

**(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)**

**VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ
YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 TOGETHER WITH THE
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Verusaturk Giriřim Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklıđı A.ř.

A. Audit of the financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Verusaturk Giriřim Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklıđı A.ř. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements (Note 1-21) comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

2. Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (the "SIA") that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "POA"). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Company in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (the "Ethical Rules") and the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by POA that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

3. Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Additional Note Checking the Compliance with the Portfolio Restrictions and the Limit of Financial Liability and Total Expenses.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



4. Key audit matters

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

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Valuation calculation carried out in order to determine the fair value of financial investments</p>	
<p>As can be seen in Note 17; the Company has financial investment amounting to TRY 372 million non-publicly traded and these investments accounted through their fair values.</p> <p>In the valuation of financial investment, adjusted net asset value, market multiples and values and discounted cash flows techniques have been used. Weighted average cost of capital, terminal growth rate, EBITDA multipliers of similar companies, liquidity discount, production amount and estimated electricity sales prices were used. Changes that occur in these estimates will cause substantial change in the financial statements.</p> <p>We focused on these areas during our work due to significance of the amount on the financial statement, the use of estimations and need to use experts to check calculations.</p>	<p>We assessed the technical sufficiency and independence of the valuation company that performed the calculation.</p> <p>Total value was found using different valuation techniques at different rates. We received assessment of valuation experts within PwC Turkey during the assessment of assumptions and methods used by the Company management and the control of activities carried out by the valuation company. The technical and theoretical controls of the models, used by the management and designed using discount and terminal growth rates, were performed with the help of our valuation experts. We evaluated whether the terminal growth rate applied was suitable by comparing it to macro-economic data. In order to control that the discount rate was in acceptable range, we compared company data specific to the company subject to valuation and with the data of other public companies operating in the same industry. It was assessed that assumptions were at acceptable ranges.</p> <p>Projections prepared for cash-generating units, which are the basis of the calculations, were assessed by comparison to the past financial performance of the relevant cash-generating unit and the realization probability of forecasts for the forthcoming period were examined.</p> <p>By performing additional sensitivity analyses to those prepared by the valuation company, we assessed how sensitive the fair value studies were in terms of amount.</p> <p>We checked the mathematical accuracy of fair value calculations.</p> <p>We assessed the sufficiency of necessary footnote statement as part of TFRS.</p>



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

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

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

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

6. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Responsibilities of independent auditors in an independent audit are as follows:

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

As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



B. Other responsibilities arising from regulatory requirements

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company’s bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company’s articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.
3. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 398 of the TCC, the auditor’s report on the early risk identification system and committee was submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors on 14 February 2021.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Mert Tüten, SMMM
Partner

Istanbul, 14 February 2021

INDEX	PAGE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	1
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	3
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	4
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	5-33
NOTE 1 ORGANIZATIONS AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY	5
NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	5-15
NOTE 3 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE	16
NOTE 4 TRADE RECEIVABLES	17
NOTE 5 OTHER RECEIVABLES	17
NOTE 6 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	17
NOTE 7 COMMITMENTS	17
NOTE 8 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	17
NOTE 9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	17
NOTE 10 EXPENSES BY NATURE	18
NOTE 11 SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	18-19
NOTE 12 REVENUE	19
NOTE 13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	19
NOTE 14 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	20
NOTE 15 FINANCE EXPENSES	20
NOTE 16 EARNINGS PER SHARE	21
NOTE 17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	21-22
NOTE 18 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	22-27
NOTE 19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES)	27-30
NOTE 20 NOTES ON STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	31
NOTE 21 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD	31
NOTE 22 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE CONTROL	32-33

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.**AUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

ASSETS	Notes	Current Year 31 December 2020	Prior Year 31 December 2019
Current Assets		376,211,637	181,834,515
Cash and cash equivalents	20	3,344,460	34,113,859
Financial investments	17	372,027,011	135,729,817
Trade receivables		-	11,250,000
- <i>Trade receivables from third parties</i>	4	-	11,250,000
Other receivables		164,966	146,349
- <i>Other receivables from third parties</i>	5	164,966	146,349
Assets related to current assets		196,203	158,678
Other current assets	6	478,997	435,812
Non-Current Assests		1,371	9,248
Financial non-current assets		1,371	9,248
TOTAL ASSETS		376,213,008	181,843,763
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities		12,118,919	93,596
Trades payables		1,008	1,121
- <i>Trade payables to third parties</i>		1,008	1,121
Payables related to employee benefits	9	21,487	25,914
Other payables		12,028,512	-
- <i>Other payables to related parties</i>	3	12,028,512	-
Short-term provisions		11,332	12,839
- <i>Short-term provisions for employee benefits</i>		11,332	12,839
Other short term liabilities	6	56,580	53,722
Long Term Liabilities		102,735	104,543
Long-term provisions		102,735	104,543
- <i>Long-term provisions for employee benefits</i>		102,735	104,543
EQUITY		363,991,354	181,645,624
Share Capital	11	52,000,000	52,000,000
Share premium	11	17,826,859	17,826,859
Reserves on retained earnings	11	6,173,242	4,370,408
Retained earnings		106,251,863	76,266,273
Net profit of the year		181,739,390	31,182,084
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		376,213,008	181,843,763

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

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.**AUDITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

		Current Year	Prior Year
		1 January -	1 January -
		31 December	31 December
		2020	2019
Profit or Loss	Notes	2020	2019
Revenue	12	-	31,606,665
Costs of Sales (-)	12	-	(29,858,400)
Gross Profit		-	1,748,265
Administrative expenses (-)	13	(3,174,856)	(2,824,510)
Other income from operating activities	14	185,648,736	32,485,204
Other expenses from operating activities (-)		(490,431)	(778)
Operating profit		181,983,449	31,408,181
Finance expense (-)	15	(244,059)	(226,097)
Profit before tax		181,739,390	31,182,084
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		181,739,390	31,182,084
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share	16	3.49	0.60
Other comprehensive incomes		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		181,739,390	31,182,084

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

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

	Notes	Retained Earnings					Total Equity
		Capital	Share Premium	Legal Reserves	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the Year	
Balances as at 1 January 2019		52,000,000	17,826,859	2,712,742	74,660,503	15,483,436	162,683,540
Transfers		-	-	1,657,666	13,825,770	(15,483,436)	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	31,182,084	31,182,084
Dividends		-	-	-	(12,220,000)	-	(12,220,000)
Balances as at 31 December 2019	11	52,000,000	17,826,859	4,370,408	76,266,273	31,182,084	181,645,624
Balances as at 1 January 2020		52,000,000	17,826,859	4,370,408	76,266,273	31,182,084	181,645,624
Transfers		-	-	1,802,834	29,379,250	(31,182,084)	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	181,739,390	181,739,390
Due to redemption of shares increase / (decrease) (*)		-	-	-	6,726,340	-	6,726,340
Dividends (**)		-	-	-	(6,120,000)	-	(6,120,000)
Balances as at 31 December 2020	11	52,000,000	17,826,859	6,173,242	106,251,863	181,739,390	363,991,354

(*) The Company has purchased and sold its own shares in the stock exchange within the scope of the Prime Ministry Capital Markets Board's announcement dated 21 July 2016.

(**) Dividends distributed are disclosed net off the dividends related to the shares owned by the Company.

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

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

	Notes	Current Year 1 January - 31 December 2020	Prior Year 1 January - 31 December 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		181,739,390	31,182,084
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year			
Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization expense	13	7,877	19,710
Adjustments related to provision for employee benefits		31,682	(3,114)
Adjustments related to dividends		-	(325,823)
Adjustments related to interest (income)/expenses		(5,686,655)	(3,930,782)
Adjustments related to (gain)/loss on fair value of financial assets	14	(173,220,611)	(24,765,361)
Adjustments related to the disposal of joint ventures, subsidiaries and financial investments or gains arising from changes in their shares	12	-	(1,748,265)
Changes in working capital			
- Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease trade receivables		11,250,000	11,133,086
- Adjustments related to increase / (decrease) in other assets		503,185	12,493,558
- Adjustments related to (increase) / decrease trade payables		(113)	383
- Increase / (decrease) in payables due to employee benefits		(4,427)	10,912
- Adjustments related to increase in other liabilities		2,858	7,204
Cash flows from operations		14,623,186	24,073,592
- Dividends received	14	-	325,823
- Interest received	14	5,246,053	4,138,596
- Cash outflows for the acquisition of shares of other enterprises or funds or borrowing instruments		(74,628,063)	(13,631,863)
- Cash inflows from the sale of shares of other enterprises or funds or debt instruments		11,551,480	31,606,665
Payments made under the provisions for employee benefits		(34,997)	-
		(43,242,341)	46,512,813
B. Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payments for the acquisition of treasury shares		(3,105,974)	-
Cash inflows for the disposal of own shares		9,832,314	-
Decrease in other payables from related parties		12,028,512	-
Dividends paid		(6,120,000)	(12,220,000)
Interest paid	15	(161,910)	(207,814)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		12,472,942	(12,427,814)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B)			
		(30,769,399)	34,084,999
C. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR			
	20	34,113,859	28,860
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (A+B+C)			
	20	3,344,460	34,113,859

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

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Verusaturk Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş. (the “Company”) was established on 9 January 2012. The activity of the Company is Capital Markets Board of Venture Capital to engage with purposes and issues regulations concerning the Investment Company and established mainly in Turkey or to be established, development potential and realize their investment activities on venture company which is in need of capital.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Eski Büyükdere Caddesi İz Plaza Giz No: 9 Kat 14 No: 49-50 Maslak, Sarıyer, İstanbul

The registered capital ceiling of the Company is increased by TL 250,000,000 at 2019 year end general assembly meeting dated by 6 May 2020 and the share capital of the Company is TL 52,000,000. The immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Company are Verusa Holding A.Ş. and Investco Holding A.Ş., respectively.

Verusaturk Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş. chose to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures in accordance with TFRS 9 as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss since these are investments in an associate or joint venture, indirectly or through direct enterprises, including a venture capital organization or fund, investment trust and investment insurance funds in scope of TAS 28 paragraph 18. As such, the Company presented stand-alone financial statements and therefore did not present segment reporting in accordance with TFRS 8.

As of 31 December 2020, the average number of employees of the Company is 5 (31 December 2019: 6).

Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 14 February 2021. The General Assembly has the authority to amend the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance in TFRS

The Company and its subsidiaries in Turkey prepare their books and accompanying financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards stated by Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) and the tax legislation..

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 “Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets”, which was published in the Official Gazette No:28676 on 13 June 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) that have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) under Article 5 of the Communiqué. In addition, the financial statements and footnotes have been prepared in accordance with the formats announced by the CMB with the announcement dated June 7, 2013 and the TMS taxonomy published by the Public Oversight Authority (“KGK”). Financial statements are based on historical cost, except for financial investments measured at their fair values.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The individual financial statements of the Company is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial position and operating results of each entity are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”), which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency of the financial statements.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Share in subsidiaries (cont'd)

The entity may choose to measure investments in associates and joint ventures in accordance with TFRS 9 as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if an investment in an associate or joint venture, indirectly or through direct enterprises, including an venture capital organization or fund, investment trust and investment insurance funds in accordance with TMS 28 standard paragraph 18.

Exception from Consolidation

Investment entity in accordance with TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements Standard (a) Funds obtained from one or more investors to provide investment management services; (b) Investor or investors; only business capital gains, investment income or both. (c) an entity that measures and assesses the performance of all (or almost all) of its investments on a fair value basis. In evaluating whether or not it meets the above definition, the Company looks at whether the investment entities have the following features:

- (a) It has more than one investment,
- (b) It has more than one investor,
- (c) It has investors who have no related party.

The Company does not consolidate its subsidiaries in accordance with TFRS 10 and measures the fair value difference of its investments in subsidiaries and associates through profit or loss.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in the accounting policies are applied retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated. The Company does not have any material changes in accounting policies in the current period.

2.3 Changes and Mistakes in Accounting Estimates

If the changes in accounting estimates are related to only one period, they are applied in the period in which the changes are made; if they are related to future periods, they are applied both in the current and following periods. The Company does not have material changes in the accounting estimates in the current period.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

2.4 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

a) As of December 31, 2020, the new standards in effect and the changes and comments to the previous standards:

- **Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8 on the definition of material;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs:
 - i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
 - ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and
 - iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.
- **Amendments to TFRS 3 - definition of a business;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations.
- **Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39 and TFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.
- **Amendment to TFRS 16, 'Leases' – Covid-19 related rent concessions;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to TFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

b. Standards and amendments published as of 31 December 2020 but not yet implemented:

- **TFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts';** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.
- **Amendments to TAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities;** effective from 1 January 2022. These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.
- **A number of narrow-scope amendments to TFRS 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements on TFRS 1, TFRS 9, TAS 41 and TFRS 16;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

2.4 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

a) As of December 31, 2020, the new standards in effect and the changes and comments to the previous previous standards (cont'd):

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

Annual improvements make minor amendments to TFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of TFRS', TFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', TAS 41, 'Agriculture' and the Illustrative Examples accompanying TFRS 16, 'Leases'.

- **Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2**; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.
- **Amendments to TFRS 17 and TFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts', deferral of TFRS 9**; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. These amendments defer the date of application of TFRS 17 by two years to 1 January 2023 and change the fixed date of the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 from applying TFRS 9, Financial Instrument until 1 January 2023.

The Company expected that the implementation of the standards and changes will not have a significant impact on the financial statements in the next periods, and other standards, changes and interpretations are issued but not effective as as of 31 December 2020 are not listed because they are not related to the Company's activities.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

Revenue

Venture Fund

Revenues consist of sales of subsidiaries and / or associates, and consulting services provided to associates. Subsidiary and subsidiary sales revenue generating loss of control is recorded in the sales records. Revenues from consulting services provided to associates are recorded on the date of service.

Purchasing costs are recorded in the cost of sales when these investments are sold. Income and expenses arising from the valuation of venture capital investments at the reporting date are followed in the income and expenses account from main operations. The valuation of financial investments traded at the stock exchange as of the reporting dates and the gains and losses arising from purchases and sales are recorded from the main activities to other income and expenses.

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as (a) Business model used for managing financial assets, (b) financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss based on the characteristics of contractual cash flows. The Company reclassifies all financial assets effected from the change in the business model it uses for the management of financial assets. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. In such cases, no adjustment is made to gains, losses (including any gains or losses of impairment) or interest previously recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that satisfy the following requirements are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

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

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Financial Assets

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that satisfy the following requirements are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give 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 profit or loss, are assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on valuation of these financial assets are accounted for under the statement of income.

The Company may make an irrevocable preference for the subsequent changes to the fair value of its investment in the equity instruments held for the first time in its presentation in the financial statements for the purpose of presentation to the other comprehensive income

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. This income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset:

(a) Credit-impaired financial assets when purchased or generated. For such financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of a financial asset based on the loan from the date of the recognition in the financial statements.

(b) Non-financial assets that are impaired at the time of acquisition or generation but subsequently become a financial asset that has been impaired. For such financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset in the subsequent reporting periods.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the “finance income – interest income” line item.

Dividends obtained from equity instruments are accounted in profit or loss in accordance with TFRS 9, unless they are part of the recovery of part of the investment cost

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for FVTOCI or at amortized costs are deemed as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the end of each period and all fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss unless they are part of the hedging transaction.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company allocates the provision for impairment losses on assets, contracts arising from agreements with customers, and expected credit losses on financial collateral agreements in the financial statements if the provision has significant amount. The expected amount of credit loss is updated in the reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since the financial asset has been recognized for the first time.

The Company utilizes a simplified approach to assets and receivables arising from contracts with customers, which are not material financing elements, and calculates the impairment provisions as a percentage of the expected credit losses over the life of the related financial assets.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes expected credit losses for a lifetime if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company recognizes the loss provision for the expected 12-month loan loss amount for that financial instrument.

Measurement and accounting of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Assets (cont'd)

Finansal liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition. On initial recognition of liabilities other than those that are recognised at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance therefore are also recognised in the fair value.

A financial liability is subsequently classified at amortized cost except:

- (a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL: These liabilities including derivative instruments are subsequently measured at fair value.
- (b) Financial liabilities arising if the transfer of the financial asset does not meet the conditions of derecognition from the financial statements or if the ongoing relationship approach is applied: When the Company continues to present an asset based on the ongoing relationship approach, a liability in relation to this is also recognised in the financial statements. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured to reflect the rights and liabilities that the Company continues to hold. The transferred liability is measured in the same manner as the net book value of the transferred asset.
- (c) A contingent consideration recognized in the financial statements by the entity acquired in a business combination where TFRS 3 is applied: After initial recognition, the related contingent consideration is measured as at FVTPL.

The Company did not reclassify any financial liability as a result of the above accounting policy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

Commercial and other receivables and loans with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in the market are classified in this category. Loans and receivables (trade and other receivables, bank balances, cash and others) are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate method unless the effect of rediscount is significant.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Effects of Exchange Rates

Foreign Currency Balances and Transactions

The individual financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The results and financial position of each entity are expressed in TL, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

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

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income are determined by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related period.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings on equity items. Such kind of bonus shares are taken into consideration in the computation of earnings per share as issued share certificates. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issues without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and each earlier year.

Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are those events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue, even if they occur after an announcement related with the profit for the year or public disclosure of other selected financial information. The Company adjusts the amounts recognized in its financial statements if adjusting events occur after the balance sheet date.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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

Corporate Taxes

The Company benefits from the gain exemption under Article 5/1-d of the Corporate Tax Law. Accordingly, the Company's earnings are exempt from corporate tax.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

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

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Employee Benefits

Termination and retirement benefits:

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

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Determined actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss due to not material.

Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows related to current period classifies and reports as operating, investing and financing.

Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which the dividend is decided.

2.6 Comparative Information and Restatement of Financial Statements of of Prior Period

Financial statements of the Company have been prepared comparatively with the prior period in order to give information about financial position and performance. In order to maintain consistency with current year financial statements, comparative information is reclassified and significant changes are disclosed if necessary.

In the current year, the Company does not have any significant classifications for the prior year.

2.7 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

In the process of applying accounting policies mentioned Note.2.5, the management has made the following comments, which have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

The calculation of the fair values of the financial investments

The fair value of the Company's financial assets, that are classified as fair value through profit or loss, has been determined by valuation studies which are held in Pamukova Elektrik Üretimi A.Ş. In the valuation studies, discounted cash flows ("DCF"), adjusted net asset value and market multiples ("equivalence value") have been used together or separately as deemed appropriate by the valuation expert. The fair values of the investments have been calculated by using the weighted average of the fair values calculated according to different methods. For the fair value calculation of Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., sum of the parts method is used and an adjusted net asset value is calculated. Subsidiaries and investments measured at cost in the unaudited financial statements of Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. as at 31 December 2020 have been adjusted to reflect their fair values along with the other adjustments in assets and liabilities and the fair value of the adjusted net asset value for Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. is calculated. Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. has two subsidiary and one associate (Note 19).

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

3. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, related company balances are as follows:

Balances with Related Parties	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Current		Current	
	Other Receivables	Other Payables	Other Receivables	Other Payables
Verusa Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	12,028,512	-	-
	-	12,028,512	-	-

(*) Short term payables to related parties consist of financial liabilities to Verusa Holding and interest rates are between 10% - 16.75%.

The transactions between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

Interest income / (expense)	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Verusa Holding A.Ş.	(148,511)	1,417,751
Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (*)	602,512	1,661,970
	454,001	3,079,721

(*) The Venture Company was provided short term financing to Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. to be used as working capital, and the weighted average interest rate is between 10%- 16.75%.

Other income	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	71,017	75,225

The detail of compensation of key management personnel in the current year is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2020	1 January- 31 December 2019
Fees and other short-term benefits	1,386,378	1,032,845

The Company has determined the key management team as CEO, board members and independent board members. The benefits provided to senior executives consist of payments made within the scope of remuneration rights and CEO salary.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current Trade Receivables		
Trade receivables and cheque receivables (*)	-	11,250,000
	-	11,250,000

(*) Receivables from sales of Profreight Taşımacılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. have been collected include interest amount as of 31 December 2020.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current Other Receivables		
Deposits and guarantees given	124,789	100,983
Other various receivables	40,177	45,366
	164,966	146,349

6. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Other Current Assets		
VAT carried forward	470,910	429,411
Other	8,087	6,401
	478,997	435,812
Other Current Liabilities		
Taxes and Dues Payable	53,901	53,722
Advance received	2,679	-
	56,580	53,722

7. COMMITMENTS

As of 31 December 2020, there are no guarantees, pledges and mortgages given (31 December 2019 : None).

8. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2020, there are no lawsuits, provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (31 December 2019 : None).

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Social security premiums paid	21,487	25,914

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

10. EXPENSES BY NATURE

There are no marketing expenses for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

<u>Expenses by Nature</u>	<u>1 January - 31 December 2020</u>	<u>1 January - 31 December 2019</u>
Payroll expenses	(2,269,314)	(1,915,068)
Services rendered from third parties	(240,656)	(200,760)
Rent expenses	(476,754)	(529,688)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(7,877)	(19,710)
Taxes, dues and charges	(6,335)	(18,647)
Other expenses	(173,920)	(140,637)
	<u>(3,174,856)</u>	<u>(2,824,510)</u>

11. SHARE CAPITAL, LEGAL RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

a) Capital / Mutual Participation Capital Adjustment

The share capital held is as follows:

<u>Shareholders</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Verusa Holding A.Ş.	72.00	37,440,000	68.22	35,474,739
Public Shares	28.00	14,560,000	31.78	16,525,261
Authorized Capital	100	52,000,000	100	52,000,000

The Company has been 250,000,000 TL Registered Capital Ceiling and its paid-in capital is TL 52,000,000 (31 December 2019: 75,000,000 TL Registered Capital Ceiling, paid-in capital TL 52,000,000). The shares representing the Company's paid-in capital are separated into A and B groups; both share groups are registered. In the current capital, there are 4,066,072 (31 December 2019: 4,066,072 shares) of Group A shares and 47,933,928 (31 December 2019: 47,933,928) shares of Group B shares. Group A shares have the privilege to nominate two thirds of the members of the Board of Directors. Group B shares do not have any privileges.

b) Restricted reserves

Legal reserves of the Company, classified within accumulated profits, are TL 6,173,242 as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL 4,370,408).

The Company, reserves 5% of the historical statutory profit as first legal reserve, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the historical paid in share capital. The other legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividend distributions after the payment of dividends to the shareholders at a rate of 5%. According to Turkish Commercial Law, general legal reserves can only be used if it does not exceed the capital or issued capital for close the losses, continue the business when business is not going well or end the unemployment and to take suitable precautions to reduce the results of unemployment.

c) Treasury shares

The Company made a purchase of 3,105,974 TL for 1,000,000 shares at an average price of 3.11 between 16 March 2020 and 27 March 2020. The repurchased shares were sold at a price range of TL 9.82-9.93 on 2 December 2020.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

11. SHARE CAPITAL, LEGAL RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (comt'd)

d) Share Premium

At the initial public offering of the Company, the share capital of the Company with a nominal value of TL 14,050,000 was increased from TL 37,950,000 to TL 52,000,000. As a result of the sale of 1TL nominal value shares with 2.36 TL premium value, a net share issuance premium of TL 17,826,859 has been generated.

e) Dividend

At the 2019 General Assembly meeting of the Company on 6 May 2020, it was decided to distribute a dividend of 6,240,000 TL and to start the distribution on 8 May 2020. Dividend payments were made between 8 May 2020 - 12 May 2020. Dividends distributed are disclosed net off the dividends related to the shares owned by the Company (31 December 2019: 12.220.000 TL).

12. REVENUE

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Venture Capital Investment Sales		
Non-Public Shares of listed companies - Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	-	31,606,665
	-	31,606,665
	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Cost of Venture Capital Investment Sales		
Non-Public Shares of listed companies - Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	-	(29,858,400)
	-	(29,858,400)
Gross profit	-	1,748,265

13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
General Administrative Expenses		
Payroll expenses	(2,269,314)	(1,915,068)
Rent expenses	(476,754)	(529,688)
Services rendered from third parties	(240,656)	(200,760)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(7,877)	(19,710)
Taxes, dues and charges	(6,335)	(18,647)
Other expenses	(173,920)	(140,637)
	(3,174,856)	(2,824,510)

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

14. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Gain on revaluation on financial investments (*)	173,220,611	24,765,361
Interest income from related parties (Note 3)	602,512	3,079,721
Gain on purchase-sale of financial investments (*)	2,710,702	2,568,008
Interest income from third parties	5,246,053	1,058,875
Foreign exchange gain from operations	3,744,407	533,115
Dividend income	-	325,823
Other income	124,451	154,301
	<u>185,648,736</u>	<u>32,485,204</u>

(*) As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, the details of profit / (loss) for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows.

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	173,220,611	21,745,744
Other, net	2,710,702	5,587,625
	<u>175,931,313</u>	<u>27,333,369</u>

15. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Interest expense	(161,910)	(207,814)
Commision expense	(82,149)	(18,283)
	<u>(244,059)</u>	<u>(226,097)</u>

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

16. EARNING PER SHARE

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Earning per share		
Number of share	52,000,000	52,000,000
Profit for the year	181,739,390	31,182,084
Earning per share	3.49	0.60

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Investments

<u>Current financial investments</u>	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	372,027,011	135,729,817

Financial Investments With Fair Value Differences On Profit / Loss

<u>Shares</u>	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Shares traded on stock exchange	-	11,551,480
Shares not-traded on stock exchange	372,027,011	124,178,337
	<u>372,027,011</u>	<u>135,729,817</u>

<u>Financial Investments Type</u>	Share Rate %	31 December 2020	Share Rate %	31 December 2019
<u>Shares not traded on stock exchange</u>		372,027,011		124,178,337
Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (1)	51	297,398,948	51	124,178,337
Core Engage Yazılım A.Ş. (2)	50	2,500,000		-
Golive Yazılım Hizmetleri A.Ş. (3)	25	23,628,063		-
Özel Akhisar Teşhis Tedavi Tur. San. Tic. A.Ş. (4)	50	24,000,000		-
Kahve Diyarı Pazarlama San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (5)	50	15,500,000		-
Probel Bilgisayar Yazılım Donanım San. Tic. A.Ş. (6)	10	9,000,000		-
<u>Public shares of companies traded on stock exchange</u>		-		11,551,480
Other		-		11,551,480
		<u>372,027,011</u>		<u>135,729,817</u>

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(1) The fair value of Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., which the Company has classified as venture capital investment, the fair value of which is reflected in profit / loss, is 297,398,948 TL, and is calculated based on the values in the independent valuation study.

The 80% unlisted share of Pamukova Yenilenebilir Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (previous title Bomonti Elektrik Mühendislik Müşavirlik İnşaat Turizm Ve Ticaret A.Ş.) was purchased by our subsidiary Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. amounting of 21,842,000 TL on 30 September 2020. Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. sold 10% of Pamukova Yenilenebilir Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. between 20 - 24 December 2020.

(2) Core Engage Yazılım A.Ş. was established on 24 July 2020 with 5,000,000 TL capital, 50% of which belongs to the Company in order to operate in the field of software services and digital game software.

(3) 25% unlisted share of Golive Yazılım Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Golive) was purchased from its current shareholders on 25 November 2020 for a total price of 23,187,500 TL. Verusaturk participated in the capital increase by paying 440,563 TL for 95,000 shares through premium share issuance, which was decided at the General Assembly meeting of Golive on 9 December 2020.

(4) The Company has become a shareholder to Özel Akhisar Teşhis Tedavi Turizm Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. by paying 24,000,000 TL to 50% unlisted share through a capital increase on 11 December 2020. Özel Akhisar operates in the hospital and health services sector.

(5) The Company has become a shareholder to Kahve Diyarı Pazarlama Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. by paying 15,500,000 TL to 50% unlisted share on 11 December 2020 through a capital increase. Kahve Diyarı Pazarlama Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. operating in the food manufacturing and retail industries with "Kahve Diyarı" brand serves with 107 branches in Turkey.

(6) The Company has become a shareholder to Probel Bilgisayar Yazılım Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. by paying 9,000,000 TL to 10% unlisted share on 24 December 2020 through a capital increase. Probel operates in the production, sales and services of Health Information Management Systems (HBYS) software.

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Foreign currency risk management

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies result in foreign currency risk.

The Company is exposed to currency risk due to the volatility of the exchange rate used in the conversion of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities into Turkish Lira. Exchange risk is caused by the recorded assets and liabilities and future commercial transactions. In this framework, the Company controls this risk through a natural method of offsetting foreign currency assets and liabilities. The management analyzes the foreign exchange position of the Company and ensures that measures are taken where necessary.

The breakdown of the Company's monetary and non-monetary assets and monetary and non-monetary liabilities in foreign currencies as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

	31 December 2020	
	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar
1. Trade Receivables	-	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets	124,789	17,000
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-
3. Other	-	-
4. Current assets	124,789	17,000
5. Trade Receivables	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-
7. Other	-	-
8. Non-current assets	-	-
9. TOTAL ASSETS	124,789	17,000
10. Payables	-	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
12b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
13. Current Liabilities	-	-
14. Payables	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-
16a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
16b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
17. Non-current Liabilities	-	-
18. TOTAL LIABILITES	-	-
19. Off-balance Sheet Derivative Instruments		
Net Asset/Liability Position (19a-19b)	-	-
19.a Amount of active foreign derivative currency		
off-balance sheet	-	-
19.b. Amount of passive foreign derivative currency		
off-balance sheet	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Assets/Liabilities Position	124,789	17,000
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Assets /		
Liabilities (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	124,789	17,000
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used		
for foreign currency hedge	-	-
23. Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency assets	-	-
24. Amount of hedged portion of foreign exchange liabilities	-	-

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

	31 December 2019	
	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar
1. Trade Receivables	-	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets	100,983	17,000
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-
3. Other	-	-
4. Current assets	100,983	17,000
5. Trade Receivables	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-
7. Other	-	-
8. Non-current assets	-	-
9. TOTAL ASSETS	100,983	17,000
10. Payables	-	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
12b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
13. Current Liabilities	-	-
14. Payables	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-
16a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
16b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-
17. Non-current Liabilities	-	-
18. TOTAL LIABILITES	-	-
19. Off-balance Sheet Derivative Instruments		
Net Asset/Liability Position (19a-19b)	-	-
19.a Amount of active foreign derivative currency off-balance sheet	-	-
19.b. Amount of passive foreign derivative currency off-balance sheet	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Assets/Liabilities Position (9-18+19)	100,983	17,000
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Assets / Liabilities (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	100,983	17,000
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedge	-	-
23. Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency assets	-	-
24. Amount of hedged portion of foreign exchange liabilities	-	-

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in US Dollars.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in US Dollar against TL. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity.

	31 December 2020	
	Profit / Loss	
	Revaluation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of a 10% increase in US Dollar against TL		
1 - US Dollar net asset / liability	12,479	(12,479)
2- US Dollar risk hedged (-)	-	-
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	12,479	(12,479)
Total	12,479	(12,479)

	31 December 2019	
	Profit / Loss	
	Revaluation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of a 10% increase in US Dollar against TL		
1 - US Dollar net asset / liability	10,098	(10,098)
2- US Dollar risk hedged (-)	-	-
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	10,098	(10,098)
Total	10,098	(10,098)

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Capital Risk Management

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

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company collectively on a semiannual basis. As a part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the committee, the Company will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The Company's risk management programme generally focuses on uncertainty in financial markets and minimizing potential negative effects on Company's financial performance.

Risk management, is conducted by a treasury department with some politic approved by the board of management. Treasury department of the Company defines and evaluates the financial risk, and by working with the operation units they use tools to decrease the risk. Board of management generates a written procedure about foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, loan risk, how to use derivative instruments and other non-derivative financial instruments, and how to evaluate excess liquidity or a general legislation about risk management.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Company, aiming to decrease credit risk by transacting only with parties who has credit assurance and where possible, obtaining sufficient gurantee.

Details of credit risk by class of financial instruments

31 December 2020	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposit in banks
	Related Party	Other	Related Party	Other	
Maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date	-	-	-	164,966	3,316,138
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	-	-	-	164,966	3,316,138

31 December 2019	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposit in banks
	Related Party	Other	Related Party	Other	
Maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date	-	11,250,000	-	146,349	34,066,308
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	-	11,250,000	-	146,349	34,066,308

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

18. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Conservative liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company aims maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Cash flows of financial liabilities based on contractual maturities are as follows:

		Total Contracted		3 to 12
	Carrying	Cash Outflows	Less than 3	months
31 December 2020	value	(I+II)	months (I)	(II)
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables to related parties	12,028,512	12,028,512	-	12,028,512
Trade payables	1,008	1,008	1,008	-
Payables related to employee benefits	21,487	21,487	21,487	-
Total liabilities	12,051,007	12,051,007	22,495	12,028,512

		Total Contracted		3 to 12
	Carrying	Cash Outflows	Less than 3	months
31 December 2019	value	(I+II)	months (I)	(II)
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1,121	1,121	1,121	-
Payables related to employee benefits	25,914	25,914	25,914	-
Total liabilities	27,035	27,035	27,035	-

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES)

The fair values of financial assets

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined and grouped as follows:

- Level 1: the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices;
- Level 2: the fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions; and
- Level 3: the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are determined where there is no observable market data.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Financial Assets

The fair values of balances denominated in foreign currencies, which are converted at period-end exchange rates, are considered to approximate their carrying values.

The fair values of financial assets carried at cost, including cash and bank deposits, are considered to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature and negligible credit losses. The fair values of financial investments are estimated based on market prices at the balance sheet date.

Trade receivables from electricity sales are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are considered to approximate their fair values including the related provisions for doubtful receivables.

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of bank borrowings and other monetary liabilities is considered to approximate their carrying value

Long-term loans denominated in foreign currencies are converted at period-end exchange rates and accordingly their fair value approximates their carrying value.

Trade payables are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are thus considered to approximate their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value:

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES) (cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value (cont'd)

Financial Assets	Fair Value		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Techniques	Significant observable inputs	Relationship of observable inputs to fair value
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019				
Shares	-	11,551,480	Level 1	Market Value		
Shares	297,398,948	124,178,337	Level 3	Net Asset Value, Equivalence Value and Discounted Cash Flow	Total value was found using different valuation techniques at different rates. The equivalent value effect on the fair value of Enda, a subsidiary of Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., has been reduced. The fair value of the financial investments related to the Pamukova Yenilenebilir Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. acquisition has been calculated over the year end listed transaction closing value. Considering the equivalent value method, 20% liquidity discounts have been applied with weighted average EBITDA multipliers of similar publicly traded companies (31 December 2019: 10% and 15%). Considering the income approach, the weighted average capital cost, which is calculated between 7.30% and 9.78% in US Dollars, is used for each of the subsidiaries and affiliates subject to the appraisal study (31 December 2019: In the range of 7.21% and 8.93%). Due to the fact that the power plants are included in the scope of Yekdem together with the amount of production, the fixed electricity sales prices were estimated during the Yekdem period. The expiration years of the power plants are between 2044 and 2057 and the YEKDEM expiration years are between 2020 and 2026.	The fair value decreases when the liquidity rate increases. As the weighted average cost of capital increases, the fair value decreases.
Shares	74,628,063	-	Level 3	Market Value	The Company management determined the purchase amounts paid as fair value since the transaction date is near the year end.	

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES) (cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value (cont'd)

First level financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
	Trading purpose	
Opening balance, 1 January	11,551,480	29,858,400
Total gain/loss		
- charged to profit/loss	-	3,019,617
Additions	-	8,531,863
Sales	(11,551,480)	(29,858,400)
Closing balance, 31 December	-	11,551,480

Third level financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
	Trading purpose	
Opening balance, 1 January	124,178,337	97,332,593
Total gain/loss		
- charged to profit/loss	173,220,611	21,745,744
Capital increase	440,563	5,100,000
Additions	74,187,500	-
Closing balance, 31 December	372,027,011	124,178,337

Fair value at Financial Instruments

	Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	Financial liabilities at amortized costs	Financial assets through profit and loss	Carrying value	Note
31 December 2020					
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and Cash Equivalent:	3,344,460	-	-	3,344,460	20
Financial Investments	-	-	372,027,011	372,027,011	17
Other Receivables	164,966	-	-	164,966	5
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Trade Payables	-	1,008	-	1,008	
31 December 2019					
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and Cash Equivalent:	34,113,859	-	-	34,113,859	20
Financial Investments	-	-	135,729,817	135,729,817	17
Other Receivables	146,349	-	-	146,349	5
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>					
Trade Payables	-	1,121	-	1,121	

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

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

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

20. NOTES ON STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash	6,098	661
Cash at Banks	3,316,138	34,066,308
<i>Demand Deposit</i>	256,138	2,003,818
<i>Time Deposit</i>	3,060,000	32,062,490
Other cash equivalents	22,224	46,890
	<u>3,344,460</u>	<u>34,113,859</u>

Foreign Currency Type	Interest Rate (%)	Due Date	Original Amount	31 December 2020
TL	11.9 - 19	January 2021	3,060,000	3,060,000
				<u>3,060,000</u>

Foreign Currency Type	Interest Rate (%)	Due Date	Original Amount	31 December 2019
TL	7.5 - 9.5	January 2020	21,089,000	21,089,000
EUR	0.05	January 2020	1,650,000	10,973,490
				<u>32,062,490</u>

21. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

None noted.

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

22. ADDITIONAL NOTE: CONTROL OF COMPLIANCE WITH PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS, FINANCIAL DEBT AND TOTAL EXPENSES

ADDITIONAL NOTES: PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS, FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND TOTAL EXPENSES				
	Individual Financial Statement Main Account Items	Related Regulation in the Comm	Current Period (TL) 31 December 2020	Prior Period (TL) 31 December 2019
A	Money and Capital Market Instruments	Md.20/1 – (b)	3,338,362	45,664,678
B	Venture Capital Investments	Md.20/1 – (a)	372,027,011	124,178,337
C	Subsidiaries in Portfolio Management Company and Consultancy Company	Md.20/1 – (d) ve (e)	-	-
D	Other Assets		847,635	12,000,748
E	Partnership Net Assets	Md.3/1-(a)	376,213,008	181,843,763
F	Financial Liabilities	Md.29	-	-
G	Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities (Pledges, Guarantees and Mortgages)	Md.20/2 – (a)	-	-
H	Equity		363,991,354	181,645,624
I	Other liabilities		12,221,654	198,139
E	Total Partnership Sources	Md.3/1-(a)	376,213,008	181,843,763
	Individual Other Financial Informations	Related Regulation in the Comm	Current Period (TL)	Current Period (TL)
A1	Investment in Capital Market Instruments and Transactions:	Md.20/1 – (b)	-	11,551,480
A2	TL and FX-Time Deposits / Private Current-Participation Account	Md.20/1 – (b)	3,338,362	34,113,198
B1	Collective Investment Agency	Md.21/3 – (c)	-	-
B2	Combined Debt and Capital Financing	Md.21/3 – (f)	-	-
B3	Non-Stock Shares of Publicly-held Companies	Md.21/3 – (e)	-	-
B4	Special-purpose entity	Md.21/3 – (g)	-	-
C1	Participation in Portfolio Management Company	Md.20/1 – (e)	-	-
C2	Participation in Portfolio Consultancy Company	Md.20/1 – (d)	-	-
F1	Short-term loans	Md.29/1	-	-
F2	Long -Term Loans	Md.29/1	-	-
F3	Short-Term Debt Instruments	Md.29/1	-	-
F4	Long-Term Debt Instruments	Md.29/1	-	-
F5	Other Short Term Financial Liabilities	Md.29/1	-	-
F6	Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	Md.29/1	-	-
G1	Pledge	Md.20/2 – (a)	-	-
G2	Financial Guarantee	Md.20/2 – (a)	-	-
G3	Mortgages	Md.20/2 – (a)	-	-
I	Outsourced Services Expenses	Md.26/1	240,656	200,760

VERUSATURK GİRİŞİM SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

22. ADDITIONAL NOTE: CONTROL OF COMPLIANCE WITH PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS, FINANCIAL DEBT AND TOTAL EXPENSES (cont'd)

PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS, FINANCIAL DEBT AND TOTAL EXPENSE LIMIT CONTROL TABLE: FOR PARTNERSHIPS SHARING					
	Portfolio Limitations	Related Regulation in the Communiqué	Current Period 31 December 2020	Prior Period 31 December 2019	Minimum Rate
1	Money and Capital Market Instruments	Md.22/1 – (b)	0.89%	25.11%	≤ %49
2	Investment in Capital Market Instruments and Transactions:	Md.22/1 – (c)			
	1. Other		0.00%	4.26%	≤ %10
	2. Other		0.00%	2.10%	≤ %10
3	Venture capital investments	Md.22/1 – (b)	98.89%	68.29%	≥ %51
4	Portfolio Management Company and Consultancy	Md.22/1 – (ç)	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %10
5	Foreign Aid Organization Established Abroad	Md.22/1 – (e)	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %49
6	Debt and Capital mix Financing	Md.22/1 – (h)	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %25
7	Non-public venture company stock shares	Md.22/1 – (f)	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %25
8	TL and FX-Time Deposits / Private Current-Participation Account	Md.22/1 – (i)	0.89%	18.76%	≤ %20
9	Short-Term Financial Debt and Nominal Value of Debt Instruments	Md.29	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %50
10	Long-Term Financial Debt and Nominal Value of Debt Instruments	Md.29	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %200
11	Pledges, Guarantees and Mortgages	Md.22/1 – (d)	0.00%	0.00%	≤ %10
12	Outsourced Services Expenses	Md.26/1	0.06%	0.11%	≤ %2.5