cash outflow from repurchase of treasury shares		(1,278)	(1,350)
Dividend paid		(334,413)	(209,478)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(335,691)	(210,828)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,393,892	3,993,183
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		153,833	33,760
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4	16,219,272	12,192,329
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	23,766,997	16,219,272

The accompanying notes between pages 5 and 60 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1-GROUP’S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi (“BİST” or “the Company”) was founded in order to engage in stock exchange operations as per Article 138th of Capital Markets Law No, 6362 promulgated in the Official Gazette and enacted on 30 December 2012, and received official authorization upon the registration and announcement of its articles of association on 3 April 2013. BİST is a private legal entity and was founded based on the aforementioned Law in order to create, found and develop markets, platforms and systems, and other organized marketplaces and to manage and / or operate these markets, platforms and systems and other stock exchanges or stock exchange markets in a way that ensures: the purchase and sale of capital market instruments, foreign exchange and precious metals and precious stones and other agreements, documents and assets approved by the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”), under free competition conditions in an easy and secure way and on a transparent, actively competitive, fair and stable platform; the gathering and finalizing of related purchase and sales orders or making it easier to gather these orders; and the determination and announcement of prices occurs within the scope of related legislation.

As per paragraph 2th of Article 138th of Capital Markets Law No, 6362, the Articles of Association of BİST prepared by the Capital Markets Board were registered with the trade registry on 3 April 2013 following the approval of the related Minister, Similarly, as per paragraphs 4th and 5th of the same article of the Law, the legal entities İstanbul Menkul Kıymet Borsası (“İMKB”), established as per repealed Statutory Decree No, 91, and İstanbul Altın Borsası (“IAB”), established as per article 40/A of repealed Law No, 2499, have been terminated, and for these two institutions all kinds of assets, payables and receivables, rights and obligations, records and other documents (including those on electronic media) have been transferred to BİST in their entirety, with those exceptions required by law, with no further action needed, on the date of the registration of the Articles of Association of BİST. All actions of BİST as at this date were recognized upon the acceptance of 3 April 2013 as the establishment date of the Company.

Intermediary institutions (intermediary establishments and banks) authorized by the Capital Markets Board to engage in intermediary operations can be members of BİST. Intermediary institutions that will trade at BİST are required to get stock exchange membership document from BİST.

BİST and BİST’s subsidiaries operating in Turkey, joint operations and associations, together referred to as “Group”.

As at 31 December 2020, BİST have 590 employees (31 December 2019: 584) and the Group have 1,097 employees (31 December 2019: 1,096). BİST is located in Reşitpaşa Mahallesi, Borsa İstanbul Caddesi, No:4, Sarıyer / İstanbul.

The Company’s controlling shareholder is Türkiye Wealth Fund. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Company’s shareholder structure and is as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Amount (TL)	Share (%)	Amount (TL)	Share (%)
Türkiye Wealth Fund	341,127	80.60	383,450	90.60
Qh Oil Investments (*)	42,323	10.00	-	-
Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	9,749	2.30	9,590	2.27
Turkish Capital Markets Association	5,502	1.30	5,502	1.30
Other	24,533	5.80	24,692	5.83
Total	423,234	100.00	423,234	100.00

(*) In the context of the memorandum of understanding dated 26 November 2020 signed by Türkiye Wealth Fund and Qatar Investment Authority, 10% of the Company shares transferred to Qh Oil Investments on 30 November 2020.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1-GROUP’S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Subsidiaries

The Company’s subsidiaries (“the Subsidiaries”), their principal activities and the countries in which they operate are stated below:

Subsidiaries	Country	Area of activity
İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	Turkey	Bank
Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Turkey	Custodian

İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.

İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası Anonim Şirketi (“Takasbank”) has maintained its operations as a bank which does not accept deposits since 2 January 1996. Takasbank performs custody, exchange and other necessary transactions related to securities on behalf of intermediary institutions. Takasbank also provides custody services on a customer basis. The headquarter of Takasbank is located in İstanbul and the Company does not have any branch.

Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.

Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu Anonim Şirketi (“MKK”) was established in İstanbul, Turkey to control the consistency of records kept on a member group basis by tracking the records for capital market instruments recorded on the basis of issuers, intermediary institutions and beneficiaries and related rights, MKK started its operations on 26 September 2001.

Joint ventures

Areas of activities and business locations of joint ventures of the Company are as stated below:

Joint ventures	Country	Area of activity
Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş. (*)	Turkey	Technology

(*) In the Trade Registry Gazette dated 31 March 2020 and numbered 10048, it was published that the title change of Finans Teknopark A.Ş. to Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş. had been registered on 27 March 2020.

Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş.

Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş. is established in Turkey and started its operations at 9 January 2015 in order to ensure the collaboration of research institutions and organizations and finance and production sectors, to globalize the finance and industry sector’s competition abilities, and to direct these sectors rotation to export, and ultimately to ensure the technological substructure that will produce technological and financial information.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1-GROUP’S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Associates

Areas of activities and business locations of associates of the Company are as stated below:

Associates	Country	Area of activity
Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş.	Turkey	Energy market operations
Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş.	Turkey	License
Montenegro Stock Exchange	Montenegro	Stock market operations
Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş. (*)	Turkey	Stock market operations
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. (**)	Turkey	Credit rating

(*) As at 31 March 2020 the Group has started to present it as investments accounted for under the equity method due to significant effect.

(**) On 17 January 2020 it has purchased %18.50 shares.

Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş. (“EPIAŞ”)

Main area of activity of Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş. (“EPIAŞ”) is to establish, plan, develop and manage energy markets within the market operation license, in an effective, transparent, reliable manner that fulfills the requirements of energy market.

Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş. (“SPL”)

Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş. (“SPL”) is authorized by Capital Markets Board (“Board”) and started its operations in 2011 to grant licenses to the employees work in capital markets institutions and publicly-held corporations, hold the license records of the license owners and to organize education programs related to the licenses.

Montenegro Stock Exchange

Main area of activity of Montenegro Stock Exchange is to operate the stock market transactions in Montenegro.

Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş. (“TÜRİB”)

Main area of activity of Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş. (“TÜRİB”) is to engage in stock exchange activities to ensure the trade of electronic warehouse receipt and future contracts based on electronic warehouse receipt created by licensed warehouse operators within the framework of Law No. 5300 and related legislation. It was established on 8 June 2018.

JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.

JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. started its operations at 22 February 2007 to provide a reliable analysis and rating service needed for companies to benefit from international and local financial markets in transparent conditions.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of presentation

2.1.1 Preparation of financial statements

BİST and BİST’s subsidiaries operating in Turkey maintains (together referred to the “Group”) their accounting records and prepares their statutory financial statements in TL and in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”), tax legislation and Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The subsidiaries incorporated outside of Turkey maintain their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the regulations of the countries in which they operate.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). These consolidated financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis, except for significant items in the table below. The following items are measured on an fair value basis at the reporting date.

	Measurement base
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Investment properties	Fair value

Approval of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 17 February 2021. General Assembly have a right to change and related authorized entities have a right to request the change the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at 1 January 2020

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020 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 2020. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

The amendments:

- clarify the minimum requirements for a business;
- remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements;
- add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive;
- narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; and
- introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

The amendments to IFRS 3 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and apply prospectively. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments issued to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 provide certain reliefs for 4 fundamental matters in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. These reliefs are related to hedge accounting as highly probable requirement, prospective assessments, retrospective assessments and separately identifiable risk components. Reliefs used as a result of amendments in IFRS 9 and IAS 39 is aimed to be disclosed in financial statements based on the amendments made in IFRS 7. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of ‘material’ across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, ‘Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.

The amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Covid-19 Rent Related Concessions

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 Leases to provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under the standard, if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee will apply the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Early application of the amendments is permitted. The amendments are not applicable for the Group and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

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 consolidated financial statements are as follows. The Group will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

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

In December 2015, 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 Group will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

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. Certain changes in the estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustment are also recognised over the period that services are provided. Entities will have an option to present the effect of changes in discount rates either in profit and loss or in OCI. The standard includes specific guidance on measurement and presentation for insurance contracts with participation features. 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 Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

23 January 2020, 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 2022, 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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to replace to 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 retrospectively. 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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

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

Amendments to IAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendments issued to IAS 16 which are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Amendments must be applied prospectively 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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

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

In May 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 retrospectively 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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

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

In August 2020, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 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.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

Annual Improvements – 2018–2020 Cycle

In May 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 Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Comparative information

Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared comparatively with the prior period. In order to maintain consistency with current year consolidated financial statements, comparative information is reclassified and significant changes are disclosed if necessary.

As of 31 December 2020, the Group has prepared the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated profit and loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flow comparatively.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group’s reverse repo transactions amounting to TL 23,013 which is included in financial investments, is classified under the cash and cash equivalents, CMB share provision amounting to TL 87,544 which is included in due to related parties, is classified under the other trade payables. As at 31 December 2019, derivative income from treasury operations amounting to TL 67,741 which is included in financial income, is classified under the revenue, foreign exchange transaction amounting to TL 6,439 which is included in general administrative expenses, is classified under the financial expenses. Related classifications are made in the statement of cash flows. The abovementioned classifications did not have any effect on retained earnings and net profit for the related period.

2.4 Offsetting

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

Income and expense items are stated with net-off balances only if allowed by the accounting standards or for the similar transactions in profit and loss items of the Group like purchase and sales transactions.

2.5 Going concern

The Group prepared the consolidated financial statements according to going concern principles.

2.6 Financial statements of subsidiaries operating in foreign countries

Financial statements of subsidiaries that are operating in foreign countries are prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they are registered in and required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies.

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet,
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity and statements of comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.7 Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Group on the basis set out in sections below. The financial statements of the fully consolidated subsidiaries have been prepared with required adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of compliance with IAS and the accounting policies of the Group. The financial results of the subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group or deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The control is provided with influence on the activities of an entity's financial and operational policies in order to obtain economic benefit from those activities.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies in which BİST has the power to control the financial and operating policies for the benefit of BİST either (1) through the power to exercise more than 50% of voting rights related to shares in the companies as a result of shares owned directly and indirectly by itself whereby BİST exercises control over the voting rights of the shares held by them; or (2) although not having the power to exercise more than 50% of the voting rights, through the exercise of actual dominant influence over the financial and operating policies.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Proportion of ownership interest represents the effective shareholding of the Group through the shares held directly by BİST and indirectly by its subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the table below sets out all subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation and shows their shareholding structure as follows:

	Effective ownership of interest (%)	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	64.18	64.15
Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.	71.75	71.73

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.7 Consolidation principles (Continued)

Joint ventures

Joint ventures are companies in respect of which there are contractual arrangements through which an economic activity is undertaken subject to joint control by the Company and one or more other parties. The Group exercises such joint control through the power to exercise voting rights relating to shares in the companies as a result of ownership interest directly and indirectly by itself.

Joint ventures have been accounted for using the equity method in accordance with clauses of IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” which has been effective from 1 January 2013. Under the equity method, investments in the joint ventures are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Company’s share of net assets of the joint venture and the comprehensive income reflects the share of the results of operations of the joint ventures. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the joint ventures, the Company recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. When the Company has rights only to the net assets of the arrangements, it accounts for its interest using the equity method according to IAS 28.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the table below sets out the joint ventures accounted by equity method, the proportion of voting power held by the Company and its subsidiaries and effective ownership of interests:

	Effective ownership of interest (%)	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş.	51.00	51.00
Tasfiye Halinde Borsa İstanbul İTÜ Teknoloji A.Ş. (*)	-	50.00

(*)In the Trade Registry Gazette dated 18 June 2020 and numbered 10100, it was published that Tasfiye Halinde Borsa İstanbul İTÜ Teknoloji A.Ş. was abandoned with the decision of the General Assembly, had been registered on 16 June 2020.

Associates

Associates are accounted for using the equity method. Associates are companies in which the Group has voting power between 20% and 50% or the Group has power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions but not control them.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor’s share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor’s share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognised in the investor’s profit or loss.

Investments are accounted for using the equity method considering the Group’s total share portions which are owned directly or indirectly from its subsidiaries.

The investments in associates are carried on the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group’s share of net assets of the associates. The income statement reflects the Group’s share of the results of operations of the associates. When there is a change recognized directly in the equity of an associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Profits and losses resulting from the transactions between the Group and the associates and the Group are identical and the associates’ accounting policies conform to those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.7 Consolidation principles (Continued)

Associates (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the table below sets out the subsidiaries accounted for using the accounting under equity method, the proportion of voting power held by the Group and its subsidiaries and ownership rates:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %
Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş.	30.83	30.83	30.83	30.83
Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş.	41.00	34.27	41.00	34.27
Montenegro Stock Exchange	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43
Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş.	25.00	21.80	25.00	21.79
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.	18.50	18.50	-	-

2.8 Functional and presentation currency

The accompanying financial statements are presented in the Group’s functional and presentation currency, which is Turkish Lira (“TL”), in full unless otherwise stated.

2.9 Changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

The valuation principles and accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. Material changes in accounting policies and material accounting errors are adjusted retrospectively and prior periods’ consolidation financial statements are restated. If the changes in accounting estimates are related to a period, they are applied in the period they are related to and if the changes are related to the future periods, they are applied both in the period the change is made and prospectively in the future periods.

2.10 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of judgments and estimates which might affect the amounts of assets and liabilities, explanation of commitments and contingent liabilities which were reported as at the balance sheet date and the revenues and expenses which were reported throughout the period. Even though, these judgments and estimates are based on the best estimates of the Company’s management, the actual results might differ from them.

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

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

Fair value measurement of investment properties

Fundamental assumptions of the appraisal reports used during the determination of fair value investment properties in the consolidated financial statements are stated below:

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.10 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Akmerkez Office

Akmerkez office, investment property is located on 1,000 m² ground in İstanbul / Beşiktaş, Nispetiye Mahallesi 83/1 E3 Blok 10 floor. According to a licensed real estate valuation firm report which is dated 7 December 2020, Akmerkez office was evaluated by market value approach and the fair value amount is TL 26,000.

Şişli Service Building

Şişli building, investment property is located on the parcel of 29 in İstanbul province, Şişli district, Şişli street, 159 section, 1,042 city block, is located on 4,544.62 m² ground. According to a licensed real estate valuation firm report which is dated 13 October 2020. Şişli service building evaluated by market value approach and the fair value amount is TL 35,730.

Provisions for employment termination benefits

In accordance with existing social legislation, the Group is required to make lump sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Group and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct.

The assumptions of provision for employee termination benefits of a major portion of the Group are prepared by an independent actuarial company. The employee termination benefits have been calculated based upon factors derived using the Group's experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive benefits, discounted by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the income statement in employee benefit expense reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year past service costs are recognized immediately in income.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise (Note 18).

Main assumptions that are used in the provision for employee termination benefits are estimated employee turnover rate and discount factor. Discount and probability ratios that are used in the employee termination benefits are as below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Discount rate	3.74%	3.52%
Estimated employee turnover rate	96.90%	96.90%

Useful lives of intangible assets

Referring to the agreements which the Company had signed with Nasdaq OMX ("Nasdaq"), the useful life of the software that forms the technological substructure of the markets within the Group is determined as 20 years.

Fair value of derivative instruments

The Group calculates the fair values of financial instruments which do not have an active market using market data, using similar transactions, using the fair values of similar instruments as reference, and discounted cash flow analysis.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the consolidation financial statements are described below.

Related parties

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

2.11.1 Service revenue

Service revenue shall be recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and;
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue has been disclosed by offsetting, discounts, returns, taxes related with sales and the elimination of the transaction within the Group.

The main income items in the Group’s service income are; trading fees, interest revenue, securities registration fees, listing fees, data vending and custody income.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.1 Service revenue (Continued)

Debt securities trading revenues

Debt securities trading revenues consist of revenue from transactions in international bond markets where external debt instruments issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury and included on the exchange list and in the equity repo market, where transactions are carried out with the shares of the companies that are traded on Borsa İstanbul Equity Market and which are included in BİST 30 Index and deemed appropriate by a Board of Directors, fees from debt instruments traded on the outright purchase and sales market, the repo-reverse repo market, the repo market for specified securities, the interbank repo-reverse repo market where second hand fixed income security transactions are made, and the offering market for qualified investors, where capital market instruments, which can be purchased by “qualified investors” as described in capital markets legislation are issued.

Derivatives trading revenue

Derivative market trading revenue consists of revenue which is accrued monthly and calculated on transaction volumes arising from futures and options contracts based on all primary asset classes such as equity, foreign-domestic stock indices, foreign exchange, steel scrap, exchange traded fund, precious metals, commodity and energy.

Precious metals and diamond market trading revenue

Precious metals and diamond market trading revenue consists of income accrued monthly and daily and calculated on the transaction volume of the precious metals market where spot transactions of standard, non-standard, gold, silver, platinum and palladium produced from ore. Precious Metals Lending Market where lending and certificate transactions are made and Diamond and Precious Stones Market where diamond and precious stones are traded.

Takasbank money market

Takasbank money market commissions consist of incomes accrued and collected daily and calculated on transactions made in this market established and operated by Takasbank to match the demand of market players who need funds and the offers of market players who have excess funds.

Security registration income

These fees consist of income accrued weekly and received for off-exchange security purchases, sales, and repo and reverse repo transactions announced weekly by banks and brokerage firms.

Listing income

Listing fees consist of initial listing/registration fees, annual listing/registration fees, and re-listing/re-registration fees. The initial listing fee is the nominal price of the securities in each listing transaction. Partnerships in the securities exchange listing should pay an annual fee so long as they remain in the relevant listing.

Custody and custody related operating revenue

Custody and custody related operating revenue consist of custody fees accrued for physical shares in the custody of Takasbank, in the private pension fund shares of attendee accounts and for income gained from global custody service.

Custody and custody related operating revenue consist of income received from the custody services of shares, investment funds, warrants and debt instruments in MKK (Central Securities Depository).

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.1 Service revenue (Continued)

Data vending revenue

Data vending revenue consist of the income arising from disseminating the data in Borsa İstanbul markets to users on a real time and a delayed basis through licensed data vendors.

Takasbank interest income

Interest income is calculated by using the effective interest rate (the rate which sets the future cash flows of a financial asset or liability equal to their current net book value) method in accordance with “IFRS-9 Financial Instruments”.

2.11.2 Property and equipment

The cost of an item of property and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

After recognition as an asset, an item of property and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Property and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets from the date of acquisition or the date of installation, on a straight-line basis.

Construction in progress assets are amortized when the related intangible assets are ready for use in accordance with the useful lives identified. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Property and equipment	Year
Buildings	35-50
Machinery and equipment	4-10
Vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	4-15
Leasehold improvements	5-25

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that are accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhauls costs, are capitalized. Other subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. For subsequent periods, the gain or loss arising from the change in the fair value of the investment property is included in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.2 Property and equipment (Continued)

2.11.3 Investment properties

The investment properties, which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, instead of either for the Group’s operations or for management purposes or for sale during the daily operations, are classified under other properties.

Investment properties are carried at their fair value on the basis of a valuation made by an independent valuation expert. Changes in fair values of investment properties are recognized in the income statement under other income. Rental income from investment properties is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.11.4 Government grants

Government grants along with investment, research and development grants are accounted for on an accrual basis for estimated amounts expected to be realised under grant claims filed by the Group. These grants are accounted for as deferred income in the consolidated balance sheet and are credited to consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of related assets. Government grants allowing reduced corporate tax payment are evaluated within the scope of IAS 12 “Income Taxes” standard.

2.11.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets includes information systems, software and other intangibles arose from business mergers, Intangible assets are recognized at acquisition cost and amortized by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives after their acquisition date. If impairment exists, carrying amounts of the intangible assets are written down immediately to their recoverable amounts. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for a period between 3-20 years from the date of acquisition.

Construction in progress assets are amortized when the related intangible assets are ready for use in accordance with the useful lives identified.

2.11.6 Research and development costs

Planned operations that are done in order to obtain new technological information or discovery of Group are defined as research, and the research expenses during this phase is recognized as expense as incurred.

Development is defined as the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before the start of commercial production or use and an intangible asset arising from development is recognized when the following are demonstrated by the Company:

- a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- b) Its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,
- c) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset,
- d) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset,

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.6 Research and development costs (Continued)

- e) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development costs of the Group consists of any software packages which are in progress of being developed with regard to all of the software programs that constitutes the technological substructure of the markets which are under the Group’s structure.

Development costs of Group, consists of the personnel salaries that are assigned directly in the development of the assets, other personnel costs and the costs related to the services used in the development of the intangible asset.

Related development costs are recognized initially in construction in progress which is under intangible assets section, and afterwards, the portion that is started to be used actively is being transferred to rights account under intangible assets.

2.11.7 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

Classification and measurement of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard is determined by whether the financial asset is based on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and whether it is based on contractual cash flows including interest payments on principal and principal balance.

IFRS 9 contains three basic categories of financial assets: amortized cost (AC), fair value other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the categories of available-for-sale financial assets that are held to maturity, loans and receivables included in the current IAS 39 standard.

The Group accounts for its financial assets in three classes. The classification is based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the entity and the business model used by the entity for the management of the financial assets. The Group classifies its financial assets at the time of purchase.

“*Financial assets measured at amortized cost*” are financial assets held as part of a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows and that have cash flows that include interest payments solely on principal and principal balance at specific dates in contractual terms, are not traded in an active market. Financial assets at amortized cost of the Group also include “cash and cash equivalents”, “trade receivables” and “other receivables”. Related assets are initially recognized at fair value in the financial statements; in subsequent accounting, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

“*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*” are financial assets held as part of a business model for the collection and settlement of contract cash flows and for which there are cash flows from interest payments arising principally only at principal and principal amounts under contractual terms. Any gains or losses arising from the related financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income except for impairment losses, gains or losses and exchange rate differences income or expenses.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Group may inadvertently choose the method of reflecting subsequent changes in fair value to other comprehensive income during the first financial statement purchase. In the case of such a preference, the dividends from the related investments are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Under IFRS 9, all investments in equity instruments and contracts on those instruments must be measured at fair value. However, in limited circumstances, cost value may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. That may be the case if insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost value represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

“*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*” are financial assets measured other than those at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The resulting gains and losses from the valuation of such assets are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2.11.8 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the “incurred loss” model in IAS 39 with an “expected credit loss” (ECL) model. In this context, it has been necessary to evaluate how the economic factors that will be determined by weighting according to the probabilities of realization affect the ECLs. The new impairment model is applied to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or measured at amortized cost (other than investments in, equity instruments) and contract assets. The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, financial investments, and cash and cash equivalents.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Group has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held) or financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of “investment grade”. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.8 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The basic principles for calculating the Group’s “Expected Credit Loss” are as follows:

- Information considered in the Expected Credit Loss accounting should be reasonable, reliable and supportable.
- Country risk is also taken into account when calculating provisions that will be reserved for expected credit losses. Loans are allocated at a higher rate than the loan-based reserves, taking into account the size, type, maturity, currency, interest rate structure, borrowing sector, collaterals and similar concentrations over time, credit risk level and management.
- The approach used to assess expected credit losses is consistent with the Group’s credit risk management.
- Information used; specific factors of the borrower, general economic conditions and the assessment of the effects of these factors and conditions in the current and future periods, at the reporting date. Possible sources of information include the Group’s credit disposal experience, internal or external credit ratings, reports and statistics.
- If it is determined that the financial instrument has low credit risk at the reporting date, the Group may assume that the credit risk in the financial instrument has not increased significantly since its first financial statement.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

2.11.9 Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income includes interest income from investments, dividend income, change in fair value, and income from sales of financial assets that reflect other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the Group is entitled to receive payment. Financial expenses include commission expenses.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either financial income or financial expenses depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.10 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments including foreign exchange swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange options and currency forwards.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at the transaction cost reflecting the fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. It is shown that the valuation differences resulting from the valuation of derivative transactions are associated with the statement of profit or loss.

2.11.11 Non-derivative financial liabilities

The liability items in IAS 39 have been carried forward to IFRS 9 except for the fact that the fair value change effect of the credit risk exposure of the liabilities recognized by using the fair value option is not allowed to be recognized in the other comprehensive income (where accounting inconsistency can not be materially affected).

The Group derecognizes the related financial liability when the contractual commitments related to the financial liability are terminated or cancelled.

The Group presents non-derivative financial liabilities in other financial liabilities. Such financial liabilities are measured initially by deducting transaction costs that are directly attributable to their fair values. Other financial liabilities of the Group are; financial debts, commercial and other debts.

2.11.12 Payables to members

Payables to members consist of the members’ accounts opened in Takasbank by brokerage firms, banks, leasing companies, factoring companies and funding companies, which desire to perform transactions in organized markets, to make a down payment, pay swap liabilities and wire cash to customers. Payables to members are recognised by their fair value in financial statements.

2.11.13 Deposits and guarantees received

Deposits and guarantees received for contracts made for sales and purchase transactions made in markets in BİST Debt Securities and Equity Market, Takasbank Money Market (“TMM”), Equity Lending Market (“ELM”), Derivative Market, Electricity Market, and markets where leveraged sales and purchase transactions are made. Said funds ensure that the debtee does not affect from the delay when the debtor goes into cash default. Cash guarantee mechanisms are created to make sure that cash flow is not interrupted in the market and that the payments are made in time and accurately. The Group invests the deposits and guarantees in financial institutions and reflects the gains to the accounts of relevant members. Group management believes that the current values of deposits and guarantees on financial position statement are similar to the values redeemed with effective interest rates.

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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, time deposits with maturities less than three months, reverse repurchase agreements, and type B liquid funds that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits at banks are initially recognized at fair value and then, subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of these assets is close to their fair values.

2.11.15 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value. At the reporting date, subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. When a trade receivable become uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. The amount of the allowance account is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the collectible amount. Group’s management believes that carrying value of the trade and other receivables on the statement of financial position approximates to their fair value.

2.11.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividend income is recognized as income when right to obtain of dividend is generated. Dividend distribution to the Company’s shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Group’s consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company’s shareholders.

2.11.17 Capital reserves

On 3 April 2013, the legal entities, IMKB and IAB, are terminated and all assets, liabilities and receivables, rights and obligations, records and other documents have been transferred to BİST in their entirety, with the exceptions required by law, with no further action needed. The Company’s capital has been registered as full TL 423,234,000 at 3 April 2013. The registered capital of BİST is deducted from the sum of all equity accounts in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, which is the basis of transfer accounting and the remaining balance is accounted for as capital reserves.

2.11.18 Share premium

Share premium represents the difference that is arised from the sale of a subsidiary or an investment accounted by equity method shares that the Company has with a higher amount than their nominal values or the positive difference between the nominal values and the fair values of the shares that the Company had issued related to the firms that the Company had acquired.

2.11.19 Treasury shares

The cost of the Group’s own equity instruments that it has reacquired is deducted from equity. Gain or loss is not recognized on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of treasury shares. Treasury shares may be acquired and held by the entity or by other members of the Group. Consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

2.11.20 Earnings per share

According to IAS 33 - Earnings per share, companies whose shares are not traded in a stock exchange market, are not required to disclose their earnings per share. Since, the Group has no share which is traded in a stock exchange market, earnings per share is not computed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.21 Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

According to IAS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets, a provision is recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the specified criteria are not met, the Group discloses the related issues in the accompanying notes. Contingent assets are disclosed in the notes and not recognized unless it is realized.

2.11.22 Lease transactions

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost and decreased by lease payments. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

2.11.23 Employment termination benefits

In accordance with existing social legislation, the Group is required to make lump sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Group and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct.

In the consolidated financial statements, the Group has reflected a liability calculated using “Projected Unit Credit Method” and based upon factors derived using the Group’s experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive benefits, discounted by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

According to IAS 19 (amendment), “Employment termination benefits”, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, gains/losses occurred due to the changes in the actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of employment termination benefit should be reclassified under the other comprehensive income.

2.11.24 Segment reporting of financial information

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn income and incur expenses, including income and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group’s other components. All operating segments’ operating results are reviewed regularly by the management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Since there are no any set of components that are regularly reviewed by chief operating decision maker to take decisions about the Group’s activities and whose financial performances are followed separately no reports have been made according to the operating segments.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2-BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.11 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11.25 Share-based payments

An entity has an obligation to settle a share-based payment transaction when it receives the goods or services unless the transaction is clearly for a purpose other than payment for goods or services supplied to the entity receiving them.

An entity shall recognize the goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction when it obtains the goods or as the services are received. The entity shall recognize a corresponding increase in equity if the goods or services were received in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, or a liability if the goods or services were acquired in a cash-settled share-based payment transaction.

2.11.26 Taxation

Tax expense or income is the aggregate amount included in the determination of net profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred tax.

Deferred tax is computed, using the liability method, and by the effective tax rate at balance sheet date. And deferred tax is computed on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against the deductible temporary differences. 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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Deferred taxes arising from income and expenses accounted under equity are also recorded under equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed by the Group at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

NOTE 3-BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

None.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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NOTE 4-CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash	27	36
Banks - time deposits	23,493,661	15,643,225
Banks - demand deposits	248,149	519,100
Reverse repo receivables	25,859	52,351
Investment funds	1,326	2,651
At the statement of financial position	23,769,022	16,217,363
Accruals on cash and cash equivalents	(30,098)	(20,833)
12 months expected credit loss allowance	28,073	22,742
At the statement of cash flows	23,766,997	16,219,272

As at 31 December 2020, there is no restricted deposits (31 December 2019: None).

Banks-Time deposits

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of time deposits are as follows:

31 December 2020	Amount (TL)	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity date
TL	19,363,912	18.10	4 January - 31 March 2021
USD	2,129,447	2.78	4 January 2021
EUR	2,000,302	2.06	5 January 2021
Total	23,493,661		
31 December 2019	Amount (TL)	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity date
TL	8,799,398	11.38	2 January - 31 March 2020
USD	3,429,554	2.70	2 January - 13 February 2020
EUR	3,414,273	0.72	2 January - 4 February 2020
Total	15,643,225		

As at 31 December 2020, average maturity of reverse repo receivables is 4 day and interest rate is 15% (31 December 2019: 1 day, 11%).

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 5-INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD

None of the Group’s investments accounted for under the equity method are publicly listed entities and do not have published price quotations.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, summary of financial information for equity accounted investees are as follows:

Joint ventures

	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net assets	Net profit/loss	BİST’s share in profit/loss	BİST’s share in net assets
31 December 2020								
Tasfiye Halinde Finans Teknopark A.Ş.	51.00	51.00	2,104	4	2,100	69	35	1,071
Total							35	1,071
31 December 2019								
Finans Teknopark A.Ş.	51.00	51.00	2,033	1	2,032	27	14	1,036
Tasfiye Halinde Borsa İstanbul İTÜ Teknoloji A.Ş.	50.00	50.00	154	-	154	(2)	(1)	77
Total							13	1,113

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 5-INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, summary of financial information for equity accounted subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiaries

	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net assets	Net profit/loss	BİST’s share in profit/loss	BİST’s share in net assets
31 December 2020								
Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş.	30.83	30.83	329,159	61,313	267,846	66,828	20,604	82,579
Sermaye Piy. Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş.	41.00	34.27	41,162	6,304	34,858	8,998	3,689	14,292
Montenegro Stock Exchange	24.43	24.43	22,245	32	22,213	350	86	5,428
Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş.	25.00	21.80	80,832	5,092	75,740	17,198	4,300	18,935
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. (*)	18.50	18.50	34,426	6,274	28,152	2,325	430	11,082
Total							29,109	132,316
31 December 2019								
Enerji Piyasaları İşletme A.Ş.	30.83	30.83	293,621	81,317	212,304	41,771	12,878	65,453
Sermaye Piy. Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş.	41.00	34.27	34,999	4,058	30,941	7,176	2,459	10,603
Montenegro Stock Exchange	24.43	24.43	16,400	259	16,141	1,503	367	3,943
Kyrgyz Stock Exchange (**)	16.33	16.33	2,948	76	2,872	-	-	469
Total							15,704	80,468

(*) The Group's share in the net assets of the subsidiary includes goodwill amounting to TL 5,875.

(**) As at 31 March 2020, Kyrgyz Stock Exchange has been classified to financial investments due to disappearance of the significant influence.

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 5-INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD (Continued)

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, joint ventures and subsidiaries that are accounted by equity method are as stated below:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Beginning balance	81,581	69,102
Acquisitions (*)	16,899	-
Transfers	5,783	-
Disposals	(75)	-
Bargain purchase (**)	2,136	-
Dividends received	(3,480)	(3,202)
Income and expenses	29,144	15,717
Currency translation differences	1,399	(36)
Ending balance	133,387	81,581

(*) The difference between the purchase amount of JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. at the date of purchase and the fair value of net identifiable assets is recognized as goodwill.

(**) The difference between net asset value of Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş and value transferred from financial investments is recognized as bargain purchase gain in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 6-FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of short term financial investments are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,403,812	846,403
Deposits more than 3 months	-	40,049
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,288
Total	2,403,812	919,740

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of long term financial investments are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,407	11,189
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	348,797	54,366
Total	357,204	65,555

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NOTE 6-FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of debt securities are as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Carrying value	Interest rate %	Carrying value	Interest rate %
Bonds	1,306,287	11.68	628,525	3.45
Corporate bonds	-	-	75,034	11.59
Eurobonds	1,052,328	4.69	131,899	4.69
Asset backed securities	39,279	16.99	41,265	16.99
Sukuk	147,721	6.34	57,334	11.75
Repo	206,994	12.24	-	-
Total	2,752,609		934,057	

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, there are no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %	Carrying value	Directly and indirectly rate %	Effective rate %	Carrying value
Kyrgyz Stock Exchange	16.33	16.33	467	-	-	-
Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş.	-	-	-	25.00	21.79	6,250
Ege Tarım Ürünleri Lisanslı Depoculuk A.Ş.	21.45	19.98	3,320	21.45	19.97	3,320
Sarajevo Stock Exchange	19.91	16.70	799	19.91	16.68	799
Baku Stock Exchange	4.76	4.76	157	4.76	4.76	157
Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş.	5.00	5.00	2,500	-	-	-
Other	<0,01	<0,01	1,164	<0,01	<0,01	663
Total			8,407			11,189

NOTE 7-TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other trade receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Receivables from members (*)	172,816	96,811
Loans given	99,886	157,493
Custody and commission receivables	38,241	22,466
Doubtful receivables	635	677
Expected credit loss	(4,332)	(1,083)
Other receivables	421	373
Total	307,667	276,737

(*) It consists of trading, listing, custody, security registration, data vending, technology and membership fees.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, remaining maturities are less than 3 months.

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NOTE 7-TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)*Expected credit loss*

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of expected credit loss are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Beginning balance	(1,083)	(659)
Provisions during the period	(3,292)	(485)
Collections during the period	-	23
Reversal of provision during the period	43	38
Ending balance	(4,332)	(1,083)

NOTE 8-OTHER ASSETS**Other current assets**

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other current assets are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Prepaid expenses	17,850	14,587
Receivables from derivatives collateral	163,867	6,461
Job advances given to personnel	521	733
Deposits and guarantees given	213	252
Other	2,886	2,346
Total	185,337	24,379

Other non-current assets

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other non-current assets are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Prepaid expenses	2,857	1,335
Deposits and guarantees given	919	806
Total	3,776	2,141

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NOTE 9-INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of the investment properties are as follows:

	Valuation method	1 January 2020	Increase in value	Decrease in value	31 December 2020
Akmerkez Office	Market value approach	23,500	2,500	-	26,000
Şişli Service Building	Market value approach	34,275	1,455	-	35,730
Total		57,775	3,955	-	61,730

	Valuation method	1 January 2019	Increase in value	Decrease in value	31 December 2019
Akmerkez Office	Market value approach	23,175	325	-	23,500
Şişli Service Building	Market value approach	38,630	-	(4,355)	34,275
Total		61,805	325	(4,355)	57,775

As at 31 December 2020, there are investment properties of Group in İstanbul Akmerkez Shopping Center and İstanbul Şişli. The fair value of Akmerkez Shopping Center is TL 26,000 and the fair value of Şişli Service Building is TL 35,730 according to independent valuation report authorized by the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”).

As at 31 December 2020, rental income from investment properties is amounting to TL 688 (31 December 2019: TL 600).

The significant estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the investment properties as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Investment property	Valuation method	Expert report date	Precedent value m² TL
Akmerkez Office	Market value approach	7 December 2020	27.807
Şişli Service Building	Market value approach	13 October 2020	7.862

There are not any capitalized borrowing costs, mortgages, or pledges on the investment properties.

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NOTE 10-PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of the property and equipment are as follows:

	Building	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Furnitures and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Right of use	Total
1 January 2020								
Opening balance	27,471	9,338	75	33,309	147,265	18,776	5,983	242,217
Additions	-	4,606	399	6,727	1,017	17,560	2,728	33,037
Disposals	-	(160)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(193)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	3,945	(22,279)	-	(18,334)
Current depreciation	(583)	(8,131)	(73)	(9,286)	(6,810)	-	(3,279)	(28,162)
31 December 2020	26,888	5,653	401	30,717	145,417	14,057	5,432	228,565

	Building	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Furnitures and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Right of use	Total
1 January 2019								
Opening balance	28,052	12,873	119	26,534	122,865	12,480	-	202,923
Additions	-	4,740	-	17,264	4,267	31,263	6,788	64,322
Disposals	-	-	-	(90)	-	-	-	(90)
Transfers	-	-	-	(2,232)	25,624	(24,967)	-	(1,575)
Current depreciation	(581)	(8,275)	(44)	(8,167)	(5,491)	-	(805)	(23,363)
31 December 2019	27,471	9,338	75	33,309	147,265	18,776	5,983	242,217

There are no mortgages or pledges over property and equipment. As at 31 December 2020, insurance collaterals over property and equipment amounting to full USD 130 million and full TL 68 million.

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NOTE 11-INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of the intangible assets are as follows:

	Rights	Software licenses	Development costs	Total
1 January 2020				
Opening balance	333,948	28,348	26,957	389,253
Additions	2,556	17,282	-	19,838
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers	1,209	-	17,125	18,334
Current amortisation	(23,918)	(9,572)	(17,903)	(51,393)
31 December 2020	313,795	36,058	26,179	376,032
1 January 2019				
Opening balance	353,914	26,548	34,873	415,335
Additions	5,568	9,620	-	15,188
Disposals	-	(111)	-	(111)
Transfers	(1,534)	-	3,109	1,575
Current amortisation	(24,000)	(7,709)	(11,025)	(42,734)
31 December 2019	333,948	28,348	26,957	389,253

The Group is registered as “Research and Development Center” within the Research and Development Law numbered 5746 by Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. Expenses incurred in relation to the developed projects are capitalized and accounted under the construction in progress. After the completion of the projects, the total capitalized amounts are classified to intangible assets and the depreciation is calculated over the total capitalized amount. For the years ended 31 December 2020, TL 337 depreciation expense is reserved for the projects developed within the scope of the R&D Center (31 December 2019: TL 62).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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NOTE 12-GOVERNMENT GRANTS

It is stated with a letter on 2 November 2020 issued by Ministry of Industry and Technology as part of Research and Development Law numbered 5746 that MKK’s Research and Development Center status to be continued.

It is stated with a letter on 6 January 2021 issued by Ministry of Industry and Technology as part of Research and Development Law numbered 5746 that Borsa İstanbul’s Research and Development Center status to be continued.

It is decided that Takasbank has been included in the scope of the research and development center in accordance with the Research and Development Law numbered 5746 by the Ministry of Industry and Technology with a decision on 20 April 2017.

As at 31 December 2020, research and development tax deduction amounting to TL 26,059 is considered as deduction in corporate tax calculation (31 December 2019: TL 21,629).

Government grants allowing reduced corporate tax payment are evaluated within the scope of IAS 12 “Income Taxes” standard.

NOTE 13-TRADE PAYABLES

Short term trade payables

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other trade payables are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Payables to members (*)	866,622	850,501
Trade payables (**)	107,386	86,894
Payables to domestic suppliers	121,173	98,027
Other	12,052	519
Total	1,107,233	1,035,941

(*) The regarding payables consist of the members’ accounts opened in Takasbank by brokerage firms, banks, leasing companies, factoring companies and funding companies, which desire to perform transactions in organized markets, to make a down payment, pay swap liabilities and wire cash to customers.

(**) It results from the transactions of the Group within the scope of the strategic partnership agreement.

Long term trade payables

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of long-term trade payables are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade payables(*)	104,498	166,840
Total	104,498	166,840

(*) It results from the transactions of the Group within the scope of the strategic partnership agreement.

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NOTE 14-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of derivative assets are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Swap transactions	-	40,015
Total	-	40,015

NOTE 15-SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of short-term borrowings are as follows:

31 December 2020	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Currency	Original amount	TL equivalent
Short term borrowings	0.19	USD	104,701	768,554
	0.01	EUR	113,000	1,017,894
	15.85	TL	260,045	260,045
				2,046,493

31 December 2019	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Currency	Original amount	TL equivalent
Short term borrowings	1.67	USD	334,833	1,988,973
	0.01	EUR	318,300	2,116,887
				4,105,860

NOTE 16-LEASE LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of lease liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Up to 1 year	1,997	1,519
1-5 years	3,946	4,601
Total	5,943	6,120

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NOTE 17-PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provision for legal cases

There are several lawsuits against and in favour of the Group. These lawsuits consist of reemployment and disagreements with market members. In accordance with the opinions of the legal advisors, the management has provided provisions amounting to TL 21,769 in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL 20,360) (Note 19).

Off-balance sheet items

Guarantees

Guarantees given to Takasbank Money Market, Securities Lending Market, Debt Securities Market, Over the Counter Market, BİAŞ Money Market, Equity Market, Derivatives Market and Swap Market. Since the Bank is the central counterparty, market transactions are guaranteed. As at 31 December 2020, total guarantees amounting to TL 28,063,370 (31 December 2019: TL 18,946,779).

Commitments

Commitments given to Securities Lending Market, Debt Securities Market, Over the Counter Market, BİAŞ Money Market, Equity Market, Derivatives Market and Swap Market. As at 31 December 2020, total commitments amounting to TL 587,961 (31 December 2019: TL 410,953).

Collaterals

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, market collaterals are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Takasbank Market	21,440,551	19,264,889
Equity Market	14,591,388	9,135,268
Debt Securities	6,950,132	9,052,180
Precious Metal and Diamond Market	738,893	689,095
Derivatives Market	469,047	611,302
Other	726,684	443,649
Total	44,916,695	39,196,383

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, collaterals received from suppliers are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
TL	19,368	58,369
USD	15,780	21,335
EUR	817	5,908
Total	35,965	85,612

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NOTE 17-PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Off-balance sheet items (Continued)

Assets under custody

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Contribution fund of mandatory education of BİST ^(*)	57,383	106,231
Total	57,383	106,231

(*) In accordance with the decision of İMKB’s Board of Directors in 1997, İMKB made a contribution to “Contribution to Continuous Education” amounting to TL 32,000. The contribution fund is established under the decisions made in the General Assembly and Board of Directors in order to fund the construction of primary schools under the name of “Contribution Fund of Mandatory Education of İMKB”. This fund is collected under time deposits held by public banks and managed by İMKB; however, the related fund is not included in the assets of İMKB. The fund was previously accounted under İMKB’s assets and liabilities until 1999 and currently, it is accounted under the off-balance sheet. As at 31 December 2020, principal amount of “Contribution Fund of Mandatory Education” is TL 57,383 (31 December 2019: TL 106,231).

There are the investment securities held in custody amounting to TL 4,661,569,127 within the framework of area of the activity (31 December 2019: TL 4,112,178,649).

NOTE 18-PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short term employee benefits

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Payables to personnel	5,566	1,518
Total	5,566	1,518

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of short term provisions for employee benefits are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Unused vacation liability	17,318	23,727
Personnel bonus provision	-	26,468
Total	17,318	50,195

Unused vacation liability

In accordance with the Labor Law in Turkey, the Group provides provision for the unused portion of annual paid vacations of the employees with service terms over one year, including the trial period, calculated for the non-current periods.

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NOTE 18-PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Unused vacation liability (Continued)

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of unused vacation liability is as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Opening balance	23,727	19,194
Payment during the period	(3,536)	(2,092)
Increase during the period	(2,873)	6,625
Ending balance	17,318	23,727

Personnel bonus provision

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of personnel bonus provisions as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Opening balance	26,468	21,462
Payment during the period	(46,355)	(21,462)
Increase during the period	19,887	26,468
Ending balance	-	26,468

Long term employee benefits

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of long term employee benefits provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Provision for employee termination benefits	38,485	33,371
Service bonus provision	-	1,227
Total	38,485	34,598

Provision for employee termination benefits

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, is called up for military service, dies or who retires after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women) and achieves the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men). After the change in regulation, on 23 May 2002, several articles related the transition process before retirement have been removed.

The amount payable consists of one month’s salary limited to a maximum of full TL 7,117.17 for each year of service as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: full TL 6,379.86).

Benefit obligation is not legally subject to any funding and there are no funding requirements.

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NOTE 18-PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Provision for employee termination benefits (Continued)

Provision for employment termination benefits has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees.

IAS 19 requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Groups obligation. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Discount rate	3.74%	3.52%
Estimated employee turnover rate	96.90%	96.90%

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of provision for employee termination benefits are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Opening balance	33,371	26,506
Interest cost	4,663	3,018
Service cost	3,012	3,889
Payment during the period	(2,664)	(5,007)
Actuarial gains/losses	103	4,965
Ending balance	38,485	33,371

Service bonus provision

In accordance with Article 49th of BİST employee regulation, BİST calculates service bonus expense accrual based on the recent benchmark wage rates considering the position and seniority of its employees.

Future implementation of the 63rd article and 5th paragraph of BİST Personnel regulation was ended as at 30 June 2012, and a list was prepared for each staff member employed with indefinite employment contract under BİST by using a coefficient of seniority (seniority year is determined by applying the per diem deduction). Amount specified in this list is paid by at once and net for the termination of the employment contract for any reason except the cases of termination for good reasons until 28 September 2012.

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of service bonus provisions are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Opening balance	1,227	3,738
Payment during the period	(1,227)	(2,511)
Ending balance	-	1,227

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NOTE 19-OTHER LIABILITIES**Other current liabilities**

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other current liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deposits and guarantees received	19,765,714	9,349,133
Taxes and duties payable	41,396	26,687
Lawsuit provisions	21,769	20,360
Deferred income	2,969	3,715
Expected credit loss	31,619	14,744
Social security premium	10,282	8,710
Other	6,290	2,485
Total	19,880,039	9,425,834

Lawsuit provisions

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of lawsuit provisions are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Opening balance	20,360	16,100
Increase during the period	6,404	12,474
Used during the period	(4,995)	(8,214)
Ending balance	21,769	20,360

Other non-current liabilities

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of other non-current liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deposits and guarantees received	9,789	8,870
Deferred income	600	814
Total	10,389	9,684

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NOTE 20-SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY

Share capital

As stated in Article 138 of Capital Markets Law No. 6362, the Articles of Association of Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi have been issued by the Capital Markets Board and registered arbitrarily at the trade registry on 3 April 2013 following the approval of the relevant Minister, and these articles include: the Company’s main field of operation, purpose, capital amount, shares, principles on transferring its shares; limitations on liquidation, transfer, merger, termination, public offering, privileges to be granted to shares without being subject to the fourth paragraph of Article 478th of Law No. 6102; organs and committees as well as formation, roles, authorizations and responsibilities, working procedures and principles of those; and principles regarding accounts, distribution of profits and organization. As stated in the Company’s Articles of Association, the Company’s initial capital is TL 423,234,000 consisting of 42,323,400,000 bearer shares each of which is equals to TL 0.01. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Company’s shareholding structure as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Amount (TL)	Share (%)	Amount (TL)	Share (%)
Turkiye Wealth Fund	341,127	80.60	383,450	90.60
Qh Oil Investments	42,323	10.00	-	-
Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	9,749	2.30	9,590	2.27
Turkish Capital Markets Association	5,502	1.30	5,502	1.30
Other	24,533	5.80	24,692	5.83
Total	423,234	100.00	423,234	100.00

Restricted reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve balance reaches 20% of the Company’s share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the share capital. Under the TCC, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of share capital.

Retained earnings

As at 31 December 2020, retained earnings is amounting to TL 1,493,078 (31 December 2019: TL 1,018,679). It was decided in the Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.’s General Assembly dated 14 April 2020 dividend distribution of amounting to TL 231,434 to shareholders.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of property and equipment immediately before its reclassification as investment property.

Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans

Provision for employment termination benefits is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees of the Group. In 2012, the Group decided to early adopt the amendments to IAS 19 which is applicable as at 1 January 2014 and recognized all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income. Actuarial loss recognized under shareholder’s equity in the statement of financial position amounting to TL 9,561 as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL 9,456).

Currency translation differences

Foreign currency translation differences consist of foreign currency exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the Group’s foreign operations into the presentation currency.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 21-REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of gross profit are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Service revenue	2,479,539	1,998,318
Less: Sales discounts	(2,214)	(6,920)
Revenue	2,477,325	1,991,398
Cost of sales	(80,004)	(196,657)
Gross profit	2,397,321	1,794,741

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of service revenue are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Takasbank interest income	515,930	732,323
Trading revenues	940,628	513,827
<i>Debt securities</i>	273,183	224,552
<i>Equity market</i>	343,281	117,875
<i>Derivatives</i>	200,186	100,792
<i>Takasbank money market</i>	37,262	32,759
<i>Precious metals and diamond market</i>	76,461	33,512
<i>Takasbank security lending market</i>	1,995	2,281
<i>Turkey electronic fund purchase and sale platform</i>	8,260	2,056
Custody and custody related operating income	392,691	290,556
Listing income	79,673	80,918
Settlement and clearing income	177,985	95,582
Data vending income	174,248	87,068
Security registration income	41,456	25,030
Technology income	42,711	23,588
Additional terminal fee	25,740	18,161
Money transfer service income	19,039	13,987
Membership fee	10,666	11,052
Account management fee	21,485	11,744
License income	9,784	8,911
Derivative transaction income from treasury operations	6,831	67,741
Other service income	20,672	17,830
Total	2,479,539	1,998,318

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NOTE 21-REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (Continued)*Cost of sales*

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of cost of sales are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Takasbank interest expense	61,340	184,720
Fees and commissions	18,664	11,937
Total	80,004	196,657

NOTE 22-GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of general administrative expenses are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Personnel fees and expenses	382,067	347,171
Depreciation and amortization expenses	79,218	66,035
Maintenance and repairment expenses	22,804	21,838
Taxes and other legal expenses	18,968	19,881
Revenue sharing expenses	19,852	7,489
Electricity, water and natural gas expenses	8,435	8,467
Communication expenses	10,159	8,112
Subcontractor expenses	5,148	5,942
Insurance expenses	4,472	4,237
Advertising expenses	20,645	10,138
Travel expenses	1,016	3,037
Consultancy expenses	5,321	5,503
Rent expenses	1,181	1,613
Other expenses	16,690	18,497
Total	595,976	527,960

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NOTE 22-GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Continued)*Personnel expenses*

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of personnel expenses are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Gross salaries	264,937	241,215
Social benefits	42,939	37,845
Social security contribution	39,433	33,171
Health care expenses	12,748	15,243
Mutual rescission expenses	3,082	3,819
Other expenses	18,928	15,878
Total	382,067	347,171

Expenses by nature

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Personnel fees and expenses	382,067	347,171
Takasbank interest expense	61,340	184,720
Depreciation and amortization expenses	79,218	66,035
Maintenance and repairment expenses	22,804	21,838
Taxes and other legal expenses	18,968	19,881
Fees and commissions	18,664	11,937
Revenue sharing expenses	19,852	7,489
Electricity, water and natural gas expenses	8,435	8,467
Communication expenses	10,159	8,112
Subcontractor expenses	5,148	5,942
Insurance expenses	4,472	4,237
Advertising expenses	20,645	10,138
Travel expenses	1,016	3,037
Consultancy expenses	5,321	5,503
Rent expenses	1,181	1,613
Other expenses	16,690	18,497
Total	675,980	724,617

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 23-OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other operating expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of other operating expenses are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Capital Markets Board provision	104,943	87,544
Provision expenses	32,640	13,212
Other	3,665	4,809
Total	141,248	105,565

Other operating income

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of other operating income are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Increase in fair value of investment properties	3,955	325
Provision no longer required	10,707	23,630
Rental income	974	1,190
Other	3,993	8,394
Total	19,629	33,539

NOTE 24-FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial income

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of financial income are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Interest income	125,954	95,859
Foreign exchange gain	2,392	-
Dividend income	355	276
Total	128,701	96,135

Financial expense

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of financial expenses are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Rediscount expense	8,740	8,959
Foreign exchange loss	-	3,617
Other	3,694	228
Total	12,434	12,804

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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NOTE 25-TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Dividends paid to non-resident corporations, which have a place of business in Turkey, or resident corporations are not subject to withholding tax. Otherwise, dividends paid are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%. An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

According to the provisional Article 10 of the Law No, 7061 of 5 December 2017, numbered 30261, “Amendments to Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws” and the Law No, 5520 on Corporate Income Tax Law, it is foreseen that the corporation tax that should be paid over the profits of the tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020 will be calculated as 22% and the tax will be continued with 20%. During this period, the Council of Ministers was given the authority to reduce the rate of 22% to 20%.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 22% on their corporate income. Advance tax is to be declared by the 14th day of the second month following each calendar quarter end and is payable by the 17th of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability. The balance of the advance tax paid may be refunded or used to set off against other liabilities to the government.

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

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

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back in order to net-off accumulated gains. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the details of current tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Provision for corporate tax	408,558	268,014
Prepaid tax	(288,484)	(196,608)
Current income tax liabilities	120,074	71,406

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of tax expenses in profit or loss are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Income tax expense	408,558	268,014
Deferred tax expense/ (income)	(28,674)	16,351
Total tax expense	379,884	284,365

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NOTE 25-TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the total provision for taxes on income is different than the amount computed by applying the statutory tax rate to profit before provision for taxes as shown in the following reconciliation;

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Profit before tax	1,825,137	1,293,803
Income tax charge at effective tax rate	401,530	284,637
Adjustments for that deferred tax is not calculated	-	11,134
Income from tax exemptions	(13,392)	(34,328)
Non-deductible expenses	3,209	15,248
Temporary differences recognised	(14,018)	7,674
Effect of changes in tax rate	2,082	-
Other	473	-
Tax expense	379,884	284,365

For the years ended 31 December 2020, effective tax rate is as 21% (31 December 2019: 22%).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Group and its subsidiaries calculate deferred tax assets and liabilities considering the effects of the temporary differences arising from the different valuations between the IFRS and the tax financial statements of the balance sheet items. 20% is used for the temporary differences in the calculation of deferred tax while preparing the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

Calculated deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are shown net in the financial statements of different companies subject to consolidation. However, consolidated net deferred tax assets and liabilities in the consolidated without offsetting assets and liabilities are shown separately in the financial statements arising from different companies that are subject to consolidation in the financial statements.

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NOTE 25-TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)**Deferred tax assets and liabilities (Continued)**

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)			
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax	Temporary differences	Deferred tax
Property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	161,195	32,239	52,440	10,488
Expense accrual for CMB share	104,943	20,989	87,544	19,260
Provision for IFRS 9	64,093	12,832	37,918	8,342
Provision for employee termination benefits	38,485	7,697	33,371	6,674
Lawsuit provisions	21,769	4,377	20,360	4,381
Personel bonus provisions	-	-	16,859	3,709
Provision for unused vacation liabilities	17,318	3,464	23,727	5,220
Provision for service bonuses	-	-	1,227	245
Financial instruments valuation difference	-	-	(40,015)	(8,803)
Other	(7,905)	(1,581)	8,210	1,806
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets		80,017		51,322

As at 31 December 2020, deferred tax asset amounting to TL 80,017 (31 December 2019: TL 56,904) is reflected to the Group's financial statements and there is no deferred tax liability (31 December 2019: TL 5,582).

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the movements of net deferred tax assets / (liabilities) are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
Beginning balance	51,322	66,680
Deferred tax income / expense	28,674	(16,351)
Other comprehensive income tax that will never be reclassified to profit or loss	21	993
Ending balance	80,017	51,322

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NOTE 26-RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party income

	1 January – 31 December 2020	1 January – 31 December 2019
<i>Rental income</i>		
Turkiye Wealth Fund	688	600
Total	688	600

Key management personnel compensation

For the years ended 31 December 2020, salaries and similar benefits provided to members of key management are amounting to TL 11,198 (31 December 2019: TL 10,649).

NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to each of the below risks, Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks. The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

The Group’s credit risk is primarily arising from its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables estimated by the Group management based on prior experience and current economic environment.

Market risk

The Group’s activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, valuation of marketable securities and other financial agreements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations as associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group generally generates funds by liquidating its short-term financial instruments such as collecting its receivables. The Group manages its liquidity risk by allocating its resources to obtain adequate reserves for recovering its current and potential liabilities, with time deposits, investment funds and government bond investments.

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**NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL
INSTRUMENTS (Continued)****27.1 Credit risk**

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, credit risk exposure of the Group in terms of financial instruments are as follows:

31 December 2020	Trade receivables	Deposit at banks	Reverse repo	Financial investments
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (A+B+C+D+E+F)	307,667	23,741,810	25,859	2,752,609
- Guaranteed part of maximum credit risk with collaterals etc	-	-	-	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	311,364	23,769,883	25,859	2,752,609
B. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (Gross book value)	635	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	(635)	-	-	-
- Guaranteed part of net value with collaterals	-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-
- Guaranteed part of net value with collaterals	-	-	-	-
D. Off statement of financial position items with credit risk	-	-	-	-
E. Lifetime expected credit loss	(3,697)	-	-	-
F. 12 months expected credit loss	-	(28,073)	-	-
31 December 2019	Trade receivables	Deposit at banks	Reverse repo	Financial investments
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (A+B+C+D+E+F)	276,737	16,162,325	52,351	974,106
- Guaranteed part of maximum credit risk with collaterals etc	-	-	-	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	277,143	16,185,067	52,351	974,106
B. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (Gross book value)	677	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	(677)	-	-	-
- Guaranteed part of net value with collaterals	-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-
- Guaranteed part of net value with collaterals	-	-	-	-
D. Off statement of financial position items with credit risk	-	-	-	-
E. Lifetime expected credit loss	(406)	-	-	-
F. 12 months expected credit loss	-	(22,742)	-	-

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NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**27.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the Group’s default in meeting its net funding liabilities. Events causing a decrease in funding resources such as; market deteriorations or decrease in credit ratings are major reasons of liquidity risk. The Group manages its liquidity risk by allocating its resources to obtain adequate reserves for recovering its current and potential liabilities by holding appropriate level of cash and cash equivalents. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the table below represents the gross amount of un-discounted cash flows related to financial liabilities based on the remaining maturities:

31 December 2020	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Current liabilities					
Short term borrowings	2,046,493	2,046,493	2,046,493	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,997	2,369	601	1,768	-
Trade payables	1,107,233	1,107,233	1,107,233	-	-
Other current liabilities	19,880,039	19,880,039	19,880,039	-	-
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	3,946	4,447	-	-	4,447
Trade payables	104,498	113,238	-	-	113,238
Other non-current liabilities	10,389	10,389	-	-	10,389
Total liabilities	23,154,595	23,164,208	23,034,366	1,768	128,074
31 December 2019					
Current liabilities					
Short term borrowings	4,105,860	4,105,860	4,105,860	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,519	1,800	529	1,271	-
Trade payables	1,035,941	1,035,941	1,035,941	-	-
Other current liabilities	9,425,834	9,425,834	9,425,834	-	-
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	4,601	5,930	-	-	5,930
Trade payables	166,840	175,799	-	-	175,799
Other non-current liabilities	9,684	9,684	-	-	9,684
Total	14,750,279	14,760,848	14,568,164	1,271	191,413
Derivative cash outflows	-	372,000	372,000	-	-
Derivative cash inflows	(40,015)	(449,400)	(449,400)	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	(40,015)	(77,400)	(77,400)	-	-
Total liabilities	14,710,264	14,683,448	14,490,764	1,271	191,413

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NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

27.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Group manage market risk by balancing the assets and liabilities exposed to the interest rate change risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk due to the changes in foreign exchange rates while having assets, liabilities or off statement of financial position items denominated in foreign currencies.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the foreign exchange rates used by the Group for translation of the transactions in foreign currencies are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
USD	7.3405	5.9402
EUR	9.0079	6.6506

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the table below summarizes the foreign currency position risk of the Group carrying value of assets and liabilities held by the Group in foreign currencies (in TL equivalent) are as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	TL	USD	EUR	TL	USD	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	4,331,462	312,659	226,067	7,361,980	606,064	565,639
Financial investments	1,652,870	145,220	65,152	525,535	21,132	60,146
Other current assets	3,765	319	158	324	50	4
Total assets	5,988,097	458,198	291,377	7,887,839	627,246	625,789
Short term borrowings	1,786,450	104,701	113,000	4,105,861	334,833	318,300
Other current liabilities	3,378,569	250,036	171,314	3,067,015	241,246	245,687
Trade payables	773,045	97,942	6,006	253,736	42,715	-
Total liabilities	5,938,064	452,679	290,320	7,426,612	618,794	563,987
Net foreign currency assets / (liabilities)	50,033	5,519	1,057	461,227	8,452	61,802
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	399,036	-	60,000
Net foreign currency off-balance	-	-	-	399,036	-	60,000
Net exposure	50,033	5,519	1,057	62,191	8,452	1,802

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**NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)***Exposure to foreign currency risk*

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, an appreciation/(depreciation) of the TL by 10% against the other currencies below would have increased/ (decreased) the equity and profit/loss (excluding the tax effect):

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis table

	Profit/(Loss)		Shareholder’s equity	
	Strengthening of foreign currency	Weakening of foreign currency	Strengthening of foreign currency	Weakening of foreign currency
31 December 2020				
Increase/(decrease) 10% of USD parity				
1- USD net asset/liability	4,051	(4,051)	4,051	(4,051)
2- Hedged portion of USD amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	4,051	(4,051)	4,051	(4,051)
Increase/(decrease) 10% of EURO parity				
4- EURO net asset/liability	952	(952)	952	(952)
5- Hedged portion of EURO amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EURO (4+5)	952	(952)	952	(952)
TOTAL (3+6)	5,003	(5,003)	5,003	(5,003)
	Profit/(Loss)		Shareholder’s equity	
	Strengthening of foreign currency	Weakening of foreign currency	Strengthening of foreign currency	Weakening of foreign currency
31 December 2019				
Increase/(decrease) 10% of USD parity				
1- USD net asset/liability	5,021	(5,021)	5,021	(5,021)
2- Hedged portion of USD amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	5,021	(5,021)	5,021	(5,021)
Increase/(decrease) 10% of EURO parity				
4- EURO net asset/liability	1,198	(1,198)	1,198	(1,198)
5- Hedged portion of EURO amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EURO (4+5)	1,198	(1,198)	1,198	(1,198)
TOTAL (3+6)	6,219	(6,219)	6,219	(6,219)

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NOTE 27-NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk due to effects of the changes in market interest rates on the interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Group’s interest rate sensitive financial instruments’ allocation are presented below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Financial assets		
Bank deposits	23,493,661	15,683,274
Reverse repo receivables	25,859	52,351
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,752,609	900,769
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,288
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings	2,046,493	4,105,860

NOTE 28-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities have to be determined for accounting policies and/or presentation of notes.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value.

Financial assets

It is estimated that the fair values and carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables are close to each other, since they have short term maturities.

Investment funds and securities measured at fair value are valued using the market prices available at the reporting date.

The derivative transactions are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

It is estimated that the fair values and carrying amounts of the financial liabilities, trade payables and other liabilities are close to each other due to their short term maturities.

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NOTE 28-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2020	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	23,769,022	23,769,022
Trade receivables	307,667	307,667
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,752,609	2,746,641
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	2,046,493	2,046,493
Lease liabilities	5,943	5,943
Trade payables	1,211,731	1,211,731
31 December 2019		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	16,217,363	16,217,363
Trade receivables	276,737	276,737
Derivative financial instruments	40,015	40,015
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	900,769	905,974
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,288	33,288
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	4,105,860	4,105,860
Lease liabilities	6,120	6,120
Trade payables	1,202,781	1,202,781

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the fair value classification of the financial assets at amortized cost of the Group is Level 2.

Classification relevant to fair value information

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by the levels in the fair value hierarchy, The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Registered (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: Data which can be observed by directly (through prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) and which excludes the registered prices described in Level 1;

Level 3: Data that is not based on observable market data related to assets and liabilities (non-observable data).

BORSA İSTANBUL A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousand Turkish Liras ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Classification relevant to fair value information (Continued)

The classification of fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is as follows:

31 December 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment funds	1,326	-	-	1,326
Total	1,326	-	-	1,326
31 December 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment funds	2,651	-	-	2,651
Derivative financial instruments	-	40,015	-	40,015
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,736	25,552	-	33,288
				-
Total	10,387	65,567	-	75,954

The Group evaluated that the cost of equity instruments which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, reflect the fair values of the related assets. The fair value of the related assets has been determined as Level 3.

Explanations of non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, real estates classified as investment property in the financial statements are carried at fair value. Level 2 inputs are used to determine fair value of investment properties. The fair value of the investment properties amounting to TL 61,730 is determined using the market value approach as stated in the valuation reports (31 December 2019: TL 57,775). Related valuation methods and accounting policies are explained in Note 2.10.

NOTE 29-SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.