TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI ANONİM ORTAKLIĞI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements as at and
for The Year Ended 31 December 2022
with Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Türk Hava Yolları Anonim Ortaklığı

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Türk Hava Yolları Anonim Ortaklığı (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The recognition of the revenue, passenger flight liabilities and the frequent flyer program liabilities	
Revenue and passenger flight liabilities (Please refer to Note 2.3.1, 14 and 26) The major part of the Group's revenue consists of the passenger revenue. The passenger revenue is recognized when the transportation service is completed. Total passenger revenue recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Group amounted to USD14,291 million for the year ended 31 December 2022. Unused tickets are recognized as passenger flight liabilities, until the flights are completed. Total passenger flight liability for ticked sales amounted to USD2,107 million as of 31 December 2022. We focused on this area in our audit due to the following reasons: - Significant estimates and judgments based on historical data and trends are used in calculation of revenue from unused tickets which are accounted for passenger revenue in the consolidated financial statements, - Recognition of passenger revenue upon completion of the services includes complex and different integrated information technology ("IT") systems which processes high volume of transactions and data, - The necessity for our IT experts to be involved in the audit process due to the complexity of the systems.	The following procedures were performed to audit of the revenue and passenger flight liabilities: - Through involvement of our IT experts, we have tested the effectiveness of internal controls on IT systems that are designed to account passenger revenue. Additionally, we have tested accuracy and completeness of the reconciliations among IT systems which have been determined as key systems by us. - We have understood the business processes and controls over accounting of the passenger revenue. - We have tested key controls over accounting of the passenger revenue processes. - We have tested unredeemed tickets through sampling method. - We have tested consistency and mathematical accuracy of the methods used in calculation of unused ticket revenue which are estimated based on historical data.

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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The recognition of the revenue, passenger flight liabilities and the frequent flyer program liabilities	
Frequent flyer program liabilities *(Please refer to Note 2.3.19 and 14)* The Group provides a frequent flyer program named "Miles and Smiles" in the form of free travel award to its members on accumulated mileage earned from flights. Miles are recognized as a separately identifiable component of each sales transactions. Frequent flyer program liabilities amounted to USD184 million in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022. The amount deferred as a liability is measured based on the fair value of the awarded miles. The fair value is measured on the basis of the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed. The amount deferred is recognized as revenue when Miles and Smiles members fly using their miles or when the Group does not expect that the miles to be redeemed by its customers ("breakage"). We focused on this area in our audit due to the following reasons: - Breakage estimate ("the estimate of miles earned that will not be redeemed") are complex and highly judgmental due to the significant assumptions used in the estimate, - Complex calculations are performed in determination of the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, - The necessity for our IT experts to be involved in the audit process due to the complexity of the systems.	The following procedures were performed to audit of the frequent flyer program liabilities: - We have understood the business processes and controls over accounting of the frequent flyer program liabilities. - Through involvement of our IT experts, we have tested the effectiveness of internal controls on IT systems and internal controls that are designed to account frequent flyer program liabilities. - We have tested consistency and mathematical accuracy of the methods used in calculation of frequent flyer liabilities which are estimated based on historical data. - We have controlled consistency of frequent flyer program liabilities calculated at the end of the reporting period with frequent flyer program. - We have controlled breakage estimates through comparing the ratio with the historical usage data.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Component accounting of aircrafts (Please refer to Note 2.3.3, 2.3.4 and 15)	
The carrying values of aircrafts' components accounted for property, plant and equipment and right of use assets amounted to USD17,613 million in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022. The Group accounts for the cost of aircrafts which are acquired directly or through leases separating into the components (fuselage, engine, fuselage overhaul and engine overhaul). Useful lives of these components are determined separately and each components are amortized during their useful lives. We focused on this area in our audit due to the following reasons: - The impacts to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022 is significant, - The assessment of determination of components involves significant level of management's estimates, - The assessment of determination of useful lives of each components and residual values involves managements' significant estimates.	- The following procedures were performed to audit of the component accounting of aircrafts: - We have inquired with the management to understand the accounting policies applied and how they meet the provisions of IAS 16, "Property, plant and equipment". - The useful life and residual value estimates were controlled by comparing the fleet plan of the Group and the contracts of the aircraft purchases and leasing transactions recently made. - We have compared the consistency of the components and their useful lives with the sectoral applications. - We have recalculated current year's depreciation expenses.

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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 IFRS, 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 ISA 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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.

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Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Baki Erdal, SMMM
Partner

Istanbul, 1 March 2023

TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI ANONİM ORTAKLIĞI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022
(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Investments	6	165	88
Other Receivables			
-Third Parties	12	957	866
Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method	3	277	237
Investment Property	15	69	-
Property and Equipment	16	4,654	4,364
Right of Use Assets	16	16,577	15,110
Intangible Assets			
- Other Intangible Assets	17	77	82
- Goodwill	37	27	12
Prepaid Expenses	14	914	839
Deferred Tax Asset	32	2	1
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**23,719**	**21,599**
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	4,075	2,677
Financial Investments	6	626	5
Trade Receivables			
-Related Parties	9	31	24
-Third Parties	10	964	901
Other Receivables			
-Related Parties	9	13	6
-Third Parties	12	864	791
Derivative Financial Instruments	34	44	59
Inventories	13	331	261
Prepaid Expenses	14	176	114
Current Income Tax Assets	32	35	20
Other Current Assets	24	66	80
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**7,225**	**4,938**
TOTAL ASSETS		**30,944**	**26,537**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI ANONİM ORTAKLIĞI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022
(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Notes**	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Equity			
Share Capital	25	1,597	1,597
Items That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			
-Actuarial Losses on Retirement Pay Obligation	25	(228)	(71)
Items That Are or May Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			
-Foreign Currency Translation Differences	25	(294)	(275)
-Fair Value Gains on Hedging Instruments Entered into for Cash Flow Hedges	25	515	151
-Losses on Investments Remeasured at FVOCI		(14)	(7)
Restricted Profit Reserves	25	36	36
Previous Years Profit	25	5,405	4,446
Net Profit for the Year		2,725	959
Equity of the Parent		**9,742**	**6,836**
Non-Controlling Interests		-	1
TOTAL EQUITY		**9,742**	**6,837**
Non- Current Liabilities			
Long-Term Borrowings	7	1,115	2,333
Long-Term Lease Liabilities	7 and 18	9,177	8,574
Other Payables			
-Third Parties	12	24	55
Deferred Income	14	108	92
Long-Term Provisions			
-Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	22	273	113
-Other Provisions	20	61	46
Deferred Tax Liabilities	32	2,220	1,714
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**12,978**	**12,927**
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings	7	1,058	883
Short-Term Portion of Long-Term Borrowings	7	1,100	1,443
Short-Term Portion of Lease Liabilities	7 and 18	1,589	1,670
Other Financial Liabilities	8	-	8
Trade Payables			
-Related Parties	9	270	167
-Third Parties	10	930	724
Payables Related to Employee Benefits	11	183	105
Other Payables			
-Related Parties	9	13	5
-Third Parties	12	112	169
Derivative Financial Instruments	34	211	28
Deferred Income	14	2,394	1,264
Current Tax Provision	32	3	16
Short-Term Provisions			
-Provisions for Employee Benefits	20	39	18
-Other Provisions	20	6	8
Other Current Liabilities	24	316	265
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**8,224**	**6,773**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**30,944**	**26,537**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

PROFIT OR LOSS	**Notes**	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Revenue	26	18,426	10,686
Cost of Sales (-)	27	(14,036)	(8,322)
GROSS PROFIT		**4,390**	**2,364**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	28	(284)	(254)
Selling and Marketing Expenses (-)	28	(1,390)	(835)
Other Operating Income	29	145	174
Other Operating Expenses (-)	29	(82)	(35)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**2,779**	**1,414**
Income from Investment Activities	30	316	207
Expenses for Investment Activities	30	(23)	(7)
Share of Investments' Profit Accounted for Using The Equity Method	3	121	75
OPERATING PROFIT		**3,193**	**1,689**
Financial Income	31	378	101
Financial Expenses (-)	31	(632)	(767)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**2,939**	**1,023**
Tax Expense		**(214)**	**(64)**
Current Tax Expense	32	(35)	(28)
Deferred Tax Expense	32	(179)	(36)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**2,725**	**959**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss		**338**	**518**
Currency Translation Adjustment		(19)	(74)
Losses on Investments Remeasured at FVOCI		(8)	(11)
Fair Value Gains on Hedging Instruments Entered into for Cash Flow Hedges		462	738
Fair Value (Losses) / Gains Hedging Instruments of Investment Accounted by Using the Equity Method Entered into for Cash Flow Hedges		(7)	13
Related Tax of Other Comprehensive Income		(90)	(148)
Items That Will Not Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss		**(157)**	**(23)**
Actuarial Losses on Retirement Pay Obligation		(196)	(29)
Related Tax of Other Comprehensive Income		39	6
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**181**	**495**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**2,906**	**1,454**
Basic Earnings Per Share (Full US Cents)	33	1.97	0.69
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Full US Cents)	33	1.97	0.69

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI ANONİM ORTAKLIĞI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022
(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

		Items That Will Not Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss	Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss				Retained Earnings				
	Share Capital	Actuarial Losses Retirement Pay Obligation	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Fair Value Gains on Hedging Instruments Entered Into For Cash Flow Hedges	Losses on Investments Remeasured at FVOCI	Restricted Profit Reserves	Previous Years Profit	Net Profit for The Period	Equity Holders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
As of 1 January 2022	**1,597**	**(71)**	**(275)**	**151**	**(7)**	**36**	**4,446**	**959**	**6,836**	**1**	**6,837**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	959	(959)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(157)	(19)	364	(7)	-	-	2,725	2,906	-	2,906
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
As of 31 December 2022	**1,597**	**(228)**	**(294)**	**515**	**(14)**	**36**	**5,405**	**2,725**	**9,742**	**-**	**9,742**

		Items That Will Not Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss	Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit or Loss				Retained Earnings				
	Share Capital	Actuarial Losses Retirement Pay Obligation	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Fair Value Losses on Hedging Instruments Entered Into For Cash Flow Hedges	Losses on Investments Remeasured at FVOCI	Restricted Profit Reserves	Previous Years Profit	Net Profit for The Period	Equity Holders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
As of 1 January 2021	**1,597**	**(48)**	**(201)**	**(450)**	**2**	**36**	**5,282**	**(836)**	**5,382**	**1**	**5,383**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	(836)	836	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(23)	(74)	601	(9)	-	-	959	**1,454**	-	**1,454**
As of 31 December 2021	**1,597**	**(71)**	**(275)**	**151**	**(7)**	**36**	**4,446**	**959**	**6,836**	**1**	**6,837**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI ANONİM ORTAKLIĞI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022
(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Net Profit for the period		2,725	959
Adjustments to Reconcile Profit			
Adjustments for Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	16 and 17	1,864	1,740
Adjustments for Impairment on Goodwill	37	12	-
Adjustments for Provisions Related to Employee Benefits	20 and 22	45	27
Adjustments for Provisions for Other Accruals	20	-	3
Adjustments for Reversal of Probable Risks		10	(10)
Adjustments for Interest Income	30 and 31	(212)	(75)
Adjustments for Interest Expense	22 and 31	342	343
Adjustments For Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gains		(162)	(75)
Adjustments for Fair Value Losses / (Gains) on Derivative Financial Instruments	31	217	(33)
Adjustments for Fair Value Gains	37	(12)	-
Adjustments for Undistributed Gains of Associates	3	(121)	(75)
Adjustments for Tax Expense	32	166	52
Adjustments for Losses / (Gains) Arised From Sale of Tangible Assets	30	6	(1)
Adjustments for Losses Arised from Sale of Other Non-Current Assets	16	60	53
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital		**4,940**	**2,908**
Increase in Trade Receivables from Related Parties	9	(7)	(6)
Increase in Trade Receivables from Third Parties	10	(70)	(274)
Increase in Other Receivables from Related Parties	9	(7)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables from Third Parties	12	(186)	217
Adjustments for (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	13	(64)	44
Adjustments for Increase in Prepaid Expenses	14	(137)	(14)
Increase in Trade Payables to Related Parties	9	100	26
Increase in Trade Payables to Third Parties	10	206	4
Adjustments for Increase in Payables Due to Employee Benefits	11	78	15
Increase in Other Payables to Related Parties	9	8	5
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Payables to Third Parties	12	(49)	114
Increase in Deferred Income	14	1,177	643
Decrease in Other Assets	24	14	45
Cash Flows From Operations		**6,003**	**3,727**
Payments for Provisions Related with Employee Benefits	22	(7)	(6)
Income Taxes Received / (Paid)	32	15	(18)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		**6,011**	**3,703**
CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash outflows due to share acqusition or capital increase in affiliaties and/or joint ventures	37	(17)	-
Proceeds From Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		79	81
Payments For Purchasing of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	16 and 17	(1,056)	(850)
Payments For Purchasing of Other Short and Long-term Assets	6	(698)	-
Other Cash Advances and Loans	12	(92)	222
Dividends Received		20	29
Interest Received	30	99	7
Net Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities		**(1,665)**	**(511)**
CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds From Loans	7	1,809	2,790
Repayments of Loans	7	(2,889)	(3,071)
Payments of Lease Liabilities	7	(1,655)	(1,786)
Interest Paid		(318)	(318)
Interest Received	31	113	68
Other Cash Outflows	8	(8)	(9)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		**(2,948)**	**(2,326)**
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**1,398**	**866**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		**2,677**	**1,811**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	5	**4,075**	**2,677**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

1. GROUP ORGANIZATION AND ITS OPERATIONS

Türk Hava Yolları Anonim Ortaklığı (the "Company" or "THY") was incorporated in Türkiye in 1933. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the shareholders and their respective shareholdings in the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Türkiye Wealth Fund	49.12 %	49.12 %
Republic of Türkiye Treasury and Finance Ministry Privatization Administration	-	-
Other (publicly held)	50.88 %	50.88 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

The Company is controlled by Türkiye Wealth Fund.

The number of employees working for the Group as of 31 December 2022 is 40,264 (31 December 2021: 37,394). The average number of employees working for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are 38,555 and 37,561 respectively. The Group is registered in İstanbul, Türkiye and its head office address is as follows:

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. Genel Yönetim Binası, Yeşilköy Mahallesi, Havaalanı Caddesi No: 3/1
34149 Yeşilköy İSTANBUL.

The Company's shares have been traded on Borsa İstanbul ("BIST") since 1990. The Company and its subsidiaries will be referred as "Group".

Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

The table below sets out the consolidated subsidiaries of the Group as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

		Ownership Rate		Country of
Name of the Company	Principal Activity	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	Registration
THY Teknik A.Ş. (Turkish Technic)	Aircraft Maintenance Services	100%	100%	Türkiye
THY Uçuş Eğitim ve Havalimanı İşletme A.Ş. (TAFA)	Training & Airport Operations	100%	100%	Türkiye
THY Havaalanı Gayrimenkul Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. (*)	Airport Investment	-	100%	Türkiye
THY Uluslararası Yatırım ve Taşımacılık A.Ş.	Cargo and Courier Transportation	100%	100%	Türkiye
Cornea Havacılık Sistemleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	Software System Maintenance Services	80%	80%	Türkiye
THY Teknoloji ve Bilişim A.Ş. THY Teknoloji	Information Technologies and Consulting	100%	100%	Türkiye
THY Hava Kargo Taşımacılığı A.Ş.	Cargo Transportation	100%	100%	Türkiye
Uçak Koltuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş (TSI) (**)	Cabin Interior Products	100%	50%	Türkiye

(*) The merger with THY Havaalanı Gayrimenkul Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. was registered on 09.08.2022.

(**) The increase in the shares of Uçak Koltuk San. ve Tic. A.Ş. is stated in Note 37.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

1. GROUP ORGANIZATION AND ITS OPERATIONS (cont'd)

Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (cont'd)

The table below sets out joint ventures of the Group as 31 December 2022 and 2021:

Company Name	Country of Registration and Operations	Ownership Share and Voting Power 31 December 2022	31 December 2021	Principal Activity
Güneş Ekspres Havacılık A.Ş. (Sun Express)	Türkiye	50%	50%	Aircraft Transportation
THY DO&CO İkram Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Turkish DO&CO)	Türkiye	50%	50%	Catering Services
P&W T.T. Uçak Bakım Merkezi Ltd. Şti. (TEC)	Türkiye	49%	49%	Maintenance Services
TGS Yer Hizmetleri A.Ş. (TGS)	Türkiye	50%	50%	Ground Services
THY OPET Havacılık Yakıtları A.Ş. (THY Opet)	Türkiye	50%	50%	Aviation Fuel Services
Goodrich Thy Teknik Servis Merkezi Ltd. Şti. (TNC) (Goodrich)	Türkiye	40%	40%	Maintenance Services
TCI Kabin İçi Sistemleri San ve Tic. A.Ş. (TCI)	Türkiye	50%	50%	Cabin Interior Products
Vergi İade Aracılık A.Ş.	Türkiye	30%	30%	VAT Return and Consultancy
Air Albania	Albania	49%	49%	Aircraft Transportation
We World Express Ltd. (We World Express)	Hong Kong	45%	45%	Cargo and Courier Transportation
TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri A.Ş. (TFS Akaryakıt)	Türkiye	25%	25%	Aviation Fuel Services

The Group owns 49%, 49%, 45%, 40%, 30% and 25% equity shares of TEC, Air Albania, We World Express Ltd., Goodrich, Vergi İade Aracılık A.Ş. and TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri A.Ş. respectively. However, based on the contractual arrangements between the Group and the other respective investors, decisions about the relevant activities of the arrangements require both the Group and the other respective investor agreement. Thus, the Group concluded that it has joint control over TEC, Air Albania, We World Express, Goodrich, Vergi İade Aracılık A.Ş. and TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri A.Ş..

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance

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

Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022 on 1 March 2023. General Assembly and the related regulatory bodies have the authority to modify the statutory financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements, except for some financial instruments that are stated at fair value, have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services.

Functional and Reporting Currency

Functional currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the Group.

Although the currency of the country in which the Group is domiciled is Turkish Lira (TL), the Group's functional currency is determined as USD. USD is used to a significant extent in, and has a significant impact on the operations of the Group and reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Group. Therefore, the Group uses the USD in measuring items in its financial statements and as the functional currency. All currencies other than the currency selected for measuring items in the consolidated financial statements are treated as foreign currencies. Accordingly, transactions and balances not already measured in USD have been remeasured in USD in accordance with the relevant provisions of IAS 21 *the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

IAS 29 requires the financial statements of an entity with a functional currency that is hyperinflationary to be restated for the changes in the general pricing power of the functional currency. The Group uses the USD in measuring items in its financial statements and uses the USD as the functional currency. Therefore, no adjustments have been made for hyperinflation according to IAS 29.

Except where otherwise indicated, all amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes are rounded the nearest million (USD 000,000).

Basis of Consolidation

a. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, THY, its subsidiaries and its joint ventures on the basis set out in sections (b) below. Financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint ventures are adjusted where applicable in order to apply the same accounting policies. All transactions, balances, profit and loss within the Group are eliminated during consolidation.

b. The Group has eleven joint ventures (Note: 1). These joint ventures are economical activities whereby decisions about strategic finance and operating policy are jointly made by the consensus of the Group and other investors. The joint ventures are controlled by the Group and other shareholders jointly, and are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and adjusted to recognize any distributions received, impairments in the joint ventures and the Group's share of the profit or loss after the date of acquisition. Joint ventures' losses that exceed the Group's share are not recognized, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations on behalf of the joint venture.

c. The non-controlling share in the assets and results of subsidiaries for the year are separately classified as "non-controlling interest" in the consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control occurs when the investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Business Combinations (cont'd)

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquire; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquire; less
- the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts generally are recognized in profit or loss.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

2.2 Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies Estimates

The significant estimates and assumptions used in preparation of these consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021.

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.3.1 Revenue

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

Group recognizes revenue when the goods or services is transferred to the customer and when performance obligation is fulfilled. Goods is counted to be transferred when the control belongs to the customer.

Group recognizes revenue based on the following main principles:

(a) Identification of customer contracts,

(b) Identification of performance obligations,

(c) Determination of transaction price in the contract,

(d) Allocation of price to performance obligations,

(e) Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

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

(a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations,

(b) Group can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred,

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.1 Revenue (cont'd)

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (cont'd)

(c) Group can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

(d) The contract has commercial substance,

(e) It is probable that Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

Rendering of services:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received. Passenger fares and cargo revenues are recognized as operating revenue when the transportation service is provided. Tickets sold but not used (unflown) yet are recognized as passenger flight liabilities in deferred income as a contract liability in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The Group uses estimates based on historical statistics and data for unredeemed tickets. Total estimated amount of unredeemed tickets are recognized as revenue. Agency commissions relating to the passenger revenue are recognized as expense when the transportation service is provided.

Aircraft maintenance and infrastructure support services are recognized on accrual basis at the fair value of the amount collected or to be collected based on the assumptions that delivery is realized, the income can be reliably determined and the inflow of the economic benefits related with the transaction to the Group is probable.

a) Expired Ticket Revenue

Tickets for which the passenger is not expected to exercise their rights under the ticket contract with the Group will expire. Tickets that expire unused represent unexercised passenger rights and are often referred to as passenger ticket breakage. The Group recognizes breakage (or unexercised rights) as revenue. Since the break date of these specific tickets can not be identified ultimately, the Group estimates and recognizes the expected breakage amount by using historical data and trends. The data used for the estimation for the amount of unredeemed tickets is revised under the IFRS 15 and provisional ticket breakage revenue is calculated with the tickets not flown on their scheduled flight date.

b) Ticket Reissue Revenue

Each fare types provided by the Group have its own conditions attached, which may include it being restricted, upgradeable or refundable. A change fee may apply if passengers need to make a change to their booking, cancel flights or buy replacement tickets. The change service is not considered distinctly because the customer cannot benefit from it without taking the flight. Although the change service is provided in advance of the flight, the benefit from it is not provided until the customer takes the flight. As a result, the change fee is recognized as revenue together with the original ticket sale on the date of travel.

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income generated from equity investments is recognized in the period when they are declared.
Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.2 Inventories

Inventories consist of non-repairable spare parts, consumables and supplies such as flight equipment and purchased merchandises.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories consist of costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Average cost method is applied in the calculation of cost of inventories. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale.

2.3.3 Property and Equipment

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

Assets under construction are carried at their costs. Legal fees are also included in cost. Borrowing costs are capitalized for assets that need substantial time to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. As the similar depreciation method used for other fixed assets, depreciation of such assets begins when they are available for use.

Property and equipment other than land and properties under construction depreciated over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed each year for the possible effects of changes in estimates, and they are recognized prospectively if there are any changes in estimates.

The Group allocates the cost of assets that are acquired directly or through finance leases into the following parts, by considering the renewal of significant parts of the aircrafts identified during the overhaul maintenance and overhaul of aircraft fuselage and engine; a) fuselage, b) overhaul maintenance for the fuselage, c) engine and d) overhaul maintenance for the engines. Overhaul maintenance for the fuselage and overhaul engine repair parts are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining period to the next maintenance or the remaining period of the aircraft's useful life.

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

The useful lives and residual values used for property and equipment are as follows:

	Useful Life (Years)	Residual Value
- Buildings	50	-
- Aircrafts and Engines	25	10%
- Cargo Aircraft and Engines	25	10%
- Overhaul Maintenance for Airframe	6	-
- Overhaul Maintenance for Engines	3-8	-
- Overhaul Maintenance for Spare Engines	3-13	-
- Components	3-18	-
- Repairable Spare Parts	3-7	-
- Simulators	25	10%
- Machinery and Equipment	3-20	-
- Furniture and Fixtures	3-15	-
- Motor Vehicles	4-15	-
- Other Equipment	4-15	-
- Leasehold Improvements	Lease period/5 years	-

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.4 Leases

The Group – as a lessee

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

a) The contract involved the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.

b) The asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset, If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the asset is not identified.

c) The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset throughout the period of use; and

d) The Group has the right to direct use of the asset, The Group concludes to have the right of use, when it is predetermined how and for what purpose the Group will use the asset. The Group has the right to direct use of asset if either:

i. The Group has the right to operate (or to have the right to direct others to operate) the asset over its useful life and the lessor does not have the rights to change the terms to operate or;

ii. The Group designed the asset (or the specific features) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it is used.

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

Right of use asset

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

a) Amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;

c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee for restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease (unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories).

The Group re-measure the right of use asset:

a) After netting-off depreciation and reducing impairment losses from right of use asset.

b) Adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability recognized at the present value.

The Group applies IAS16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" to amortize the right of use asset and to asses for any impairment.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.4 Leases (cont'd)

Aircraft;

For operating lease agreements of aircrafts, the lease term corresponds to the non-cancellable duration of the agreements signed except in cases where the Group is reasonably certain of exercising either an extension option or an early termination option which is included in the agreement. Lease liabilities are discounted to present value by using the Group's incremental borrowing rates for each currency. IFRS 16 requires including maintenance costs in the right of use asset. According to that, the Group decides whether the maintenance cost is capitalized to the right of use asset by analyzing whether the maintenance cost is avoidable or unavoidable. The Group is obliged to return leased aircraft and their engines according to the redelivery condition which is set in the lease agreement. The Group needs to either maintain the aircraft so that it meets the agreed redelivery condition or settle the difference in cash to the lessor if the condition of the aircraft and its engines differs from the agreed redelivery condition. Maintenance costs can be divided into two groups; costs that incur independent of the usage of the aircraft / leasing period and costs that incur dependent on the usage of the aircraft / leasing period. Costs depending on the usage of the aircraft are not included as part of the right of use asset cost.

Real estate and other leases;

For lease agreements, the lease term corresponds to the non-cancellable duration of the agreements signed except in cases where the Group is reasonably certain of exercising either an extension option or an early termination option which is included in the agreement. Lease liabilities are discounted to present value by using the Group's incremental borrowing rates for each currency. Service agreements which relate to the usage of airports and terminals do not qualify as lease arrangements under IFRS 16. Lease agreements in which the lessor has the right to substitute the leased area with another area, do not qualify as lease contract under IFRS 16. As an exception to this, there are specific lounge areas which are dedicated for the use of the Group and therefore, these are included in the lease agreements.

Lease Liability

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date.

c) The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewable period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain to terminate early.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured:

a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liability,

b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and

c) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.4 Leases (cont'd)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.3.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include rights, information systems and software. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Rights and other intangible assets are depreciated over their useful life of 3 and 5 years, on a straight-line basis. Slot rights are assessed as intangible assets with indefinite useful life, as there are no time restrictions on them.

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon acquisition of subsidiaries is presented in intangible assets. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.3.6 Impairment on Assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date and (for assets with indefinite useful lives, whenever there is an indication of impairment) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows resulting from continuing use of an asset and from disposal at the end of its useful life. Impairment losses are accounted in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in the asset's recoverable amount is caused by a specific event since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such a reversal amount is recognized as income in the consolidated financial statements and cannot exceed the previously recognized impairment loss and shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization or depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Group considers aircrafts, spare engines and simulators together ("Aircrafts") as cash generating unit subject to impairment and impairment calculation was performed for Aircrafts collectively. In the examination of whether net book values of aircrafts, spare engines and simulators exceed their recoverable amounts, the higher value between value in use and sale expenses deducted net selling prices in USD is used for determination of recoverable amounts. Net selling price for the aircrafts is determined according to second hand prices in international price guides. The differences between net book values of these assets and recoverable amounts are recognized as impairment gains or losses under income and expenses from investment activities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.7 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.3.8 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the Group is a legal party to these financial instruments. Financial investments are recognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Investments are recorded or deleted from records on the date of trading activity based on an agreement providing a requirement for investment instrument delivery in compliance with the duration determined by related market.

A financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.8 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized for the FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized for the at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The corporate debt securities are held by the Group's treasury unit in a separate portfolio to provide interest income, but may be sold to meet liquidity requirements arising in the normal course of business. The Group considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling securities. The corporate debt securities mature in one to two years and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets have therefore been classified as financial assets at FVOCI under IFRS 9. The fair value differences of government debt securities and corporate debt securities are classified into financial assets recognized in other comprehensive income.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.8 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with their maturities equal or less than three months from date of acquisition that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade, loan and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value. At subsequent periods, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Expected credit loss model (ECL) are applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. 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 realizing security (if any is held).

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.

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.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.8 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

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.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

(b) Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified in accordance with the contractual arrangements and recognition principles of a financial liability and equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The significant accounting policies for financial liabilities and equity instruments are described below.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value, and at each reporting period revalued at fair value as of balance sheet date. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit and loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.8 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group uses various derivative financial instruments such as currency forwards, currency options, interest rate options, oil options and oil swaps are used to protect against currency, fuel price and interest rate risks arising from its ordinary business activities in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Group applies hedge accounting to these transactions, as they are designated to hedge against cash flow risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates. The major source of interest rate risk is finance lease liabilities. In order to keep interest costs at an affordable level, the Group has hedged a part of floating rate USD, JPY and Euro denominated liabilities arising from financial lease liabilities. Effective part of the change in the fair values of those derivative instruments for cash flows risks of floating-rate finance lease liabilities are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in cash flow hedge reserve under the shareholders' equity, in accordance with hedge accounting.

The Group also enters into derivative financial instruments to hedge against risk of changes in jet fuel prices. The Group applies hedge accounting to these transactions, as they are designated to hedge against cash flow risks arising from fluctuations in jet fuel prices. Hedging transactions are executed for the tenor of at most 24 months and up to 60% of the forecasted fuel consumptions of the following month. Premium paid options have been included to the instrument list for the first time, in addition to formerly used swap and 2 way and 4 way zero-cost option structures.

In order to manage this risk resulted from the fluctuations of the FX market, the Group started to implement exchange rate risk hedging. Since the Group is short position in JPY, strategy mainly aims to decrease the amount of short position in JPY with the long position in USD via the derivative instruments. Derivative instruments can be used in accordance with market conditions, especially the zero cost swap structures.

Since 2018 The Group, financial lease liabilities for investment financing are designated as cash flow hedge against exchange rate risk due to highly probable future same foreign currency revenues.

Use of derivative financial instruments is managed according to the Group policy approved by the Board of Directors and compliant with the risk management strategy.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, for forecast transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss for the period.

Derivative financial instruments are calculated according to the fair value at contract date and again are calculated in the following reporting period at fair value base. The effective portions of changes in the fair value of derivatives which are designated as cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivatives is recognized in profit or loss.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollar at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated the rates prevailing at the date when fair value determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of foreign currency items are included in profit or loss.

The closing and average USD-TL and EUR-USD exchange rates as at 31 December 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Closing Rate	Average Rate
Year ended 31 December 2022	18.6983	16.5147
Year ended 31 December 2021	13.329	8.8719
Year ended 31 December 2020	7.3405	7.0034

	Closing Rate	Average Rate
Year ended 31 December 2022	1.0661	1.0587
Year ended 31 December 2021	1.1319	1.1787
Year ended 31 December 2020	1.2272	1.1443

2.3.10 Earnings per Share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit by weighted average number of shares outstanding in the relevant period. In Türkiye, companies are allowed to increase their capital by distributing free shares to shareholders from accumulated profits. In calculation of earnings per share, such free shares are considered as issued shares. Therefore, weighted average number of shares in the calculation of earnings per share is found by applying distribution of free shares retrospectively.

2.3.11 Events After the Reporting Date

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue.

If adjustment is necessary for such events, the Group's consolidated financial statements are adjusted to reflect such events.

2.3.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets (cont'd)

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

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous Contracts

Present liabilities arising from onerous contracts are calculated and accounted for as provision. It is assumed that an onerous contract exists if Group has a contract which unavoidable costs to be incurred to settle obligations of the contract exceed the expected economic benefits of the contract.

2.3.13 Segmental Information

There are two main operating segments of the Group, air transportation and aircraft technical maintenance operations; these include information for determination of performance evaluation and allocation of resources by the management. The Group management uses the operating profit calculated according to IFRS while evaluating the performance of the segments.

2.3.14 Investment Property

Investment properties are held to obtain rent and/or appreciation revenue and reflect the amounts remaining after accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment are deducted from cost. The cost of change in any part of the existing investment property is included in the amount in the balance sheet if it complies with the accepted criteria.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in consolidated profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

2.3.15 Taxation and Deferred Tax

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax expenses.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.15 Taxation and Deferred Tax (cont'd)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax is recognized as income or expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquirer's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

2.3.16 Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.16 Government Grants (cont'd)

Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2.3.17 Employee Benefits / Retirement Pay Provision

Under Turkish law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees retiring or involuntarily leaving the Group. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per International Accounting Standard 19 (revised) "Employee Benefits" ("IAS 19").

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gains and losses are accounted as other comprehensive income.

2.3.18 Share Capital and Dividends

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

2.3.19 Maintenance and Repair Cost

Regular maintenance and repair costs for owned and leased assets are charged to cost of sales as incurred. Aircraft and engine overhaul maintenance checks for owned and leased aircrafts are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining period to the following overhaul maintenance checks or the remaining useful life of the aircraft. For aircraft held under operating leases the Group is contractually committed to either return the aircraft in a certain condition or to compensate the lessor upon return of the aircraft. The estimated airframes and engine maintenance costs are accrued and charges to profit or loss over the lease term, based on the present value of the estimated future cost of the major airframe overhaul, engine maintenance calculated by reference to hours or order operated during the year.

2.3.20 Frequent Flyer Program

The Group provides a frequent flyer program (FFP) named "Miles and Smiles" in the form of free travel award to its members on accumulated mileage. Miles earned by flights are recognized as a separately identifiable component of the revenue.

The amount deferred as a liability is measured based on the fair value of the awarded miles. The fair value is measured on the basis of the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed. The amount deferred is recognized as revenue on redemption of the points including a portion of the points that the Group does not expect to be redeemed by the customers ("breakage").

The Group also sells mileage credits to participating partners in "Miles and Smiles" program. Revenue is recognized when transportation is provided.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.3.21 Related Parties

Parties are considered related to the Company if;

(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 over the reporting entity;

(ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) 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).

(i) One entity and the reporting entity are member of the same group.

(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).

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

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires the amounts of assets and liabilities being reported, explanations of contingent liabilities and assets and the uses of accounting estimates and assumptions which would affect revenue and expense accounts reported during the accounting period. Group makes estimates and assumptions about the future periods. Actual results could differ from those estimations.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (cont'd)

Accounting estimates and assumptions which might cause material adjustments on the book values of assets and liabilities in future financial reporting period are given below:

The Determination of Impairment on Long Term Assets:

Basic assumptions and calculation methods of the Group relating to impairment on assets are explained in Note 2.3.6.

Calculation of the Liability for Frequent Flyer Program:

As explained in Note 2.3.19, Group has a FFP program called "Miles and Smiles" for its members. In the calculation of the liability historical statistics are used for miles earned from flights.

Useful Lives and Residual Values of Tangible Assets:

Group has allocated depreciation over tangible assets by taking into consideration the useful lives and residual values explained in Note 2.3.3.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded using substantially enacted tax rates for the effect of temporary differences between book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. There are deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences, all of which could reduce taxable income in the future in the Group. Based on available evidence, it is determined whether it is probable that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

Corporate Tax Law 32/A and the effects of Resolution issued on "Government Assistance for Investments" by the Council of Ministers:

An incentive standard that reconstitutes government assistance for investments initiated effective from 28 February 2009 with the clause 32/A of the Corporate Tax Law by the 9th article of the 5838 numbered Law in order to support investments through taxes on income.

The new investment system becomes effective upon the issuance of the Council of Ministers' resolution "Government Assistance for Investments" No: 2009/15199 on 14 July 2009. Apart from the previous "investment incentive" application, which provides the deduction of certain portion of investment expenditures against corporate tax base, the new support system aims to provide incentive support to companies by deducting "contribution amount", which is calculated by applying the "contribution rate" prescribed in the Council of Ministers' resolution over the related investment expenditure, against the corporate tax imposed on the related investment to the extent the amount reaches to the corresponding "contribution amount".

The Group has right to benefit from some incentives in "Investment Incentive System" due to airline cargo and passenger transportation activities. As a result of the applications within this scope, Investment Incentive Certificates are obtained for supply of aircraft and ground handling services.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (cont'd)

Corporate Tax Law 32/A and the effects of Resolution issued on "Government Assistance for Investments" by the Council of Ministers (cont'd):

The information on the Investment Incentive Certificates that may have an impact on the current or future financial reports of the Incorporation and the incentives utilized are listed below:

Date of Cabinet Decree	Number of Cabinet Decree	Date of Inv. Incentive Certificate	Investment Status	Tax Reduction	Total Amount of Investment USD: (*)	Utilized Contribution Amount of Investment USD: (**)
20.01.2018	2017/11133	9.08.2018	Continue	Tax Reduction %90 / Contribution rate to Investment %50	4,381	-
15.06.2012	2012/3305	18.12.2014	Completed	Tax Reduction %50 / Contribution rate to Investment %15	907	-
14.07.2009	2009/15199	28.12.2010	Completed	Tax Reduction %50 / Contribution rate to Investment %20	710	1
20.01.2018	2017/11133	11.09.2018	Continue	Tax Reduction %50 / Contribution rate to Investment %25	135	-
15.06.2012	2012/3305	1.03.2018	Continue	Tax Reduction %50 / Contribution rate to Investment %15	126	38
15.06.2012	2012/3305	11.07.2017	Continue	Tax Reduction %50 / Contribution rate to Investment %15	-	-
15.06.2012	2012/3305	18.09.2017	Continue	General Investment Incentive	-	-

(*) Because the investments are realized in foreign currency and revisions made on investments, the amount of investment at the time of application and the amount of investment at the time of completion may vary.

(**) The contribution amount of investment, which is not utilizable when there is no tax base, is transferrable by indexing with revaluation rate in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation.

There is no clear guidance in regards to the accounting for government tax incentives on investments in IAS 12 "Income Tax" and IAS 20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance". Since the use of "contribution amount" depends on future earnings from the related investment for aircrafts over many years, the Group management considers that the accounting for the related investment contribution will be more appropriate if the grant is classified as profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related assets. In addition, investments on other tangible assets, the Group management considers that the accounting of grant contribution in a shorter period of time and as profit or loss will be more appropriate for the nature of investment support in the period when it is possible to benefit from the incentive.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.5 New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 31 December 2022:

Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – COVID-19 related rent concessions Extension of the practical expedient (effective 1 April 2021); As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. In May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provided an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. On 31 March 2021, the IASB published an additional amendment to extend the date of the practical expedient from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3**, 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
- **Amendments to IAS 16**, 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- **Amendments to IAS 37**, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of IFRS', IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', IAS 41, 'Agriculture' and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022:

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

Amendment to IAS 12 – Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2.5 New and Revised Standards and Interpretations (cont'd)

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 (cont'd):

Amendment to IAS 1 – Non current liabilities with covenants; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.

2.6 Determination of Fair Values

Various accounting policies and explanations of the Group necessitate to determinate the fair value of both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. If applicable, additional information about assumptions used for determination of fair value are presented in notes particular to assets and liabilities.

Evaluation methods in terms of levels are described as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and obligations.

- Level 2: Variables obtained directly (via prices) or indirectly (by deriving from prices) which are observable for similar assets and liabilities other than quoted prices mentioned in Level 1.

- Level 3: Variables, which are not related to observable market variable for assets and liabilities (unobservable variables).

2.7 Going Concern

The Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements with the assumption on the Group's ability to continue its operations in the foreseeable future as a going concern.

2.8 Other

Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict that broke out towards the end of February 2022, Turkish airlines suspended Ukraine and Belarus flights as of February 24, 2022. The closure of the airspaces of these countries to European air carriers caused some airline companies to make route changes, while others were unable to fly to the far east region, the impact of the conflict was limited for the Group due to the geographical location of Istanbul Airport and the Russian airspace being open to Turkish carriers. The Group constantly assesses further developments. There is no significant impact on the Group's continuing operations.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

3. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED BY USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Sun Express	105	84
TEC	65	57
TFS Akaryakıt	30	10
Turkish DO&CO	26	29
THY Opet	21	21
TGS	17	19
Goodrich	5	5
TCI	4	5
We World Express	4	3
Uçak Koltuk	-	4
Vergi İade Aracılık (*)	-	-
	277	237

(*) The Group's share in the shareholders' equity of Vergi İade Aracılık is less than USD 1.

Share of investments' profit / (loss) accounted by using the equity method are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
TFS Akaryakıt	35	13
Sun Express	27	17
TGS	24	16
THY Opet	13	17
Turkish DO&CO	13	5
TEC	8	8
Goodrich	1	1
Uçak Koltuk	-	(2)
	121	75

Financial information for Sun Express as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	1,728	1,838
Total liabilities	1,517	1,670
Shareholders' equity	211	168
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	105	84

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	1,437	880
Profit for the year	54	34
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	27	17

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

3. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED BY USING THE EQUITY METHOD (cont'd)

Financial information for TEC as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	255	204
Total liabilities	122	87
Shareholders' equity	133	117
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	65	57

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	415	391
Profit for the year	16	17
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	8	8

Financial information for Turkish DO&CO as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	128	115
Total liabilities	76	58
Shareholders' equity	52	57
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	26	29

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	328	158
Profit for the year	27	11
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	13	5

Financial information for THY Opet as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	145	82
Total liabilities	104	40
Shareholders' equity	41	42
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	21	21

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	738	451
Profit for the year	26	33
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	13	17

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

3. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED BY USING THE EQUITY METHOD (cont'd)

Financial information for TGS as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	153	119
Total liabilities	118	81
Shareholders' equity	35	38
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	17	19

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	416	256
Profit for the year	47	31
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	24	16

Financial information for TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	533	244
Total liabilities	412	204
Shareholders' equity	121	40
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	30	10

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	3,440	1,227
Profit for the year	140	54
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	35	13

Financial information for TCI as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	14	15
Total liabilities	6	6
Shareholders' equity	8	9
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	4	5

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Revenue	4	6
Loss for the year	(1)	-
Group's share in joint venture's loss for the year	-	-

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

3. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED BY USING THE EQUITY METHOD (cont'd)

Financial information for Goodrich as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Total assets	17	15
Total liabilities	4	3
Shareholders' equity	13	12
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	5	5

	1 January - 31 December 2022	**1 January - 31 December 2021**
Revenue	24	21
Profit for the year	1	3
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	1	1

Financial information for We World Express as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Total assets	14	21
Total liabilities	5	13
Shareholders' equity	9	8
Group's share in joint venture's shareholders' equity	4	3

	1 January - 31 December 2022	**1 January - 31 December 2021**
Revenue	40	50
Profit for the year	-	1
Group's share in joint venture's profit for the year	-	-

Since 31 December 2019, the loss of Air Albania, which is exceeding the Group's total share in joint venture's shareholders' equity, has not been accounted in the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2022, the amount is USD 8 (31 December 2021 USD 5).

Movement in investments accounted by using the equity method is as follows:

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Opening balance	237	256
Share of investments' income/(loss) accounted for using the equity method	121	75
Statement of changes in consolidation adjust	-	(1)
Equity Investment Disposal	(3)	-
Other expense and income recognized in equity	(22)	9
Dividends to shareholders	(28)	(29)
Foreign currency translation difference	(28)	(73)
Closing balance	277	237

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

Group management makes decisions regarding resource allocation to segments based upon the results and the activities of its air transport and aircraft technical maintenance services segments for the purpose of segments' performance evaluation. The Group's main activities can be summarized as follows:

Air Transport ("Aviation")

The Group's aviation activities consist of mainly domestic and international passenger and cargo air transportation.

Technical Maintenance Services ("Technical")

The Group's technical activities consist of mainly aircraft repair and maintenance services and providing technical and infrastructure support related to aviation sector. The detailed information about the revenue of the Group is given in Note 26.

4.1 Total Assets and Liabilities

Total Assets	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Aviation	30,792	26,504
Technical	1,633	1,615
Total	32,425	28,119
Less: Eliminations due to consolidation	(1,481)	(1,582)
Total assets in consolidated financial statements	30,944	26,537

Total Liabilitites	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Aviation	21,051	19,737
Technical	422	407
Total	21,473	20,144
Less: Eliminations due to consolidation	(271)	(444)
Total liabilitites in consolidated financial statements	21,202	19,700

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

4. SEGMENT REPORTING (cont'd)

4.2 Profit / (Loss) before Tax

Segment Results:

1 January - 31 December 2022	Aviation	Technic	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Sales to External Customers	18,012	414	-	18,426
Inter-Segment Sales	102	1,100	(1,202)	-
Revenue	18,114	1,514	(1,202)	18,426
Cost of Sales (-)	(14,004)	(1,171)	1,139	(14,036)
Gross Profit	4,110	343	(63)	4,390
Administrative Expenses (-)	(213)	(130)	59	(284)
Selling and Marketing Expenses (-)	(1,380)	(11)	1	(1,390)
Other Operating Income	150	11	(16)	145
Other Operating Expenses (-)	(55)	(35)	8	(82)
Operating Profit Before Investment Activities	2,612	178	(11)	2,779
Income from Investment Activities	316	-	-	316
Expenses from Investment Activities	(23)	-	-	(23)
Share of Investments' Profit Accounted for Using The Equity Method	113	8	-	121
Operating Profit	3,018	186	(11)	3,193
Financial Income	363	15	-	378
Financial Expense (-)	(625)	(7)	-	(632)
Profit Before Tax	2,756	194	(11)	2,939

1 January - 31 December 2021	Aviation	Technic	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Sales to External Customers	10,433	253	-	10,686
Inter-Segment Sales	63	792	(855)	-
Revenue	10,496	1,045	(855)	10,686
Cost of Sales (-)	(8,319)	(827)	824	(8,322)
Gross Loss	2,177	218	(31)	2,364
Administrative Expenses (-)	(192)	(96)	34	(254)
Selling and Marketing Expenses (-)	(827)	(9)	1	(835)
Other Operating Income	162	32	(20)	174
Other Operating Expenses (-)	(43)	(8)	16	(35)
Operating Profit Before Investment Activities	1,277	137	-	1,414
Income from Investment Activities	207	-	-	207
Expenses from Investment Activities	(7)	-	-	(7)
Share of Investments' Profit Accounted for Using The Equity Method	66	9	-	75
Operating Profit	1,543	146	-	1,689
Financial Income	135	1	(35)	101
Financial Expense (-)	(802)	-	35	(767)
Profit Before Tax	876	147	-	1,023

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

4. SEGMENT REPORTING (cont'd)

4.3 Investment Operations

1 January - 31 December 2022	Aviation	Technic	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets	3,547	309	-	3,856
Current period depreciation and amortization charge	1,689	175	-	1,864
Investments accounted for using equity method	171	106	-	277

1 January - 31 December 2021	Aviation	Technic	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets	2,250	168	-	2,418
Current period depreciation and amortization charge	1,589	151	-	1,740
Investments accounted for using equity method	160	77	-	237

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash	1	2
Banks – Time deposits and Repo	3,980	2,597
Banks – Demand deposits	94	78
	4,075	2,677

Details of the time deposits and repo as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Original Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
7,358	TL	6.50% - 27.08%	March 2023	397
186	USD	1.00% - 4.00%	January 2023	186
3,145	EUR (*)	1.00% - 3.15%	March 2023	3,368
3,500	DZD	0.90% - 0.99%	February 2023	25
250	MZN	9.45%	January 2023	4
				3,980

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (cont'd)

Details of the time deposits as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Original Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2021
8,882	TL	5.00% - 24.70%	February 2022	671
265	USD	0.90% - 2.25%	March 2022	265
1,455	EUR (*)	0.24% - 1.10%	March 2022	1,648
1,310	DZD	1.49% - 1.53%	February 2022	9
280	MZN	7.65%	January 2022	4
				2,597

(*) In order to manage the risk resulted from the fluctuations of the USD/EUR parity, the Group implements in USD/EUR derivative instruments amounting to 1,795 USD of time deposits (2021: 1,570 USD).

6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Short-term financial investments are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
- Equity securities	11	5
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
- Corporate debt securities	1	-
Time deposits with maturity more than 3 months	614	-
	626	5

Time deposit with maturity more than 3 months as of 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Original Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
550	EUR	2.76% - 4.20%	April 23	587
500	TL	27.08%	April 23	27
				614

Long-term financial investments are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
FVOCI		
- Governmet debt securities	107	67
- Corporate debt securities	57	20
Other	1	1
	165	88

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (cont'd)

Contractual maturity dates of financial investments measured at FVOCI as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Less than 1 year	1	3
1 to 5 years	33	1
Over 5 years	131	83
	165	87

7. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Bank borrowings	1,058	883

Short-term portions of long-term borrowings are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Lease liabilities (Note: 18)	1,589	1,670
Bank borrowings	1,100	1,443
	2,689	3,113

Long-term borrowings are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Lease liabilities (Note: 18)	9,177	8,574
Bank borrowings	1,115	2,333
	10,292	10,907

Details of bank borrowings as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Less than 1 year	2,158	2,326
Between 1 – 5 years	1,095	2,307
Over 5 years	20	26
	3,273	4,659

Original Amount	Currency	Interest Rate Type	Effective Interest Rate	Payment Period	31 December 2022
1,805	EUR	Fixed	0.20% - 4.00%	January 2023 - March 2025	1,924
1,265	EUR	Floating	Euribor + 2.90% - Euribor + 5.50%	May 2023 - August 2026	1,349
					3,273

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

7. BORROWINGS (cont'd)

Details of bank borrowings as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Original Amount	Currency	Interest Rate Type	Effective Interest Rate	Payment Period	31 December 2021
381	TRY	Floating	BIST TLREF + 1.25% - BIST TLREF + 1.50%	May 2022	29
2,333	EUR	Fixed	0.20% - 4.00%	January 2022 - March 2025	2,640
1,758	EUR	Floating	Euribor + 2.90% - Euribor + 5.50%	May 2023 - August 2026	1,990
					4,659

Reconciliation of bank borrowings and lease liabilities arising from financing activities:

	31 December 2021	Payment	Interest	Non-cash Changes	Cash-in	31 December 2022
Bank Borrowings	4,659	(2,889)	(131)	(175)	1,809	3,273

	31 December 2020	Payment	Interest	Non-cash Changes	Cash-in	31 December 2021
Bank Borrowings	5,394	(3,071)	(158)	(296)	2,790	4,659

	31 December 2021	Payment	Interest	Non-cash Changes	New Leases	31 December 2022
Aircraft	10,206	(1,620)	(187)	(316)	2,088	10,171
Property	36	(34)	-	15	576	593
Other	2	(1)	-	-	1	2
	10,244	(1,655)	(187)	(301)	2,665	10,766

	31 December 2020	Payment	Interest	Non-cash Changes	New Leases	31 December 2021
Aircraft	11,259	(1,774)	(160)	(483)	1,364	10,206
Property	47	(10)	-	(2)	1	36
Other	1	(2)	-	(2)	5	2
	11,307	(1,786)	(160)	(487)	1,370	10,244

In March 2021, it was announced that USD LIBOR 1-week and 2-month settings ceased on 31 December 2021; US Dollar Overnight, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month settings ceased on 30 June 2023. Due to the cessation of Swiss franc and Japanese yen LIBOR settings on December 31, 2021, replacement reference rates were determined to be SARON for Swiss franc and TONAR, TORF and TIBOR for Japanese yen denominated finance leases with a total amount of USD 815 million as of the cessation date. Approximately USD 505 million finance lease obligations will mature after the discontinuation of US dollar LIBOR settings on June 30, 2023. Discussions with the relevant finance lease lenders have been initiated in order to ensure all effected transactions include the necessary replacement rate and fallback mechanisms before the cessation date. The Group expects no material impact after the replacement of relevant rates.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

8. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Short-term other financial liabilities of the Group are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Other financial liabilities	-	8

Other financial liabilities consist of overnight interest-free borrowings from banks obtained for settlement of monthly tax and social security premium payments.

9. RELATED PARTIES

Short-term trade receivables from related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Air Albania	26	22
We World Express Ltd.	4	2
Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı A.Ş (PTT)	1	-
	31	24

Other short-term receivables from related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
THY Opet	7	-
Air Albania	6	6
	13	6

Short-term trade payables to related parties that are accounted by using the equity method are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri	131	97
TEC	50	15
TGS	38	17
Turkish DO&CO	22	20
THY Opet	17	14
Sun Express	10	3
Goodrich	2	1
	270	167

Other short-term payables to related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Türkiye Sigorta A.Ş.	7	-
TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri	6	5
	13	5

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

9. RELATED PARTIES (cont'd)

Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a) **Sales to related parties:**

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Sun Express	28	33
TEC	25	28
Türkiye Sigorta A.Ş.	12	-
PTT A.Ş. (PTT)	8	9
Air Albania	8	5
We World Express Ltd.	6	15
TGS	4	3
Goodrich	1	3
Turkcell	1	-
Uçak Koltuk	-	1
	93	97

b) **Purchases from related parties:**

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri	2,924	1,040
TGS	392	238
Turkish DO&CO	305	134
TEC	277	220
THY Opet	239	283
Sun Express	89	96
Türkiye Sigorta A.Ş.	33	-
Goodrich	11	6
Turkcell	8	6
TCI	1	1
Uçak Koltuk	-	10
Air Albania	-	1
	4,279	2,035

Details of the financial assets and liabilities for related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Banks - Time deposits	3,890	2,130
Financial investments	588	-
Financial assets (*)	194	85
Banks - Demand deposits	16	18
Equity share	1	1
Bank borrowings	(1,069)	(1,673)
	3,620	561

(*) This represents the nominal amount.

As of 31 December 2022, the amount of letters of guarantees given to the related parties is USD 441 (31 December 2021: USD 942).

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

9. RELATED PARTIES (cont'd)

Details of the time deposits at related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
7,354	TL	6.50% - 27.08%	March 2023	397
3,095	EUR	1.00% - 3.15%	March 2023	3,314
175	USD	1.00% - 4.00%	January 2023	175
250	MZN	9.45%	January 2023	4
				3,890

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2021
7,882	TL	5.00% - 24.46%	February 2022	595
1,187	EUR	0.24% - 1.10%	March 2022	1,344
191	USD	0.92% - 1.81%	March 2022	191
				2,130

Details of the financial investments at related parties as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
525	EUR	2.76% - 3.15%	April 2023	561
500	TL	27.08%	April 2023	27
				588

Details of the financial assets at related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
194	USD	5.38% - 8.60%	January 2023 - June 2023	194

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2021
85	USD	5.75% - 8.00%	January 2022 - June 2022	85

Details of the bank borrowings at related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2022
1,003	EUR	2.55% - Euribor + 5.50%	March 2026	1,069

Amount	Currency	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	31 December 2021
1,478	EUR	2.55% - Euribor + 5.50%	March 2026	1,673

Interest income from related parties:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O. (Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası)	90	21
T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. (Ziraat Bankası)	38	5
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. (Halk Bankası)	36	37
	164	63

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

9. RELATED PARTIES (cont'd)

Interest expense to related parties:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası	32	46
Ziraat Bankası	21	29
	53	75

Transactions between the Group and THY Opet are related to the supply of aircraft fuel; transactions between the Group and Turkish DO&CO are related to catering services; transactions between the Group and Sun Express are related to wet lease, seat sales operations and maintenance services; transactions between the Group and TGS are related to ground services; transactions between the Group and TEC are related to engine maintenance services; transactions between the Group and PTT are related to cargo transportation; transactions between the Group and Halk Bankası, Ziraat Bankası and Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası are related to banking services; transactions between the Group and Turkcell are related to telecommunication services; transactions between the Group and TCI are related to cabin interior products; transactions between the Group and Goodrich are related to maintenance services; transactions between the Group and Türkiye Sigorta are related to insurance services; transactions between the Group and We World Express are related to cargo transportation and transactions between the Group and TFS Akaryakıt Hizmetleri A.Ş. are related to the supply of aircraft fuel. Receivables from related parties are not collateralized and maturity of trade receivables is 30 days.

The total amount of all short-term benefits, including salaries, bonuses, vehicles allocated for their use and communication expenses provided for the Board Members, General Managers and Deputy General Managers of THY AO, THY Teknik A.Ş., THY Uçuş Eğitim ve Havalimanı İşletme A.Ş., THY Teknoloji ve Bilişim A.Ş. ve Uçak Koltuk Üretim San. ve Tic. A.Ş. are USD 4 for the period between 1 January-31 December 2022 (1 January- 31 December 2021: USD 2).

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade receivables from third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade receivables	1,066	992
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-)	(102)	(91)
	964	901

Provision for doubtful receivables has been determined based on past experience for uncollectible receivables, and also ECL calculation in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2.3. Details for credit risk, foreign currency risk and impairment for trade receivables are explained in Note 35.

Trade payables to third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trade payables	930	724

11. PAYABLES RELATED TO EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Payables related to employee benefits as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Salary accruals	129	81
Social security premiums payable	54	24
	183	105

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other short-term receivables from third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Predelivery payments made for aircrafts	511	546
Bank deposits with transfer limitations (*)	113	84
Receivables from technical purchases	100	97
Value added tax receivables	69	30
Receivables from pilots for flight training	24	27
Others	47	7
	864	791

(*) As of 31 December 2022, the balance of this account includes bank deposits in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, Niger, Mali, Republic of Cote D'ivoire, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Mozambique, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Angola, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Republic of Sudan, Gabon, Somalia, Benin, Republic of Zimbabwe, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Lebanon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Ghana, Egypt, Ukraine and Iran. (As of 31 December 2021, the balance of this account includes bank deposits in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, Niger, Mali, Republic of Cote D'ivoire, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Mozambique, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Angola, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Republic of Sudan, Gabon, Somalia, Benin, Republic of Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Ghana, Sri Lanka and Iran).

Other long-term receivables from third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Receivables related to investment incentives (**)	415	349
Predelivery payments made for aircrafts	291	279
Receivables from pilots for flight training	148	193
Interest and commodity swap agreement deposits	58	-
Deposits and guarentees given	45	41
Bank deposits with transfer limitations	-	4
	957	866

(**) This represents the accrued amount as of 31 December 2022. Total contribution of government incentives related to fleet investments amounts to USD 3,452 (31 December 2021: USD 2,802).

Other short-term payables to third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Taxes and funds payable	72	50
Deposits and guarantees received	12	6
Payables to insurance companies	-	7
Other liabilities	28	106
	112	169

Other long-term payables to third parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deposits and guarantees received	24	23
Interest and commodity swap agreement deposits	-	32
	24	55

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

13. INVENTORIES

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Spare parts	249	200
Other inventories	92	75
	341	275
Provision for impairment (-)	(10)	(14)
	331	261

The change in the value of provision for impairment for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Provision at the beginning of the year	14	9
(Release) / provision during the year	(4)	5
Provision at the end of the year	10	14

14. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Advances given for purchases	64	59
Prepaid advertising expenses	41	10
Prepaid sales commissions	22	13
Other prepaid expenses	49	32
	176	114

Long-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepaid engine maintenance expenses	823	709
Prepaid aircraft financing expenses	57	58
Advances given for property and equipment purchases	29	67
Other prepaid expenses	5	5
	914	839

Deferred income is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Passenger flight liabilites	2,291	1,216
Other short-term deferred income	103	48
	2,394	1,264

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

14. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME (cont'd)

Passenger flight liability is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Flight liability for ticket sales	2,107	1,018
Frequent flyer program liability	184	198
	2,291	1,216

Other short-term deferred income is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred finance income	81	6
Advances received	11	31
Other	11	11
	103	48

Long-term deferred income is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred finance income	107	83
Other	1	9
	108	92

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	1 January- 31 December 2022
Transfer to investment properties	69
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	69

According to the valuation carried out by a CMB-licensed independent real estate valuation company using a market approach method, the fair value of the land that the Group recognized as investment property is USD 75 as of 31 December 2022. The Group continues to recognize land based on cost as per TMS 40 (USD 69).

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land improvements and buildings	Technical equipment, simulator and vehicles	Other equipment, and fixtures	Aircrafts	Spare engines	Components and repairable spare parts	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
Cost									
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	1,650	734	259	4,341	697	692	196	179	8,748
Acquisitions	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Additions	13	24	21	144	120	209	8	114	653
Transfers (*)	9	2	-	9	8	-	7	(52)	(17)
Transfers to investment properties	(69)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Transfers between the account	-	-	-	791	(4)	-	-	-	787
Disposals	(3)	(5)	(2)	(257)	(71)	(155)	(1)	-	(494)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	1,600	759	279	5,028	750	746	210	242	9,614
Accumulated Depreciation									
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	336	344	211	2,709	288	385	111	-	4,384
Acquisitions	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Depreciation charge	71	42	19	262	65	97	16	-	572
Transfers between the account	-	-	-	347	3	-	-	-	350
Disposals	(1)	(4)	(2)	(210)	(37)	(95)	(1)	-	(350)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	406	385	229	3,108	319	387	126	-	4,960
Net book value at 31 December 2022	1,194	374	50	1,920	431	359	84	242	4,654
Net book value at 31 December 2021	1,314	390	48	1,632	409	307	85	179	4,364

(*) The amount of USD 17 transferred to right of use asset from construction in progress.

USD 1,795 of depreciation and amortization expenses recognized in cost of sales (31 December 2021: USD 1,664), USD 64 of general administrative expenses (31 December 2021: USD 69) and USD 5 of marketing and sales expenses (31 December 2021: USD 7) in total of USD 1,864 as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 1,740).

Capitalization rates and amounts other than borrowings made specially for the purpose of acquiring and qualifying asset are 4% and 8% and USD 4 and 12 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively.

The Group's construction in progress balances mainly consist of İstanbul Airport buildings, aircraft modifications, engine maintenance, backup engines and simulators.

There is no mortgage on property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: None).

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	Land improvements and buildings	Technical equipments simulators and vehicles	Other equipment, and fixtures	Aircrafts	Spare engines	Components and repairable spare parts	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
Cost									
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	1,175	636	250	3,853	657	688	179	587	8,025
Additions	129	73	11	118	79	102	3	22	537
Transfers	346	28	-	2	11	-	18	(430)	(25)
Transfers between the accounts	-	-	-	631	12	-	-	-	643
Disposals	-	(3)	(2)	(263)	(62)	(98)	(4)	-	(432)
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	1,650	734	259	4,341	697	692	196	179	8,748
Accumulated Depreciation									
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	275	307	193	2,416	235	353	101	-	3,880
Depreciation charge	61	39	20	239	63	77	14	-	513
Transfers between the accounts	-	-	-	282	9	-	-	-	291
Disposals	-	(2)	(2)	(228)	(19)	(45)	(4)	-	(300)
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	336	344	211	2,709	288	385	111	-	4,384
Net book value at 31 December 2021	1,314	390	48	1,632	409	307	85	179	4,364

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Right of use assets are as follows:

	Aircraft	Spare engines	Real Estate	Vehicles	Total
Cost					
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	20,348	301	75	9	20,733
Acquisitions	-	-	5	-	5
Additions	2,558	57	575	1	3,191
Transfers	6	11	-	-	17
Disposals	(388)	-	(1)	(3)	(392)
Transfers between the accounts (*)	(787)	-	-	-	(787)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	21,737	369	654	7	22,767

	Aircraft	Spare engines	Real Estate	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	5,525	62	31	5	5,623
Acquisitions	-	-	1	-	1
Depreciation charge	1,222	21	27	2	1,272
Disposals	(353)	-	-	(3)	(356)
Transfers between the account (*)	(350)	-	-	-	(350)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	6,044	83	59	4	6,190
Net book value at 31 December 2022	15,693	286	595	3	16,577

	Aircraft	Spare engines	Real Estate	Vehicles	Total
Cost					
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	19,381	202	75	6	19,664
Additions	1,776	88	1	5	1,870
Transfers	7	11	-	-	18
Disposals	(173)	-	(1)	(2)	(176)
Transfers between the accounts (*)	(643)	-	-	-	(643)
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	20,348	301	75	9	20,733

	Aircraft	Spare engines	Real Estate	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	4,813	48	21	5	4,887
Depreciation charge	1,176	14	10	2	1,202
Disposals	(173)	-	-	(2)	(175)
Transfers between the account (*)	(291)	-	-	-	(291)
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	5,525	62	31	5	5,623
Net book value at 31 December 2021	14,823	239	44	4	15,110

(*) Transfers are mainly consists of aircraft that lease payments have been completed and ownership has been transferred to the Group.

The Group negotiated with the airport operator company (İGA Havalimanı İşletmesi A.Ş.) regarding the rental areas, rental fee, renting conditions and period for İstanbul Airport. As of May 2022, the agreement is signed with the airport operator company. Lease liabilities are discounted to present value by using the Group's incremental borrowing rate since there is no interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. The borrowing rates used are 25.78% and 3.86% for TL and Euro, respectively. The rental period has been determined as 22 years, taking into account the extension periods in the contract.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Slot rights and acquired technical licenses (*)	**Rights**	**Other intangible assets**	**Total**
Cost				
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	44	239	5	288
Acquisitions	-	13	-	13
Additions	-	12	-	12
Disposals	-	(1)	-	(1)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	44	263	5	312
Accumulated Amortization				
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	-	203	3	206
Acquisitions	-	9	-	9
Amortization charge	-	20	-	20
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	-	232	3	235
Net book value at 31 December 2022	44	31	2	77
Net book value at 31 December 2021	44	36	2	82

	Slot rights and acquired technical licenses (*)	**Rights**	**Other intangible assets**	**Total**
Cost				
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	44	221	5	270
Additions	-	11	-	11
Transfers	-	7	-	7
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	44	239	5	288
Accumulated Amortization				
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	-	178	3	181
Amortization charge	-	25	-	25
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	-	203	3	206
Net book value at 31 December 2021	44	36	2	82

(*) The Group accounts slot rights as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives because these assets do not have any expiry date and are usable in the foreseeable future.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

18. LEASES

Maturities of lease obligations are as follows:

	Future Minimum Lease Payments		Interest		Present Values of Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Less than 1 year	1,883	1,844	(294)	(174)	1,589	1,670
Between 1 – 5 years	6,081	5,710	(732)	(396)	5,349	5,314
Over 5 years	4,370	3,401	(542)	(141)	3,828	3,260
	12,334	10,955	(1,568)	(711)	10,766	10,244

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Interest Range:		
Floating rate obligations	5,355	5,314
Fixed rate obligations	5,411	4,930
	10,766	10,244

The Group’s assets which are acquired by leasing have average lease term of 1 to 45 years. The Group has options to purchase related assets for an insignificant amount at the end of lease terms. The Group’s obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors’ title to the leased asset.

As of 31 December 2022, the USD, Euro, JPY and Swiss Franc denominated lease obligations’ weighted average interest rates are 5.82% (31 December 2021: 3.77%) for the fixed rate obligations and 1.53% (31 December 2021: 1.56%) for the floating rate obligations.

19. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND INCENTIVES

Incentive certificates dated, 28 December 2010, 18 December 2014, 11 July 2017, 18 September 2017, 1 March 2018, 9 August 2018 and 11 September 2018 were obtained from Ministry of Industry and Technology for investment of aircrafts. These certificates provide the Group with certain advantages on reduction of corporate tax, customs duty exemption and support for insurance premium of employers. Please refer to Note 2.4 for the accounting of corporate tax effect of these investment certificates.

There is no time limit for the use of incentives received in this scope. As of 31 December 2022, the Group has a discount and exemption amounting to USD 3,452, which can be used in the future within the scope of these incentives (31 December 2021: USD 2,802).

20. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Short-term provisions as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Short-term provision for employee benefits is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provisions for unused vacation	39	18

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

20. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (cont'd)

Changes in the provisions for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are set out below:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Provisions at the beginning of the year	18	16
Provisions for the current year	372	204
Provisions released (-)	(341)	(191)
Foreign currency translation differences	(10)	(11)
Provisions at the end of the year	39	18

The Group recognizes an obligation for unused vacation liabilities based on vacation balances and salaries of employees at the end of each reporting period.

Other short-term provision is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provisions for legal claims	6	8

Changes in the provisions for legal claims for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are set out below:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Provisions at the beginning of the year	8	10
Provisions for the current year	2	4
Provisions released (-)	(2)	(1)
Foreign currency translation differences	(2)	(5)
Provisions at the end of the year	6	8

The Group provides with provisions for lawsuits initiated against itself due to its operations. The lawsuits initiated against the Group are usually reemployment lawsuits by former employees or related to damaged luggage or cargo. The estimates have been made on the basis of the advices from the legal advisors.

Other long-term provision is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provisions for redelivery maintenance	61	46

Changes in the provisions for redelivery maintenance for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are set out below:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Opening	46	49
Changes in current year	15	(3)
Provisions at the end of the year	61	46

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

21. COMMITMENTS

a) Guarantees/Pledges/Mortgages ("GPM") given by the Group:

Amount of letters of guarantees given as of 31 December 2022 is USD 1,675 (31 December 2021: USD 1,530).

As of 31 December 2022, the letters of guarantee are given to various authorities (i.e. various banks and vendors.)

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Original currency amount	USD equivalent	Original currency amount	USD equivalent
A. Total amounts of GPM given on the behalf of its own legal entity	-	1,675	-	1,530
-Collaterals				
TL	75	4	62	5
EUR	1,530	1,632	1,295	1,466
USD	30	30	50	50
Other	-	9	-	9
B. Total amounts of GPM given on the behalf of subsidiaries that are included in full consolidation	-	-	-	-
C. Total amounts of GPM given in order to guarantee third party debts for routine trade operations	-	-	-	-
D. Total amounts of other GPM given	-	-	-	-
i. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of the Parent	-	-	-	-
ii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of other group companies not covered in B and C	-	-	-	-
iii. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of third parties not covered in C	-	-	-	-
		1,675		1,530

b) Aircraft purchase commitments:

The Group has signed agreements for 85 aircrafts which will be delivered between the years 2023 and 2028, (80 of aircrafts are contractual and 5 of them are optional) with a list price value of USD 13,651 each. The Group has made a predelivery payment of USD 846 relevant to these purchases as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 836).

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for retirement pay liability as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is comprised of the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provision for retirement pay liability	273	113

Under Labor Law effective in Türkiye, it is an obligation to make legal retirement pay to employees whose employment is terminated in certain ways. Also, according to Article 60 of Social Security Law numbered 506 which was revised by the laws 2422, dated 6 March 1981 and numbered 4447, dated 25 August 1999, it is an obligation to make legal retirement pay to those who entitled to receive retirement pay when leaving their work. Some transfer provisions related to employment conditions prior to retirement are removed from the Law by the revise made on 23 May 2002. Retirement pay liability assumptions and calculations are changed in line with the revise made on 8 May 2008, which altered age of retirement.

Retirement pay liability is subject to an upper limit of monthly USD 821 (full) (equivalent of TL 15,371 (full)) as of 31 December 2022. (31 December 2021: USD 638 (full) equivalent of TL 8,285 (full)).

Retirement pay liability is not subject to any funding legally. Provisions for retirement pay liability are calculated by estimating the present value of probable liability that will arise due to retirement of employees.

IAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") stipulates the progress of the Group's liabilities by use of actuarial valuation methods under defined benefit plans. Actuarial assumptions used in calculation of total liabilities are described as follows:

The key assumption is that maximum liability amount increases in accordance with the inflation rate for every service year. Provisions in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022 are calculated by estimating present value of liabilities due to retirement of employees. Provisions in the relevant balance sheet dates are calculated with the assumptions of 10.08% annual inflation rate (31 December 2021: 15.55%) and 10.62% interest rate (31 December 2021: 20%). Estimated amount of non-paid retirement pay retained in the Group due to voluntary leaves is assumed as 2.40% (31 December 2021: 2.45%). Ceiling for retirement pay is revised semi-annually. Ceiling amount of USD 1,067 (full) (equivalent of TL 19,983 (full)) which is in effect since 1 January 2023 is used in the calculation of Group's provision for retirement pay liability.

Movement in the provisions for retirement pay liability is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Provision at the beginning of the year	113	134
Service charge for the year	14	14
Actuarial loss	196	29
Interest charges	18	14
Payments	(7)	(6)
Foreign currency translation difference	(61)	(72)
Provision at the end of the year	273	113

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

23. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Fuel	6,467	2,756
Personnel	2,140	1,298
Depreciation and amortisation	1,864	1,740
Ground services	931	680
Aircraft maintenance	872	575
Airport	639	508
Passenger services and catering	618	271
Air traffic control	595	455
Commissions and incentives	517	253
Reservation systems	266	162
Wet lease	140	190
Service	112	78
Advertisement and promotion	110	76
Insurance	60	53
Transportation	57	43
Taxes and duties	57	37
IT and communication	42	46
Utility	40	17
Rents	38	48
Call center	21	21
Systems use and associateship	18	17
Aircraft rent	17	7
Consultancy	15	25
Other	74	55
	15,710	9,411

24. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other current assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred VAT	57	68
Personnel and business advances	9	12
	66	80

Other current liabilities as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Accruals for maintenance expenses of aircraft under operating lease	298	241
Accruals for other expenses	15	22
Other	3	2
	316	265

25. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The ownership structure of the Company's share capital is as follows:

(Millions of TL)	**Class**	**%**	**31 December 2022**	**%**	**31 December 2021**
Türkiye Wealth Fund	A	49.12	678	49.12	678
Republic of Türkiye Treasury and Finance Ministry Privatization Administration	C	-	-	-	-
Other (publicly held)	A	50.88	702	50.88	702
Paid-in capital (Turkish Lira)			1,380		1,380
Inflation adjustment on share capital (Turkish Lira) (*)			1,124		1,124
Share capital (Turkish Lira)			2,504		2,504
Share capital (USD Equivalent)			1,597		1,597

(*) Inflation adjustment on share capital represents inflation uplift of historical capital payments based on inflation indices until 31 December 2004.

As of 31 December 2022, Registered paid-in share capital of the Company comprised 137,999,999,999 Class A shares and 1 Class C share, all with a par value of Kr 1 each. The Class C share belongs to the Republic of Türkiye Treasury and Finance Ministry Privatization Administration and has the following privileges:

- Articles of Association 7: Positive vote of the board member representing class C share with Board's approval is necessary for transfer of shares issued to the name.

- Articles of Association 10: The Board of Directors consists of nine members of which one member has to be nominated by the class C shareholder and the rest eight members has to be elected by class A shareholders.

- Articles of Association 14: The following decisions of the Board of Directors are subject to the positive vote of the class C Shareholder:

a) Decisions that will negatively affect the Group's mission Defined in Article 3.1. of the Articles of Association,

b) Suggesting change in the Articles of Association at General Assembly,

c) Increasing share capital,

d) Approval of transfer of the shares issued to the name and their registration to the "Share Registry",

e) Every decision or action which directly or indirectly put the Group under commitment over 5% of its total assets of the latest annual financial statements prepared for Capital Market Board. (This sentence will expire when the Group's shares held by Turkish State decrease under 20%.)

f) Decisions relating to merges and liquidation,

g) Decisions cancelling flight routes or significantly decreasing frequency of flight routes, not including the ones that cannot even recover their operational expenses, subject to the market conditions.

25. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (cont'd)

Restricted Profit Reserves

Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) stipulates that the general legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Group's paid-in share capital. Additionally, not limited with 20% of paid-in share capital, the general legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividends in excess of 5% of the paid-in share capital. Under TCC, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses, to sustain business when conditions get worse, to prevent unemployment and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of paid-in share capital.

Foreign Currency Translation Differences

Currency translation differences under equity arise from Group's joint ventures, provisions for unused vacation, legal claims and retirement pay liability accounted under equity method which have functional currencies other than USD.

Distribution of Dividends

Listed companies distribute dividend in accordance with the Communiqué No. II-19.1 issued by the CMB which is effective from 1 February 2014.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly in accordance with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with their dividend policy or articles of associations. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable installments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on financial statements of the Group.

Actuarial Differences on Defined Benefit Plans

According to IAS 19, all actuarial differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Gains/Losses from Cash Flow Hedges

Hedge gain/losses against cash flow risk arise from the accounting of the changes in the fair values of effective derivative financial instruments designated against financial risks of future cash flows under equity. Total of deferred gain/loss arising from hedging against financial risk are accounted in profit or loss when the hedged item impacts profit or loss.

As of 2022, lease liabilities and investment borrowings in Japanese Yen, Swiss Frank and Euro for investment financing are designated as cash flow hedge against exchange rate risk due to highly probable future same foreign currency revenues. Group's revenue denominated in Euro and Swiss Frank fully covered borrowings of such foreign currency, while Japanese Yen revenue covered %81 of borrowings. In this context, exchange differences arising from such these loans repayment are taken to equity and recognized in other comprehensive income.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

26. REVENUE

Breakdown of gross profit is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Passenger revenue		
Scheduled	14,179	6,311
Unscheduled	112	79
Total passenger revenue	14,291	6,390
Cargo revenue		
Carried by passenger aircraft	1,559	1,172
Carried by cargo aircraft	2,176	2,843
Total cargo revenue	3,735	4,015
Total passenger and cargo revenue	18,026	10,405
Technical revenue	367	253
Other revenue	33	28
Net sales	18,426	10,686
Cost of sales (-)	(14,036)	(8,322)
Gross profit	4,390	2,364

Breakdown of total passenger and cargo revenue by geographical locations is as follows:

International flights	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
- Europe	5,404	2,663
- Asia and Far East	4,189	2,770
- Americas	3,848	2,306
- Middle East	1,703	835
- Africa	1,616	1,015
Total	16,760	9,589
Domestic flights	1,266	816
Total passenger and cargo revenue	18,026	10,405

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

27. COST OF SALES

Breakdown of the cost of sales is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Fuel	6,467	2,756
Depreciation and amortisation	1,795	1,664
Personnel	1,689	998
Ground services	931	680
Aircraft maintenance	865	573
Airport	639	508
Passenger services and catering	618	271
Air traffic control	595	455
Wet lease	140	190
Transportation	57	43
Insurance	56	49
Service	50	37
Utility	30	11
Taxes and duties	23	20
Aircraft rent	17	7
Rents	16	26
IT and communication	7	6
Systems use and associateship	4	4
Other	37	24
	14,036	8,322

28. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

Breakdown of general administrative expenses is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Personnel	102	73
Depreciation and amortisation	64	69
Service	45	30
IT and communication	25	31
Systems use and associateship	8	8
Utility	7	4
Aircraft maintenance	7	2
Taxes and duties	6	2
Consultancy	5	16
Insurance	4	4
Rents	3	5
Other	8	10
	284	254

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

28. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES (cont'd)

Breakdown of selling and marketing expenses is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Commissions and incentives	517	253
Personnel	349	227
Reservation systems	266	162
Advertisement and promotion	110	76
Taxes and duties	28	15
Call center	21	21
Rents	19	17
Service	17	11
Consultancy	10	9
IT and communication	10	9
Systems use and associateship	6	5
Depreciation and amortisation	5	7
Utility	3	2
Other	29	21
	1,390	835

29. OTHER OPERATING INCOME / EXPENSES

Breakdown of other operating income is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Manufacturers' credits	61	51
Insurance, indemnities, penalties income	28	43
Rent income	15	13
Provisions released	8	12
Non- interest income from banks	8	8
Turnover premium from suppliers	7	3
Rediscount interest income	3	-
Delay interest income	1	1
Reversal of ECL provision	1	1
Foreign exchange gains from operational activities, net	-	20
Other	13	22
	145	174

Breakdown of other operating expenses is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Rediscount interest expenses	29	3
Provisions	19	7
Indemnity and penalty expenses	9	6
Foreign exchange losses from operational activities, net	8	-
Other	17	19
	82	35

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

30. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Breakdown of income from investment activities is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Income from investment incentives	183	187
Interest income from financial investment	99	7
Gain on sale of fixed assets	17	7
Gain on sale of financial investments	17	6
	316	207

Breakdown of expense from investment activities is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Loss on sale of fixed assets	23	6
Loss on sale of financial investments	-	1
	23	7

31. FINANCIAL INCOME/ EXPENSES

Breakdown of financial income is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Foreign exchange gains from financial activities, net	265	-
Interest income	113	68
Fair value gains on derivative financial instruments, net	-	33
	378	101

Breakdown of financial expenses is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments, net	217	-
Interest expense from leasing liabilities	211	193
Interest expense from financial activities	113	136
Rediscount interest expense from repayments of aircrafts	33	3
Aircraft financing expenses	27	30
Interest expenses on employee benefits	18	14
Foreign exchange losses on financial activities, net	-	381
Other	13	10
	632	767

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

32. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Breakdown of assets related to current tax is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepaid taxes	35	20

Tax liability is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provisions for corporate tax	35	27
Prepaid taxes and funds	(32)	(11)
Corporate tax liability	3	16

Tax expense is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Current year tax expense	35	28
Deferred tax expense	179	36
Tax expense	214	64

Tax effect related to other comprehensive income is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022			1 January - 31 December 2021		
	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount after tax	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount after tax
Change in cash flow hedge reserve	455	(91)	364	751	(150)	601
Change in actuarial losses from retirement pay obligation	(196)	39	(157)	(29)	6	(23)
Losses on Remeasuring FVOCI	(8)	1	(7)	(11)	2	(9)
Changes in foreign currency translation difference	(19)	-	(19)	(74)	-	(74)
Other comprehensive income	232	(51)	181	637	(142)	495

There is no taxation effect for the changes in foreign currency translation difference that is included in other comprehensive income.

Corporate Tax

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, tax liabilities, as reflected in these consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

As of 31 December 2022, the corporate tax rate is 23% in Türkiye (December 31, 2021: 25%). Corporation tax rate is applied to net income of the companies after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, exempt income and allowances.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

32. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (cont'd)

Deferred Tax

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

In Türkiye, the companies cannot declare a consolidated tax return; therefore, subsidiaries that have deferred tax assets position were not netted off against subsidiaries that have deferred tax liabilities position and they are disclosed separately.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated with 20% tax rate for those which will be realized 2023 and onwards.

Breakdown of the deferred tax assets / (liabilities) is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred tax asset	2	1
Deferred tax liability	(2,220)	(1,714)
Deferred tax liability	(2,218)	(1,713)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Fixed assets	(2,770)	(2,614)
Right of use asset	(456)	(268)
Adjustments for passenger flight liabilities	(46)	(22)
Lease liabilities	465	346
Carry forward tax losses	233	634
Income and expense for future years	118	69
Accruals for expenses	82	79
Provisions for employee benefits	55	23
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	33	(7)
Miles accruals	24	27
Provisions for unused vacation	8	4
Other	36	16
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,218)	(1,713)

The changes of deferred tax liability for the year ended 1 January – 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Opening balance at 1 January	1,713	1,119
Foreign currency translation difference	275	418
Deferred tax expense	179	36
Tax expense from hedging reserves	92	148
Tax income from FVOCI	(2)	(2)
Tax income of actuarial losses on retirement pay obligation	(39)	(6)
Deferred tax liability at the end of the year	2,218	1,713

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

32. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (cont'd)

Deferred Tax (cont'd)

The redemption schedule of carry forward tax losses, which are considered in deferred tax calculation, is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Expired as of 2023	-	249
Expired as of 2025	10	1,294
Expired as of 2026	1,155	1,629
	1,165	3,172

As of 31 December 2022, total amount of carry forward tax losses is USD 1,165. The Group has accounted for deferred income tax assets on carry forward tax losses amounting to USD 1,165, since it is considered as probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of all that deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Reconciliation with current tax charge for the period 1 January – 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Reconciliation of effective tax charge	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Profit from operations before tax	2,939	1,023
Domestic expense tax rate of 23% / 25%	(676)	(256)
Taxation effects on:		
- foreign currency translation difference	417	261
- income from investment certificates	89	24
- investment incentive	37	37
- investments accounted by using the equity method	25	15
- exemptions	1	2
- adjustment for prior year loss	(1)	1
- effect of the change in the defered tax rate	(29)	22
- non deductible expenses	(77)	(170)
Tax charge in statement of profit	(214)	(64)

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income is determined by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the relevant period.

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus interest") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such bonus shares are regarded as issued shares. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the years has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the period in which they were issued and for each earlier year.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE (cont'd)

Number of total shares and calculation of profits / losses per share at 1 January – 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Number of shares outstanding at 1 January (in full)	138,000,000,000	138,000,000,000
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December (in full)	138,000,000,000	138,000,000,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in full)	138,000,000,000	138,000,000,000
Net profit for the year	2,725	959
Basic earnings per share (Full US Cents) (*)	1.97	0.69
Diluted earnings per share (Full US Cents) (*)	1.97	0.69

(*) Basic and diluted earnings / (losses) per share are the same as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

34. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Breakdown of derivative financial assets and liabilities of the Group as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Derivative financial assets	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Derivative instruments for interest rate cash flow hedge	16	-
Derivative instruments for cross currency rate cash flow hedge	16	-
Derivative instruments for fuel prices cash flow hedge	12	50
Derivative instruments not subject to hedge accounting	-	9
	44	59

Derivative financial liabilities	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Derivative instruments not subject to hedge accounting	208	6
Derivative instruments for interest rate cash flow hedge	2	16
Derivative instruments for fuel prices cash flow hedge	1	6
	211	28

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital risk management

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

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in Note 7, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Board of Directors of the Group periodically reviews the capital structure. During these analyses, the Board assesses the risks associated with each class of capital along with cost of capital. Based on the review of the Board of Directors, the Group aims to balance its overall capital structure through the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt. The overall strategy of the Group has not changed compared to 2021.

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Total debts (*)	3,273	4,667
Lease liabilities	10,766	10,244
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits with maturity of more than three months	(4,689)	(2,677)
Net debt (A)	9,350	12,234
Total shareholders' equity (B)	9,742	6,837
Total capital stock (A+B)	19,092	19,071
Net debt/total capital stock ratio	0.49	0.64

(*) Total debts consist of bank borrowings and other financial liabilities.

(b) Financial Risk Factors

The risks of the Group, resulting from operations, include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s risk management program generally seeks to minimize the potential negative effects of uncertainty in financial markets on financial performance of the Group. The Group uses a small portion of derivative financial instruments in order to safeguard itself from different financial risks.

Risk management is carried out in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors. According to risk policy, financial risk is identified and assessed. Working together with Group’s operational units, relevant instruments are used to reduce the risk.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.1) Credit risk management

	Receivables								
	Trade receivables		**Other receivables**						
31 December 2022	**Related Party**	**Third Party**	**Related Party**	**Third Party**	**Deposits in Banks**	**Derivative Instruments**	**Goverment Debt Securities**	**Corporate Debt Securities**	**Equity Securities**
Maximum credit risk as of balance sheet date (*)	31	724	13	1,821	4,688	44	107	58	11
-The part of maximum credit risk under guarantee with collateral etc. (**)	-	(240)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	31	-	13	-	94	-	107	-	11
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets									
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment(-)	-	(101)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	697	-	1,823	4,598	44	-	58	-
-Impairment (-)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(4)	-	-	-	-
-The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*)The guarantees that increase credit reliability are not included in the balance.

(**)Guarantees consist of the guarantees in cash & letters of guarantee obtained from the customers.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.1) Credit risk management (cont'd)

	Receivables								
	Trade receivables		Other receivables						
31 December 2021	**Related Party**	**Third Party**	**Related Party**	**Third Party**	**Deposits in Banks (***)**	**Derivative Instruments**	**Goverment Debt Securities**	**Corporate Debt Securities**	**Equity Securities**
Maximum credit risk as of balance sheet date (*)	24	737	6	1,657	2,675	59	67	20	5
-The part of maximum credit risk under guarantee with collateral etc. (**)	-	(164)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	24	-	6	-	78	59	67	20	5
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets									
-Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment(-)	-	(89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	834	-	1,662	2,598	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	(2)	-	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	-
-The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*)The guarantees that increase credit reliability are not included in the balance.

(**)Guarantees consist of the guarantees in cash & letters of guarantee obtained from the customers.

(***)Deposits in Banks consist of financial investments with maturity more than 3 months.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.1) Credit risk management (cont'd)

The risk of a financial loss for the Group due to failing of one of the parties of the contract to meet its obligations is defined as credit risk.

The Group's credit risk is related to its receivables, cash and derivative financial assets. The balance shown in the consolidated balance sheet is the result of the net amount after deducting the doubtful receivables arisen from the Group management's forecasts based on previous experience and current economy conditions. Since the customers are diversified, the Group's credit risk is dispersed and there is no material credit risk concentration.

The aging of past due receivables as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Receivables					
31 December 2022	**Trade Receivables**	**Other Receivables**	**Deposits in Banks**	**Derivative Instruments**	**Other**	**Total**
Past due 1-30 days	81	-	-	-	-	81
Past due 1-3 months	12	-	-	-	-	12
Past due 3-12 months	87	-	-	-	-	87
Past due 1-5 years	140	-	-	-	-	140
Total past due receivables	320	-	-	-	-	320
The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	240	-	-	-	-	240

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.1)Credit risk management (cont'd)

The aging of past due receivables as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

31 December 2021	Receivables: Trade Receivables	Receivables: Other Receivables	Deposits in Banks	Derivative Instruments	Other	Total
Past due 1-30 days	35	-	-	-	-	35
Past due 1-3 months	26	-	-	-	-	26
Past due 3-12 months	55	-	-	-	-	55
Past due 1-5 years	117	-	-	-	-	117
Total past due receivables	233	-	-	-	-	233
The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	164	-	-	-	-	164

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.1) Credit risk management (cont'd)

The details of credit ratings of banks in which the Group has deposits as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Equivalent to External Credit Rating	Weighted Average Lost Rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Impairment Loss Allowance
AA2	0.09%	1,085	1
BA3	0.79%	2,671	4
B2	1.00%	197	-
		3,953	5

The aging of financial assets as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Maturity Ranges As of 31.12.2022	Weighted Average Lost Rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Impairment Loss Allowance
Current	0.17%	697	1
1-30 days past due	0.61%	82	1
30-90 days past due	5.71%	13	1
90-360 days past due	1.64%	92	2
More than 1 year past due	13.48%	38	5
		922	10

The details of credit ratings of banks in which the Group has deposits as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Equivalent to External Credit Rating	Weighted Average Lost Rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Impairment Loss Allowance
AA2	0.02%	1,019	-
BA3	0.05%	2,730	1
B2	2.00%	220	4
		3,969	5

The aging of financial assets as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Maturity Ranges As of 31.12.2021	Weighted Average Lost Rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Impairment Loss Allowance
Current	0.27%	834	2
1-30 days past due	1.48%	35	1
30-90 days past due	9.05%	26	2
90-360 days past due	2.71%	55	2
More than 1 year past due	15.72%	26	4
		976	11

As of balance sheet date, total amount of cash collateral and letter of guarantee received by Group for past due and not impaired receivable is USD 240 (31 December 2021: USD 164).

As of the balance sheet date, the Group has no guarantee for past due receivables for which provisions were recognized.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.2) Impairment

Provisions for doubtful trade receivables consist of provisions for receivables in legal dispute and provisions calculated based on experiences on uncollectible receivables.

Changes in provisions for doubtful receivables for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
Opening Balance	91	99
Charge for the year	17	3
Collections during the year	(6)	(11)
(Reversal) / Adjustment for ECL	(1)	(2)
Currency translation adjustment	1	2
Closing Balance	102	91

b.3) Liquidity risk management

The main responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Board designed an appropriate risk management policy for short, medium and long term funding and liquidity necessities of the Group management. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The tables below demonstrate the maturity distribution of nonderivative financial liabilities and are prepared based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The interests that will be paid on the future liabilities are included in the related maturities.

Group manages liquidity risk by keeping under control estimated and actual cash flows and by maintaining adequate funds and borrowing reserves through matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk table:

31 December 2022

Due date on the contract	Book value	Total cash outflow according to the contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings	3,273	(3,416)	(954)	(1,275)	(1,167)	(20)
Lease liabilities	10,766	(12,334)	(505)	(1,378)	(6,081)	(4,370)
Trade payables	1,200	(1,204)	(1,204)	-	-	-
Total	15,239	(16,954)	(2,663)	(2,653)	(7,248)	(4,390)

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.3) *Liquidity risk management (cont'd)*

31 December 2021

Due date on the contract	Book value	Total cash outflow according to the contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings	4,659	(4,929)	(583)	(1,871)	(2,448)	(27)
Lease liabilities	10,244	(10,955)	(476)	(1,368)	(5,710)	(3,401)
Trade payables	891	(895)	(895)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8	(8)	(8)	-	-	-
Total	15,802	(16,787)	(1,962)	(3,239)	(8,158)	(3,428)

31 December 2022

Due date on the contract	Book value	Total cash outflow according to the contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Derivative financial (liabilities) / assets, net						
Derivative cash inflows	44	37	7	5	25	-
Derivative cash outflows	(211)	(204)	(200)	(4)	-	-
Derivative cash inflows/outflows,net	(167)	(167)	(193)	1	25	-

31 December 2021

Due date on the contract	Book value	Total cash outflow according to the contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Derivative financial (liabilities) / assets, net						
Derivative cash inflows	59	55	27	27	1	-
Derivative cash outflows	(28)	(24)	(7)	-	(10)	(7)
Derivative cash inflows/outflows,net	31	31	20	27	(9)	(7)

b.4) Market risk management

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and jet fuel prices. Market risk exposures of the Group are evaluated using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change in the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.4) Market risk management (cont'd)

b.4.1) Foreign currency risk management

Transactions in foreign currencies expose the Group to foreign currency risk. The foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities as monetary and non-monetary items are below:

	31 December 2022					
	USD EQUIVALENT	**TL**	**EUR**	**JPY**	**CHF**	**OTHER**
1.Trade Receivables	891	99	108	10	14	660
2a.Monetary Financial Assets	4,521	440	3,976	4	3	98
2b.Non Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Other	526	150	182	-	5	189
4.Current Assets (1+2+3)	**5,938**	**689**	**4,266**	**14**	**22**	**947**
5.Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a.Monetary Financial Assets	585	585	-	-	-	-
6b.Non Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Other	640	416	218	-	-	6
8.Non Current Assets (5+6+7)	**1,225**	**1,001**	**218**	**-**	**-**	**6**
9.Total Assets (4+8)	**7,163**	**1,690**	**4,484**	**14**	**22**	**953**
10.Trade Payables	841	562	210	1	4	64
11.Financial Liabilities (*)	3,529	4	3,160	342	23	-
12a.Other Liabilities, Monetary	441	185	197	3	6	50
12b.Other Liabilities, Non Monetary	45	45	-	-	-	-
13.Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	**4,856**	**796**	**3,567**	**346**	**33**	**114**
14.Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Financial Liabilities (*)	8,009	39	6,427	1,462	81	-
16a.Other Liabilities, Monetary	18	3	6	-	-	9
16b.Other Liabilities, Non Monetary	273	273	-	-	-	-
17.Non Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	**8,300**	**315**	**6,433**	**1,462**	**81**	**9**
18.Total Liabilities (13+17)	**13,156**	**1,111**	**10,000**	**1,808**	**114**	**123**
19.Net asset / liability position of off-balance sheet derivatives (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	**(5,993)**	**579**	**(5,516)**	**(1,794)**	**(92)**	**830**
21.Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (IFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a -14-15-16a)	**(6,841)**	**331**	**(5,916)**	**(1,794)**	**(97)**	**635**
22.Fair value of foreign currency hedged financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.Hedged foreign currency assets	**1,795**	-	1,795	-	-	-
24.Hedged foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) Net foreign exchange position of Group is mainly due to long term foreign currency borrowings denominated in Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Frank to funds its aircraft investments. Group uses these long term foreign currency borrowings to manage the risk of exchange differences with highly probable future foreign currency revenues. The USD equivalent of these borrowings amount to USD 7,679 as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 7,824).

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.4) Market risk management (cont'd)

b.4.1) Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

	31 December 2021					
	USD EQUIVALENT	**TL**	**EUR**	**JPY**	**CHF**	**OTHER**
1.Trade Receivables	854	58	147	4	16	629
2a.Monetary Financial Assets	2,415	678	1,658	3	2	74
2b.Non Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Other	380	122	79	-	5	174
4.Current Assets (1+2+3)	**3,649**	**858**	**1,884**	**7**	**23**	**877**
5.Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a.Monetary Financial Assets	974	974	-	-	-	-
6b.Non Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Other	574	350	217	-	-	7
8.Non Current Assets (5+6+7)	**1,548**	**1,324**	**217**	**-**	**-**	**7**
9.Total Assets (4+8)	**5,197**	**2,182**	**2,101**	**7**	**23**	**884**
10.Trade Payables	646	392	189	1	2	62
11.Financial Liabilities	3,439	38	3,112	266	23	-
12a.Other Liabilities, Monetary	97	6	48	2	3	38
12b.Other Liabilities, Non Monetary	25	25	-	-	-	-
13.Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	**4,207**	**461**	**3,349**	**269**	**28**	**100**
14.Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Financial Liabilities	8,846	3	7,559	1,180	104	-
16a.Other Liabilities, Monetary	24	15	7	-	-	2
16b.Other Liabilities, Non Monetary	113	113	-	-	-	-
17.Non Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	**8,983**	**131**	**7,566**	**1,180**	**104**	**2**
18.Total Liabilities (13+17)	**13,190**	**592**	**10,915**	**1,449**	**132**	**102**
19.Net asset / liability position of off-balance sheet derivatives (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	**(7,993)**	**1,590**	**(8,814)**	**(1,442)**	**(109)**	**782**
21.Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (IFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(8,809)**	**1,256**	**(9,110)**	**(1,442)**	**(114)**	**601**
22.Fair value of foreign currency hedged financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.Hedged foreign currency assets	**1,570**	-	1,570	-	-	-
24.Hedged foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.4) Market risk management (cont'd)

b.4.1) Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily from TL, EURO, JPY and CHF. The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in TL, EURO, JPY and CHF against USD. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower. A positive number indicates an increase in profit or loss with a same effect on equity. The Group accounted investment loans and aircraft financial liabilities in scope of cash flow hedge accounting and foreign exchange income/expense arising from these loans and liabilities are recognized in equity. 10% increase and decrease effect of foreign exchange rates are calculated with the same method and the calculated foreign exchange gains/losses are presented as hedged portion in the foreign exchange sensitivity table. Furthermore, the hedged portion of foreign exchange gains/losses via forwards and cross currency swap transactions is classified as the amount hedged against USD in the statement of exchange rate sensitivity analysis.

	31 December 2022			
	Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		**Equity**	
	If foreign currency appreciated 10 %	If foreign currency depreciated 10 %	If foreign currency appreciated 10 %	If foreign currency depreciated 10 %
1- TL net asset / liability	58	(58)	-	-
2- Part hedged from TL risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- TL net effect (1+2)	58	(58)	-	-
4- Euro net asset / liability	60	(60)	(612)	612
5- Part hedged from Euro risk (-)	180	(180)	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	240	(240)	(612)	612
7- JPY net asset / liability	(33)	33	(146)	146
8- Part hedged from JPY risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- JPY net effect (7+8)	(33)	33	(146)	146
10- CHF net asset / liability	1	(1)	(10)	10
11- Part hedged from CHF risk (-)	-	-	-	-
12- CHF net effect (10+11)	1	(1)	(10)	10
13- Other foreign currency net asset / liability	83	(83)	-	-
14- Part hedged other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
15- Other foreign currency net effect (13+14)	83	(83)	-	-
TOTAL (3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15)	349	(349)	(768)	768

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.4) Market risk management (cont'd)

b.4.1) Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

	31 December 2021			
	Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		**Equity**	
	If foreign currency appreciated 10 %	If foreign currency depreciated 10 %	If foreign currency appreciated 10 %	If foreign currency depreciated 10 %
1- TL net asset / liability	159	(159)	-	-
2- Part hedged from TL risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- TL net effect (1+2)	159	(159)	-	-
4- Euro net asset / liability	(197)	197	(684)	684
5- Part hedged from Euro risk (-)	157	(157)	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	(40)	40	(684)	684
7- JPY net asset / liability	(94)	94	(50)	50
8- Part hedged from JPY risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- JPY net effect (7+8)	(94)	94	(50)	50
10- CHF net asset / liability	2	(2)	(13)	13
11- Part hedged from CHF risk (-)	-	-	-	-
12- CHF net effect (10+11)	2	(2)	(13)	13
13- Other foreign currency net asset / liability	78	(78)	-	-
14- Part hedged other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
15- Other foreign currency net effect (13+14)	78	(78)	-	-
TOTAL (3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15)	105	(105)	(747)	747

b.4.2) Interest rate risk management

The Group has been borrowing at both fixed and floating interest rates. Considering the interest conditions of the current borrowings, the majority of the borrowings are at floating interest rates. In addition to this; under the condition that the cost of financing of aircraft purchases are reasonable, the Group has been trying to increase the amount of the fixed interest rate borrowings in order to create a partial balance between the fixed and floating interest rate borrowings. Due to the fact that the floating interest rates of the Group are dependent on Libor and Euribor, exposure to local interest rate is low.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

35. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

b.4) Market risk management (cont'd)

b.4.2) Interest rate risk management (cont'd)

Interest Rate Position Table

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Instruments with fixed interest rate		
Financial Liabilities	5,411	4,930
Financial Instruments with Variable Interest Rate		
Financial Liabilities	5,355	5,314
Interest Swap Agreements Not Subject to Hedge Accounting (Net)	-	-
Interest Swap Agreements Subject to Hedge Accounting (Net)	14	(16)

As indicated in Note 36, the Group fixed the interest rate for 1,348 USD of floating–interest-rated financial liabilities via an interest rate swap contracts as of 31 December 2022.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following sensitivity analysis are done considering the interest rate exposure in the reporting date and possible changes on this rate and are fixed during all reporting period. Group management checks out possible effects that may arise when Libor and Euribor rates, which are the basis for floating interest rates, fluctuate 0.5% and reports the effects to the top management.

Assuming that there is a 0.5% increase in Libor and Euribor interest rates and all other floatings are kept constant:

Current profit before tax of the Group for the year will decrease by USD 34 (For the year ended 31 December 2021 profit before tax will decrease by USD 37). In contrast, if Libor and Euribor interest rate decrease by 0.5%, profit before tax will increase by the same amounts.

Moreover, as a result of the interest rate swap contracts against cash flow risks, in the event of a 0.5% increase in the Libor and Euribor interest rates, the shareholders' equity of the Group will increase by USD 5, excluding the deferred tax effect. (For the year ended 31 December 2021 the shareholders' equity of the Group will increase by USD 11, excluding the deferred tax effect.) In the event of a 0.5% decrease in the Libor and Euribor interest rates, the shareholders' equity of the Group will decrease by the same amounts, excluding the deferred tax effect.

b.4.3) Fuel prices sensitivity

As explained in Note 36, Group has entered into forward fuel purchase contracts in order to hedge cash flow risks arising from fuel purchases. Due to forward fuel purchase contracts subject to hedge accounting, as a result of a 10% increase in fuel prices, the shareholders' equity of the Group will increase by USD 7, excluding the deferred tax effect. (For the year ended 31 December 2021, the shareholders' equity of the Group will increase by USD 44 excluding deferred tax effect.)

In case of a 10% decrease in fuel prices, the shareholders' equity of the Group will decrease by USD 8, excluding the deferred tax effect. (For the year ended 31 December 2021, the shareholders' equity of the Group will decrease by USD 46, excluding deferred tax effect.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- Under standard maturities and conditions, fair values of financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market are determined using quoted market prices.
- Fair values of derivative instruments:
  - Fixed-paid/floating received interest swap contracts: Fair value hierarchy is level 2. Valuation is performed by using discounted cash flow technique. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward interest rates (from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period) and contract interest rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
  - Forward fuel purchase contracts and fuel collar contracts: Fair value hierarchy is level 2. Valuation is performed by using discounted cash flow technique. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward fuel prices (from observable forward fuel prices at the end of the reporting period) and contract fuel prices, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
  - Forward currency contracts: Fair value hierarchy is level 2. Valuation is performed by using discounted cash flow technique. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
  - Cross-currency swap contracts: Fair value hierarchy is level 2. Valuation is performed by using discounted cash flow technique. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward interest rates and forward exchange rates (from observable yield curves and forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract interest rates and forward exchange rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

31 December 2022 Balance Sheet	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVOCI	Financial instruments at FVTPL	Financial instruments FVOCI at cost value	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Book Value	Note
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,075	-	-	-	-	4,075	5
Financial investments and derivative financial instruments	-	209	625	1	-	835	6 and 34
Trade receivables	995	-	-	-	-	995	9 and 10
Other receivables	1,834	-	-	-	-	1,834	9 and 12
Financial liabilities							
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,273	3,273	7 and 18
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	10,766	10,766	7 and 18
Other financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments	-	3	208	-	-	211	8 and 34
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	9 and 10

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

31 December 2021 Balance Sheet	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVOCI	Financial instruments at FVTPL	Financial instruments FVOCI at cost value	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Book Value	Note
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,677	-	-	-	-	2,677	5
Financial investments and derivative financial instruments	-	137	14	1	-	152	6 and 34
Trade receivables	925	-	-	-	-	925	9 and 10
Other receivables	1,663	-	-	-	-	1,663	9 and 12
Financial liabilities							
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	4,659	4,659	7 and 18
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	10,244	10,244	7 and 18
Other financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments	-	22	6	-	8	36	8 and 34
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	891	891	9 and 10

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and obligations.

- Level 2: Variables obtained directly (via prices) or indirectly (by deriving from prices) which are observable for similar assets and liabilities other than quoted prices mentioned in Level 1. These assets and liabilities consist of derivate transactions' fair values which is include such as fuel prices, foreign currency changes and interest rates in the market.

- Level 3: Variables which are not related to observable market variable for assets and liabilities (unobservable variables).

Financial assets and liabilities, measured at their fair values are classified as below:

		Fair value level as of the reporting date		
	31 December 2022	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD
Financial assets				
Financial assets on remeasuring FVOCI	165	165	-	-
Financial assets on remeasuring FVTPL	11	11	-	-
Derivative instruments accounted for hedge accounting	44	-	44	-
Total	220	176	44	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	208	-	208	-
Derivative instruments accounted for hedge accounting	3	-	3	-
Total	211	-	211	-

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

		Fair value level as of the reporting date		
	31 December 2021	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD
Financial assets				
Financial assets on remeasuring FVOCI	87	87	-	-
Financial assets on remeasuring FVTPL	5	5	-	-
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	9	-	9	-
Derivative instruments accounted for hedge accounting	50	-	50	-
Total	151	92	59	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	-	6	-
Derivative instruments accounted for hedge accounting	22	-	22	-
Total	28	-	28	-

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Transactions

The financial risk management strategy of the Group aims to ensure a healthy cash flow and liquidity in the future. For this purpose, derivative financial instruments such as currency forwards, currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate options, oil options and oil swaps are used to protect against the financial risks arising from the fluctuation of exchange rates, interest rates and jet fuel price.

The floating-rate financial liabilities of the Group are explained in Note 35 b.4.2. In order to keep interest costs at an affordable level, the Group has hedged approximately 22% of floating rate USD, JPY and Euro denominated liabilities arising from financial leasing activities. Effective part of the change in the fair values of those derivative instruments for cash flows risks of floating-rate finance lease liabilities are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in cash flow hedge reserve under the shareholders' equity, in accordance with hedge accounting.

Within the scope of the financial risk management strategy, the Group started fuel price risk hedging in 2009, in order to manage the cash flow effect that may arise from the fluctuation of the fuel price. Fuel price risk management strategy was updated several times over the years with the experience gained. In accordance with the Group's latest BOD resolution issued on 14 July 2017, hedging transactions are executed for the tenor of at most 24 months and up to 60% of the forecasted fuel consumption of the following month. Also with this resolution, premium paid options have been included to the instrument list for the first time, in addition to formerly used swap and zero-cost option structures. The tenor, ratio and instrument to-be-used are chosen based on the current market conditions and future expectations. As a result of these changes, hedging strategy has become more flexible and accommodative to fuel market conditions. It is aimed to either fix the fuel price or keep it in a restrained range. The effective portion of fair value of fuel hedge contracts for cash flow hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in cash flow hedge reserve under the shareholders' equity, in accordance with hedge accounting.

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Transactions (cont'd)

The mismatch between Group's income and expense currencies causes to the exchange rate risk. In order to manage this risk resulted from the fluctuations of the FX market, the Group started to implement exchange rate risk hedging in 2013. Exchange rate risk management strategy of the Group was updated in 2015 and 2018 as a result of the gained experience and the needs. In order to manage this risk resulted from the fluctuations of the FX market, the Group started to implement exchange rate risk hedging. Since the Group is short in JPY, strategy mainly aims to decrease the amount of short position in JPY with the long position in USD via the derivative instruments. Only forwards are used for USD/JPY transactions. Other derivative instruments can be used in accordance with the market conditions, especially zero-cost option structures. In accordance with the strategy, current market conditions and future expectations are analyzed dynamically, and the hedge tenor, ratio and instrument to be used are determined accordingly. With these transactions, the Company aims to fix the exchange rate at a single level or to keep it within a certain range. The effective portion of fair value of currency hedge contracts for cash flow hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in cash flow hedge reserve under the shareholders' equity, in accordance with hedge accounting.

As of 2022, financial lease liabilities in Japanese Yen, Swiss Frank and Euro for investment financing are designated as cash flow hedge against exchange rate risk due to highly probable future same foreign currency revenues. Group's revenue denominated in Euro and Swiss Frank fully covered borrowings of such foreign currency while Japanese Yen revenue covered %81 of borrowings. In this context, exchange differences arising from such these loans repayment are taken to equity and recognized in other comprehensive income.

Group's derivative instruments arising from transactions stated above and their balances as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Derivative Instruments Accounted in Assets and Liabilities

31 December 2022	**Positive fair value**	**Negative fair value**	**Total**
Fixed-paid/floating received interest rate swap contracts for hedging against cash flow risks of interest rate	16	(2)	14
Forward fuel purchase contracts for hedging against cash flow risk of fuel prices	-	-	-
Collar contracts for hedging against cash flow risk of fuel prices	12	(1)	11
Forward currency contracts for hedging purposes	16	-	16
Fair values of derivative instruments for hedging purposes	44	(3)	41
Cross-currency swap contracts not subject to hedge accounting	-	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts not subject to hedge accounting	-	-	-
Forward currency contracts not for hedging purposes	-	(208)	(208)
Fair values of derivative instruments not for hedging purposes	-	(208)	(208)
Total	44	(211)	(167)

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Transactions (cont'd)

Group's derivative instruments arising from transactions stated above and their balances as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (cont'd):

Derivative Instruments Accounted in Assets and Liabilities

31 December 2021	**Positive fair value**	**Negative fair value**	**Total**
Fixed-paid/floating received interest rate swap contracts for hedging against cash flow risks of interest rate	-	(16)	(16)
Forward fuel purchase contracts for hedging against cash flow risk of fuel prices	-	-	-
Collar contracts for hedging against cash flow risk of fuel prices	50	(6)	44
Forward currency contracts for hedging purposes	-	-	-
Fair values of derivative instruments for hedging purposes	50	(22)	28
Cross-currency swap contracts not subject to hedge accounting	-	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts not subject to hedge accounting	-	-	-
Forward currency contracts not for hedging purposes	9	(6)	3
Fair values of derivative instruments not for hedging purposes	9	(6)	3
Total	59	(28)	31

Derivative Instruments Accounted in the Equity

31 December 2022	**Hedging against fuel risk**	**Hedging against interest risk**	**Hedging against currency risk**	**Total**
Fair values of derivative instruments for hedging purposes	12	14	15	41
Ineffecient part in the risk elimination of fair value of hedging gains of fuel hedging derivative instrument to financial revenues	-	(1)	-	(1)
Ineffecient part in the risk elimination of fair value of hedging gains of currency hedging derivative instrument to financial revenues	-	-	605	605
Total	12	13	620	645
Deferred tax	(3)	(3)	(124)	(130)
Hedge reserve as of 31 December 2022	9	10	496	515

(All amounts are expressed in Million US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Transactions (cont'd)

Group's derivative instruments arising from transactions stated above and their balances as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (cont'd):

Derivative Instruments Accounted in the Equity

31 December 2021	Hedging against fuel risk	Hedging against interest risk	Hedging against currency risk	Total
Fair values of derivative instruments for hedging purposes	48	(16)	2	34
Ineffecient part in the risk elimination of fair value of hedging gains of fuel hedging derivative instrument to financial revenues	(18)	-	-	(18)
Ineffecient part in the risk elimination of fair value of hedging gains of currency hedging derivative instrument to financial revenues	-	-	173	173
Total	30	(16)	175	189
Deferred tax	(6)	3	(35)	(38)
Hedge reserve as of 31 December 2021	24	(13)	140	151

37. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The Group acquired additional 50% shares of Uçak Koltuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. on December, 2022 for USD 19 through the Share Purchase Agreement signed on October 27, 2022. The acquisiton process is completed after the purchase consideration has been paid in cash to the Uçak Koltuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s previous shareholder.

The Group has accounted for this acquisition in accordance with IFRS 3, "Business Combinations".

As of the acquisition date, fair values of Uçak Koltuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s identifiable assets acquired and liabilities were as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	2
Trade receivables	4
Other assets	1
Inventories	6
Right of use assets	4
Property, plant and equipment	2
Intangible assets	4
Trade payables	(3)
Other liabilities	(12)
Total value of identifiable net assets (100%)	**8**

37. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (cont'd)

As of the acquisition date, fair values of Uçak Koltuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s identifiable assets acquired and liabilities were as follows (cont'd):

Calculation of goodwill is as follows:

Total consideration paid	19
Fair value of previously held equity interest	16
Total value of identifiable net assets (100%)	(8)
Goodwill	**27**

The details of cash outflow due to acquisition are as follows:

Total consideration paid	19
Cash and cash equivalents - acquired	(2)
Cash outflow due to acqusition of subsidiary (net)	**17**

The movement of goodwill is as follows:

Opening	12
Addition	27
Impairment (*)	(12)
Closing	**27**

(*) The goodwill amount to USD 12 arising from purchase of MNG Teknik is impaired.

38. FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITOR/INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRMS

The Group's explanation regarding the fees for the services received from the independent audit firms, which is based on the letter of POA dated August 19, 2021, the preparation principles of which are based on the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette on March 30, 2021, are as follows (Thousand USD):

	31 December 2022	**31 December 2021**
Audit and assurance fee	235	166
Other assurance services fee	10	5
	245	171

The fees above have been determined through including the statutory audit and other related service fees of all subsidiaries and joint ventures, and the foreign currency fees of foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures have been converted into USD using the annual average rates of the relevant years.

39. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

1- In accordance with the Capital Market Board's Communique II-22.1 on Share Buy-backs and the related announcement dated 14.02.2023, in order to contribute to the fair price formation of Company's share, Board of Directors of THY A.O. decided to launch a Share Buy-back program covering 3 calendar years and to allocate a maximum of USD 480 (TL 9,000) for share buy-backs from Company's cash portfolio, while limiting the number of shares that may be subject to buy-back be at most 5% of the issued share capital.

39. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE (cont'd)

2- THY A.O. has been conducting its operations in close coordination with our country's authorized institutions in order to alleviate the impact of social and economic consequences of the consecutive earthquakes which took place in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023. In this respect, Board of Directors of THY A.O. decided to operate free of charge passenger and cargo flights, to donate USD 107 (TL 2,000) in cash and to pursue all necessary work and procedures for the construction of 1,000 homes to be built in the earthquake-affected region. In addition to that, the earthquake does not have a significant impact on the Group's continuing operations.

3- Works on merger of Uçak Koltuk Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("TSI") and Cornea Havacılık Sistemleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Cornea") by dissolving without liquidation in accordance with the 136th and other relevant provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and TCI Kabin İçi Sistemleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("TCI") to take over TSI and Cornea with all its assets and liabilities are completed on February 15, 2023. According to this post-merger shareholding structure, Group's share in TCI increased to %80.09. Within this scope, TCI, which was previously consolidated using the equity method, will be fully consolidated in the financial statements in the following periods.

4- Board of Directors decided to establish "THY Destek Hizmetleri A.Ş." as a 100% Turkish Airlines subsidiary in order to meet support service needs out of the Incorporation and subsidiaries core business activities, such as cleaning, safety, facility management, financial affairs, flight and ground handling services, operational and organizational services.