

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED REVIEW REPORT,
UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, NOTES
AND INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT AS OF AND FOR THE
THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

**(Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent
auditor's review report originally issued in Turkish, See Note I. of Section three)**

Interim Review Report on Interim Financial Information

To the General Assembly of QNB Finansbank A.Ş.

Introduction

We have reviewed the unconsolidated balance sheet of QNB Finansbank A.Ş. (“the Bank”) at March 31, 2020 and the related unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, unconsolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the unconsolidated financial statements for the three-month period then ended. The Bank Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these unconsolidated interim financial information in accordance with the “Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) Accounting and Reporting Legislation” which includes the “Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents” published in the Official Gazette No.26333 dated 1 November 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Board and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and the requirements of Turkish Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” principles for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these unconsolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410, “Limited Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity”. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial reporting process, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an independent audit performed in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards of Turkey and the objective of which is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Consequently, a review of the interim financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters which would have been identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements do not give a true view of the financial position of QNB Finansbank A.Ş. at March 31, 2020 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three-month period then ended in all aspects in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation

Report on other regulatory requirements arising from legislation

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial information provided in the accompanying interim activity report in Section VII, are not consistent with the unconsolidated financial statements and disclosures in all material respects.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English:

As explained in detail in Note I of Section Three, the effects of differences between accounting principles and standards set out by regulations in conformity with BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation) and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” except for the matters regulated by BRSA Legislation., accounting principles generally accepted in countries in which the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are to be distributed and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) have not been quantified in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in such countries and IFRS.

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

Hatice Dilek Çilingir Köstem,
Partner, SMMM

April 30, 2020
Istanbul, Turkey

**THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB FINANSBANK A.Ş.
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

The Bank's;
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Phone number : (0 212) 318 50 00
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The unconsolidated financial report for the three-month period then ended March 31, 2020, designed by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency in line with the Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Publicly Announced and the Related Policies and Disclosures consists of the sections listed below:

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK
- UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK
- EXPLANATIONS ON THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF THE BANK
- INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK
- FOOTNOTES AND EXPLANATIONS ON UNCONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED REVIEW
- INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, are prepared and independently limited reviewed in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the related statements and guidances, and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank. Unless otherwise stated, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras
Chairman of
the Board of Directors

Ali Teoman Kerman
Member of the Board of
Directors and Chairman of the
Audit Committee

Ramzi T.A. Mari
Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Noor Mohd. J.A. Al-Naimi
Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Durmuş Ali Kuzu
Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Temel Güzeloğlu
General Manager
and Member of the
Board of Directors

Adnan Menderes Yayla
Executive Vice President
Responsible of Financial Control
and Planning

Ercan Sakarya
Director of Financial, Statutory
Reporting and
Treasury Control

Information related to the responsible personnel to whom the questions about the financial report can be communicated:

Name-Surname/Title : Elif Akan / Financial Reporting Manager
Phone Number : (0 212) 318 57 80
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QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
NOTES TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION ONE
GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Explanatory Note on the Establishment Date, Nature of Activities and History of the Bank

QNB Finansbank Anonim Şirketi (“the Bank”) was incorporated in Istanbul on September 23, 1987. The Bank’s shares have been listed on the Borsa Istanbul (“BIST”) (formerly known as Istanbul Stock Exchange (“ISE”) since 1990.

II. Information About the Bank’s Shareholding Structure, Shareholders Who Individually or Jointly Have Power to Control The Management and Audit Directly or Indirectly, Changes Regarding These Subjects During the Year, If Any, And Information About the Controlling Group of The Bank

A share sales agreement has been concluded between National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG), principal shareholder of the Bank in previous periods, and Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. (“QNB”) regarding the direct or indirect sales of NBG’s shares, owned by affiliates and current associations of the Bank, at the rate of 99,81% to QNB at a price of EUR 2.750 million as of December 21, 2015. On April 7, 2016, BRSA permitted to transfer shares at ratios of 82,23%, 7,90%, 9,68% owned by National Bank of Greece S.A., NBSI Holdings B.V. and NBG Finance (Dollar) PLC respectively in the capital of the Bank to Qatar National Bank S.A.Q. in the framework of paragraph 1 of article 18 of Banking Law and dropping direct share of National Bank of Greece S.A. to 0% through the aforementioned share transfer. Necessary permissions related to share transfer have been completed on May 4, 2016 before the Competition Authority while permission transactions regarding direct/indirect share ownership which shall realize in related affiliates of the Bank (QNB Finans Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş., QNB Finans Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., QNB Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. and Cigna Finans Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş.) Before the related official bodies on May 12, 2016 and share transfer of the Bank has been completed on June 15, 2016.

The Bank has decided to change the logo and the name of the company within the scope of the main shareholder change and brand strategies the new logo and the company name of The Bank has started to be used as "QNB FİNANSBANK" as of October 20, 2016. According to the decision dated January 17, 2018 which was taken by the General Assembly The Bank's trade name is changed from “FİNANS BANK A.Ş” to “QNB FİNANSBANK A.Ş” as of January 19, 2018.

99,88% of shares of QNB Finansbank A.Ş. are controlled by Qatar National Bank as of March 31, 2020 and remaining 0,12% of related shares are public shares.

50% of QNB shares, which is the first commercial bank of Qatar founded in 1964 and has been traded at Qatar Stock Exchange since 1997, are owned by Qatar Investment Authority while 50% of related shares are public shares. QNB is operating over 30 countries mainly in Middle East and North Africa Regions as well as being the biggest bank of Qatar. Also with respect to total assets, total credits and total deposits QNB is the biggest bank of Middle East and North Africa.

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
NOTES TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

III. Information About the Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Members of Audit Committee, Managing Directors and Executive Vice Presidents; Any Changes, and the Information About the Bank Shares They Hold and Their Responsibilities

Name	Title	Date of Appointment	Education
Dr. Ömer A. Aras	Chairman	April 16, 2010	PhD
Sinan Şahinbaş	Deputy Chairman and Executive Member	April 16, 2010	Masters
Ali Teoman Kerman	Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee	April 16, 2013	Masters
Ramzi T. A. Mari	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	June 16, 2016	Masters
Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi	Board Member	June 16, 2016	Masters
Durmuş Ali Kuzu	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	August 25, 2016	PhD
Temel Güzeloğlu	Board Member and General Manager	April 16, 2010	Masters
Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama	Board Member	May 28, 2019	Graduate
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman Reha Yolalan	Board Member	June 16, 2016	PhD
Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki	Board Member	May 28, 2019	Graduate
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	June 22, 2017	Graduate
Adnan Menderes Yayla	Executive Vice President	May 20, 2008	Masters
Köksal Çoban	Executive Vice President	August 19, 2008	Masters
Dr. Mehmet Kürşad Demirkol	Executive Vice President	October 8, 2010	PhD
Erkin Aydın	Executive Vice President	May 16, 2011	Masters
Ömür Tan	Executive Vice President	October 28, 2011	Masters
Halim Ersun Bilgici	Executive Vice President	March 15, 2013	Masters
Enis Kurtuluş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Murat Koraş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Engin Turhan	Executive Vice President	June 14, 2016	Masters
Cumhur Türkmen	Executive Vice President	June 11, 2018	Graduate
Cenk Akınçılar	Executive Vice President	January 21, 2019	Graduate
Burçin Dündar Tüzün	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Masters
Zeynep Kulalar	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Graduate
Derya Düner ^(*)	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Graduate
Ali Yılmaz ^(**)	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Masters
Ahmet Erzençin	Head of the Department of Internal Control and Compliance	September 12, 2012	Graduate
Ersin Emir	Head of Internal Audit	February 18, 2011	Masters
Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Head of Risk Management	September 16, 2011	Masters

(*) As of January 1, 2020, Derya Düner has been appointed as General Vice President responsible for Innovation and Entrepreneurship.

(**) As of January 1, 2020, Ali Yılmaz has been appointed as General Vice President responsible for Office of the Legal Counsellor.

The top level management listed above possesses immaterial number of shares of the Bank.

IV. Information About the Persons And Institutions That Have Qualified Shares

Name Surname/Trade Name	Amount of Shares	Percentage of Shares	Paid-up Shares	Unpaid Shares
Qatar National Bank (“QNB”)	3.345.892	99,88%	3.345.892	-
Other	4.108	0,12%	4.108	-

V. Explanations on The Bank’s Services and Activities

The Bank’s activities include trade finance and corporate banking, private and retail banking, SME banking, currency, money markets and securities operations and credit card operations. In addition, the Bank carries out insurance agency activities on behalf of insurance companies through its branches. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank operates through 516 domestic (December 31, 2019 – 523), 1 abroad (December 31, 2019 - 1) and 1 Atatürk Airport Free Trade Zone (December 31, 2019 – 1) branches. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has 11.943 employees (December 31, 2019 – 12.087 employees).

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
NOTES TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

VI. A Short Explanation on the Differences Between the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the Consolidation Procedures Required by Turkish Accounting Standards and About Institutions That Are Subject to Full Consolidation, Proportional Consolidation, by Way of Deduction from Capital or Those That Are Subject to None

The Bank's joint venture Cigna Finans Emeklilik and Hayat Anonim Şirketi is consolidated using equity method as per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and Turkish Accounting Standards.

Ibtech A.Ş and E-finans Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. included in investments in associates and Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. included in entities under common control are not consolidated to consolidated financial statements as per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks since they are nonfinancial investments. Bankalararası Kart Merkezi and Ulusal Derecelendirme A.Ş included in subsidiaries is carried at cost and not consolidated since the Bank does not have material control and presence over it.

All other subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

VII. The Existing or Potential, Actual or Legal Obstacles to Immediate Transfer of Shareholders' Equity Between the Bank and Its Subsidiaries and Repayment of Debts

None.

SECTION TWO

UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- I. Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
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(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 2020
(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

	Section 5 Part I	Reviewed 31.03.2020			Audited 31.12.2019		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)		15.939.565	37.064.649	53.004.214	16.357.998	26.909.820	43.267.818
1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents		3.077.628	26.705.654	29.783.282	4.561.447	18.081.828	22.643.275
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank	(1)	2.097.655	25.775.173	27.872.828	1.127.557	17.622.984	18.750.541
1.1.2 Banks	(3)	1.000.967	930.481	1.931.448	400.735	458.844	859.579
1.1.3 Money Markets	(4)	-	-	-	3.040.962	-	3.040.962
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)		20.994	-	20.994	7.807	-	7.807
1.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(2)	104.061	107.962	212.023	231.713	103.236	334.949
1.2.1 Government Debt Securities		86.741	10.830	97.571	207.149	16.398	223.547
1.2.2 Equity Securities		17.320	-	17.320	24.564	-	24.564
1.2.3 Other Financial Assets		-	97.132	97.132	-	86.838	86.838
1.3 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(5)	5.093.702	7.495.343	12.589.045	4.784.881	7.558.560	12.343.441
1.3.1 Government Debt Securities		5.086.028	7.297.770	12.383.798	4.777.207	7.352.489	12.129.696
1.3.2 Equity Securities		7.674	171.304	178.978	7.674	182.123	189.797
1.3.3 Other Financial Assets		-	26.269	26.269	-	23.948	23.948
1.4 Derivative Financial Assets	(12)	7.664.174	2.755.690	10.419.864	6.779.957	1.166.196	7.946.153
1.4.1 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss		6.212.127	2.526.663	8.738.790	5.465.362	1.120.949	6.586.311
1.4.2 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		1.452.047	229.027	1.681.074	1.314.595	45.247	1.359.842
II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)	(7)	89.534.963	47.728.918	137.263.881	83.819.597	42.946.245	126.765.842
2.1 Loans	(6)	89.712.501	40.085.010	129.797.511	83.618.617	35.353.734	118.972.351
2.2 Lease Receivables	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		8.829.953	7.643.908	16.473.861	8.588.791	7.592.511	16.181.302
2.4.1 Public Sector Debt Securities		8.829.953	7.162.539	15.992.492	8.588.791	7.028.183	15.616.974
2.4.2 Other Financial Assets		-	481.369	481.369	-	564.328	564.328
2.5 Expected Credit Losses (-)		9.007.491	-	9.007.491	8.387.811	-	8.387.811
III. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE PURPOSE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. EQUITY INVESTMENTS		1.435.592	-	1.435.592	1.492.873	-	1,492,873
4.1 Investments in Associates (Net)	(8)	8.048	-	8,048	5,982	-	5,982
4.1.1 Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Unconsolidated Associates		8.048	-	8,048	5,982	-	5,982
4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)	(9)	1,190,767	-	1,190,767	1,250,114	-	1,250,114
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		1,152,721	-	1,152,721	1,212,068	-	1,212,068
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		38,046	-	38,046	38,046	-	38,046
4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)	(10)	236,777	-	236,777	236,777	-	236,777
4.3.1 Joint Ventures Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Unconsolidated Joint Ventures		236,777	-	236,777	236,777	-	236,777
V. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)		3,326,533	43	3,326,576	3,376,309	40	3,376,349
VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		456,761	-	456,761	438,280	-	438,280
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		456,761	-	456,761	438,280	-	438,280
VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSET		6,327	-	6,327	-	-	-
IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(14)	540,314	-	540,314	348,688	-	348,688
X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)	(16)	3,182,173	6,519,451	9,701,624	2,778,178	3,212,483	5,990,661
TOTAL ASSETS		114,422,228	91,313,061	205,735,289	108,611,923	73,068,588	181,680,511

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 2020
(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

		Reviewed 31.03.2020			Audited 31.12.2019			
		Section 5 Part II	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	DEPOSITS	(1)	51.353.034	70.526.713	121.879.747	46.797.181	58.828.602	105.625.783
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	(3)	389.124	14.838.450	15.227.574	380.249	14.929.160	15.309.409
III.	MONEY MARKETS	(4)	3.798.180	10.885.032	14.683.212	267.816	8.797.038	9.064.854
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(5)	3.721.121	10.352.959	14.074.080	3.954.629	9.131.345	13.085.974
4.1	Bills		3.672.618	282.898	3.955.516	3.954.629	116.648	4.071.277
4.2	Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Bonds		48.503	10.070.061	10.118.564	-	9.014.697	9.014.697
V.	FUNDS		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	Borrower Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	FİNANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT & LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		3.384.644	3.253.946	6.638.590	3.453.855	1.525.079	4.978.934
7.1	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(2)	3.334.130	2.387.629	5.721.759	2.966.468	1.292.986	4.259.454
7.2	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(8)	50.514	866.317	916.831	487.387	232.093	719.480
VIII.	FACTORING PAYABLES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE PAYABLES (Net)	(7)	415.489	10.279	425.768	432.658	15.072	447.730
X.	PROVISIONS	(9)	817.541	-	817.541	875.641	-	875.641
10.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserve for Employee Benefits		402.007	-	402.007	529.565	-	529.565
10.3	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4	Other Provisions		415.534	-	415.534	346.076	-	346.076
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITY		-	-	-	205.582	-	205.582
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.	LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	SUBORDINATED DEBT INSTRUMENTS	(12)	-	6.078.690	6.078.690	-	5.432.553	5.432.553
14.1	Subordinated Loans		-	6.078.690	6.078.690	-	5.432.553	5.432.553
14.2	Other Debt Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES		5.143.082	4.739.220	9.882.302	5.482.130	4.486.862	9.968.992
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		18.261.495	(2.233.710)	16.027.785	17.318.226	(633.167)	16.685.059
16.1	Paid-in Capital	(13)	3.350.000	-	3.350.000	3.350.000	-	3.350.000
16.2	Capital Reserves	(14)	714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.1	Share Premium		714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.3	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		761.149	84.176	845.325	872.251	101.267	973.518
16.4	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		184.374	(2.317.886)	(2.133.512)	(103.930)	(734.434)	(838.364)
16.5	Profit Reserves		13.199.191	-	13.199.191	10.577.034	-	10.577.034
16.5.1	Legal Reserves		670.000	-	670.000	670.000	-	670.000
16.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		12.529.191	-	12.529.191	9.907.034	-	9.907.034
16.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6	Profit/Loss		766.067	-	766.067	2.622.157	-	2.622.157
16.6.1	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		766.067	-	766.067	2.622.157	-	2.622.157
16.7	Minority Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES			87.283.710	118.451.579	205.735.289	79.167.967	102.512.544	181.680.511

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD
THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

II. STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

		Reviewed 31.03.2020			Audited 31.12.2019		
Section 5 Part III		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
OFF BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS							
A.	OFF BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)	140.379.180	250.655.327	391.034.507	143.090.252	224.173.699	367.263.951
I.	GUARANTEES (1), (2), (3), (4)	9.935.546	19.827.746	29.763.292	10.270.332	18.246.772	28.517.104
1.1.	Letters of guarantee	9.852.475	10.429.993	20.282.468	10.179.767	9.847.498	20.027.265
1.1.1.	Guarantees subject to State Tender Law	387.969	69.553	457.522	419.645	66.525	486.170
1.1.2.	Guarantees given for foreign trade operations	5.794.142	10.360.440	16.154.582	5.339.495	9.780.973	15.120.468
1.1.3.	Other letters of guarantee	3.670.364	-	3.670.364	4.420.627	-	4.420.627
1.2.	Bank loans	19.217	6.322.550	6.341.767	22.742	5.799.601	5.822.343
1.2.1.	Import letter of acceptance	19.217	6.322.550	6.341.767	22.742	5.799.601	5.822.343
1.2.2.	Other bank acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.	Letters of credit	63.854	3.075.203	3.139.057	67.823	2.599.673	2.667.496
1.3.1.	Documentary letters of credit	63.854	2.798.581	2.862.435	67.823	2.000.767	2.068.590
1.3.2.	Other letters of credit	-	276.622	276.622	-	598.906	598.906
1.4.	Prefinancing given as guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.	Endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1.	Endorsements to the Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2.	Other endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.	Securities issue purchase guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7.	Factoring guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8.	Other guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.9.	Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	COMMITMENTS (1)	88.215.659	6.315.857	94.531.516	82.440.328	5.993.806	88.434.134
2.1.	Irrevocable commitments	51.701.773	5.874.644	57.576.417	47.699.180	5.245.759	52.944.939
2.1.1.	Forward asset purchase commitments	596.992	4.186.975	4.783.967	1.326.013	4.004.529	5.330.542
2.1.2.	Forward deposit purchase and sales commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.	Share capital commitment to associates and subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4.	Loan granting commitments	15.333.523	652	15.334.175	14.309.356	594	14.309.950
2.1.5.	Securities underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6.	Commitments for reserve deposit requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7.	Payment commitment for checks	2.556.010	-	2.556.010	2.377.515	-	2.377.515
2.1.8.	Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments	29.615	-	29.615	29.197	-	29.197
2.1.9.	Commitments for credit card expenditure limits	32.340.807	-	32.340.807	28.781.240	-	28.781.240
2.1.10.	Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities	30.058	-	30.058	71.447	-	71.447
2.1.11.	Receivables from short sale commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12.	Payables for short sale commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13.	Other irrevocable commitments	814.768	1.687.017	2.501.785	804.412	1.240.636	2.045.048
2.2.	Revocable commitments	36.513.886	441.213	36.955.099	34.741.148	748.047	35.489.195
2.2.1.	Revocable loan granting commitments	36.513.886	441.213	36.955.099	34.741.148	748.047	35.489.195
2.2.2.	Other revocable commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (5), (6)	42.227.975	224.511.724	266.739.699	50.379.592	199.933.121	250.312.713
3.1.	Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes	13.038.210	68.176.418	81.214.628	16.210.514	64.039.377	80.249.891
3.1.1.	Fair value hedge	6.216.795	25.450.968	31.667.763	6.608.353	24.539.687	31.148.040
3.1.2.	Cash flow hedge	6.821.415	42.725.450	49.546.865	9.602.161	39.499.690	49.101.851
3.1.3.	Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.	Held for trading transactions	29.189.765	156.335.306	185.525.071	34.169.078	135.893.744	170.062.822
3.2.1.	Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions	2.778.126	9.075.094	11.853.220	2.837.603	5.229.023	8.066.626
3.2.1.1.	Forward foreign currency transactions-buy	2.155.804	3.678.468	5.834.272	2.234.775	1.792.466	4.027.241
3.2.1.2.	Forward foreign currency transactions-sell	622.322	5.396.626	6.018.948	602.828	3.436.557	4.039.385
3.2.2.	Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates	21.480.347	138.584.854	160.065.201	25.526.874	121.811.614	147.338.488
3.2.2.1.	Foreign currency swap-buy	5.124.854	42.195.574	47.320.428	7.167.491	37.145.803	44.313.294
3.2.2.2.	Foreign currency swap-sell	13.847.493	32.730.932	46.578.425	18.259.383	25.893.831	44.153.214
3.2.2.3.	Interest rate swaps-buy	1.254.000	31.829.174	33.083.174	50.000	29.385.990	29.435.990
3.2.2.4.	Interest rate swaps-sell	1.254.000	31.829.174	33.083.174	50.000	29.385.990	29.435.990
3.2.3.	Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options	4.864.738	7.401.109	12.265.847	5.705.403	7.537.454	13.242.857
3.2.3.1.	Foreign currency options-buy	1.654.242	4.508.314	6.162.556	1.385.083	5.219.625	6.604.708
3.2.3.2.	Foreign currency options-sell	3.210.496	2.892.795	6.103.291	4.320.320	2.317.829	6.638.149
3.2.3.3.	Interest rate options-buy	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4.	Interest rate options-sell	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5.	Securities options-buy	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6.	Securities options-sell	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.	Foreign currency futures	66.554	68.789	135.343	99.198	97.912	197.110
3.2.4.1.	Foreign currency futures-buy	66.554	-	66.554	99.198	-	99.198
3.2.4.2.	Foreign currency futures-sell	-	68.789	68.789	-	97.912	97.912
3.2.5.	Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1.	Interest rate futures-buy	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2.	Interest rate futures-sell	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6.	Other	-	1.205.460	1.205.460	-	1.217.741	1.217.741
B.	CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)	777.538.758	215.520.082	993.058.840	747.368.398	195.481.762	942.850.160
IV.	ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY (11.651.657)	11.651.657	5.611.042	17.262.699	12.140.889	6.466.621	18.607.510
4.1.	Assets under management	2.889.506	-	2.889.506	3.522.838	-	3.522.838
4.2.	Investment securities held in custody	1.836.554	3.529.465	5.366.019	2.192.710	4.607.369	6.800.079
4.3.	Checks received for collection	5.054.857	1.187.635	6.242.492	4.722.228	1.059.298	5.781.526
4.4.	Commercial notes received for collection	1.870.740	394.742	2.265.482	1.703.113	342.751	2.045.864
4.5.	Other assets received for collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6.	Assets received for public offering	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7.	Other items under custody	-	499.200	499.200	-	457.203	457.203
4.8.	Custodians	-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	PLEDGED ITEMS (457.209.017)	457.209.017	131.549.807	588.758.824	441.122.637	119.044.468	560.167.105
5.1.	Marketable securities	4.143.895	9.388.398	13.532.293	3.572.768	8.761.567	12.334.335
5.2.	Guarantee notes	402.047	406.352	808.399	398.506	82.436	480.942
5.3.	Commodity	481.866	-	481.866	476.476	-	476.476
5.4.	Warranty	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5.	Properties	104.070.622	67.824.256	171.894.878	102.041.042	61.972.389	164.013.431
5.6.	Other pledged items	348.110.587	53.930.801	402.041.388	334.633.845	48.228.076	382.861.921
5.7.	Pledged items-depository	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES (308.678.084)	308.678.084	78.359.233	387.037.317	294.104.872	69.970.673	364.075.545
TOTAL OFF BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		917.917.938	466.175.409	1.384.093.347	890.458.650	419.655.461	1.310.114.111

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

III. INCOME STATEMENT

	Section 5 Part IV	Reviewed 01.01 - 31.03.2020	Reviewed 01.01-31.03.2019
I. INTEREST INCOME	(1)	4.157.761	4.584.661
1.1 Interest income on loans		3.471.076	3.769.143
1.2 Interest income on reserve deposits		6.761	58.778
1.3 Interest income on banks		34.175	47.125
1.4 Interest income on money market transactions		41.337	1.225
1.5 Interest income on securities portfolio		600.699	702.361
1.5.1 Financial assets measured at FVTPL		3.536	736
1.5.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI		277.634	277.139
1.5.3 Financial assets measured at amortized cost		319.529	424.486
1.6 Financial lease income		-	-
1.7 Other interest income		3.713	6.029
II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)	1.755.475	2.902.005
2.1 Interest on deposits		1.062.270	2.260.816
2.2 Interest on funds borrowed		271.909	272.728
2.3 Interest on money market transactions		111.210	58.452
2.4 Interest on securities issued		247.067	287.668
2.5 Interests on leasings		15.400	18.186
2.6 Other interest expenses		47.619	4.155
III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)		2.402.286	1.682.656
IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES		653.639	631.324
4.1 Fees and commissions received		804.260	789.621
4.1.1 Non-cash loans		42.406	38.734
4.1.2 Others		761.854	750.887
4.2 Fees and commissions paid (-)		150.621	158.297
4.2.1 Non-cash loans		606	389
4.2.2 Others		150.015	157.908
V. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)	(3)	128.041	49.316
VI. DIVIDEND INCOME	(4)	(544.649)	(165.825)
6.1 Trading account gain/losses		60.735	2.686
6.2 Gain/losses from derivative transactions		(775.400)	(108.825)
6.3 Foreign exchange gain/losses		170.016	(59.686)
VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)	9.187	9.093
VIII. TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		2.648.504	2.206.564
IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	(6)	641.325	532.603
X. OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)		39.945	10.039
XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)		471.277	397.973
XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)	577.937	484.885
XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		918.020	781.064
XIV. INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGERS		-	-
XV. INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING		-	-
XVI. GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION		-	-
XVII. OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XII+...+XV)	(8)	918.020	781.064
XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(9)	(151.953)	(149.721)
18.1 Current tax charge		22.674	-
18.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		198.256	599.236
18.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		(372.883)	(748.957)
XIX. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)	(10)	766.067	631.343
XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
20.1 Income from assets held for sale		-	-
20.2 Income from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
20.3 Others		-	-
XXI. EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)		-	-
21.1 Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-
21.2 Expenses on sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
21.3 Others		-	-
XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX+XXI)		-	-
XXIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)		-	-
23.1 Current tax charge		-	-
23.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		-	-
23.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		-	-
XXIV. NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)		-	-
XXV. NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)	(11)	766.067	631.343
25.1 Group's profit/loss		766.067	631.343
25.2 Minority interest		-	-
Earnings Per Share		0,0229	0,0188

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR
THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

IV. STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY

	Reviewed 01.01 – 31.03.2020	Reviewed 01.01 – 31.03.2019
I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	766.067	631.343
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(1.423.340)	(345.234)
2.1 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	(128.193)	(189.259)
2.1.1 Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	-	-
2.1.2 Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	186	(879)
2.1.4 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	(129.333)	(187.229)
2.1.5 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	954	(1.151)
2.2 Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	(1.295.147)	(155.975)
2.2.1 Translation Differences	-	-
Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets		
2.2.2 Measured at FVOCI	(1.318.304)	(262.830)
2.2.3 Gains/losses from Cash Flow Hedges	(342.141)	74.057
2.2.4 Gains/Losses on Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	-	-
2.2.5 Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	-	-
2.2.6 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	365.298	32.798
III. TOTAL PROFIT/LOSS ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PERIOD (I+II)	(657.273)	286.109

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD
THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Reviewed	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	Other ^(*)	Translation Differences	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Total Equity
										Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other ^(**)	Profit Reserves				
Prior Period- 01.01 – 31.03.2019																
I. Prior Period End Balance		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(50.842)	795.709	-	(497.625)	397.059	8.167.205	2.409.829	-	-	14.572.049
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(50.842)	795.709	-	(497.625)	397.059	8.167.205	2.409.829	-	-	14.572.049
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	(685)	(188.574)	-	(213.796)	57.821	-	-	631.343	286.109	-
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase/Decrease by Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.409.829	(2.409.829)	-	-	-
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.409.829	(2.409.829)	-	-	-
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV...+X+XI)		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(51.527)	607.135	-	(711.421)	454.880	10.577.034	-	631.343	14.858.158	

Reviewed	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	Other ^(*)	Translation Differences	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Total Equity
										Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other ^(**)	Profit Reserves				
Current Period- 01.01 – 31.03.2020																
I. Prior Period End Balance		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(73.337)	1.046.855	-	(272.254)	(566.111)	10.577.034	2.622.157	-	-	16.685.058
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(73.337)	1.046.855	-	(272.254)	(566.111)	10.577.034	2.622.157	-	-	16.685.058
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	145	(128.338)	-	(1.028.276)	(266.871)	-	-	766.067	(657.273)	-
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase/Decrease by Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.622.157	(2.622.157)	-	-	-
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.622.157	(2.622.157)	-	-	-
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV...+X+XI)		3.350.000	714	-	-	-	(73.192)	918.517	-	(1.300.530)	(832.982)	13.199.191	-	766.067	16.027.785	

^(*)Accumulated amounts of share of investments accounted for by the equity method that can not be classified as profit / loss from other comprehensive income with other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to other profit or loss

^(**)Accumulated amount of cash flow hedge gains / losses, equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank for profit or loss from other comprehensive income and other comprehensive income to be reclassified to other profit or loss

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

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AND FOOTNOTES ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD
THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

VI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Section 5 Part VI	Reviewed 01.01 – 31.03.2020	Reviewed 01.01 – 31.03.2019
A. CASH FLOWS FROM / (TO) BANKING OPERATIONS			
1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		4.345.687	8.632.150
1.1.1 Interest received		3.807.574	4.023.399
1.1.2 Interest paid		(1.604.493)	(3.413.751)
1.1.3 Dividend received		49.900	49.316
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		811.041	790.940
1.1.5 Other income		9.187	9.093
1.1.6 Collections from previously written off loans		436.726	335.502
1.1.7 Payments to personnel and service suppliers		(443.124)	(342.606)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(407.069)	(194.915)
1.1.9 Others		1.685.945	7.375.172
1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(1.377.806)	(6.032.822)
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss		120.327	(14.713)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(3.772.638)	(220.116)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(4.885.681)	4.361.222
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(2.582.829)	184.545
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		152.262	401.607
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		8.530.957	(6.833.392)
1.2.7 Net (increase) decrease in financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		(2.929.233)	(6.658.044)
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities		3.989.029	2.746.069
I. Net cash provided from / (used in) banking operations		2.967.881	2.599.328
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
II. Net cash provided from / (used in) investing activities		(293.207)	(2.832.855)
2.1 Purchase of entities under common control, associates and subsidiaries		-	-
2.2 Sale of entities under common control, associates and subsidiaries		-	-
2.3 Fixed assets purchases		(46.891)	(60.027)
2.4 Fixed assets sales		228	68
2.5 Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(3.586.474)	(2.766.136)
2.6 Sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		3.000.863	1.644.459
2.7 Purchase of financial assets measured at amortized cost		(986.743)	(2.517.394)
2.8 Sale of financial assets measured at amortized cost		1.379.004	911.548
2.9 Others		(53.194)	(45.373)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
III. Net cash provided from / (used in) financing activities		(171.115)	4.803.209
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		3.868.122	7.160.723
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		(4.006.135)	(2.293.410)
3.3 Capital increase		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		-	-
3.5 Payments for finance leases		15.609	(64.104)
3.6 Other		(48.711)	-
IV. Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		877.482	442.629
V. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)		3.381.041	5.012.311
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		14.387.892	8.767.065
VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (V+VI)		17.768.933	13.779.376

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

QNB FİNANSBANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
NOTES TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION THREE
ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Basis of Presentation

1. Preparation of the financial statements and the accompanying footnotes in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and Regulation on Principles Related to Banks' Accounting Applications and Maintaining the Documents

The unconsolidated financial statements are prepared within the scope of the “Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents” related with Banking Law numbered 5411 published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated 1 November 2006 and in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) and and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting for the format and detail of the publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these statements have been prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Publicly Announced Financial Statements, Explanations and Notes to These Financial Statements”, published in Official Gazette no. 28337, dated 28 June 2012, and amendments to this Communiqué dated February 1, 2019 which include Turkish Accounting Standard principles.

Financial statements and the related disclosures and footnotes have been presented in thousands of Turkish Lira unless otherwise specified. The amounts expressed in foreign currency is indicated by the full amount.

2. Accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the financial statements

Accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are determined and applied, in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”), and are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the annual financial statements prepared for the year ended December 31, 2019, excluding re-arrangements mentioned in Note VIII.

The accounting policies and valuation principles related with current period are explained in Notes II to XXVI below.

Financial statements are prepared in TL accordance with the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit/loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial assets and liabilities . In addition, carrying value of assets subject to fair value hedge but are carried at historical cost is adjusted to reflect fair value changes related to risks being hedged.

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates by the Bank management to exercise its judgment on the assets and liabilities of the balance sheet and contingent matters as of the balance sheet date. These estimates, which include the fair value calculations of financial instruments and impairments of financial assets are being reviewed regularly and, when necessary, suitable corrections are made and the effects of these corrections are reflected to the income statement.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which has recently emerged in China, has spread to various countries in the world, causing potentially fatal respiratory infections, negatively affects both regional and global economic conditions, as well as it causes disruptions in operations, especially countries that are exposed to the epidemic. As a result of the spread of COVID-19 around the world, several measures have been taken in our country as well as in the world in order to prevent the spread of the virus and measures are still being taken. In addition to these measures, economic measures are also taken to minimize the economic impact of the virus outbreak on individuals and businesses in our country and worldwide.

Since it is aimed to update the most recent financial information in the interim financial statements prepared as of March 31, 2020, considering the magnitude of the economic changes due to COVID-19, the Bank made certain estimates in the calculation of expected credit losses and disclosed them in footnote numbered VIII “Explanations on Expected Provisions for Losses”. In the upcoming periods, the Bank will update its relevant assumptions as necessary and revise the realizations of past estimates.

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II. Strategy for the Use of Financial Instruments and the Foreign Currency Transactions

1. Strategy for the use of financial instruments

The major funding sources of the Bank are customer deposits, bond issues and funds borrowed from international markets. The customer deposits bear fixed interest rate and have an average maturity of 1-3 months in line with the sector. Domestic bond issues are realized within the maturity of 6 months and foreign bond issues are based on long maturities with fixed interests. Funds borrowed from abroad mostly bear floating rates and are reprised at an average period of 3-6 months. The Bank diverts its placements to assets with high return and sufficient collaterals. The Bank manages the liquidity structure to meet its liabilities when due by diversifying the funding sources and keeping sufficient cash and cash equivalents. The maturity of fund sources and maturity and yield of placements are considered to the extent possible within the current market conditions and higher return on long-term placements is aimed.

Besides customer deposits, the Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposit accounts and the international markets to TL liquidity using long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Thus, the Bank generates TL denominated resources for funding long term loans with fixed interest rates.

The Bank has determined securities portfolio limits based on the market risk limitations for money, capital and commodity markets. Products included in the securities portfolio are subject to position and risk limits. Position limits restrict the maximum nominal position based on the product. Risk limits are expressed in terms of "Value at Risk (VAR)" by taking the risk tolerance as a cap. The maximum VAR amounts are determined by interest and currency risk factors, which affect the securities portfolio that is subject to market risk, as well as determining the risk tolerance based on the total value at risk. The above mentioned limits are revised annually.

The strategies for hedging exchange rate risk resulting from the Bank's foreign currency debt securities which are categorized as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income explained in foreign currency risk section and the applications regarding the cash flow hedging of interest rate cash flow risk resulting from deposits are explained in the Interest Rate Risk section in detail.

Hedging strategies for foreign exchange risk resulting from other foreign currency transactions are explained in the foreign currency risk section.

2. Foreign currency transactions

2.1. Foreign currency exchange rates used in converting transactions denominated in foreign currencies and presentation of them in the financial statements

The Bank accounts for the transactions denominated in foreign currencies in accordance with TAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from transactions that are completed as of March 31, 2020 are translated to TL by using historical foreign currency exchange rates. Balances of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities except for non-monetary items are converted into TL by using foreign currency exchange rates of the Bank for the period end and the resulting exchange differences are recorded as foreign exchange gains and losses. Foreign currency nonmonetary items measured at fair value are converted with currency exchange rates at the time of fair value measurement. The Bank's foreign currency exchange rates for the related period ends are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
US Dollar	TL 6,5160	TL 5,9402
Euro	TL 7,2150	TL 6,6506

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2.2 Net profit or loss is included in the total foreign exchange differences for the period

The foreign currency position of the Bank and the profit/loss from the foreign exchange transactions realized are included in the income statement of foreign exchange gains/losses and income/losses from derivative Financial instruments in the income statement. While gain/loss from spot foreign exchange transactions are included in the profit/loss item of foreign exchange gain/loss on balance sheet, profit/loss from derivative transactions (forward, option etc.) for the purpose of hedging related transactions are included in income/loss statement of derivative financial instruments. Therefore, in order to determine the net profit/loss effects of foreign exchange transactions, two balances should be assessed together. As of March 31, 2020, net foreign exchange transaction gain is TL 2.916 (March 31, 2019- TL 128.652 net foreign exchange transaction gain) when the net interest loss amounting to TL 608.300 (March 31, 2019 - TL 297.163) arising from derivative transactions is excluded from the derivative transactions loss amounting to TL 775.400 (March 31, 2019 - TL 108.825 derivative transactions loss) and foreign exchange profit amounting to TL 170.016 (March 31, 2019 - TL 59.686 net foreign exchange loss).

III. Information on Associates and Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control

Associates and Entities Under Common Control are recognized in the framework of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments: Turkish Financial Reporting Standards” in accordance with TAS 27 “Individual Financial Statements” and TAS 28 “Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates” standards while subsidiaries are recognized based on cost principle. Due to the adverse effects of the Covid-19 outbreak, necessary updates were made by the Bank for making fair value calculations of the subsidiaries valued according to TFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' standard.

IV. Explanations on Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank enters into forward currency purchase/sale agreements and swap transactions to reduce the foreign currency risk and interest rate risk and manage foreign currency liquidity risk. The Bank also carries out currency and interest options, credit default swap and futures agreements.

Besides customer deposits, the Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposit accounts and the international markets to TL liquidity with long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Therefore, the Bank not only funds its long term fixed interest rate loans with TL but also hedges itself against interest rate risk.

The Bank’s derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are classified, measured and accounted in accordance with "TFRS 9" and TAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, respectively. Derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Also, the liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative transactions are recorded as off-balance sheet items at their contractual values. The derivative transactions are accounted for at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and are presented in the “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss”, “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” or “Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss” and “Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” items of the balance sheet depending on the resulting positive or negative amounts of the computed value. These amounts of derivative transactions presented on the balance sheet, represent the fair value differences based on the valuation.

Fair values of forward foreign currency purchase and sales contracts, currency and interest rate swap transactions are calculated by using internal pricing models based on market data.

Fair values of option contracts are calculated with option pricing models.

Futures transactions are accounted for at settlement as of the balance sheet date.

The Bank does not have either any hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of this standard or a financial instrument which shall be separated from the host and accounted for as derivative under this standard.

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Credit derivatives are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another. The Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of credit default swaps resulted from protection buying or selling.

Credit default swap is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to pay the protection value to the protection buyer in case of certain credit risk events in return for the premium paid by the buyer for the contract. Credit default swaps are valued daily at their fair values.

Upon valuation of derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting, differences in fair value, except for currency revaluation differences, are recorded in the income statement on Gains/Losses from Derivative transactions. These foreign currency valuation differences are accounted for under "Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses" account.

In cash flow hedge accounting:

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest swap transactions to hedge its TL and FC customer deposits with short term cyclical basis and subordinated loans which have floating interest payment. The Bank implements effectiveness tests at the balance sheet dates for hedge accounting; the effective parts are accounted as defined in TAS 39, in financial statements under equity "Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss" whereas the amount concerning ineffective parts is associated with income statement. In cash flow hedge accounting, when the hedging instrument expires, is executed or sold and when the hedge relationship becomes ineffective or is discontinued as a result of the hedge relationship being revoked; the hedging gains and losses that were previously recognized under equity are transferred to profit or loss when the cash flows of the hedged item are realized.

In fair value hedge accounting:

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting within the framework of TAS 39 using swaps to hedge a portion of its long term, fixed rate mortgage and project finance loans against possible fair value change due to market interest rate fluctuations.

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swap transactions to hedge long term, fixed rate, foreign currency Eurobonds in financial assets which is classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income portfolio against interest rate fluctuations.

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to long term TL government bonds with fixed coupon payment in financial assets which is classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income portfolio using swap transactions as hedging instruments.

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge itself against changes in the interest rates related to foreign currency borrowings.

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to the foreign currency bonds issued by the Bank using interest rate swap transactions as hedging instruments.

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to the foreign currency borrowings.

At each balance sheet date the Bank applies effectiveness tests for fair value hedge accounting.

When the hedging instrument expires, is executed or sold and when the hedge relationship becomes ineffective or is discontinued as a result of the hedge relationship being revoked, adjustments made to the carrying amount of the hedged item are transferred to profit and loss with straight line method for portfolio hedges or with effective interest rate method for micro hedges. In case the hedged item is derecognized, hedge accounting is discontinued and within context of fair value hedge accounting, adjustments made to the value of the hedged item are accounted in income statement.

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V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equal to net present value of future cash flows or financial assets and liabilities) defined in the TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. When applying the effective interest rate method, an entity identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognized in profit or loss.

When applying the effective interest method, The Bank amortized any fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the financial instrument. In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements. If the expectation for the cash flows from financial asset is revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of asset and in the related statement of profit or loss line and is amortized over the estimated life of financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the Bank applies the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of the asset for subsequent reporting periods. Such interest income calculation is made on an individual contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. It is used effective interest rate during calculation of loss given default rate in expected credit loss models and accordingly, the calculation of expected credit losses includes an interest amount. Therefore, a reclassification is made between the accounts of “Expected Credit Losses” and “Interest Income From Loans” for calculated amount.

VI. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Except for fees and commissions that are integral part of the effective interest rates of financial instruments measured at amortized costs, the fees and commissions are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Except for certain fees related with certain banking transactions and recognized when the related service is given, fees and commissions received or paid, and other fees and commissions paid to financial institutions are accounted under accrual basis of accounting throughout the service period. The income derived from agreements or asset purchases from real-person or corporate third parties are recognized as income when realized.

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments

Initial recognition of financial instruments

The Bank shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

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

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Classification of financial instruments

On which category a financial instruments shall be classified at initial recognition depends on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

As per TFRS 9, the Bank classifies a financial asset on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set. When the contractual conditions are exposed to the risks which are not consistent with the basic lending arrangement or variability of cash flows, the relevant financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Bank tested all financial assets whether their “contractual cash-flows solely represent payments of principal and interest” and assessed the asset classification within the business model.

Assessment of business model

As per TFRS 9, the Bank’s business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

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

Business model aimed to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows:

This is a model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortized cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Receivables from the Central Bank, Banks, Money Market Placements, investments under financial assets measured at amortized cost, loans, leasing receivables, factoring receivables and other receivables are assessed within this business model.

Business model aimed to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets:

This is a model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: the Bank may hold financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Fair value change of the financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are accounted under other comprehensive income when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income are assessed in this business model.

Other business models:

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

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

Within the scope of TFRS 9, financial assets are classified in three main categories as listed below:

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

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Financial Assets at The Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:

Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss are financial assets other than the ones that are managed with business model that aimed to hold to collect contractual cash flows or business model that aims to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets; and in case of the contractual terms of the financial asset do not lead to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest at certain date; that are either acquired for generating a profit from short term fluctuations in prices or are financial assets included in a portfolio aiming to short-term profit making. Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and measured at their fair value after recognition. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in the income statement. According to uniform chart of accounts explanations interest income earned on financial asset and the difference between their acquisition costs and amortized costs are recorded as interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The differences between the amortized costs and the fair values of such assets are recorded under trading account income/losses in the statement of profit or loss. In cases where such assets are sold before their maturities, the gains/losses on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

The Bank has stocks, bills and bonds in portfolios of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss that are accounted in accordance with the Bank's business model. In accordance with TFRS 9, the Bank has classified cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates under financial assets at fair value through profit and loss related to private purpose loans as of December 2018.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

In addition to Financial assets within a business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell, financial asset with contractual terms that lead to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates, they are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to income statement.

“Unrealized gains and losses” arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the income statement of the period until the acquisition of the asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and they are accounted under the “Other comprehensive income/expense items to recycled to profit loss” under shareholders' equity. Equity securities, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, that have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values can be reliably measured are carried at fair value. Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less provision for impairment.

Bank has inflation indexed (CPI) government bonds in its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost portfolios. CPI government bonds that are constant throughout their lives and their real principal amounts are preserved from inflation. These marketable securities are valued and accounted by using effective interest rate method by considering the real coupon rates and reference inflation index at the issue date together with the index calculated by considering the estimated inflation rate as disclosed by the Turkish Treasury. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Turkish Treasury, reference index used for the real payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when necessary.

Some portion of the Eurobond portfolio which has been recognized as financial assets at FV through OCI are designated as fair value hedged items, hedged against interest rate fluctuations, starting from March and April 2009, and some portion of the TL government bonds are designated as fair value hedged items, hedged against interest rate fluctuations, starting from July 2011. Those securities are disclosed under financial assets at FV through OCI in order to be in line with balance sheet presentation. The fair value differences of Eurobond and TL government bond hedged items are accounted for under “Trading Account Gain/ Losses” in the income statement.

In cases where fair value hedge operations cannot be effectively performed as described in TAS 39, fair value hedge accounting is ceased. After fair value accounting is ceased value differences, previously reflected to the income statement are amortized through the equity until the maturity of related hedged securities. The fair value differences of related portfolio securities sold prior to maturity are immediately recognized in the income statement.

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Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost:

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

The Bank as explained in part IV, “Explanations on Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities”, enters into fx swap transactions against TL in order to hedge the possible losses which might arise due to the changes in the fair value of a certain portion of its long-term loans and applies fair value hedge accounting as per TAS 39. The Bank accounts for the hedged loan portfolio at fair value related to hedged risk, the swap transactions used as the hedging instrument at fair value and reflects the related net gain or loss to respective period’s income statement.

When the fair value hedge accounting cannot be effectively continued as stated in TAS 39, the fair value hedge accounting is ceased. The fair value differences of the hedged loans are amortized through income statement until the maturity of the hedged loans.

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses

The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and loans measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at fair value through profit/loss based on TFRS 9 and the regulation published in the Official Gazette no. 29750 dated 22 June 2016 in connection with “Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans” effective from January 1, 2018. At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank considers the changes in the default risk of financial instrument, when making the assessment.

Within the scope of Article 4 and 5 of the Regulation On Procedures And Principles For Classification Of Loans And Provisions in accordance with the BRSA Decision numbered 8948 dated 17 March 2020, due to the disruptions in economic and commercial activities resulting from the Covid-19 outbreak, the 90 days default period for loans to be classified as non-performing loans shall be applied as 180 days according to assembly’s resolution dated on March 17, 2020. This measure will be effective until December 31, 2020. In this context,

- The 90 days default period for loans to be classified as non-performing loans (NPL) is now 180 days
- In restructured installment receivables, the practice of shifting installments without a contract breakdown, within the defined terms has started for customers who do not want to be late in their instalments.
- In the process of completing the Pro-rata banks protocols, the time to be given to time-consuming operations was extended by a joint agreement

Terminatively, this leads the Banks continue to set aside provisions for such receivables in accordance with their own risk models used in the calculation of expected credit losses under TFRS 9.

The expected credit loss estimates are required to be unbiased, probability-weighted and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. These financial assets are divided into three categories depending on the increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition:

Stage 1:

For the financial assets at initial recognition or that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Impairment for credit risk is recorded in the amount of expected credit losses on the 12-month default risk. It is calculated 12-month expected credit loss based on a probability of default realized within 12 months after the reporting date. Such expected 12-month probability of default is applied on an expected exposure at default, multiplied with loss given default rate and discounted with the original effective interest rate. As of March 31, 2020, minimum probability of default of Basel II is used in the calculation for the expected loss of receivables from public institutions and organizations. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained above.

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Stage 2:

As of the reporting date of the financial asset, in the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Impairment for credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses. The calculation method is similar to the one described in the above paragraph, but the probability of default and the loss rate in default are estimated throughout the life of the instrument.

Stage 3:

Financial assets considered as impaired at the reporting date are classified as stage 3. The probability of default is taken into account as 100% in the calculation of impairment provision and Bank accounts lifetime expected credit losses. In determining the impairment, the Bank takes into consideration the following criteria:

- Delay of over 90 days
- Impairment of creditworthiness
- Collateral and / or equity of debtor is inadequate cover the payment of receivables on the maturity.
- In case the management believes that collection of receivables will be delayed by more than 90 days due to macroeconomic, sector-specific or customer-specific reasons.

Calculation of expected credit losses

The Bank measured expected credit losses with the reasonable, objective and supportable information based on a probability-weighted including estimations about time value of money, past events, current conditions and future economic conditions as of the reporting date, without undue cost or effort. The calculation of expected credit losses consists of three main parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). PDs and LGDs used in the ECL calculation are point in time ("PIT")-based for key portfolios and consider both current conditions and expected cyclical changes.

While the expected credit loss is estimated, three scenarios (baseline scenario, adverse scenario, New Economic Plan) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the different PD and LGD.

In addition, a certain portion of commercial and corporate loans is assessed individually in accordance with the internal policies in the calculation of the expected credit losses based on TFRS 9. Such calculations are made by discounting the expected cash flows from the individual financial instrument to its present value using the effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, it shall be considered the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. Such assessment is made by reflecting the estimate of expected credit losses which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

Probability of Default (PD)

The PD represents the likelihood of a default over a specified time period. A 12-month PD represents the likelihood of default determined for the next 12 months and a lifetime PD represents the probability of default over the remaining lifetime of the instrument. The lifetime PD calculation is based on a series of 12-month PIT PDs that are derived from TTC PDs (Through the Cycle Probability Defaults) and scenario forecasts. It is used internal rating systems for both retail and commercial portfolios to measure risk level. The internal rating models used for the commercial portfolio include customer financial information and qualitative survey responses. Whereas behavioral and application scorecards used in the retail portfolio include; the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the Bank, the demographic information of the customer, and the behavioral data of the customer in the sector. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward looking macroeconomic parameters.

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Loss Given Default (LGD)

The LGD represents an estimate of the loss at the time of a potential default occurring during the life of a financial instrument. The LGD is calculated taking into account expected future cash flows from collateral and other credit enhancements by considering time value of money. LGD calculations are performed using historical data which best reflects current conditions, by formation of segments based on certain risk factors that are deemed important for each portfolio and inclusion of forward-looking information and macroeconomic expectations. LGD summarizes all cash flows from customers subsequent to default. It covers all costs and collections that occur during the collection cycle, including collections from collaterals. It also includes the "time value of money" calculated by means of deducting costs and additional losses from the present value of collections. The Bank bases its estimates on models for collateralized portfolios and on previous experience for unsecured parties, except for corporate loans that are assigned by the Basel Committee individually or as designated by the Basel Committee.

Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD represents an estimate of the exposure to credit risk at the time of a potential default occurring during the life of a financial instrument. It represents the cash flows outstanding at the time of default, considering expected repayments, interest payments and accruals, discounted at the effective interest rate. Future drawdowns on facilities are considered through a credit conversion factor (CCF) that is reflective of historical drawdown and default patterns and the characteristics of the respective portfolios. While the expected credit loss is estimated, three scenarios (baseline scenario, bad scenario, New Economic Plan) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the probability of different default and loss in default.

Consideration of the Macroeconomic Factors

Loss given default and probability of default parameters are determined by considering macroeconomic factors. The macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of the expected loss are as follows:

- Five year credit risk of Turkey
- Real GDP growth
- Unemployment rate
- European Region inflation rate
- Five year government bond interest rate of Turkey

Stages were determined through the models created using internal information for the Bank, the simplified method has been applied for other financial institutions.

As of 31 March 2020, the Bank has reflected the possible effects of the COVID-19 outbreak to the estimates and judgments used in the calculation of expected credit losses by using the data that is received with the maximum effort with the best estimation method. Within the light of the aforementioned data, the Bank revised its macroeconomic expectations and weights in the expected credit loss calculation and the calculation which is made by taking into consideration the changes in PD and LGD is reflected in the financial statements as of March 31, 2020. The model effects are tardily reflected to the financial statements due to the nature of the events that cause change and the effects of the events occur at different times. Therefore, the Bank has booked additional provisions for the sector and customers who are considered to have a high impact by performing individual assessments to eliminate the timing difference.

This approach, which is preferred in reserve calculations for the first quarter of 2020, will be revised in the following reporting periods, taking into account the impact of the pandemic, portfolio and future expectations.

As of March 31, 2020, the normal risk cost of the loan portfolio purged from the COVID-19 effect was at 125 basis point, yet, in order to reflect the uncertainty originated from the Covid-19 to the financial asset portfolio of the Bank, the total risk cost has reached to 223 basis points in corporate into the effects arising from the aforementioned estimation changes, increase in the Stage 2 reserve ratios and additional exchange rate.

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Calculating the Expected Loss Period

Lifetime ECL is calculated by taking into account maturity extensions, repayment options and the period during which the Bank will be exposed to credit risk. The time in financial guarantees and other irrevocable commitments represents the credit maturity for which the liabilities of the Bank. Behavioral maturity analysis has been performed on credit cards and overdraft accounts. With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless there is the legal right to call it earlier.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank makes qualitative and quantitative assessments regarding assessment of significant increase in credit risk of financial assets to be classified as stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk).

Within the scope of quantitative assessment, the quantitative reason explaining the significant increase in the credit risk is based on a comparison of the probability of default calculated at the origination of the loan and the probability of default assigned for the same loan as of the reporting date. If there is a significant deterioration in PD, it is considered that there is a significant increase in credit risk and the financial asset is classified as stage 2. In this context, the Bank has calculated thresholds at which point the relative change is a significant deterioration. In the quantitative evaluation of the significant increase in credit risk, the Bank considers the absolute thresholds as well as the relative thresholds as an additional layer. Receivables below the absolute threshold value of default are not included in the relative threshold value comparison.

The Bank classifies the financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where any of the following conditions are satisfied as a result of a qualitative assessment:

- Loans overdue more than 30 days as of the reporting date
- Loans classified as watch-list
- When there is a change in the payment plan due to restructuring

IX. Explanations on Netting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported on the balance sheet when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

a) Derecognition of financial assets due to change in contractual terms

Based on TFRS 9, the renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset could lead to the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. When the Bank assesses the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset, it evaluates the contractual cash flows including foreign currency rate changes, conversion to equity, counterparty changes and solely principal and interest on principle. When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, it is recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognized a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Where all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred to another party and the Bank retains control of the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset. When the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be recognized in its entirety and the consideration received is recognized as a liability.

b) Derecognition of financial assets without any change in contractual terms

The Bank derecognizes the asset if the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the related financial asset and all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party. Except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the total amount consisting of the gain or loss arising from the difference between the book value and the amount obtained and any accumulated gain directly accounted in equity shall be recognized in profit/loss.

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c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

It shall be removed a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d) Reclassification of financial instruments

Based on TFRS 9, it shall be reclassified all affected financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss in the subsequent accounting when, and only when, it is changed the business model for managing financial assets.

e) Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments

The bank may be changed the original contractual terms of a loan (maturity, repayment structure, guarantees and sureties) which were previously signed, in case the loan cannot be repaid or if a potential payment difficulty is encountered based on the new financing power and structure of the borrower.

Restructuring is made for changing the financial terms of existing loans in order to facilitate the payment of debt. Refinancing is granting a new loan which will cover either the principal or the interest payment in whole or in part of one or a few existing loans due to the anticipated financial difficulty which the customer or group encounter currently or will encounter in the future.

Changes in the original terms of a credit risk can be made in the current contract or through a new contract. Corporate and commercial companies which have been restructured and refinanced can be removed from the watchlist when the following conditions are met:

- Subsequent to the thorough review of company's financial data and its owners' equity position, at circumstances when it is not anticipated that the owner of the company will face financial difficulties; and it is assessed that the restructured debt will be paid on time (starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time).

- At least 1 years should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from nonperforming loan category, at least 10% (or the ratio specified in the legislation) of the total principal amount at the time restructuring /refinancing shall be paid and no overdue amount (principal and interest) shall remain at the date of restructuring / refinancing. In order for the restructured non-performing corporate and commercial loans to be classified to the watchlist category, the following conditions must be met:

- Recovery in debt service,

- At least 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring,

- Payment of all accrued and overdue amounts by debtor (interest and principal) since the date of restructuring /refinancing or the date when the debtor is classified as non-performing (earlier date to be considered) and fulfillment of the payment condition of all overdue amounts as of the date of restructuring /refinancing,

- Collection of all overdue amounts, disappearance of the reasons for classification as nonperforming receivable (based on the conditions mentioned above) and having no overdue as of the date of reclassification.

During the follow-up period of at least one year following the date of restructuring / refinancing, if there is a new restructuring / refinancing or a delay of more than 30 days, the transactions which were non-performing at the beginning of the follow-up period are classified as non-performing loans again. The performing or non-performing retail loans being subject to restructuring shall be removed from the watchlist only if the debt is paid in full.

In personal loans, loans can be restructured in order to give liquidity power to the debtor and to ensure the collection of the receivables of the Bank in case of temporary liquidity problems due to the failure of the payment obligation to the Bank. The Bank removing customers from the restructuring scope in accordance with the Regulation on Identification of and Provision against Non-Performing Loans and Other Receivables (the Provisioning Regulation).

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XI. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded on the balance in accordance with Uniform Chart of Accounts. Accordingly, government bonds and treasury bills sold to customers under repurchase agreements are classified as “Investments Subject to Repurchase Agreements” and valued based on the Bank management’s future intentions, either at market prices or using discounting method with internal rate of return.

Funds lent against securities purchased under agreements to resell (“Reverse repos”) are accounted under “Receivables from reverse repurchase agreements” on the balance sheet. The difference between the purchase and resell price determined by these repurchase agreements is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements using the “Effective interest method”.

Securities that are subject to repurchase agreements as at the balance sheet date amounted to TL 17.385.367 (December 31, 2019 – TL 11.992.093).

As of March 31, 2020 the Bank has no securities that are subject to lending transactions (December 31, 2019 – None).

Securities purchased with a commitment to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are recorded in a separate account under “Cash and Cash Equivalents” and on the line of “Money Market Placements” in the balance sheet. The difference resulting from purchase and resale prices is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of the agreement.

XII. Explanations on Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

In accordance with TFRS 5 (“Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”), assets classified as held for sale are measured at lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Amortization on subject asset is ended and these assets are presented separately on financial statements. An asset (or a disposal group) is regarded as “asset held for sale” only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset (or a disposal group) should be actively marketed at a price consistent with its fair value. Various events and conditions may prolong the sale procedures for more than one year. In case subject delay is caused by the events and conditions beyond the bank’s control and there is enough evidence that plans to sell subject asset (or a disposal group) continue subject assets continue to be classified as assets held for sale. As of March 31, 2020 the Bank has assets held for sale and discontinued operations explained in footnote 1.15. of Section Five.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Bank’s business classified as disposed or held-for-sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in the income statement. The Bank has no discontinuing operations.

The Bank classifies tangible assets which are acquired due to non-performing receivables as other assets.

XIII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Bank’s intangible assets consist of softwares and intangible rights.

The intangible assets are recorded at their historical cost less accumulated amortization and provision for impairment, if any. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis.

Softwares have been classified as other intangible fixed assets. The useful life of softwares is determined as 3-5 years.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the “Turkish Accounting Standard on Impairment of Assets” (TAS 36) and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is made. There is no goodwill regarding the associates, entities under common controls and subsidiaries in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

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XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets

The tangible assets are recorded at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of tangible assets. The annual amortization rates used are as follows:

Property	2%
Movables purchased and acquired under finance lease contracts	7% - 25%

The depreciation of leasehold improvements acquired before December 2009, under operating lease agreements, is calculated according to their useful lives. Depreciation of leasehold improvements acquired after this date is calculated over the lease period not exceeding 5 years where the lease duration is certain; or 5 years where the lease period is not certain in accordance with "Communiqué on the Amendment of Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Explanatory Notes" dated January 10, 2011.

Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for the assets that have been placed in use for less than a year as of the balance sheet date.

Net book value of the property and leased assets under financial lease contracts are compared with the fair values determined by independent appraisers as of the year end and provision for impairment is recognized in "Other Operating Expenses" in the related period income statement when the fair value is below the net book value in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standard on Impairment of Assets" (TAS 36). Gains or losses resulting from disposals of the tangible assets are recorded in the income statement as the difference between the net proceeds and net book value of the asset.

Expenses for repairs are capitalized if the expenditure increases economic life of the asset; otherwise they are expensed. There are no changes in the accounting estimates in regards to amortization duration that could have a significant impact on the current and future financial statements. There are no pledges, mortgages or other restrictions on the tangible assets. There are no purchase commitments related to the fixed assets.

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

Fixed assets acquired under finance lease contracts are presented under "Tangible Fixed Assets" on the asset side and under "Financial Lease Payables" on the liability side at the initial date of the lease. The basis for the determination of related balance sheet amounts is the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the lease payments. The direct costs incurred for a finance lease transaction are capitalized as additions to the cost of the leased asset. Lease payments include the financing costs incurred due to the leasing transaction and the principal amount of the leased asset for the current period. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the leased assets at the rate of 20% except for the buildings which are depreciated at the rate of 2%.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 Leases standard abolishes the dual accounting model currently applied for lessees through recognizing finance leases in the balance sheet whereas not recognizing operational lease. Instead, it is set forth a single model similar to the accounting of finance leases (on balance sheet). For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. The bank has started to apply the "TFRS 16 Leases" Standard with using the modified retrospective approach from January 1, 2019.

Set out below are the accounting policies of the Bank upon application of TFRS 16:

Right of use assets:

The Bank recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right use includes the presence of:

- The initial measurement of the lease,
- The amount obtained by deducting all lease payments received from all lease payments made on or on the date of actual lease; and
- All initial direct costs incurred by the Bank

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At the end of the lease term of the underlying asset's service, the transfer of the Bank is reasonably finalized, and the Bank depreciates the asset until the end of the life of the underlying asset on which the lease actually began. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities

The Bank measures the lease obligation at the present value of the unpaid lease payments on the date that the lease commences.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease obligation on the date that the lease actually commences, consists of the following payments to be made for the right of use of the underlying asset during the lease period and not paid on the date the lease actually starts:

- Fixed payments,
- Variable lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement made using an index or rate on the actual date of the lease.
- Amounts expected to be paid by the Bank under the residual value commitments
- The use price of this option and, if the Bank is reasonably confident that it will use the purchase option;
- Fines for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Bank will use an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggered the payment occurred. The Bank revises the revised discount rate for the remainder of the lease term, if the implicit interest rate in the lease can be easily determined; the Bank's alternative borrowing interest rate at the date of the revaluation.

After the effective date of the lease, the Bank measures the lease obligation as follows:

- Increase the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease obligation; and
- Decreases the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

In addition, in the event of a change in the lease term, in essence a change in fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment of the option to buy the underlying asset, the value of the lease obligations is remeasured.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank 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 recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Due to the Bank's implementation of TFRS 16, assets classified under tangible assets as of March 31, 2020 amounted to TL 422.166, lease liability amounted to TL 397.830, financing expense amounted to TL 13.808 and depreciation expense amounted to TL 54.383.

XVI. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions, other than specific and general provisions for loans and other receivables, and contingent liabilities are provided for in accordance with TAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". Provisions are accounted for immediately when obligations arise as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation is made by the Bank. Whenever the amount of such obligations cannot be measured, they are regarded as "contingent".

In the financial statements, a provision is made for an existing commitment resulted from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount obligation.

If these criteria are not met, the Bank discloses these issues in the explanations and notes related to the financial statements.

In cases where reliable estimate cannot be made of the amount of the obligation, it is considered contingent liabilities.

For contingent liabilities if the probability that the event will occur is greater than the probability that it will not and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably, a provision is made.

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XVII. Explanations on Obligations of the Bank Concerning Employee Benefits

Provision for employee severance benefits has been accounted for in accordance with TAS 19 “Employee Benefits”.

In accordance with the existing social legislation in Turkey, the Bank is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities including retirement and notice payments to each employee whose employment is terminated due to resignation or for reasons other than misconduct. The retirement pay is calculated for every working year within the Bank over salary for 30 days or the official ceiling amount per year of employment and the notice pay is calculated for the relevant notice period time as determined based on the number of years worked for the Bank.

The Bank has reflected the retirement pay liability amount, which was calculated by an independent actuary, in the accompanying financial statements. According to TAS 19, The Bank recognizes all actuarial gains and losses immediately through other comprehensive income.

The Bank does not have any employees who work under limited period contracts with remaining terms longer than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Provision for the employees’ unused vacations has been booked in accordance with TAS 19 and reflected to the financial statements.

There are no foundations, pension funds or similar associations of which the employees are members.

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation

1. Corporate tax

In accordance with the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No: 26205 dated June 21, 2006, statutory income is subject to corporate tax at 20%. However, according to temporary article 10 added to the Corporate Income Tax Law, the rate of 20% shall be applied as 22% for the corporate earnings of the taxation periods of the companies in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (accounting periods starting within the relevant year for companies appointed for the special accounting period). Advance corporate taxes paid are followed under “Current Tax Liability” or “Current Tax Asset” account and are deducted from the corporate taxes of the current year.

50% of gain from the sale of real estate which are held more than two years in the assets of the Bank and 75% of gain on disposal of subsidiary shares which are held for more than two years in the assets of the Bank are exemption from tax according to Corporate Tax Law in condition with adding these gains into equity or allocating into a specific fund account in the Bank’s liabilities for five years.

Companies calculate their advance tax at the rate of 22% (for taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020) on their quarterly financial profits, declare until the 14th day of the second month following that period and pay until the evening of the seventeenth day. The advance tax paid belongs that year and is offset from the corporation tax that will be calculated on the tax declaration of the companies to be given in the following year. If the advance tax paid amount remains after offsetting, this amount could be either returned as cash or offset.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses in the declaration can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period not exceeding 5 years. Declarations and related accounting records can be examined within five years by the tax office. On the other hand, if document subjects to stamp duty and the statute of limitations of tax and penalty is used after the expiry of the time limit, the taxable income of document is regenerated.

The provision for corporate and income taxes for the period is recognized as “Current Tax Charge” in the income statement and current tax effect related to transactions directly recognized in equity are reflected to equity.

Undistributed profit for the period is not subject to withholding tax if it is added to capital or it is distributed to full-fledged taxpayer corporations. However, with the Council of Ministers’ decisions numbered 2009/14593 and 2009/14594; published in the Official Gazette No: 27130 dated February 3, 2009 and based on Corporate Tax Law No: 5520, 15th and 30th Articles, profit distribution for the period is subject to withholding tax by 15%, for full-fledged real person taxpayers, for those who are not responsible for corporate tax and income tax, for those exempt from corporate and income tax (except for those taxed through their businesses or permanent representatives in Turkey) and for foreign based real person taxpayers.

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2. Deferred taxes

The Bank calculates and accounts for deferred income taxes for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in these financial statements in accordance with “Turkish Accounting Standard for Income Taxes” (“TAS 12”) and the related decrees of the BRSA concerning income taxes. In calculating deferred tax, legalized tax rates effective as of balance sheet date are used as per tax legislations.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets calculated from deductible temporary differences are only recognized if it’s highly probable that these will in the future create taxable profit.

The Bank has started to be recognized deferred tax from the expected credit losses of Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses provisions.

Deferred tax effect related to transactions for which the profit or loss effect is directly accounted in equity, is also reflected to equity.

Since the applicable tax rate has been changed to 22% for the 3 years beginning from January 1, 2018, 22% tax rate is used in the deferred tax calculation of March 31, 2020 for the temporary differences expected to be realized/closed for the year 2020 (for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020). However, since the corporate tax rate after 2020 is 20%, 20% (December 31, 2019: 20%) tax rate is used for the temporary differences expected to be realized/closed after 2020.

3. Transfer pricing

The article no.13 of the Corporate Tax Law describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of “disguised profit distribution” by way of transfer pricing. “The General Communique on Disguised Profit Distribution by way of Transfer Pricing” published on November 18, 2007 explains the application related issues in detail. According to this Communique, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm’s length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes. Disguised profit distribution amount will be recognized as share in net profit and stoppage tax will be calculated depending on whether the profit distributing institution is a real or corporate entity, full-fledged or foreign based taxpayer, is subject to or exempt from tax.

As discussed under subject Communique’s 7.1 Annual Documentation section, taxpayers are required to fill out the “Transfer Pricing, Controlled Foreign Entities and Thin Capitalization” form for the purchase and sale of goods or services conducted with their related parties in a taxation period, attach these forms to their corporate tax returns and submit to the tax offices.

XIX. Explanations on Additional Explanations on Borrowings

The Bank generates funds from domestically and internationally resident people and institutions by using debt instruments such as syndication, securitization, collateralized debt and bond issuance. Aforementioned transactions are initially recorded at transaction cost plus acquisition cost, reflective of their fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method.

XX. Explanations on Share Issues

The Bank's paid in capital has not been changed for the current period. The Bank's paid in capital has not been changed for the prior period.

XXI. Explanations on Confirmed Bills of Exchange and Acceptances

Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are realized simultaneously with the customer payments and recorded in off-balance sheet accounts as possible debt and commitment, if any.

There are no acceptances and confirmed bills of exchange presented as liabilities against any assets.

XXII. Explanations on Government Incentives

As of March 31, 2020 the Bank does not have any government incentives or grants (December 31, 2019 – None).

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XXIII. Explanations on Segment Reporting

In addition to corporate banking, retail banking and commercial banking services, the Bank also provides private banking, SME banking, treasury operations and credit card services through branches and alternative channels. The Bank serves its retail banking clients with time and demand deposits, also overdraft services, automatic account services, consumer loans, vehicle loans, housing loans and investment fund services. The Bank provides services including deposit and loans, foreign trade financing, forward and option agreements to its corporate clients. The Bank also serves in trading financial instruments and treasury operations.

The calculations based on the income statement for retail banking (consumer banking and plastic cards), corporate and commercial banking have operational units designated as the main profit centers, have been made according to the product and customer types. During the profitability calculations, the pricing of transfers among these units and treasury unit are made by using cost/return ratios that are determined by the Bank's senior management and which are updated periodically. In this pricing method, general market conditions and the Bank's internal policies are considered.

The Corporate Marketing Unit provides services to firms that are institutional, big size, that have annual revenues of TL 300.000 and higher and multi-national firms operating in Turkey. The firms that have annual revenues between TL 60.000 and TL 300.000 are considered as "Commercial Enterprise". The Bank gives importance to the commercial segmentation in order to hedge risk and decrease the concentration of income. Moreover; The Bank also offers sectoral solution packages to these small and medium-size firms.

The Consumer Banking meets the needs and expectations of the retail banking customers. The Private Banking Unit has formed and started to operate to serve customers with high level income, in a more effective way. The installments, discounts and bonus advantages are provided to the users of Card Finans in the plastic cards line. The main function of Treasury Segment is managing the liquidity of the Bank and interest and foreign currency risks resulting from market conditions. This segment is in close relation with corporate, commercial, retail and private banking units in order to increase the number of customers and the volume of transactions in treasury products of the Bank.

Current Period (January 1 – March 31, 2020)	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Bank
Net Interest Income	791.397	631.377	979.512	2.402.286
Net Fees and Commissions Income	455.502	214.344	(16.207)	653.639
Other Operating Income and Net Trading Income	9.805	187	(545.454)	(535.462)
Dividend Income	-	-	128.041	128.041
Operating Income	1.256.704	845.908	545.892	2.648.504
Expected Loss Provisions (-)	383.486	255.001	2.838	641.325
Other Loss Provisions (-)	-	-	39.945	39.945
Personnel Expense (-)	110.993	123.855	236.429	471.277
Other Operating Expenses (-)	485.179	261.771	(169.013)	577.937
Profit Before Taxes	277.046	205.281	435.693	918.020
Provision Tax (-)	-	-	(151.953)	(151.953)
Net Profit/Loss	-	-	-	766.067
Total Assets	42.073.979	78.725.614	67.451.701	205.735.289
Segment Assets	42.073.979	78.725.614	67.451.701	188.251.294
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	1.435.592
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	16.048.403
Total Liabilities	75.675.154	40.701.803	62.204.935	205.735.289
Segment Liabilities	75.675.154	40.701.803	62.204.935	178.581.892
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	11.125.612
Equity	-	-	-	16.027.785
Other Segment Accounts	350.749	189.241	(122.092)	417.898
Capital Expenditures	240.726	129.880	(83.857)	286.749
Depreciation and Amortization	110.023	59.361	(38.235)	131.149

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Prior Period (January 1 – March 31, 2019)	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Bank
Net Interest Income	587.554	707.615	387.487	1.682.656
Net Fees and Commissions Income	465.535	176.122	(10.333)	631.324
Other Operating Income and Net Trading Income	9.263	(6.847)	(159.148)	(156.732)
Dividend Income	-	-	49.316	49.316
Operating Income	1.062.352	876.890	267.322	2.206.564
Expected Loss Provisions (-)	141.478	582.972	(191.847)	532.603
Other Loss Provisions (-)	-	-	10.039	10.039
Personnel Expense (-)	93.451	109.035	195.487	397.973
Other Operating Expenses (-)	419.961	216.187	(151.263)	484.885
Profit Before Taxes	407.462	(31.304)	404.906	781.064
Provision Tax	-	-	(149.721)	(149.721)
Net Profit/Loss	-	-	-	631.343
Total Assets (*)	39.730.429	70.865.962	57.792.723	181.680.511
Segment Assets	39.730.429	70.865.962	57.792.723	168.389.114
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	1.492.873
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	11.798.524
Total Liabilities (*)	68.846.852	31.372.536	53.278.117	181.680.511
Segment Liabilities	68.846.852	31.372.536	53.278.117	153.497.505
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	11.497.947
Equity	-	-	-	16.685.059
Other Segment Accounts	142.789	73.505	(51.395)	164.899
Capital Expenditures	39.894	20.537	(14.369)	46.062
Depreciation and Amortization	102.895	52.968	(37.026)	118.837

(*) Refers to year-end figures

XXIV. Explanations on Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

The Ordinary General Assembly Meeting of the Bank was held on March 26, 2020. In the Ordinary General Assembly, it was decided that profit from 2019 operations to be distributed as follows.

2019 profit distribution table:

Current Year Profit	2.622.157
A – I. Legal Reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 466/1) at 5%	670.000
C – Extraordinary Reserves	1.952.157

XXV. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share listed on income statement is calculated by dividing net profit to weighted average amount of shares issued within respective year.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Net Profit for the Period	766.067	631.343
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Thousands)	33.500.000	33.500.000
Earnings Per Share	0,0229	0,0188

In Turkey, companies can increase capital through “bonus share” distributed from previous year earnings to current shareholders. Such “bonus share” distributions are accounted as issued shares while calculating earnings per share. Accordingly, weighted average amount of shares issued used in these calculations is found through taking into consideration retroactive effects of subject share distributions. In case, amount of shares issued increases after the balance sheet date but before the date of financial statement preparation due to distribution of “bonus share”, earnings per share is calculated taking into consideration the new amount of shares.

Amount of issued bonus shared in 2020 is none (Amount of issued bonus shared in 2019 is none).

XXVI. Explanations on Other Matters

None.

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SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

I. Explanations on Equity

Total capital and Capital adequacy ratio have been calculated in accordance with the “Regulation on Equity of Banks” and “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks”. As of March 31, 2020 Bank’s total capital has been calculated as TL 25.211.867 (December 31, 2019 – TL 24.280.307), capital adequacy ratio is 15,11%. (December 31, 2019 – 15,73%). This ratio is well above the minimum ratio required by the legislation.

Based on the press release made by the BRSA on 23 March, 2020; due to the fluctuations in the financial markets as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak; in the calculation of the amount subject to credit risk in accordance with the Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy; with monetary assets and non-monetary assets excluding assets that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency valued amount of items in accordance with TAS and its special provision amounts, spot purchase exchange rate can be used in preparation of financial statements as of 31 December, 2019, may be considered in the calculation of Turkish Lira equivalent of credit risk exposures in foreign currencies, and negative revaluation differences of the securities classified under “Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income” which acquired before 23 March, 2020 may not be included in capital calculation.

Components of unconsolidated shareholders’ equity items:

	Current Period March 31, 2020
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	3.350.000
Share issue premiums	714
Reserves	13.199.191
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	983.305
Profit	766.067
Current Period Profit	766.067
Prior Period Profit	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	2.689
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	18.301.966
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	
Common Equity as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-
Portion of the current and prior periods’ losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	625.599
Improvement costs for operating leasing	69.307
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	415.834
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-
Gains arising from securitization transactions	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-
Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	1.110.740
The positive difference between the expected loan loss provisions under TFRS 9 and the total provision amount calculated before the application of TFRS 9	260.624
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	17.451.850

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	Current Period March 31, 2020
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL	
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	3.420.899
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA(Temporary Article 4)	-
Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions	3.420.899
Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital	
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest in Bank's additional equity and components of equity issued by financial institutions with compatible with Article 7.	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-
Transition from the Core Capital to Continue to deduce Components	
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
Deductions to be made from common equity in the case that adequate Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital is not available (-)	-
Total Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	3.420.899
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	20.872.749
TIER II CAPITAL	
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	2.508.660
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	1.850.254
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	4.358.914
Deductions From Tier II Capital	
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8.	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-
Total Tier II Capital	4.358.914
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	25.231.663
Deductions from Total Capital	
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	5.784
Net Book Values of Movables and Immovables Exceeding the Limit Defined in the Article 57, Clause 1 of the Banking Law and the Assets Acquired against Overdue Receivables and Held for Sale but Retained more than Five Years	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	14.012
In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components	
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the %10 of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-

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	Current Period March 31, 2020
TOTAL CAPITAL	
Total Capital	25.211.867
Total risk weighted amounts	166.814.346
Capital Adequacy Ratios	
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	10,46
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12,51
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15,11
BUFFERS	
Bank specific total common equity tier 1 capital ratio	3,51
a) Capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50
b) Bank specific counter-cyclical buffer requirement	0,01
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets	0,04
Amounts below the Excess Limits as per the Deduction Principles	
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-
Portion of the total of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	236.777
Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation	
General provisions for standard based receivables (before tenthousandtwentyfive limitation)	3.059.764
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	1.850.254
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to &0,6 of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)	
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	3.420.899
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	2.508.660
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-

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Components of shareholders' equity items:

	Prior Period December 31, 2019
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	3.350.000
Share issue premiums	714
Reserves	10.577.034
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	1.224.356
Profit	2.622.157
Current Period Profit	2.622.157
Prior Period Profit	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	2.689
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	17.776.950
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	
Common Equity as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-
Portion of the current and prior periods' losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	525.783
Improvement costs for operating leasing	74.009
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	396.779
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-
Gains arising from securitization transactions	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-
Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	996.571
The positive difference between the expected loan loss provisions under TFRS 9 and the total provision amount calculated before the application of TFRS 9	390.936
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	17.171.315

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ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL	Prior Period December 31, 2019
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	3.118.605
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA(Temporary Article 4)	-
Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions	3.118.605
Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest in Bank's additional equity and components of equity issued by financial institutions with compatible with Article 7.	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-
Transition from the Core Capital to Continue to deduce Components	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
Deductions to be made from common equity in the case that adequate Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital is not available (-)	-
Total Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	3.118.605
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	20.289.920
TIER II CAPITAL	
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	2.286.977
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	1.731.935
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	4.018.912
Deductions From Tier II Capital	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8.	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-
Total Tier II Capital	4.018.912
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	24.308.832
Deductions from Total Capital	
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	7.103
Net Book Values of Movables and Immovables Exceeding the Limit Defined in the Article 57, Clause 1 of the Banking Law and the Assets Acquired against Overdue Receivables and Held for Sale but Retained more than Five Years	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	21.422
In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the %10 of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-

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	Prior Period December 31, 2019
TOTAL CAPITAL	
Total Capital	24.280.307
Total risk weighted amounts	154.338.272
Capital Adequacy Ratios	
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio	11,13
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	13,15
Capital Adequacy Ratio	15,73
BUFFERS	
Bank specific total common equity tier I capital ratio	2,51
Capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50
Bank specific counter-cyclical buffer requirement	0,01
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets	0,05
Amounts below the Excess Limits as per the Deduction Principles	
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-
Portion of the total of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	236.777
Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation	
General provisions for standard based receivables (before tenthousandtwentyfive limitation)	2.571.026
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	1.731.935
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to &0.6 of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)	
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	3.118.605
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	2.286.977
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-

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Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity:

Information od debt instruments included in the calculation of equity:			
	1	2	3
Issuer	QATAR NATIONAL BANK S.A.Q.	QATAR NATIONAL BANK S.A.Q.	QATAR NATIONAL BANK S.A.Q.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	-	-	-
Governing law(s) of the instrument	BRSA	BRSA	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	Additional Capital	Supplementary Capital	Supplementary Capital
Transitional Basel III rules	No	No	No
Eligible at stand-alone / consolidated	Stand alone - Consolidated	Stand alone - Consolidated	Stand alone - Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Loan	Loan	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	3.421	815	1.694
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	3.421	815	1.694
Accounting classification	Liability – Subordinated Loans- amortized cost	Liability – Subordinated Loans- amortized cost	Liability – Subordinated Loans- amortized cost
Original date of issuance	June 30, 2019	April 1, 2019	May 22, 2017
Perpetual or dated	Undated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	-	10 years	10 years
Issuer call subject to prior BRSA approval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Every 5 years	5 years	5 years
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-
Coupons / dividends	-	-	-
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Floating	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	First 5 years fixed at 9.50%, next 5 years fixed at MS + 7.08%	6M LIBOR + 5.75%	6M LIBOR + 3.87%
Existence of a dividend stopper	There will be no interest on the deducted value after thr impairment	-	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Optional	-	-

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	1	2	3
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-	-	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	None	Yes	Yes
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-	Article number 7-2-i of "Own fund regulation"	Article number 7-2-i of "Own fund regulation"
If convertible, fully or partially	-	All of the remaining capital	All of the remaining capital
If convertible, conversion rate	-	(*)	(*)
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	Optional	Optional
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	-	Equity Share	Equity Share
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	-	QNB Finansbank A.Ş.	QNB Finansbank A.Ş.
Write-down feature	Yes	None	None
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Non-existence of the core capital ratio is less than 5,125%	-	-
If write-down, full or partial	Full and partial	-	-
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	-	-
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Disappearance of non-existence and higher core capital ratio than 5,125 %	-	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	After borrowing and contribution capital	After borrowing, before additional capital, the same as other contribution capital	After borrowing, before additional capital, the same as other contribution capital
Incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	Article number 7&8 of "Own fund regulation"	Article number 7&8 of "Own fund regulation"	Article number 7&8 of "Own fund regulation"
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	-	-	-

(*) The conversion rate/value will be calculated based on the market data available when the right is exercised.

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Information on Article 5 of the Regulation on Equities of Banks:

EQUITY ITEMS	T	T-1	T-2
Common Equity	17.451.850	17.321.537	17.191.225
Transition process not implemented Common Equity	17.191.226	17.191.225	17.191.225
Tier 1 Capital	20.872.749	20.742.437	20.612.125
Transition process not implemented Tier 1 Capital	20.612.125	20.612.125	20.612.125
Total Capital	25.211.867	25.081.555	24.951.243
Transition process not implemented Equity	24.951.243	24.951.243	24.951.243
TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED AMOUNTS			
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	166.814.346	166.814.346	166.814.346
Capital Adequacy Ratio			
Common Equity Adequacy Ratio (%)	10,46%	10,38%	10,31%
Transition process not implemented Common Equity Ratio (%)	10,31%	10,31%	10,31%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12,51%	12,43%	12,36%
Transition process not implemented Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12,36%	12,36%	12,36%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15,11%	15,04%	14,96%
Transition process not implemented Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14,96%	14,96%	14,96%
LEVERAGE			
Leverage Ratio Total Risk Amount	285.102.841	285.102.841	285.102.841
Leverage (%)	7,23%	7,23%	7,23%
Transition process not implemented Leverage Ratio (%)	7,14%	7,14%	7,14%

Explanations on the reconciliation of shareholders' equity items and balance sheet amounts:

There are differences between amounts in the explanation on equity items and amounts on the balance sheet. In this context; up to 1,25% of the amount of the first and second part of the expected loss provisions is taken into account as contribution capital, losses from cash flow hedges have not been taken into consideration in the information on the equity items and valuation adjustments calculated according to item (i) of the first paragraph of the ninth article of the "Regulation on Equity of Banks" have been taken into consideration in the explanations on equity items.

II. Explanations On Risk Management

Notes and explanations in this section have been prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Disclosures about RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB Risk Management to Be Announced to Public by Banks that have been published in Official Gazette no. 29511 on 23 October 2015 and became effective as of March 31, 2016. According to Communiqué have to be presented on three-month basis. Due to usage of standard approach for the calculation of capital adequacy by the Bank, the following tables have not been presented as of March 31, 2020:

- RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB
- RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the Internal Model Method (IMM)
- IRB (stock investment subject to specialized loans and simple risk weight approach)
- RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under an IMA
- Comparing VaR estimations with profit/loss

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1) **GB1 – Overview of risk weighted assets:**

		Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement	
		31.03.2020	31.12.2019	31.03.2020	31.12.2019
1	Credit Risk (Excluding Counterparty Credit Risk)	140.988.465	133.737.010	11.279.077	10.698.961
2	Standardized approach	140.988.465	133.737.010	11.279.077	10.698.961
3	Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	7.031.894	4.817.823	562.552	385.426
5	Standardized approach for counterparty credit Risk	7.031.894	4.817.823	562.552	385.426
6	Internal model method	-	-	-	-
7	Basic risk weight approach to internal models equity position in the banking account	-	-	-	-
8	Investments made in collective investment companies – look-through approach	-	-	-	-
9	Investments made in collective investment companies – mandate-based approach	-	-	-	-
10	Investments made in collective investment companies - 1250% weighted risk approach	-	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-
12	Securitization positions in banking accounts	-	-	-	-
13	IRB ratings-based approach	-	-	-	-
14	IRB Supervisory Formula Approach	-	-	-	-
15	SA/simplified supervisory formula approach	-	-	-	-
16	Market risk	4.125.200	3.347.613	330.016	267.809
17	Standardized approach	4.125.200	3.347.613	330.016	267.809
18	Internal model approaches	-	-	-	-
19	Operational Risk	14.668.787	12.435.826	1.173.503	994.866
20	Basic Indicator Approach	14.668.787	12.435.826	1.173.503	994.866
21	Standard Approach	-	-	-	-
22	Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-	-
23	The amount of the discount threshold under the equity (subject to a 250% risk weight)	-	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-	-
25	TOTAL (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	166.814.346	154.338.272	13.345.148	12.347.062

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III. Explanations on Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

1. Whether the Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk, whether the effects of this situation are estimated, and whether the Board of Directors of the Bank sets limits for positions that are monitored daily

The difference between the Bank's foreign currency denominated and foreign currency indexed assets and liabilities is defined as the "Net Foreign Currency Position" and is the basis of currency risk. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, together with purchase and sale commitments, give rise to foreign exchange exposure ("cross currency risk").

Board of Directors determine the limits considering the consistency with the "Foreign Currency Net General Position." Positions are being followed daily and limits are reviewed at least once a year depending on economic conditions and Bank strategy and updated as deemed necessary.

In measuring the exchange rate exposure of the Bank, the "standard method" used in the legal reports and the internal method are used in the VaR. The measurements made within the scope of the standard method are carried out monthly and the measurements made within the scope of VaR calculations are carried out on a daily basis.

2. The magnitude of hedging foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments by using derivatives

The Bank hedges foreign currency borrowings with derivative instruments. The Bank does not hedge net foreign currency investments with derivative instruments (Details explaining Section Three Part three).

3. Bank's spot foreign exchange bid rates of the Bank as of the balance sheet date and for each of the five days prior to that date

US Dollar purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 6,5160
Euro purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 7,2150

<u>Date</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Euro</u>
March 31, 2020	6,5160	7,2150
March 30, 2020	6,4346	7,0896
March 27, 2020	6,4560	7,0610
March 26, 2020	6,4024	6,9271
March 25, 2020	6,4943	7,0455

4. The basic arithmetical average of the Bank's foreign exchange bid rate for the last thirty days

The basic average of the Bank's US Dollar and Euro purchase rates for March 2020 are TL 6,3329 and TL 6,9997 respectively.

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5. Information on the foreign currency exchange rate risk of the bank (Thousands of TL)

Current Period	EUR	USD	Other FC	Total
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank ⁽¹⁾	12.310.339	11.959.730	1.505.104	25.775.173
Due From Banks	171.789	670.115	88.577	930.481
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss ⁽²⁾	557.625	1.036.144	371	1.594.140
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	1.820.576	5.674.767	-	7.495.343
Loans and Receivables ⁽³⁾	24.801.503	16.180.862	150.545	41.132.910
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control (Joint Vent.)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	1.274.864	6.369.044	-	7.643.908
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes	-	500.115	-	500.115
Tangible Assets	-	-	43	43
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets ⁽⁴⁾	2.624.150	3.857.179	352	6.481.681
Total Assets	43.560.846	46.247.956	1.744.992	91.553.794
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	1.979.332	3.192.103	248.772	5.420.207
Foreign Currency Deposits ⁽⁵⁾	16.666.559	40.571.659	7.868.288	65.106.506
Money Market Borrowings	2.580.583	8.304.449	-	10.885.032
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	6.261.836	14.655.304	-	20.917.140
Securities Issues	-	10.151.377	201.582	10.352.959
Sundry Creditors	3.279.491	922.872	2.183	4.204.546
Derivative Fin. Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	41.799	1.528.152	-	1.569.951
Other Liabilities ⁽⁶⁾	655.887	1.370.058	295	2.026.240
Total Liabilities	31.465.487	80.695.974	8.321.120	120.482.581
Net Balance Sheet Position	12.095.359	(34.448.018)	(6.576.128)	(28.928.787)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(12.190.168)	31.783.442	6.573.984	26.167.258
Financial Derivative Assets	21.183.291	94.648.546	8.455.897	124.287.734
Financial Derivative Liabilities	33.373.459	62.865.104	1.881.913	98.120.476
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁷⁾	8.870.011	10.382.089	575.646	19.827.746
Prior Period				
Total Assets	34.267.167	38.569.548	1.023.236	73.859.951
Total Liabilities	24.574.639	72.790.345	5.677.136	103.042.120
Net Balance Sheet Position	9.692.528	(34.220.797)	(4.653.900)	(29.182.169)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(9.599.135)	33.099.527	4.660.214	28.160.606
Financial Derivative Assets	18.473.411	89.357.689	4.984.700	112.815.800
Financial Derivative Liabilities	28.072.546	56.258.162	324.486	84.655.194
Non-Cash Loans	8.107.684	9.513.266	625.822	18.246.772

⁽¹⁾ Cash and Balances with TR Central Bank; Other FC include TL 1.465.779 (December 31, 2019 – TL 737.276) precious metal deposit account.

⁽²⁾ Does not include TL 672.265 (December 31, 2019 – TL 167.549) of currency income accruals arising from derivative transactions. In accordance with TFRS 9, TL 97.132 which is accounted under Financial Assets at Fair Value Through profit or Loss is not included.

⁽³⁾ Includes TL 1.047.900 (December 31, 2019 – TL 1.083.065) FC indexed loans.

⁽⁴⁾ Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 37.770 (December 31, 2019 – TL 37.315) as per BRSA's Communiqué published in Official Gazette no 26085 on 19 February 2006.

⁽⁵⁾ Other foreign currency includes TL 6.619.650 (December 31, 2019 – TL 3.700.363) of precious metal deposit account.

⁽⁶⁾ Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial instruments kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 202.708 (December 31, 2019 – TL 103.590)

⁽⁷⁾ Does not have an effect on Net Off-Balance Sheet Position.

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IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk that would arise from the changes in interest rates depending on the Bank's position is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the Bank.

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items is analyzed by top management in the Asset/Liability Committee meetings held every month by taking the market developments into consideration.

The management of the Bank follows the interest rates in the market on a daily basis and revises interest rates of the Bank when necessary.

Besides customer deposits, the Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Bank changes the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposit accounts and the international markets to TL liquidity with long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Therefore, the Bank not only funds its long term fixed interest rate loans with TL but also hedges itself from interest rate and maturity risk.

Information related to the interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

(Based on repricing dates)

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
Current Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank ⁽²⁾	7.373.123	-	-	-	-	20.496.215	27.869.338
Banks ⁽³⁾	1.031.329	-	-	-	-	882.615	1.913.944
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	492	41.088	118.820	28.333	6.573	8.755.507	8.950.813
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) ⁽⁵⁾	551.085	2.580.560	1.903.825	3.438.902	4.605.244	1.190.503	14.270.119
Loans and Receivables	26.984.166	18.715.893	41.204.329	28.550.270	3.098.708	2.246.226	120.799.592
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁶⁾	1.348.257	2.647.512	5.141.669	2.873.027	4.179.423	274.401	16.464.289
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	15.467.194	15.467.194
Total Assets	37.288.452	23.985.053	48.368.643	34.890.532	11.889.948	49.312.661	205.735.289
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	4.199.029	1.133.110	86.998	-	-	83.615	5.502.752
Other Deposits	62.902.875	18.428.180	3.099.342	289.141	132	31.657.325	116.376.995
Money Market Borrowings	7.327.935	2.350.305	4.958.252	-	-	46.720	14.683.212
Sundry Creditors	4.204.546	-	-	-	-	3.260.281	7.464.827
Securities Issued	1.201.642	1.262.165	1.540.603	10.069.670	-	-	14.074.080
Funds Borrowed	2.568.817	13.628.203	1.540.771	63.033	3.503.267	2.173	21.306.264
Other Liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	1.258	3.613	13.880	226.310	180.708	25.901.390	26.327.159
Total Liabilities	82.406.102	36.805.576	11.239.846	10.648.154	3.684.107	60.951.504	205.735.289
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	37.128.797	24.242.378	8.205.841	-	69.577.016
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(45.117.650)	(12.820.523)	-	-	-	(11.638.843)	(69.577.016)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	4.826.333	13.659.987	-	-	-	-	18.486.320
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(594.526)	(3.912.661)	(8.432.692)	-	(12.939.879)
Total Position	(40.291.317)	839.464	36.534.271	20.329.717	(226.851)	(11.638.843)	5.546.441

⁽¹⁾ Non Interest Bearing column includes accruals, provision for losses and derivative financial instruments' fair value valuation difference.

⁽²⁾ Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank include amount of TL 3.490 expected loss provisions.

⁽³⁾ Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 17.504.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss includes derivative financial assets reflected to Profit/Loss amounting to TL 8.738.790.

⁽⁵⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income includes Derivative Financial Assets reflected to Other Comprehensive Income amounting to TL 1.681.074.

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets measured at amortized cost includes the balance of the expected loss provisions amounting to TL 9.572.

⁽⁷⁾ Other Liabilities includes derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 916.831.

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	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
Prior Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	5.273.824	-	-	-	-	13.474.408	18.748.232
Due from Banks	397.559	-	-	-	-	456.522	854.081
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽²⁾	105.443	7.324	100.830	83.906	10.890	6.612.867	6.921.260
Money Market Placements	3.040.962	-	-	-	-	-	3.040.962
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽³⁾	888.910	951.296	3.187.056	3.129.517	3.756.217	1.790.287	13.703.283
Loans and Receivables	26.662.304	13.675.068	39.329.793	25.677.719	2.920.806	2.330.702	110.596.392
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	2.102.380	2.924.348	3.936.398	2.689.458	4.240.487	276.379	16.169.450
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	11.646.851	11.646.851
Total Assets	38.471.382	17.558.036	46.554.077	31.580.600	10.928.400	36.588.016	181.680.511
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	3.244.393	1.864.410	103.274	-	-	194.282	5.406.359
Other Deposits	56.711.063	14.379.041	3.507.554	253.342	149	25.368.275	100.219.424
Money Market Borrowings	3.169.354	3.117.558	2.580.779	47.000	94.372	55.791	9.064.854
Sundry Creditors	3.943.415	-	-	-	-	3.652.793	7.596.208
Securities Issued	1.427.774	2.238.188	406.078	9.013.934	-	-	13.085.974
Funds Borrowed	2.594.108	9.297.887	5.662.540	63.315	3.121.810	2.302	20.741.962
Other Liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	1.426	2.576	26.550	410.576	6.602	25.118.000	25.565.730
Total Liabilities	71.091.533	30.899.660	12.286.775	9.788.167	3.222.933	54.391.443	181.680.511
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	34.267.302	21.792.433	7.705.467	-	63.765.202
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(32.620.151)	(13.341.624)	-	-	-	(17.803.427)	(63.765.202)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	2.860.494	15.346.143	-	-	-	-	18.206.637
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(16.962)	(9.826.412)	(3.490.092)	-	(13.333.466)
Total Position	(29.759.657)	2.004.519	34.250.340	11.966.021	4.215.375	(17.803.427)	4.873.171

⁽¹⁾ Non-Interest Bearing column includes accruals, provision for losses and derivative financial instruments' fair value valuation difference.

⁽²⁾ Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank include amount of TL 2.309 expected loss provisions.

⁽³⁾ Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 5.498.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss includes derivative financial assets reflected to Profit/Loss amounting to TL 6.586.311.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes Receivables from Money Markets include the balance of expected loss provisions .

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income includes Derivative Financial Assets reflected to Other Comprehensive Income amounting to TL 1.359.842

⁽⁷⁾ Financial Assets measured at amortized cost includes the balance of the expected loss provisions amounting to TL 11.852.

⁽⁸⁾ Other Liabilities includes derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 4.978.934.

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments

	EURO %	USD %	JPY %	TL %
Current Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	6,00
Due from Banks	-	0,20	-	9,15
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	2,41	8,77	-	10,68
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	3,14	5,30	-	15,46
Loans and Receivables	4,27	6,45	2,45	14,50
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	3,76	5,48	-	10,22
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	0,30	2,15	-	8,90
Other Deposits	0,24	1,35	0,04	9,51
Money Market Borrowings	(0,01)	1,81	-	8,50
Sundry Creditors	(0,45)	0,65	-	-
Securities Issued	-	5,71	-	10,40
Funds Borrowed	2,26	5,77	-	11,78

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	EURO %	USD %	JPY %	TL %
Prior Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	10,00
Due from Banks	-	-	-	11,40
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	2,94	8,64	-	11,82
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	11,55
Investment Securities Available for Sale	2,92	5,27	-	18,00
Loans and Receivables	4,87	6,60	2,46	16,60
Investment Securities Held to Maturity	3,20	5,50	-	12,46
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	0,33	2,39	-	10,95
Other Deposits	0,22	2,00	0,02	10,16
Money Market Borrowings	0,07	2,06	-	9,87
Sundry Creditors	(0,46)	1,55	-	-
Securities Issued	-	5,74	-	11,79
Funds Borrowed	2,19	5,92	-	12,04

V. Explanations on Position Risk of Equity Securities in Banking Book

Equity Securities (shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
1. Investment in Shares- Grade A	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
2. Investment in Shares- Grade B	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Investment in Shares- Grade C	567.168	-	567.168
Quoted Securities	567.168	-	567.168
4. Investment in Shares- Grade Other^(*)	866.359	819.529	-

^(*) Includes associates, subsidiaries and entities under common control not quoted to ISE and not classified as investment in shares by CMB.

Portfolio	Revaluation Surpluses			Unrealized Gains and Losses		
	Gains/Losses in Current Period	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Amount under Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	831.652	831.652	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	(5.639)	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other Shares						
4. Total	(5.639)	831.652	831.652	-	-	-

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VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity Risk of the Bank is monitored and managed in accordance with Liquidity Risk Management Policy. According to this policy, Board of Directors is responsible to review and approve risk profile and appetite of the Bank periodically. Senior Management takes necessary measures to monitor aforementioned risk and controls liquidity risk in line with accepted strategies and policies.

Treasury Department is responsible to carry out liquidity strategy determined and approved by Board of Directors. Risk Management Department is responsible to define, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk besides developing internal and external methods and procedures which are in line with context and structure of applicable activities in the Bank in order to monitor related limits. Senior management of the Bank is informed periodically regarding current liquidity risk amount exposed in order to ensure being under the approved limits of Bank's liquidity risk profile. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALC) meetings, which ensure the necessary monitoring for liquidity risk, are held monthly. Risk Committee reviews the liquidity risk of the Bank monthly in addition to aforementioned meetings and informs Board of Directors. The Bank reviews its liquidity position daily. Internal and legal reports related to liquidity positions are examined in ALC meetings monthly with the participation of senior management. Several decisions are taken related to management of short and long term liquidity in this scope. Internal metrics such as reserve liquidity and deposit concentration are monitored daily besides liquidity coverage rate related to measurement of liquidity coverage. Internal limit and warning level are periodically monitored and reported to related parties by the Board of Directors.

The Bank has no liquidity management center and each entity, which is under control of the Bank, performs its liquidity management separately from the Bank by an authority responsible for liquidity management. Fund amounts, which shall be used by associates from the Bank, are determined in the framework of limits.

It is essential for the Bank to monitor its liquidity position and funding strategy consistently. Funding management of the Bank is carried out in line with limits and internal warning systems within the framework of ALC decisions. Funding and placement strategies are developed through evaluating the liquidity of the Bank. Liquidity position is evaluated and funding strategy is developed taking into consideration customer based concentration and maturity levels. While developing this strategy, it is aimed to fully utilize funding from long term and consistent resources.

A large part of the Bank's liabilities consist of TL, USD and EUR. Gap reports issued based on the aforementioned three currencies are presented in ALC meetings. Maturity mismatches based on currencies are managed through FC swap and FC forward.

The Bank diversifies its funding sources as customer deposits, foreign loans and bond issuance in order to reduce its liquidity risk. Measures are taken through making investments to assets having higher capacity to generate cash against liquidity crisis. The Bank watches over reducing customer deposit concentration and controls concentration level daily in line with warning level approved by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity life cycle approach is determined as the liquidity risk stress test methodology. This approach is a stress test to measure the period in which the Bank can meet its cumulative cash outflows without providing a fund from the market. Liquidity life cycle is calculated according to various scenarios and simulated in line with possible scenarios in crisis situation and the results are reported to Risk Committee and Board of Directors.

Emergency Funding Plan (EMP) of the Bank regulates funding activities to be used in liquidity crisis periods specific to the Bank or in liquidity crisis at financial markets. EMP defines components triggering the crisis and early warning indicators which help to evaluate and manage the liquidity crisis and determine primary funding structure. EMP also defines actions of the Bank against cash and guarantee need. In addition to aforementioned issues, EMP determines duties and responsibilities in performing actions in a liquidity crisis included in risk management and emergency funding plan.

Due to the financial uncertainty caused by the coronavirus epidemic, undemonstrative liquidity management has been one of the top priorities of the Bank. Although a flexibility provided to comply with the minimum ratios of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) according to the regulation published by the BRSA on March 26, 2020, the Bank manages LCR above the limit by keeping its high-quality liquid assets at a sufficient level. The Bank has created four different stress test scenarios that measure how long it can meet the cumulative cash outflows, without providing any new funds from the market or by providing very low levels of funding. A new scenario created by observing the financial movements that occurred during the coronavirus epidemic process, and it is observed that the Bank's liquid assets can be converted into cash in order to meet its liquidity needs over 30 days, which is the minimum life span of all scenarios.

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Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Current Period – March 31, 2020	Unweighted Amounts^(*)		Weighted Amounts^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			35.763.388	22.289.329
1 High Quality Liquid Assets	35.763.388	22.289.329	35.763.388	22.289.329
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	80.613.860	43.025.052	7.239.798	4.302.505
3 Stable deposits	16.431.757	-	821.588	-
4 Less stable deposits	64.182.103	43.025.052	6.418.210	4.302.505
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	30.731.344	17.657.688	18.157.879	10.961.834
6 Operational deposits	652.407	130.597	163.101	32.649
7 Non-Operational Deposits	25.082.883	16.204.232	14.232.501	9.608.348
8 Other Unsecured Funding	4.996.054	1.322.859	3.762.277	1.320.837
9 Secured funding	-	-	176.793	176.793
10 Other Cash Outflows	34.086.393	24.731.284	34.086.393	24.731.284
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	34.086.393	24.731.284	34.086.393	24.731.284
12 Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13 Commitment related to debts to financial markets	-	-	-	-
14 Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	36.669.540	308.209	1.833.477	15.410
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	78.877.082	19.666.674	5.836.166	1.900.577
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	67.330.506	42.088.403
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	1.507.996	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	7.786.965	1.309.594	4.858.547	1.033.786
19 Other contractual cash inflows	32.188.846	29.513.194	32.188.846	29.513.194
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	41.483.807	30.822.788	37.047.393	30.546.980
			Capped Amounts	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			35.763.388	22.289.329
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			30.283.113	11.668.412
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			118,10%	191,02%

(*) Basic arithmetic average calculated for the last three months of values calculated by taking the monthly basic arithmetic average.

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Prior Period - December 31, 2019	Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			34.400.477	18.771.048
1 High Quality Liquid Assets	34.400.477	18.771.048	34.400.477	18.771.048
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	77.257.406	40.168.545	6.967.418	4.016.855
3 Stable deposits	15.166.448	-	758.322	-
4 Less stable deposits	62.090.958	40.168.545	6.209.096	4.016.855
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	28.269.106	16.039.720	17.401.992	10.406.087
6 Operational deposits	749.482	114.334	187.371	28.584
7 Non-Operational Deposits	21.017.991	13.336.675	11.940.297	7.803.602
8 Other Unsecured Funding	6.501.633	2.588.711	5.274.324	2.573.901
9 Secured funding	-	-	77.702	77.702
10 Other Cash Outflows	27.051.006	18.854.927	27.051.006	18.854.927
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	27.051.006	18.854.927	27.051.006	18.854.927
12 Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13 Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14 Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	34.312.602	918.327	1.715.630	45.916
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	72.972.627	17.233.455	5.279.507	1.500.041
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	58.493.255	34.901.528
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	2.637.365	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	7.935.435	1.506.084	4.936.985	1.231.233
19 Other contractual cash inflows	25.236.020	22.949.894	25.236.020	22.949.894
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	35.808.820	24.455.978	30.173.005	24.181.127
			Capped Amounts	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			34.400.477	18.771.048
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			28.320.250	10.793.333
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			121,47%	173,91%

^(*) Basic arithmetic average calculated for the last three months of values calculated by taking the basic arithmetic average was used for calculating the average in last days of the related last three month.

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The dates and values of minimum and maximum foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios calculated weekly related to the first three months of 2020 are explained in the table below. According to “Regulation on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation” published in the Official Gazette numbered 28948, dated March 21, 2014.

	Maximum	Week	Minimum	Week	Average
TL+FC	126,63	17.01.2020	102,65	20.03.2020	118,36
FC	218,19	28.02.2020	164,61	20.03.2020	193,02

Liquidity coverage ratio is regulated by the BRSA to make sure that the Banks sustain high quality liquid asset stock to cover probable cash outflows in the short term.

All of Bank’s high quality liquid assets are comprised of first quality liquid assets, most of which are CBT accounts and securities that are issued by the Turkish Treasury that have not been collateralized. Optional use of reserve levels and fluctuations in repo amount lead up to periodical variations in liquidity coverage ratio. Additionally syndication loans and large amount funds such as foreign bond issuances that have less than 1 month to maturity, lead up to short term fall in liquidity coverage ratios.

Funding sources of the Bank mainly consist of deposits which constitute 59% of total liabilities of the bank (December 31, 2019 – 57%) and also include repo, syndication, securitization, securities issued and other instruments including subordinated debts.

The Bank effectively uses derivative transactions to manage interest and liquidity risk. Impact of derivative cash flows in terms of liquidity coverage ratio is limited. However, FX swaps used in short term foreign currency liquidity management cause liquidity coverage ratio to fluctuate due to changes in volume and 1-month maturity. In addition, possible cash outflow caused by margin call requirements of derivative transactions is taken into consideration in accordance with the respective regulations.

Secured funding consists repo securized borrowing transactions. A large part of securities which are subjects of aforementioned guaranteed funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Treasury of the Republic of Turkey and transactions are carried out both in CBRT market and interbank market.

The Bank manages all the transactions made before its foreign branches and partnership in the framework of central bank, markets and related legislation of the country in which the institutions are located. Legal lending limits and high limit transactions are closely monitored in this framework.

All cash inflow and outflow items related to liquidity profile of the Bank are included in liquidity coverage ratio tables above.

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Presentation of assets and liabilities according to their remaining maturities

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Unallocated (1)	Total
Assets								
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R Central Bank (2)	15.951.195	11.921.633	-	-	-	-	(3.490)	27.869.338
Due from Banks (3)	892.749	1.038.699	-	-	-	-	(17.504)	1.913.944
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL) (4)	17.320	1.023.862	794.661	2.090.380	3.711.287	1.313.303	-	8.950.813
Money Markets Placements (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) (6)	178.978	172.893	53.476	2.678.166	6.331.062	4.855.544	-	14.270.119
Loans and Receivables	-	21.010.302	10.048.744	37.188.470	37.037.178	13.268.671	2.246.227	120.799.592
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost (7)	-	665.760	4.940	1.011.097	8.467.433	6.324.631	(9.572)	16.464.289
Other Assets	-	8.287.959	-	-	1.423.522	-	5.755.713	15.467.194
Total Assets	17.040.242	44.121.108	10.901.821	42.968.113	56.970.482	25.762.149	7.971.374	205.735.289
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	83.615	4.199.030	1.133.110	86.997	-	-	-	5.502.752
Other Deposits	31.657.325	62.902.876	18.428.180	3.099.341	289.141	132	-	116.376.995
Funds Borrowed	-	1.241.251	2.033.879	3.738.481	9.722.216	4.570.437	-	21.306.264
Money Market Borrowings	-	6.273.195	2.135.143	4.307.787	944.505	1.022.582	-	14.683.212
Securities Issued	-	1.201.642	1.262.165	1.540.603	10.069.670	-	-	14.074.080
Sundry Creditors	-	7.464.827	-	-	-	-	-	7.464.827
Other Liabilities (8)	-	2.822.338	230.154	1.308.314	2.270.168	2.850.860	16.845.325	26.327.159
Total Liabilities	31.740.940	86.105.159	25.222.631	14.081.523	23.295.700	8.444.011	16.845.325	205.735.289
Liquidity Excess / Gap	(14.700.698)	(41.984.051)	(14.320.810)	28.886.590	33.674.782	17.318.138	(8.873.951)	-
Net Off Balance Sheet Position (9)	-	606.044	641.975	1.556.663	2.033.802	117.070	-	4.955.554
Receivables from Financial Derivative Instruments	-	33.761.803	9.141.410	20.526.586	45.257.953	27.159.874	-	135.847.626
Liabilities from Derivatives	-	33.155.759	8.499.435	18.969.923	43.224.151	27.042.804	-	130.892.072
Non-cash Loans (10)	-	3.350.380	4.081.135	11.643.768	5.554.220	496.925	4.636.864	29.763.292
Prior Period								
Total Assets	11.270.286	38.086.116	11.944.597	36.170.125	52.780.199	23.471.168	7.958.020	181.680.511
Total Liabilities	25.562.557	76.345.703	22.425.212	11.187.036	21.876.638	6.517.092	17.766.273	181.680.511
Liquidity Gap	(14.292.271)	(38.259.587)	(10.480.615)	24.983.089	30.903.561	16.954.076	(9.808.253)	-
Net-Off Balance Sheet Position (9)	-	126.237	689.273	1.614.544	1.234.531	73.886	-	3.738.471
Receivables from Derivative Instruments	-	28.122.718	10.960.908	18.695.045	43.542.178	25.704.743	-	127.025.592
Liabilities from Derivative Instruments	-	27.996.481	10.271.635	17.080.501	42.307.647	25.630.857	-	123.287.121
Non-cash Loans (10)	-	1.444.446	3.429.954	10.412.022	5.527.961	574.047	7.128.674	28.517.104

(1) The assets which are necessary to provide banking services and could not be liquidated in the short-term, such as fixed assets, investments in subsidiaries and associates, office stationery, and prepaid expenses are classified under this column. Unallocated other liabilities include shareholders' equity amounting to TL 16.027.785 (December 31, 2019: TL 16.685.059) and unallocated provisions amounting to TL 817.541 (December 31, 2019: TL 875.641)

(2) Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R Central Bank includes expected loss provisions the amount of TL 3.490 (December 31, 2019: TL 2.309).

(3) Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 17.504 (December 31, 2019: TL 5.498).

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss include TL 8.738.790 (December 31, 2019: TL 6.586.311) derivative financial assets used for Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss.

(5) There is no balance at Receivables from Money Markets include the balance of expected loss provisions (December 31, 2019: None)

(6) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 1.681.074 (December 31, 2019: TL 1.359.842) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

(7) Financial assets measured at amortized cost include TL 9.572 (December 31, 2019: TL 11.852) of expected loss provisions.

(8) Other Liabilities includes Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 916.831 (December 31, 2019: TL 4.978.934).

(9) Liquidity excess /(deficit) related to Derivative Financial Instruments constituting Net Off-Balance positions are included in Liquidity Excess /(deficit) through valuations of related transactions to balance sheet

(10) Amounts related to letter of guarantees represent contractual maturities and amounts included in aforementioned maturities and they have on demand and optionally withdrawable nature.

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VII. Information Regarding Leverage Ratio

Information in regards to the differences between current period and prior period leverage ratio:

The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Leverage Levels" is 7,23% (December 31, 2019: 7,34%). Subject level is above the minimum requirement which is determined as 3% by the regulation. Difference between current period and prior period leverage ratios is mostly due to increase in risk amounts of balance sheet asset items.

The table related to leverage ratio calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Leverage Levels" published in Official Gazette dated November 5, 2013 and numbered 28812 is below:

	Book Value	
	Current Period ^(*)	Prior Period ^(*)
Assets on Balance sheet		
Assets on Balance sheet (except for derivative financial instruments and credit (Assets deducted from capital stock)	185.412.509	171.361.772
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	184.932.123	170.891.420
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	8.793.072	8.793.072
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	2.268.165	268.312
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	11.061.237	9.061.384
Financial transactions having security or commodity collateral		
Risk amount of financial transactions having security or commodity collateral kıymet veya emtia teminatlđ finansman işlemlerinin risk tutarı	13.151	110.193
Risk amount sourcing from transactions mediated	29.407	2.245
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	42.558	112.438
Off-Balance sheet Transaction		
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions	121.834.078	118.646.144
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	32.767.155	30.571.236
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	89.066.923	88.074.908
Capital and Total Risk		
Core Capital	20.611.206	19.678.486
Amount of total risk	285.102.841	268.140.150
Financial leverage ratio		
Financial leverage ratio	7,23%	7,34%

^(*) Amounts stated in table shows the last three months averages of the related period.

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SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets

1. a) Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Turkey

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	656.542	1.229.262	681.485	944.326
T.R. Central Bank	1.397.737	24.458.291	446.072	16.659.924
Other	43.376	87.620	-	18.734
Total	2.097.655	25.775.173	1.127.557	17.622.984

b) Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	1.397.737	12.536.658	446.072	8.505.856
Restricted Time Deposits	-	11.921.633	-	8.154.068
Total	1.397.737	24.458.291	446.072	16.659.924

As of March 31, 2020 amount of TL 3.490 (December 31, 2019: TL 2.309) provision provided for the account T.R. Central Bank.

As of 31 March 2020, our bank has been appointed to C.B.R.T. depending on the maturity structure, the required reserve rates for TL liabilities vary between 1% and 7% for TL deposits and other liabilities according to their maturities as of 31 March 2020. The reserve rates for foreign currency liabilities vary between 5% and 21% for deposit and other foreign currency liabilities according to their maturities.

In accordance with the “Communiqué Regarding the Reserve Requirements”, the reserve requirements can be maintained as TL, USD, EUR and standard gold.

2. Further information on financial assets at fair value through profit/loss

a) Information on financial assets at fair value through profit/loss given as collateral or blocked

As of March 31, 2020 amount of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss which has given as collateral or blocked is TL 7.318 (December 31, 2019 – TL 6.227).

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss which subject to repurchase agreement

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

c) Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for trading

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	69.560	-	65.165	-
Swap Transactions	3.281.976	2.029.949	2.705.538	889.149
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	4.862	225.626	1.371	152.948
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	3.356.398	2.255.575	2.772.074	1.042.097

3. a) Information on banks accounts

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	1.000.965	99.964	400.733	5.806
Foreign	2	830.517	2	453.038
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	1.000.967	930.481	400.735	458.844

As of March 31, 2020 amount of TL 17.504 provision provided for the Bank account (December 31, 2019 - TL 5.498).

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b) Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount ^(**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	190.816	133.118	23.802	23.958
USA and Canada	508.487	193.790	83.929	79.671
OECD Countries ^(*)	2.978	3.084	-	-
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	20.507	19.419	-	-
Total	722.788	349.411	107.731	103.629

^(*) Includes OECD countries other than the EU countries, USA and Canada.

^(**) Includes blocked placements amounting to TL 107.731 at foreign banks (December 31, 2019 - TL 103.629) for the funds borrowed from foreign banks.

4. Information on Receivables from Reverse Repurchase Agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Domestic Transactions	-	-	3.040.962	-
T.R Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	3.040.962	-
Intermediary Institutions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Institutions and Organizations	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions and Organization	-	-	-	-
Real Persons	-	-	-	-
Foreign Transactions	-	-	-	-
Central Banks	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-
Intermediary Institutions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Institutions and Organizations	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions and Organizations	-	-	-	-
Real Persons	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3.040.962	-

5. Information on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

a) Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are subject to repurchase agreements and given as Collateral /blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/ Blocked	932.456	625.316	307.921	533.272
Subject to repurchase agreements	1.052.855	6.170.191	257.608	5.217.454
Total	1.985.311	6.795.507	565.529	5.750.726

b) Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	13.372.779	12.315.104
Quoted on a stock exchange ^(*)	13.372.779	12.315.104
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Share certificates	179.084	189.904
Quoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Unquoted on a stock exchange ^(**)	179.084	189.904
Impairment provision(-) ^(***)	(962.818)	(161.567)
Total	12.589.045	12.343.441

^(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 2.652.763 (December 31, 2019 - TL 2.788.968) which is accounted for as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were hedged under fair value hedge accounting starting from March and April 2009. The mentioned financial assets are accounted for as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in order to be in line with balance sheet presentation.

^(**) It includes 11.695 Type C Visa Inc. shares transferred to Main Partner Bank because of exchange of stock as a result of transferring of Visa Europe Ltd to Visa Inc.

^(***) As of March 31, 2020 amount of TL 2.269 (December 31, 2019 - TL 1.958) provision provided for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income account.

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6. Information related to loans

a) Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Direct Loans Granted to Shareholders	4.172	40.725	3.192	37.126
Corporate Shareholders	4.172	40.725	3.192	37.126
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans Granted to Employees ^(*)	134.392	-	127.384	-
Total	138.564	40.725	130.576	37.126

^(*)Includes the advances given to the bank personnel.

b) Performing loans and loans under follow-up including restructured or rescheduled loans, and other receivables

b.1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Cash Loans	Standard Loans and Other Receivables	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans and Receivables Not Subject to restructuring	Restructured Loans and Receivables	Refinance
			Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms	
Non-specialized Loans	108.887.589	4.597.460	786.246	7.174.855
Discount Notes	1.448.224	2.547	-	-
Export Loans	4.595.707	3.753	-	-
Import Loans	1.865	-	-	-
Loans Given to Financial Sector	1.246.031	-	-	-
Retail Loans	23.112.959	960.027	404.709	723.003
Credit Cards	14.871.982	1.163.468	-	755.025
Other	63.610.821	2.467.665	381.537	5.696.827
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	108.887.589	4.597.460	786.246	7.174.855

	Standard Loans	Loans and other receivables under close monitoring
Current Period		
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	1.095.249	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	1.797.535
Prior Period	907.293	-
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	-	1.524.953
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-

b.2) Loans measured at fair value through profit/loss

In the current period, the Bank follows the loan amounting to TL 97.132 under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in line with TFRS 9 (31 December 2019 - TL 86.838).

c) Loans measured at amortized cost and other receivables according to their maturity structure

Cash Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
	Standard Loans	Loans Not Subject to restructuring	Loans with Restructured Loans
Short-term Loans	40.436.088	1.163.468	755.025
Medium and Long-term Loans	68.451.501	3.433.992	7.206.076
Total	108.887.589	4.597.460	7.961.101

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d) Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	824.730	22.364.920	23.189.650
Housing Loans	481	4.209.572	4.210.053
Automobile Loans	78	11.357	11.435
Personal Need Loans	824.171	18.143.991	18.968.162
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC Indexed	-	3.158	3.158
Housing Loans	-	2.846	2.846
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	312	312
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Individual Credit Cards-TL	12.451.578	607.940	13.059.518
Installment	4.623.391	541.011	5.164.402
Non- Installment	7.828.187	66.929	7.895.116
Individual Credit Cards-FC	14.873	43	14.916
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	14.873	43	14.916
Personnel Loans-TL	15.407	72.498	87.905
Housing Loans	-	199	199
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	15.407	72.299	87.706
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC Indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Credit Cards-TL	41.684	357	42.041
Installment	15.855	136	15.991
Non-Installment	25.829	221	26.050
Personnel Credit Cards-FC	93	-	93
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	93	-	93
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Real Persons)	1.827.033	92.952	1.919.985
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Real Persons)	-	-	-
Total	15.175.398	23.141.868	38.317.266

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e) Information on commercial loans with installments and corporate credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – TL	311.975	18.245.763	18.557.738
Real Estate Loans	-	329.418	329.418
Automobile Loans	967	154.263	155.230
Personal Need Loans	311.008	17.762.082	18.073.090
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	-	566.092	566.092
Real Estate Loans	-	10.868	10.868
Automobile Loans	-	18.591	18.591
Personal Need Loans	-	536.633	536.633
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – FC	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards –TL	3.592.145	79.964	3.672.109
Installment	1.085.394	58.532	1.143.926
Non-Installment	2.506.751	21.432	2.528.183
Corporate Credit Cards –FC	1.793	5	1.798
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	1.793	5	1.798
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	1.098.033	7.454	1.105.487
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	5.003.946	18.899.278	23.903.224

f) Allocation of loans to customers

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	-	-
Private	121.446.150	110.697.936
Total	121.446.150	110.697.936

g) Allocation of domestic and foreign loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	120.537.164	109.998.461
Foreign Loans	908.986	699.475
Total	121.446.150	110.697.936

h) Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	602.830	1.015.749
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	602.830	1.015.749

i) Specific provisions for loans (Stage III/Specific Provision)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisions		
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	325.217	1.093.928
Doubtful Loans and Other Receivables	1.395.569	892.639
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	4.384.349	3.957.146
Total	6.105.135	5.943.713

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j) Non-performing loans (NPLs) (Net)

j.1) Non-performing loans and other receivables restructured or rescheduled

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans and receivables with limited collectability	Loans and receivables with doubtful collectability	Uncollectible loans and other receivables
Current Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	151	11.196	62.828
Restructured Loans	151	11.196	62.828
Prior Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	264	3.091	67.342
Restructured Loans	264	3.091	67.342

j.2) Movement of total non-performing loans

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans and receivables with limited collectability	Loans and receivables with doubtful collectability	Uncollectible loans and other receivables
Prior Period End Balance	1.914.374	1.437.367	4.922.674
Additions (+)	471.361	21.579	21.596
Transfers from Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (+)	-	1.586.764	748.196
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	1.586.764	748.196	-
Collections (-)	112.209	66.321	258.196
Write-offs (-)	-	-	864
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	-
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	-	-	-
Credit Cards	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Current Period End Balance	686.762	2.231.193	5.433.406
Provision (-)	325.217	1.395.569	4.384.349
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	361.545	835.624	1.049.057

j.3) Information on foreign currency non-performing loans and other receivables

None (December 31, 2019 - None).

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j.4) Breakdown of non-performing loans according to their gross and net values

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans and Other Receivables
Current Period (Net)	361.545	835.624	1.049.057
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	686.762	2.231.193	5.270.031
Provision (-)	325.217	1.395.569	4.220.974
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	361.545	835.624	1.049.057
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	163.375
Provision (-)	-	-	163.375
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net)	820.446	544.728	965.528
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	1.914.374	1.437.367	4.796.556
Specific provision (-)	1.093.928	892.639	3.831.028
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	820.446	544.728	965.528
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	126.118
Specific provision (-)	-	-	126.118
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans and Other Receivables
Current Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals and Valuation Differences	60.495	257.410	403.128
Provision (-)	33.732	173.552	298.279
Prior Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals and Valuation Differences	214.810	149.201	332.194
Provision (-)	137.580	96.472	250.993

k) Liquidation policies for uncollectible loans and other receivables

For the unrecoverable non-performing loans under legal follow-up, the loan quality, collateral quality, bona fide of the debtor and assessment of the emergency of legal follow-up are considered, before applying the best practice for unrecoverable non-performing loans under legal follow up. The bank prefers to liquidate the risk through negotiations with the debtors. If this cannot be possible, then the Bank starts the legal procedures for the liquidation of the risk. Ongoing legal follow-up procedures do not prevent negotiations with the debtors. An agreement is made with the debtor at all stage of the negotiations for the liquidation of the risk.

l) Write-off policy

The Bank's general policy for write-offs of loans and receivables under follow-up is to write of taking over such loans and receivables that are proven to be uncollectible in legal follow-up process.

7. Information on Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

a) Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral / Blocked	762.623	84.698	364.213	116.736
Subject to repurchase agreements	2.751.753	7.410.568	-	6.517.031
Total	3.514.376	7.495.266	364.213	6.633.767

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b) Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Bond	8.829.953	6.979.071	8.588.791	6.727.311
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	183.468	-	300.872
Total	8.829.953	7.162.539	8.588.791	7.028.183

c) Information on investment securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Securities	8.829.953	7.643.908	8.588.791	7.592.511
Publicly-traded	8.829.953	7.643.908	8.588.791	7.592.511
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	-	-	-	-
Total	8.829.953	7.643.908	8.588.791	7.592.511

d) Movements of financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Current Period	Prior Period
Value at the beginning of the period	16.181.302	12.932.193
Exchange differences on monetary assets	655.269	790.412
Acquisitions during the year	986.743	3.406.328
Disposals through sales and redemptions	(1.379.004)	(1.496.516)
Provision for losses (-)	-	-
Valuation effect	29.551	548.885
The sum of end of the period	16.473.861	16.181.302

As of March 31, 2020, a provision amounting to TL 9.572 (December 31,2019 - TL 11.852) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

8. Investments in associates (Net)

8.1. Investments in associates

a) Information on the unconsolidated subsidiaries

Title	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share-If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
Bankalararası Kart Merkezi (BKM) ^(*)	Istanbul/Turkey	9,23	9,23
Ulusal Derecelendirme A.Ş.	Istanbul/Turkey	2,86	2,86

Total Assets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
151.277	91.498	70.415	5.591	-	26.532	15.953	-
31.238	25.827	22.785	1.354	-	-	6.146	-

^(*) Current period information is based on December 31, 2019 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on December 31, 2018 financials.

b) Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

None (December 31, 2019- None).

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8.2. Movements of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of Period	5.982	5.982
Movements During the Period	2.066	-
Purchases	-	-
Bonus Shares Received	2.066	-
Dividends From Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-
Increase/Decrease in Market Values	-	-
Currency Differences on Foreign Associates	-	-
Impairment Losses (-)	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	8.048	5.982
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the End of the Period (%)	-	-

On January 17, 2020, the Bank registered to JCR Avrasya Rating Anonim Şirketi as a Non-Financial Subsidiary, with a nominal value of amounting to TL 28.599, based on the share transfer agreement.

8.3. Sectoral information on investments and associates, and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Factoring Companies	-	-
Leasing Companies	-	-
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Associates	8.048	5.982
Total	8.048	5.982

8.4. Quoted Associates

None (December 31, 2019 - None).

8.5. Valuation methods of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Valued at Cost	8.048	5.982
Valued at Fair Value	-	-
Valued at Equity Method	-	-
Total	8.048	5.982

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Net)

a) Information on the unconsolidated subsidiaries

Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share-If different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1. İbtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	99,91	99,99
2. EFINANS Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	100,00	100,00

	Total Assets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	52.876	9.862	30.054	-	-	(3.698)	3.251	-
2.	20.969	7.941	4.847	300	-	(3.490)	1.761	-

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b) Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

b.1) Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1. QNB Finans Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	99,80	100,00
2. QNB Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. (*)	İstanbul/Turkey	99,40	99,40
3. Hemenal Finansman A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	100,00	100,00
4. QNB Finans Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	0,03	100,00
5. QNB Finans Faktoring A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	99,99	100,00
6. QNB Finans Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	-	100,00

Information on subsidiaries in the order presented in the table above

Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value(*)
1. 1.110.230	281.541	11.115	29.514	336	32.419	15.840	280.902
2. 6.182.900	935.719	8.627	142.369	-	37.459	25.893	567.168
3. 41.289	25.271	682	1.180	-	5.806	(3.855)	-
4. 18.590	15.235	333	89	-	2.436	(398)	-
5. 1.574.466	181.060	11.682	49.591	-	10.394	16.832	244.256
6. 235.574	233	-	-	-	33	-	-

(*) The fair value measurement method of the Subsidiary QNB Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. has been amended, and measurement has been made on data not based on market data as of the balance sheet date.

b.2) Movement schedule for consolidated subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	1.212.068	1.103.202
Movements during the period	(59.347)	108.866
Purchases	-	-
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Changes Due to Reclassification	-	-
Revaluation Increase	(59.347)	108.866
Impairment Provision	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	1.152.721	1.212.068
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	-	-

b.3) Sectoral information on consolidated financial subsidiaries and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Factoring Companies	244.256	266.769
Leasing Companies	567.168	624.551
Finance Companies	60.395	58.395
Other Subsidiaries	280.902	262.353
Total	1.152.721	1.212.068

b.4) Subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange

	Current Period	Prior Period
Quoted on Domestic Stock Exchanges	567.168	624.551
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	567.168	624.551

b.5) Explanation to capital adequacy of the significant subsidiaries

The Bank does not have any significant subsidiaries.

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10. Information on joint ventures

Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share-If different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1. Cigna Finans Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş	İstanbul/Turkey	49,00	49,00
2. Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul/Turkey	33,33	33,33

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Asset	Interest Income	Securities Income	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1. (*)	1.789.175	287.585	32.697	-	-	36.792	21.734	233.977
2.	136.056	85.531	53.021	-	-	5.761	4.316	-

(*) Cigna Finans Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş., is accounted with fair value method as Communique on Bank's unconsolidated Financial Statement and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards.

11. Information on lease receivables (Net)

None (December 31, 2019 - None).

12. Information on the hedging derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge (*)	2.855.729	271.088	2.693.288	78.852
Cash Flow Hedge (**)	1.452.047	229.027	1.314.595	45.247
Foreign Net Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
Total	4.307.776	500.115	4.007.883	124.099

(*) Derivative financial instruments designated for the fair value hedge purposes comprise of swaps. As of March 31, 2020, TL 0 (December 31, 2019 - TL 1.927) from securities, TL 2.855.729 (December 31, 2019 - TL 2.693.288) from funds borrowed, TL 271.088 (December 31, 2019 - TL 74.535) from financial leasing, TL 0 (December 31, 2019 - TL 2.390) represents the fair value of derivatives which are designated as hedging instruments to hedge the fair value changes in loans.

(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedge of deposits and floating interest borrowings.

13. Explanations regarding the investment properties

None (December 31, 2019- None).

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14. Information on Tax Asset

As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has TL 540.314 deferred tax asset calculated under the related regulations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected to the financial statements by netting off according to TAS 12. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has deferred tax assets amounting to TL 1.450.367 and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 910.054, which arise between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the tax bases determined in accordance with tax legislation and calculated over the amounts to be taken into account in the calculation of financial profit / the tax liability is netted and recorded in the records.

Deferred tax is offset against deferred tax assets or liabilities, if the differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the related assets are related to the equity account group. The deferred tax asset amounting to TL 366.253 has been netted under equity (December 31, 2019 - TL 220.543 deferred tax asset).

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	
	31.03.2020	31.12.2019	31.03.2020	31.12.2019
Provision for Employee Rights	402.007	529.565	88.442	116.504
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	1.831.740	663.646	402.983	146.002
Other (*)	4.360.419	3.179.775	958.943	699.551
Deferred Tax Assets			1.450.368	962.057
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	(279.636)	(277.655)	(61.520)	(61.084)
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	(2.616.825)	(1.746.251)	(575.702)	(384.175)
Other	(1.240.144)	(764.133)	(272.832)	(168.110)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			(910.054)	(613.369)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities), Net			540.314	348.688

(*) Includes expected loss provision and accumulated temporary differences for other provisions.

	Current Period	Prior Period
	01.01-31.03.2020	01.01-31.03.2019
Deferred Tax as of January 1 Active/ Passive – Net	348.688	522.283
Deferred Tax (Loss) / Gain	(174.627)	(149.721)
Deferred Tax that is Realized Under Shareholder’s Equity	366.253	31.647
Deferred Tax Active/ (Passive) – Net	540.314	404.209

15. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening Balance Net Book Value	-	-
Additions (*)	-	47.455
Impairment (-)	-	47.455
Closing Net Book Value	-	-

(*) In prior period, within the context of the existing loan agreements, all creditors including the Bank have reached an agreement on restructuring the loans granted to Ojer Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. (OTAŞ) who is the main shareholder of Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. (Türk Telekom) and it is contemplated that Türk Telekom’s number of 192,500,000,000 A group shares owned by OTAŞ, representing 55% of its issued share capital corresponding to A group shares have been pledged as a guarantee for the existing facilities would be taken over by a special purpose entity which is incorporated or will be incorporated in the Turkish Republic, and owned by directly or indirectly by all creditors. As per the agreed structure, it is agreed on the corresponding agreements, completed all required corporate and administrative permissions and the transaction is concluded by a transfer of the aforementioned shares to the special purpose entity incorporated in the Turkish Republic, and owned by directly or indirectly by all creditors. In this context, the Bank owned 1,19% of the founded special purpose entity and the related investment is considered within the scope of TFRS 5 “Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation.

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16. Information on other assets

16.1. Information on prepaid expense, tax and similar items

	Current Period	Prior Period
Collateral Given for Derivative Transactions	6.531.268	3.148.281
Assets Held for Resale (net)	1.423.523	1.308.747
Other Prepaid Expenses	850.697	673.809
Cheques Receivables from Other Banks	509.094	506.612
Miscellaneous Receivables	239.600	296.615
Prepaid rent expenses	41.610	42.170
Prepaid Agency Commissions	22.046	7.790
Advances Given	173	105
Other	83.613	6.532
Total	9.701.624	5.990.661

As of March 31, 2020, the bank provisions for other assets to TL 9.857 (December 31, 2019 – TL 9.213).

16.2. If other assets exceed 10% of total assets excluding the off-balance sheet items, the name and the amount of the subaccounts which create at least 20% of them are:

Details of the other assets are described above in the 16.1 section of explanations and disclosures related to assets.

17. Accrued interest and income

The details of accrued interest and income allocated to the related items on the assets side of the balance sheet are as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Derivative Financial Instruments	7.664.174	2.755.690	6.779.957	1.166.196
Loans	3.310.024	713.836	3.289.333	477.119
Financial Assets measured at amortized cost	201.740	82.233	175.593	112.638
Central Bank of Turkey	6.761	-	5.441	-
Banks	254	-	1.089	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	449	(1.053)	1.648	347
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other				
Comprehensive Income	255.636	(842.163)	258.678	89.025
Other Accruals	79.284	910	2.544	1.814
Total	11.518.322	2.709.453	10.514.283	1.847.139

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SECTION FIVE

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits

Current Period

	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulated Deposit Accounts	Total
Saving Deposits	5.504.100	-	9.183.651	19.285.823	413.836	248.245	1.012.139	898	35.648.692
Foreign Currency	16.107.842	-	5.755.378	29.276.144	4.281.638	1.498.131	1.564.261	3.461	58.486.855
Residents in Turkey	15.470.633	-	5.701.668	28.856.437	4.234.751	1.367.847	1.171.621	3.461	56.806.418
Residents Abroad	637.209	-	53.710	419.707	46.887	130.284	392.640	-	1.680.437
Public Sector Deposits	437.747	-	5.171	5.896	1.064	5	-	-	449.883
Commercial Deposits	3.242.973	-	4.238.204	6.462.299	290.189	14.592	47.090	-	14.295.347
Other Ins. Deposits	62.076	-	38.529	712.737	15.189	46.182	1.854	-	876.567
Precious Metal Deposits	6.302.587	-	-	57.612	3.606	19.163	236.683	-	6.619.651
Bank Deposits	83.615	-	4.199.031	1.133.110	32.686	54.310	-	-	5.502.752
T.R Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	3.927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.927
Foreign Banks	76.630	-	4.199.031	1.133.110	32.686	54.310	-	-	5.495.767
Participation Banks	3.058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.058
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31.740.940	-	23.419.964	56.933.621	5.038.208	1.880.628	2.862.027	4.359	121.879.747

Prior Period

	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulated Deposit Accounts	Total
Saving Deposits	4.749.725	-	8.337.031	18.244.106	214.359	247.901	1.113.219	910	32.907.251
Foreign Currency	13.163.632	-	5.467.902	24.282.951	3.533.737	2.032.562	1.474.559	2.998	49.958.341
Residents in Turkey	12.648.241	-	5.400.228	23.964.674	3.492.160	1.913.436	1.106.457	2.998	48.528.194
Residents Abroad	515.391	-	67.674	318.277	41.577	119.126	368.102	-	1.430.147
Public Sector Deposits	403.375	-	2.296	9.734	569	19	-	-	415.993
Commercial Deposits	3.470.806	-	4.537.787	4.486.426	82.770	35.395	66.801	-	12.679.985
Other Ins. Deposits	63.232	-	31.454	418.746	1.441	40.772	1.847	-	557.492
Precious Metal Deposits	3.517.505	-	1.068	7.602	1.192	2.780	170.215	-	3.700.362
Bank Deposits	194.282	-	3.244.393	1.864.410	74.941	28.333	-	-	5.406.359
T.R Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	5.128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.128
Foreign Banks	183.471	-	3.244.393	1.864.410	74.941	28.333	-	-	5.395.548
Participation Banks	5.683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.683
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.562.557	-	21.621.931	49.313.975	3.909.009	2.387.762	2.826.641	3.908	105.625.783

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1.1. Information on savings deposits insured by Saving Deposit Insurance Fund and the total amount other deposits exceeding the insurance coverage limit

	Covered by Deposit Insurance Fund		Exceeding Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	18.980.548	18.451.527	16.659.894	14.447.019
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	11.135.062	10.426.031	31.501.087	28.403.256
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	30.115.610	28.877.558	48.160.981	42.850.275

1.2. Savings deposits in Turkey are not covered under insurance in another country since the headquarter of the Bank is not located abroad.

1.3. Savings deposits that are not covered under the guarantee of deposit insurance fund

	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits and accounts in branches abroad	13.108	25.886
Deposits of ultimate shareholders and their close family members	-	-
Deposits of chairman and members of the Board of Directors and their close	167.916	149.317
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282 nd Article of the 5237 numbered Turkish Criminal Code dated 26, 2004	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Turkey exclusively for off-shore	-	-
Total	181.024	175.203

2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities

Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for trading:

	Current Period ^(*)		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forwards	276.349	-	110.238	-
Swaps	2.930.298	1.641.917	2.570.815	903.344
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	6.946	42.078	211	34.565
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	3.213.593	1.683.995	2.681.264	937.909

^(*) Derivative financial liabilities held for trading in the current period are shown on the financial statement in 7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities line.

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3. Information on funds borrowed

a) Information on banks and other financial institutions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
T.R. Central Bank Loans	-	-	-	-
Domestic Bank and Institutions	389.124	202.910	380.249	216.059
Foreign Bank, Institutions and Funds	-	14.635.540	-	14.713.101
Total	389.124	14.838.450	380.249	14.929.160

b) Maturity information on funds borrowed

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	389.124	1.068.417	380.249	1.578.044
Medium and Long-Term	-	13.770.033	-	13.351.116
Total	389.124	14.838.450	380.249	14.929.160

The Bank's fund sources include deposits, funds borrowed, securities issued and money market borrowings. Deposit is the most significant fund source of the Bank and does not present any risk concentration with its consistent structure extended to a wide base. Funds borrowed mainly consist of funds provided by foreign financial institutions which have different characteristics and maturity-interest structure such as syndication, securitization, and post-financing. There isn't risk concentration on the fund sources of the Bank.

c) Additional information on concentrations of the Bank's liabilities

As of March 31, 2020 the Bank's liabilities comprise; 59% deposits (December 31, 2019 – 58%), 7% funds borrowed (December 31, 2019 – 8%), 7% issued bonds (December 31, 2019 – 7%) and 7% Money Market Debts (December 31, 2019 – 5%).

4. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic transactions	3.796.513	-	255.279	-
Financial institutions and organizations	3.768.997	-	232.383	-
Other institutions and organizations	15.580	-	11.123	-
Real persons	11.936	-	11.773	-
From foreign transactions	1.667	10.885.032	2.393	8.797.038
Financial institutions and organizations	-	10.885.032	-	8.797.038
Other institutions and organizations	1.667	-	2.393	-
Real persons	-	-	-	-
Total	3.798.180	10.885.032	257.672	8.797.038

5. Information on securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	3.672.618	282.898	3.954.629	116.648
Bills	48.503	10.070.061	-	9.014.697
Total	3.721.121	10.352.959	3.954.629	9.131.345

The Bank has government bond issue program (Global Medium Term Note Programme) amounting to USD 5 Billion.

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6. If other liabilities account exceeds 10% of total liabilities excluding the off-balance sheet items, information given about components of other liabilities account that exceeds 20% of the individual liability item in the unconsolidated balance sheet

Other liabilities do not exceed 10% of total liabilities excluding the off-balance sheet items (December 31, 2019 - None).

7. Criteria used in the determination of lease installments in the financial lease contracts, renewal and purchase options, restrictions, and significant burdens imposed on the bank on such contracts

Interest rate and cash flow of the Bank are the main criteria which are taken into consideration determination of payment plans in the leasing contracts.

7.1. Changes in agreements and further commitments arising

No changes have been made to the leasing agreements in the current period (December 31, 2019- None).

7.2. Financial Lease Payables

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	15.855	11.821	12.827	9.373
Between 1 - 4 years	18.304	13.647	9.035	6.604
More than 4 years	3.312	2.470	-	-
Total	37.471	27.938	21.862	15.977

7.3. Information on liabilities arising from operational lease transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	14.460	12.549	29.388	25.177
Between 1 - 4 years	215.693	187.192	474.585	406.576
More than 4 years	228.247	198.089	-	-
Total	458.400	397.830	503.973	431.753

7.4 Information and footnotes on operational lease

The Bank records lease payments made in accordance with its operating lease agreements during the lease period, in equal amounts. The bank makes operating lease agreements for some branches and ATM machines. The lease agreements are amortized during the lease period by measuring the lease obligation based on the present value of the lease payments (lease obligation) that has not been paid at that time (the lease obligation) as well as the relevant usage right as of the same date. Lease payments are discounted using this rate if the implicit interest rate in the lease can be easily determined. If the tenant cannot easily determine this rate, he uses the alternative borrowing interest rate. The tenant separately records the interest expense on the rental obligation and the depreciation expense of the right to use asset.

7.5. Information on “Sale -and- lease back” agreements

The Bank does not have any sale-and-lease back transactions in the current period (December 31, 2019 None).

8. Information on liabilities arising from hedging purpose derivatives

	Current Period (***)		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge (*)	120.537	703.634	285.204	355.077
Cash Flow Hedge (**)	50.514	866.317	487.387	232.093
Net Investment Hedge	-	-	-	-
Total	171.051	1.569.951	772.591	587.170

(*) Derivative financial instruments designated for the fair value hedge purposes comprise of swaps. As of March 31, 2020, TL 120.537 from loans (December 31, 2019 – TL 285.204), TL 703.634 (December 31, 2019 - TL 355.077) from securities, represents the fair value of the derivative financial instruments used in the fair value hedging transaction.

(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges of deposits and floating rate borrowings.

(***) Derivative financial liabilities for the fair value hedge purposes in the current period are presented in line 7.1 of the financial statements and financial liabilities for the purpose of cash flow hedges are shown in line 7.2.

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9. Information on provisions

9.1. Provision for currency exchange gain/loss on foreign currency indexed loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Foreign Exchange Provision for Foreign Currency Indexed Loans ^(*)	-	-

^(*) The foreign exchange provision for foreign currency indexed loans netted against "Loans and Receivables" in asset.

9.2. Specific provisions for non-cash loans that are not indemnified and converted into cash or expected loss provision for non-cash

	Current Period	Prior Period
Stage 1	113.737	92.437
Stage 2	12.820	17.471
Stage 3	49.755	45.614
Total	176.312	155.522

9.3. Information on employee termination benefits and unused vacation accrual

The Bank has calculated reserve for employee termination benefits by using actuarial valuations as set out in TAS 19 and reflected these accompanying financial statements.

As of March 31, 2020 TL 233.788 (December 31, 2019 - TL 230.438) reserve for employee termination benefits was provided in the accompanying financial statements.

As of March 31, 2020 , the Bank accrued TL 53.042 (December 31, 2019 - TL 48.707) for the unused vacations under reserve for employee benefits account in the accompanying financial statements.

As of March 31, 2020 TL 115.177 (December 31, 2019 - TL 250.420) bonus and premium provisions have been provided under reserve for employee benefits account in the accompanying financial statements.

9.3.1. Movement of employee termination benefits

	Current Period 01.01-31.03.2020	Prior Period 01.01-31.03.2019
As of January 1	230.438	173.924
Service Cost	8.291	5.894
Interest Cost	7.868	7.361
Settlement / curtailment / termination loss	2.172	3.745
Actuarial Difference	(186)	879
Paid during the period	(14.795)	(10.579)
Total	233.788	181.224

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9.4. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned in footnote 9.2, other provisions of the balance sheet amounting to TL 239.222 (December 31, 2019 – TL 190.554) consist of lawsuits against the Bank.

10. Taxation

10.1. Current taxes

10.1.1. Current tax liability

As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has no current tax liability (December 31, 2019 - TL 205.582). As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has no prepaid tax (31 December 2019 - None).

10.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate taxes payable	-	205.582
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	87.580	93.665
Taxation on Securities Income	74.888	84.849
Taxation on Real Estates Income	2.911	2.591
Other	47.788	34.904
Total	213.167	421.591

The “Corporate Taxes Payable” balance is presented in the “Current Tax Liability” account and other taxes are presented in the “Other Liabilities” account in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

10.1.3. Information on premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social Security Premiums - Employee Share	13.384	11.685
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	14.754	12.914
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	941	820
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	1.881	1.640
Total	30.960	27.059

11. Information on payables related to assets held for sale

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

12. Information on subordinated loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
To be included in the calculation of additional capital	-	3.502.714	-	3.120.203
Subordinated Loans	-	3.502.714	-	3.120.203
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	2.575.976	-	2.312.350
Subordinated loans	-	2.575.976	-	2.312.350
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6.078.690	-	5.432.553

On June 29, 2018, the current due date of subordinated loan of amounting to US \$ 325 million was renewed as 2028 in line with Basel III.

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13. Information on shareholder's equity

13.1. Paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	3.350.000	3.350.000
Preferred Stock	-	-

13.2. Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applicable at bank; if so the amount of registered share capital

Capital System	Paid-in Capital	Ceiling
Registered Capital System	3.350.000	12.000.000

13.3. Information on share capital increases and their sources; other information on any increase in capital shares during the current period

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

13.4. Information on share capital increases from revaluation funds

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

13.5. Capital commitments in the last fiscal year and at the end of the following period, the general purpose of these commitments and projected resources required to meet these commitments

The Bank does not have any capital commitments, all of the capital is fully paid-in.

13.6. Prior periods' indicators related with the Bank's income, profit and liquidity and the possible effects of the uncertainties in these indicators on the Bank's equity

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

13.7. Information on the privileges given to stocks representing the capital

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

14. Common stock issue premiums, shares and equity instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Thousands)	33.500.000	33.500.000
Preferred Capital Stock	-	-
Common Stock Issue Premiums (*)	714	714
Common Stock Withdrawal Profits	-	-
Other Capital Instruments	-	-

(*) Due to the Bank's capital increase at the prior periods, common stock issue premium accounted amounting to TL 714.

15. Securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	831.652	-	942.899	-
Valuation Difference	831.652	-	942.899	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Securities Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	418.051	(1.634.406)	210.214	(381.200)
Valuation Difference	418.051	(1.634.406)	210.214	(381.200)
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Total	1.249.703	(1.634.406)	1.153.113	(381.200)

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16. Accrued interest and expenses

The details of accrued interest and expenses allocated to the related items on the liability side of the balance sheet are as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Derivative Financial Liabilities	3.384.644	3.253.946	3.453.855	1.525.079
Deposits	216.349	65.271	234.755	76.634
Securities Issued	11.839	385.787	2.100	188.376
Funds Borrowed	12.142	201.867	7.801	107.553
Money Market Borrowings	3.155	43.564	74	55.717
Other Accruals	264.492	174.712	175.722	159.239
Total	3.892.621	4.125.147	3.874.307	2.112.598

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SECTION FIVE

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Off-Balance Sheet Items

1. Information related to off-balance sheet contingencies

1.1. Type and amount of irrevocable commitments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Credit Cards Limit Commitments	32.340.807	28.781.240
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	15.334.175	14.309.950
Forward, Asset Purchase Commitments	4.783.967	5.330.542
Payment Commitments for Cheques	2.556.010	2.377.515
Other Irrevocable Commitments	2.501.785	2.045.048
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities	30.058	71.447
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	29.615	29.197
Total	57.576.417	52.944.939

1.2. Type and amount of possible losses and commitments from off-balance sheet items

Specific provision is provided for the non-cash loans amounting to TL 176.312 (December 31, 2019 - TL 155.522) followed in the off-balance sheet accounts that are not indemnified and liquidated yet.

1.3 Final guarantees, provisional guarantees, sureties and similar transactions

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank Loans	6.341.767	5.822.343
Letters of Credit	3.139.057	2.667.496
Total	9.480.824	8.489.839

1.4. Final guarantees, provisional guarantees, sureties and similar transactions

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	8.298.360	9.374.933
Final Letters of Guarantee	977.211	990.557
Advance Letters of Guarantee	2.688.395	2.421.977
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	457.522	486.170
Other Letters of Guarantee	7.860.980	6.753.628
Total	20.282.468	20.027.265

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	2.876.401	2.009.076
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	675.322	341.272
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	2.201.079	1.667.804
Other Non-Cash Loans	26.886.891	26.508.028
Total	29.763.292	28.517.104

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3. Information on risk concentration in sector terms in non-cash loans

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	%	FC	%	TL	%	FC	%
Agricultural	37.105	0,37	70.352	0,35	37.497	0,37	69.559	0,38
Farming and Raising Livestock	32.932	0,33	2.381	0,01	32.555	0,32	9.636	0,05
Forestry	2.934	0,03	-	-	3.919	0,04	-	-
Fishing	1.239	0,01	67.971	0,34	1.023	0,01	59.923	0,33
Manufacturing	1.683.091	16,95	9.365.375	47,23	1.645.765	16,03	8.248.440	45,21
Mining and Quarrying	79.297	0,80	34.470	0,17	73.698	0,72	39.774	0,22
Production	1.441.266	14,51	9.182.634	46,31	1.429.199	13,92	8.147.353	44,65
Electricity, gas and water	162.528	1,64	148.271	0,75	142.868	1,39	61.313	0,34
Construction	3.059.038	30,79	2.769.412	13,97	3.132.469	30,50	2.776.877	15,22
Services	4.969.234	50,02	7.513.116	37,89	5.271.352	51,33	7.068.110	38,73
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.338.274	33,60	2.811.867	14,18	3.305.446	32,18	2.917.959	15,99
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	152.520	1,54	738.227	3,72	150.928	1,47	661.151	3,62
Transportation&Communication	408.293	4,11	1.131.785	5,71	411.693	4,01	901.782	4,94
Financial Institutions	656.543	6,61	2.590.497	13,07	1.014.605	9,88	2.028.298	11,12
Real Estate and Renting Services	13.955	0,14	722	-	13.138	0,13	665	-
Self Employment Services	217.506	2,19	100.886	0,51	213.365	2,08	98.682	0,54
Educational Services	9.049	0,09	14.306	0,07	7.721	0,08	13.334	0,07
Health and Social Services	173.094	1,74	124.826	0,63	154.456	1,50	446.239	2,45
Other	187.078	1,87	109.491	0,56	183.249	1,77	83.786	0,46
Total	9.935.546	100,00	19.827.746	100,00	10.270.332	100,00	18.246.772	100,00

4. Information on non-cash loans classified in first and second groups

	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Current Period (*)				
Letters of Guarantee	9.646.763	10.364.894	155.957	65.099
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	19.217	6.301.868	-	20.682
Letters of Credit	63.854	3.073.167	-	2.036
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Non-cash Loans	9.729.834	19.739.929	155.957	87.817

(*) Does not include non-cash loans amounting to TL 49.755, for which special provision is provided, but which are not indemnified and not liquidated yet.

	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Prior Period (*)				
Letters of Guarantee	9.971.815	9.792.164	162.338	55.334
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	22.742	5.782.178	-	17.423
Letters of Credit	67.823	2.563.908	-	35.765
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Non-cash Loans	10.062.380	18.138.250	162.338	108.522

(*) Does not include non-cash loans amounting to TL 45.614, for which special provision is provided, but which are not indemnified and not liquidated yet.

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5. Information on derivative financial instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign Currency Related Derivative Transactions (I)	122.937.230	115.303.643
Forward transactions ^(*)	16.637.187	13.397.168
Swap transactions	93.898.853	88.466.508
Futures transactions	135.343	197.110
Option transactions	12.265.847	13.242.857
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	66.166.348	58.871.980
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	66.166.348	58.871.980
Interest option transactions	-	-
Futures interest transactions	-	-
Security option transactions	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	1.205.460	1.217.741
A.Total Trading Derivative Transactions (I+II+III)	190.309.038	175.393.364
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	31.667.763	31.148.040
Cash flow hedges	49.546.865	49.101.851
Net investment hedges	-	-
B.Total Hedging Related Derivatives	81.214.628	80.249.891
Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)	271.523.666	255.643.255

^(*) This line also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments accounted for under Commitments.

As of March 31, 2020, breakdown of the Bank's foreign currency forward and swap and interest rate swap transactions based on currencies are disclosed below in their TL equivalents:

	Forward Buy ^(**)	Forward Sell ^(**)	Swap Buy ^(*)	Swap Sell ^(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Current Period									
TL	2.647.504	727.614	6.678.854	27.839.703	1.654.242	3.210.496	66.554	-	-
USD	1.673.635	6.189.788	91.769.207	56.041.141	3.630.734	2.430.863	-	68.789	1.205.460
Euro	3.087.840	778.086	17.685.089	32.469.345	820.155	446.312	-	-	-
Other	803.327	729.393	7.651.094	1.145.396	57.425	15.620	-	-	-
Total	8.212.306	8.424.881	123.784.244	117.495.585	6.162.556	6.103.291	66.554	68.789	1.205.460

^(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

^(**) This column also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

	Forward Buy ^(**)	Forward Sell ^(**)	Swap Buy ^(*)	Swap Sell ^(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Prior Period									
TL	3.137.983	1.025.633	8.817.491	32.919.897	1.385.083	4.320.320	99.198	-	-
USD	1.386.439	4.949.705	86.440.853	50.819.911	4.580.793	1.983.433	-	97.912	1.217.741
Euro	1.716.257	475.852	16.495.263	27.499.905	625.884	287.800	-	-	-
Other	437.012	268.287	4.540.838	54.221	12.948	46.596	-	-	-
Total	6.677.691	6.719.477	116.294.445	111.293.934	6.604.708	6.638.149	99.198	97.912	1.217.741

^(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

^(**) This column also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

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5.1 Fair value hedge accounting

a) Loans

The Bank enters into swap transactions in order to hedge itself from the changes in the fair value due to the changes in market interest rates of a certain portion of its long-term loans and applies fair value hedge accounting as per TAS 39. As of balance sheet date; the mortgage loans amounting to TL 9.121.693 (December 31, 2019 – TL 8.122.097) were subject to hedge accounting by swaps with a nominal of TL 6.216.795 (December 31, 2019 – TL 6.608.353). On March 31, 2020 the net market valuation difference gain amounting to TL 1.339 due to the loss from the loans amounting to TL 30.577 (December 31, 2019 – TL 919.613 gain) and gain from swaps amounting to TL 31.916 (December 31, 2019 – TL 864.039 loss) gain is accounted for under “gain / (loss) from financial derivatives transactions” line in the accompanying financial statements.

Regarding the project financing loan extended by the Bank in the previous periods, the Bank terminated its hedge accounting for the purpose of hedging for fair value risk on June 30, 2019, as detailed in the following paragraph.

When the fair value hedge accounting cannot be effectively continued as stated in TAS 39, the fair value hedge accounting is ceased. The fair value differences of the hedged loans are amortized through income statement until the maturity of the hedged loans. The Bank has booked the valuation effect amounting to TL 48.460 (December 31, 2019 – TL 136.590 loss) related to the loans that are ineffective for hedge accounting under “gain / (loss) from financial derivatives transactions” as loss during the current period.

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

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to long term foreign currency Eurobonds with fixed coupon held by the Bank using swaps as hedging instruments. As at the balance sheet date; Eurobonds with a nominal of USD 372.763 million and EUR 49.8 million (December 31, 2019 – USD 373.663 million and EUR 49.8 million) were subject to hedge accounting by interest rate swaps with the same nominal value. On March 31, 2020, the net market valuation difference gain amounting to TL 1.207 due to gain from Eurobonds amounting to TL 350.027 (December 31, 2019 – TL 215.945 gain) and loss from swaps amounting to TL 348.820 (December 31, 2019 – TL 215.250 loss) is accounted for under “gain / (loss) from financial derivatives transactions” line in the accompanying financial statements.

The Bank does not apply fair value hedge on TL government bonds in the current period. (December 31, 2019 - none)

c) Bonds issued

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to the foreign currency bonds issued using interest rate swaps as hedging instruments. As of the balance sheet date, bonds with nominal amount of USD 780 million (December 31, 2019 – USD 780 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with the same nominal amount of swaps. As of March 31, 2020, TL 2.084 net fair valuation difference loss, net of TL 192.169 (December 31, 2019 – TL 69.763 loss) loss from issued bonds and TL 190.085 (December 31, 2019 – TL 69.801 gain) gain from swaps, has been recorded under “Gain / (loss) from financial derivatives transactions” on accompanying financial statements.

d) Borrowings

The Bank; applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to protect itself from changes in interest rates with respect to the fixed rate foreign currency loan it uses. In this context; The Bank ended its fair value hedge accounting practice on January 1, 2020, which started on December 27, 2015, regarding the loan amounting to EUR 30 million. In the current period, within the scope of application of deteriorated hedge accounting, the Bank accounted the valuation effect which is amounting to TL 324 (December 31, 2019- None) as an income in the income statement under “Gaim/Losses from Derivative Transactions”.

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5.2 Cash flow hedge accounting

a) Floating Rate Loans

The Bank is subject to cash flow risk protection accounting through interest rate swaps in order to protect a certain portion of its long-term variable rate loans from changes in market interest rates. At each balance sheet date, the Bank conducts efficiency tests for hedging accounting, and the active parts are accounted in “hedging funds” under equity in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, while the amount related to the inactive part is associated with the income statement. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 875 million (31 December 2019 - of USD 875 million) have been subject to hedging accounting as hedging instruments. As a result of the said hedging accounting, fair value income before tax of TL 204.898 (31 December 2019 – TL 20.790) was accounted under equity in the current period.

b) Deposit

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge itself from the interest rate changes of deposits that have an average maturity until 3 months, the Bank implements cash flow hedge accounting with interest rate swaps. The Bank implements efficiency tests at the balance sheet dates for hedging purposes; the effective portions are accounted for under equity “Hedging Funds”, whereas the ineffective portions are accounted for at income statement as defined in TAS 39. As at the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to TL 300.000 are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments (December 31, 2019 – TL 1.600.000). As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, fair value gains before taxes amounting to TL 17.134 are accounted for under equity during the current period (December 31, 2019 – TL 243.972 loss). The gain amounting to TL 117 (December 31, 2019 – TL 182 gain) relating to the ineffective portion is accounted for at the income statement.

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 2.439 million (December 31, 2019 – USD 2.529 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with USD deposits and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 104 million (December 31, 2019 – EUR 104 million) have been subject to hedge accounting with Euro deposits. As a result of above mentioned hedge accounting, fair value loss before taxes amounting to TL 438.402 are accounted for under equity during the current period (December 31, 2019 – TL 790.817 loss). The loss amounting to TL 6.475 (December 31, 2019 – TL 1.525 loss) relating to the ineffective portion is accounted for at the income statement.

When the fair value hedge accounting cannot be effectively continued as stated in TAS 39, the fair value hedge accounting is ceased. Effective parts classified under equity due to hedge accounting are amortized through income statement until the maturity of swaps in case of ineffectiveness. In the current period there is gain TL 12.875 transferred amount from equity to income statement due to ineffectiveness or matured swaps. (December 31, 2019 – TL 20.045 gain).

c) Floating Rate Liabilities

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge its subordinated loans which have floating interest payment. The Bank implements efficiency tests at the balance sheet dates for hedging purposes; the effective portions are accounted for under equity “Hedging Funds”, whereas the ineffective portions are accounted for at income statement as defined in TAS 39. As at the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to USD 485 million are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments (December 31, 2019 – USD 485 million). As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, fair value loss before taxes amounting to TL 115.734 are accounted for under equity during the current period (December 31, 2019 – 94.034 loss). Regarding the ineffective portion has not been associated with the income statement.

On the other hand; Accounting application is terminated when cash flow hedge accounting is not effectively maintained as defined in TAS 39. The effective amounts classified under equity due to hedge accounting are reclassified into profit or loss as the reclassification adjustments during periods or periods when the estimated cash flows subject to hedging in case of deterioration of the event affect profit or loss (such as the periods when interest income or expense is accounted for). In this context; In the current year, the Bank ended the hedge accounting practice of the USD 325 million subordinated loan it used for the purpose of hedging cash flow due to the change in the contract conditions. Due to hedge accounting practices terminated in the current year, a loss amounting to TL 10.130 (31 December 2019 - TL 4.568) was transferred from the equity to the income statement.

The measurements as of March 31, 2020, hedge of cash flow transactions stated above are determined as effective.

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6. Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has no commitments “Credit Linked Notes” (As of December 31, 2019 - None).

As of March 31, 2020, “Other Derivative Financial Assets” with nominal amount of USD 185.000.000 (December 31, 2019 - USD 205.000.000) are included in Bank’s “Credit Default Swap”. In aforementioned transaction, the Bank is the seller of the protection for USD 185.000.000.

7. Information on contingent liabilities and assets

The Bank has recorded a provision of TL 151.437 (December 31, 2019 - TL 106.152) Except for the claims where provisions are recorded, management considers as remote the probability of a negative result in ongoing litigations and therefore does not foresee cash outflow for such claims.

8. Information on the services in the name and account of third parties

The Bank acts as an investment agent for banking transactions on behalf of its customers and provides custody services. Such transactions are followed under off-balance sheet accounts.

9. Information on the Bank’s rating by international rating institutions

MOODY’S June 2019		FITCH February 2020	
Long-Term Deposit Rating (FC)	B3	Long -Term Issuer Default Rating(FC)	B+
Long-Term Deposit Rating (TL)	B1	Short-Term Issuer Default Rating(FC)	B
Short-Term Deposit Rating (FC)	NP	Long-Term Issuer Default Rating(TL)	BB-
Short-Term Deposit Rating (TL)	NP	Short-Term Issuer Default Rating(TL)	B
Main Credit Evaluation	b3	Long-Term National	AA(tur)
Adjusted Main Credit Evaluation	b1	Appearance	Stable
Appearance	Negative	Support	4
Long-Term Foreign Currency			
Denominated Debt Rating(FC)	B1	Financial Capacity Rating	b+

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SECTION FIVE

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Income Statement

1. a) Information on interest income received from loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term Loans	1.170.187	82.371	1.648.309	47.793
Medium and Long-Term Loans	1.718.460	478.473	1.616.363	433.636
Non-Performing Loans	21.585	-	23.042	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total^(*)	2.910.232	560.844	3.287.714	481.429

^(*) Includes fee and commission income related to cash loans.

b) Information on interest income from banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
T.R. Central Bank ^(*)	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	24.358	74	33.109	85
Foreign Banks	161	9.582	1.147	12.784
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	24.519	9.656	34.256	12.869

^(*) The interest income on Required Reserve amounting TL 6.761 is not included into interest income on Banks (March 31, 2019: TL 39.572).

c) Information on interest income from securities portfolio

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	3.279	257
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	184.933	92.701
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	217.702	101.827
Total	405.914	194.785

	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	594	142
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	215.901	61.238
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	345.911	78.575
Total	562.406	139.955

As stated in Section Three disclosure VII.2, the Bank has inflation indexed (CPI) government bonds in its Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost portfolios. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Turkish Treasury, reference index used for the actual payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. The Bank determines the estimated inflation rates used for valuation of securities in line with this. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when necessary. In this context, as of March 31, 2020, valuation of such assets is made according to estimated annual inflation rate of 6%. If valuation of these securities indexed to the CPI had been done by the reference index valid through March 31, 2020, the Bank's Marketable securities valuation differences would be decreased by TL 7,9 million and net profit would be increased by TL 61,4 million to TL 827,5 million.

d) Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Received from Associates and Subsidiaries	30.093	17.613

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2. a) Information on interest expense related to funds borrowed^(*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	11.134	260.775	5.251	267.477
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	10.179	1.742	4.294	2.503
Foreign Banks	955	259.033	957	264.974
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-	-
Total	11.134	260.775	5.251	267.477

^(*) Includes fee and commission expenses related to cash loans

b) Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Paid to Associates and Subsidiaries	7.903	2.184

c) Information on interest expense paid to securities issued

As of March 31, 2020 interest paid to securities issued is TL 247.067 (March 31, 2019 – TL 287.668).

d) Information on maturity structure of interest expenses on deposits (Current Period)

Account	Time Deposits						Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	3.132	48	-	-	-	-	3.180
Saving Deposits	7	161.223	431.704	5.699	6.899	36.818	-	642.350
Public Sector Deposits	-	43	170	13	-	-	-	226
Commercial Deposits	1	107.351	136.381	4.532	1.037	1.838	-	251.140
Other Deposits	-	812	15.578	78	1.384	65	-	17.917
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	272.561	583.881	10.322	9.320	38.721	-	914.813
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	53	8.359	74.350	19.040	10.034	11.134	-	122.970
Bank Deposits	18	18.744	5.140	148	245	-	-	24.295
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	192
Total	71	27.295	79.490	19.188	10.279	11.134	-	147.457
Grand Total	79	299.856	663.371	29.510	19.599	49.855	-	1.062.270

Information on maturity structure of interest expense on deposits (Prior Period)

Account	Time Deposits						Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	3.555	247	-	494	-	-	4.296
Saving Deposits	7	221.908	828.227	162.065	94.403	122.392	-	1.429.002
Public Sector Deposits	-	46	188	74	3	5	-	316
Commercial Deposits	175	195.338	248.959	59.931	13.980	16.281	-	534.664
Other Deposits	-	3.966	40.045	776	1.066	506	-	46.359
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	182	424.813	1.117.666	222.846	109.946	139.184	-	2.014.637
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	12.487	169.863	17.711	12.633	8.284	-	220.978
Bank Deposits	105	15.396	8.958	289	68	-	-	24.816
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	385
Total	105	28.268	178.821	18.000	12.701	8.284	-	246.179
Grand Total	287	453.081	1.296.487	240.846	122.647	147.468	-	2.260.816

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e) Information on interest expense on repurchase agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest Expense on Repurchase Agreements (*)	59.555	50.690	9.968	46.749

(*) Includes "Interest on Money Market Transactions".

f) Information on lease expenses

	Current Period		Prior Period
	TL	FC	TL
Finance Lease Expenses		15.400	18.186

g) Information on interest expense on factoring payables

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
	TL	TL
Financial Derivative Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	-	-
From Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	-
From Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	128.041	49.316
Total	128.041	49.316

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
	TL	TL
Trading Income	7.140.850	5.275.344
Gains on Capital Market Operations	85.217	11.849
Derivative Financial Instruments	3.577.904	4.065.084
Foreign Exchange Gains	3.477.729	1.198.411
Trading Loss (-)	7.685.499	5.441.169
Losses on Capital Market Operations	24.482	9.163
Losses on Derivative Financial Instruments	4.353.304	4.173.909
Foreign Exchange Losses	3.307.713	1.258.097
Net Trading Income/Loss	(544.649)	(165.825)

5. Information on other operating income

The Bank recorded the current year collections from loans written off in the previous period, portfolio management fees and expense accrual cancelations in "Other Operating Income" account.

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6. Provision for losses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Loss	641.015	550.252
12 month expected credit loss (stage 1)	199.507	57.712
Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)	288.684	174.041
Non-performing loans (stage 3)	152.824	318.499
Marketable Securities Impairment Expense	310	(17.649)
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	310	(17.649)
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Held-to-maturity Securities Value Decrease	-	-
Investments in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other	39.945	10.039
Total	681.270	542.642

7. Information on other operating expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits ^(*)	3.536	6.421
Depreciation Expenses of Fixed Assets	96.436	88.553
Amortization Expenses of Intangible Assets	34.713	30.284
Other Operating Expenses	312.215	255.285
Leasing Expenses Related to TFRS 16 Exemptions	700	795
Maintenance Expenses	59.989	55.679
Advertisement Expenses	27.250	21.250
Other Expenses	224.276	177.561
Loss on Sales of Assets	7	18
Other ^(**)	134.566	110.745
Total	581.473	491.306

^(*) Includes "Personnel Expenses" that not exist in the income statement "Other Operating Expenses" line.

^(**) Comprising repayments amounting to TL 1.087 (March 31, 2019: TL 1.468) in respect of Consumer Arbitration Committee and courts' decision recognized in previous years as an income, which were fees and commissions recognized in previous year as income. Also, SDIF premium amount and financial operation fees are included.

8. Information on profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations before taxes

For the period ended March 31, 2020 net interest income in income items amounting to TL 2.402.286 (March 31, 2019– TL 1.682.656), net fees and commission income amounting to TL 653.639 (March 31, 2019 – TL 631.324), dividend income TL 128.041 (March 31, 2019 – TL 49.316) and other operating income amounting to TL 9.187 (March 31, 2019 – TL 9.093) constitute an important part of the income.

9. Explanations on tax provision for continued and discontinued operations

9.1. Current period taxation benefit or charge and deferred tax benefit or charge

As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has tax income amounting to TL 22.674 (March 31, 2019 –None) and a deferred tax expense of TL 174.627 (March 31, 2019 – TL 149.721 deferred tax expense) from its continuing operations.

9.2. Explanations on operating profit/loss after taxes

None (March 31, 2019– None).

10. Explanations on net profit/(loss) from continued and discontinued operations

Net profit of the Bank from continued operations is TL 766.067 (March 31, 2019 – TL 631.343).

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11. Explanations on net income/loss for the period

11.1. The nature and amount of certain income and expense items from ordinary operations is disclosed if the disclosure for nature, amount and repetition rate of such items is required for a complete understanding of the Bank's performance for the period

None (March 31, 2019 – None).

11.2. Effect of changes in accounting estimates on income statement for the current and for subsequent periods.

None.

11.3. There is no profit or loss attributable to minority shares.

11.4. There are no changes in the nature and amount of accounting estimates, which have a material effect on current period or expected to have a material effect on subsequent periods.

12. Information on the components of other items in the income statement exceeding 10% of the total, or items that comprise at least 20% of the income statement

Fees and commissions from credit cards, transfers and insurance intermediaries are recorded in the “Others” line under “Fees and Commissions Received” account, while fees and commissions given to credit cards are recorded in the “Others” line under “Fees and Commissions Paid” account by the Bank.

V. Explanations And Disclosures Related To Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Have not been prepared in accordance with the 25th clause of Communiqué on Publicly Announced Financial Statements, Explanations and Notes to These Financial Statements.

VI. Explanations And Disclosures Related To Cash Flows Statements

Have not been prepared in accordance with the 25th clause of Communiqué on Publicly Announced Financial Statements, Explanations and Notes to These Financial Statements.

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SECTION FIVE

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Bank's Risk Group

1. Information on the volume of transactions with the Bank's risk group, lending and deposits outstanding at period end and income and expenses in the current period

- 1.1. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank's risk group has deposits amounting to TL 653.021 (December 31, 2019 – TL 333.719), cash loans amounting to TL 607.071 (December 31, 2019 – TL 1.018.962) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 58.006 (December 31, 2019 – TL 56.511).

Current Period

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Real Persons in Risk Group (**)	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	1.015.749	13.860	3.192	37.126	21	5.524
Balance at the End of the Period	602.830	12.830	4.172	40.725	69	4.451
Interest and Commission Income	30.093	5	-	-	1	1

Prior Period

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Real Persons in Risk Group (**)	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	548.148	12.011	1.755	16.572	96	8.887
Balance at the End of the Period	1.015.749	13.860	3.192	37.126	21	5.524
Interest and Commission Income (***)	17.613	46	-	-	3	18

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.

(**) Includes the loans given to the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) Prior Period Balance Represents March 31, 2019 balance.

1.2 Information on deposits held by the Bank's risk group

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Real Persons in Risk Group (**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	125.530	264.237	-	-	208.189	159.107
Balance at the End of the Period	446.771	125.530	-	-	206.250	208.189
Interest on deposits (***)	5.519	2.184	-	-	2.384	4.824

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.

(**) Includes the derivative transactions between the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) Prior Period Balance Represents March 31, 2019 balance.

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1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and similar agreements made with the Bank's risk group

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Real Persons in Risk Group (**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Transactions for Trading Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	1.470.504	1.569.213	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	1.455.697	1.470.504	-	-	-	-
Total Income/Loss (***)	32.561	(33.125)	-	-	-	24
Transactions for Hedging Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income/Loss (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.

(**) Includes the derivative transactions between the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) Prior Period Balance Represents March 31, 2019 balance.

1.4. Information on benefits provided to top management

As of March 31, 2020, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to top management of the Bank is TL 103.326 (December 31, 2019 - TL 117.794).

2. Disclosures of transactions with the Bank's risk group

2.1. Relations with entities in the risk group of / or controlled by the Bank regardless of the nature of relationship among the parties

Transactions with the risk group are made on an arms-length basis; terms are set according to the market conditions and in compliance with the Banking Law.

2.2. In addition to the structure of the relationship, type of transaction, amount, and share in total transaction volume, amount of significant items, and share in all items, pricing policy and other

As of March 31, 2020, cash loans of the risk group represented 0,5% of the Bank's total cash loans (December 31, 2019 – 0,9%), the deposits represented 0,5% of the Bank's total deposits (December 31, 2019 – 0,3%) and derivative transactions represented 0,5% of the Bank's total derivative transactions (December 31, 2019 – 0,6%).

2.3. Explanations on purchase and sale of real estate and other assets, sales and purchases of services, agent contracts, financial lease agreements, transfer of data obtained from research and development, licensing agreements, financing (including loans and cash and in-kind capital support), guarantees and promissory notes, and management contracts

The Bank enters into finance lease agreements with QNB Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank has net finance lease payables to QNB Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. amounting to TL 27.938 (December 31, 2019 - TL 15.977) relating with finance lease agreements.

The Bank has signed an agreement with Ibtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. regarding research, development, advisory and improvement services.

Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş., in which the Bank participated 33,33% shareholding, provides cash transfer services to the Bank.

Information about the Bank's subordinated loans is explained under Section 5, Part II. footnote 12.

The Bank provides agency services to Cigna Finans Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş., which is a jointly controlled entity with 49,00% shares held by the Bank.

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SECTION FIVE

VIII. Other Explanations Related to the Bank's Operations

1. Disclosure related to subsequent events and transactions that have not been finalized yet, and their impact on the financial statements

1.1 In accordance with the BRSA Decision No. 9000 dated 18 April 2020, in order to minimize the negative impact of the process we experienced due to the COVID-19 outbreak on our economy, market, production and employment, and to ensure the most efficient use of the resources available to banks according to the second paragraph of Article 43 and 93 of the Banking Law (Law) No. 5411, it has been decided that the Banks shall calculate Asset Ratio (AR) on a weekly basis, and as of the end of each month, the monthly average of the Asset Ratio should not fall below 100% for deposit banks and below 80% for participation banks. In accordance with subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 148 of the Law, as of the end of the relevant month, it was decided to calculate the excess amount that constitutes a contradiction to be taken as the amount of change in the share that will bring the ratio to 100% and 80%, respectively, for banks with an active ratio below 100% and participation banks below 80%. This regulation is valid as of May 1, 2020.

1.2 The issuances of The Bank after the balance sheet date are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Nominal</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
01.04.2020	TRY	78.037	11,32	90
01.04.2020	GBP	10.000	0,83	91
02.04.2020	TRY	29.100	11,30	62
03.04.2020	TRY	216.500	11,05	77
07.04.2020	GBP	10.000	1,10	91
08.04.2020	TRY	73.089	11,50	70
09.04.2020	TRY	67.490	11,28	70
10.04.2020	TRY	351.300	11,04	84
16.04.2020	TRY	217.854	10,87	69
16.04.2020	GBP	12.000	1,40	91
17.04.2020	TRY	293.850	10,82	84
21.04.2020	GBP	10.000	1,40	91
22.04.2020	TRY	185.300	10,64	64
22.04.2020	TRY	111.093	10,68	70
29.04.2020	TRY	81.361	9,33	69
30.04.2020	TRY	23.900	9,23	63
30.04.2020	TRY	274.500	9,38	78

2. Information about effects of significant changes in foreign exchange rates after balance sheet date that would affect decision making process of users and foreign operations of the bank

There are no significant fluctuations in the currency exchange rates after the balance sheet date that would affect the analysis and decision making process of the readers of the financial statements.

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SECTION SIX

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S LIMITED REPORT

I. Explanations on the Independent Review Report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31,2020 have been reviewed by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst&Young Global Limited). The auditor’s report dated April 30, 2020 is presented preceding the unconsolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditors

None (December 31, 2019 – None).

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SECTION SEVEN

UNCONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT

I. Interim Unconsolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations

Message by the Chairman

Dear Partners,

2020 has unfortunately made a start with a great global pandemic that will make a stamp in history. As of 2020, we are hearing the footsteps of a new era in human and economic relations at a global scale.

We have not yet started to tackle the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak, which is anticipated to bring along an economic impact similar to that of the world wars. The world is still seeking ways to keep the outbreak under control.

In such a period, projections and forecasts can only be based on the signals the World Health Organization gives to us. We all base our plans on the projection that the strict quarantine measures across the world will be loosened incrementally as of June, when people will gradually start going back to their daily routines.

The world will take a new turn in the second half of the year. All national economies and financial systems will take a new shape in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak. The World Bank and IMF are also looking to develop a new global economic model in this period. Although it is essential to restructure economies according to the new situation, access to funding channels to support such efforts, particularly in developing countries, is getting harder. Therefore, international institutions have a significant duty to assume. Matters such as effective and timely distribution of limited funds, coordination for the most appropriate economy policies, and raised awareness on potential risks will define the speed and long-lasting impact of recovery.

We are going through days when countries and even cities isolate themselves from the rest of the world. Since cross-border trade almost came to a halt, supply chains will run via local resources for a while longer. Finance and services industries, as well as the business world will build and maintain a digital future. The second half of 2020 will be restructured with limited business and tourism activities and locally-intensive supply chain management activities.

In Turkey, we also make our plans according to the prediction that the lockdown measures will be loosened and social isolation measures will be removed slowly and in a controlled manner. At first, our work and daily lives will incrementally get back to normal. However, this process will span over a period. Starting with our lives going back to normal, the most important fight will begin. In Turkey, our priorities will be to reduce unemployment and to help the real sector recover.

It is also quite clear that the coming period after the outbreak will be marked by a new economic and banking model. We will witness an even more widespread use of digital banking services, while call center activities will also increase and human health will become our number one priority. Taking all these developments into account, a robust banking industry will play the most important role to help Turkey's economy recover quickly, and with minimum harm.

At QNB Finansbank, we are proud to have solid financial statements in the face of the COVID-19 outbreak. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank's total assets reached TRY 205 billion 735 million, with a 13% increase compared to the year-end figures. In the same period, net loans extended by the Bank grew 9%, totaling TRY 120 billion 897 million, while customer deposits recorded a 16% hike which corresponded to TRY 116 billion 377 million, compared to the 2019 year-end. The Bank's profit before tax amounted to TRY 918 million, while net profit for the period was TRY 766 million. As of March 31, 2020, the Bank's total equities reached TRY 16 billion 28 million and the capital adequacy ratio was 15.11%

At QNB Finansbank, we have taken quick action to primarily protect our employees' and customers' health as part of our fight against the COVID-19 outbreak. We maintained our pioneering position in the sector, through introducing on-call branch practices, allowing limited number of customers inside branches, and swiftly adopting home working models. Working in harmony with the Head Office, regions, branches and subsidiaries, we have provided uninterrupted and secure services and stood by our customers in this challenging period.

Beyond all the measures we implemented, our teamwork and solidarity were the most important. Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to our financiers, customers and stakeholders for their contributions to this achievement.

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Message by the General Manager

Dear Shareholders and Board Members,

Since the COVID-19 outbreak first took hold of Turkey and showed its impact in March, QNB Finansbank has proved to be one of the most successful banks in addressing the situation through taking measures both for the financial statements of our Bank and our employees.

As of March 31, 2020, our Bank's total assets reached TRY 205 billion 735 million, with a 13% increase compared to the end of 2019. Net loans extended by the Bank grew 9%, totaling TRY 120 billion 897 million, while customer deposits recorded a 16% hike which corresponded to TRY 116 billion 377 million, compared to the 2019 year-end. Our Bank's net interest income in the first 3 months of 2020 increased by 43% year-on-year, reaching TRY 2 billion 402 million, and the net fee and commission revenues rose 4% to 654 million. The Bank's profit before tax amounted to TRY 918 million and the net profit for the period to TRY 766 million.

As of March 31, 2020, total equities reached TRY 16 billion 28 million and the capital adequacy ratio of our Bank was 15.11%.

When the COVID-19 outbreak first started to spread across the world, we undertook swift scenario planning and implementation efforts, primarily to protect our employees and customers, and to continue our banking activities without interruption.

Accordingly, QNB Finansbank was the quickest bank to adopt home working in mid-March, and the first to limit the number of customers inside its branches and to start on-call branch practices.

We informed our employees without a moment of delay. We closely monitored both our employees' and their families' health with an increased effort to protect them in the best manner from the outbreak, through putting in place hygiene and protective equipment.

Financiers continued to work incessantly despite being at home during this period, and played a significant role in helping us come out strong from these challenging times, which is also confirmed by the considerable increase attained in our Bank's Net Promoter Score.

In this period, we also have clearly recognized the importance of digital banking efforts undertaken by QNB Finansbank. We are navigating these days seamlessly, conducting our banking activities with uninterrupted service and quick solutions.

As we have a responsibility by virtue of our position in the banking industry, it goes without saying that we have also actively participated in the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak. As of March 2020, we have donated TRY 10 million for this fight, either through individual equipment purchases or various financial aids.

We also fulfill all our responsibilities as a bank to help corporations and individuals affected by this outbreak through postponing loan repayments and credit card debts, offering Credit Guarantee Fund support, and cheque payment support.

Our bank will play an active role in the upcoming economic fight and recovery period. Driven by our strong financial statements, we will continue to ensure uninterrupted banking services.

We are still exerting best efforts to rank among the leading banks of the industry in the post-coronavirus world order with a focus on digital banking, call center and innovative banking solutions, as well as HR frameworks aimed at an active and effective young generation in new working models and new start-up practices.

I would like to thank our financiers, customers, all our strategic business partners and correspondent banks for their infinite support to us in these efforts.

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Summary Financial Belonging to the Period of March 31, 2020

Principal Financial Indicators (Million TL)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total Loans	120.897	110.683
Securities	29.168	28.761
Total Assets	205.735	181.681
Customer Deposits	116.377	100.219
Equity	16.028	16.685
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net interest income	2.402	1.683
Net fees and commission income	654	631
Provision loans and other Receivables(-)	(641)	(533)
Profit before tax	918	781
Tax Provision	(152)	(150)
Net profit for the period	766	631

As of March 31, 2020 total assets of Bank increased by 13% compared with the end of the year 2019 and realized as TL 205 billion and 735 million. When compared with the end of year 2019, total loans increased by 9% and reached TL 120 billion and 897 million while Customer Deposits increased by 16% and reached up to TL 116 billion and 377 million.

Net interest income increased by 43% and reached 2 billion and 402 million TL and net fees and commissions income increased by 4% and reached TL 654 million in the first three-month period of the year 2020 compared to same period of previous year. Unconsolidated profit of the Bank before tax reached TL 918 million and the unconsolidated net profit for the first quarter of 2020 realized as TL 766 million.

As of March 31, 2020, total unconsolidated shareholders' equity decreased by 4% and reached up to TL 16 billion and 28 million. As of March 31, 2020 capital adequacy ratio of the Bank was 15,11%.

As of March 31, 2020 QNB Finansbank has 11.943 personnel and 518 branches.

Information Regarding the Financial Status, Profitability and Solvency of the Bank

Assets:

The Bank maintained its customer-oriented activities during year 2020 and continued to grow mainly in corporate and commercial loans. While total performing loans were realized as 120 billion 896 million TL with a rise of 9% in the first quarter of the year, total assets increased by 13% and reached 205 billion 735 million TL. In 2020, the Bank continued to grow corporate credits (Corporate, Commercial, SME and Working Capital Loans), which strategically emphasized, and realized a 11% increase in corporate loans compared to the end of 2019.

Liabilities:

Total customer deposits of the Bank increased by 16% and reached TL 116 billion and 377 million and shareholders' equity decreased by 4% and reached TL 16 billion and 28 million.

Profitability:

Net interest income increased by 43% and reached TL 2 billion and 402 million and net fees and commission income amounts has increased by 4% as TL 653 million. Profit before tax of the Bank amounts to TL 918 million and the net profit for the period is TL 766 million.

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Solvency:

Due to its strong capital structure and high shareholders' equity profitability, QNB Finansbank has a sound financial structure. Bank has utilized its capital efficiently for its banking activities and has maintained its profitability of shareholders' equity. When taking into consideration of its funding structure; beside large deposit base that QNB Finansbank has, The Bank has also fund to its loans by using long-term external sources. Bank has a quite great cost advantage due to benefiting from such various funding resources and at the same time it is minimizing the risks arising from differences in the maturity dates. As having a significant place in the Turkish financial markets; QNB Finansbank with its strong financial structure also proves its credibility by the high ratings that received from the independent rating firms.

General Grants realized during the Period:

General grants realized as of March 31, 2020 was TL 115.