Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi
And Its Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2013

With Report on Review of Interim

Financial Information Thereon

25 April 2013

This report contains the "Report on Review of Interim Financial Information" comprising 2 pages and; the "Consolidated Financial Statements and Their Explanatory Notes" comprising 79 pages.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi
And Its Affiliates

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To the Board of Directors of
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.
İstanbul

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank") and its consolidated affiliates (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, 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 and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

Subsequent to the reversal of TL 55,000 thousands in the current period, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include a general provision amounting to TL 395,000 thousands as of the balance sheet date, provided by the Bank management in prior periods in line with conservatism principle considering the circumstances which may arise from any changes in the economy or market conditions.

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information does not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank and its consolidated affiliates as at 31 March 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.

DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MUŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.
Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**

Istanbul, 25 April 2013

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
At 31 March 2013

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	Notes	31 March 2013	31 December 2012
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	*4*	3,639,994	4,519,405
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*5*	827,738	550,926
Loans and advances to banks	*6*	9,339,318	9,409,593
Loans and advances to customers	*7.23*	106,273,303	102,260,080
Other assets	*9*	21,247,448	18,728,613
Investment securities	*10,22,23*	40,807,380	39,861,281
Investments in equity participations	*11*	25,275	25,340
Tangible assets, net	*12*	1,678,488	1,643,451
Goodwill, net	*13*	32,948	32,948
Deferred tax asset	*20*	464,181	467,898
Total Assets		**184,336,073**	**177,499,535**
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	*14*	5,604,496	5,583,786
Deposits from customers	*15*	99,208,597	92,191,501
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	*16*	11,836,197	14,106,944
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	*17*	25,753,448	25,879,355
Bonds payable	*18*	7,231,025	6,125,986
Subordinated liabilities	*19*	114,419	148,680
Current tax liability	*20*	303,012	344,820
Deferred tax liability	*20*	11,785	28,774
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	*21*	11,391,485	11,151,973
Total Liabilities		**161,454,464**	**155,561,819**
Equity attributable to owners of the bank			
Share capital	*22*	5,144,026	5,143,305
Share premium	*22*	11,880	11,880
Unrealised gains on available-for-sale assets	*10.22*	839,995	1,093,683
Translation reserve	*22*	(20,516)	(20,765)
Legal reserves	*22*	957,711	956,192
Retained earnings	*22*	15,800,556	14,612,897
		22,733,652	**21,797,192**
Non-controlling interests	*22*	**147,957**	**140,524**
Total Equity		**22,881,609**	**21,937,716**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**184,336,073**	**177,499,535**
Commitments and Contingencies	*24*		

The notes on pages 5 to 79 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Three-Month Period Ended 31 March 2013

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	Notes	1 January 2013-31 March 2013	1 January 2012-31 March 2012
Statement of Income:			
Interest income:-			
Interest on loans		2,353,931	2,164,175
Interest on securities		1,012,272	1,126,623
Interest on lease business		67,303	44,093
Interest on deposits at banks		61,048	94,633
Others		12,145	23,057
		3,506,699	3,452,581
Interest expense:-			
Interest on saving, commercial and public deposits		(977,802)	(1,322,347)
Interest on borrowings, obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings		(409,506)	(522,685)
Interest on bonds payable		(93,219)	(66,751)
Interest on bank deposits		(34,736)	(36,369)
Interest on subordinated liabilities		(1,250)	(6,134)
Others		(6,599)	(8,045)
		(1,523,112)	(1,962,331)
Net interest income before provisions for loans and other credit risks		**1,983,587**	**1,490,250**
Provisions for loans and other credit risks, net	*5,6,7,8,10, 21*	**(285,988)**	**(64,465)**
Net interest income after provisions for loans and other credit risks		**1,697,599**	**1,425,785**
Fee and commission income		774,345	655,649
Fee and commission expense		(110,217)	(114,397)
Net fee and commission income	*28*	**664,128**	**541,252**
Trading gains, net	*29*	290,761	-
Premium income from insurance business		85,270	69,507
Gain on sale of assets		4,406	5,037
Foreign exchange gains, net		-	122,252
Other operating income		43,398	67,562
Other operating income		**423,835**	**264,358**
Total operating Income		**2,785,562**	**2,231,395**
Salaries and wages		(389,268)	(344,174)
Impairment losses, net	*9,11,12,13,21*	(159,428)	(6,304)
Employee benefits	*21*	(93,821)	(86,793)
Credit card rewards and promotion expenses		(92,326)	(113,122)
Depreciation and amortization	*9, 12*	(69,307)	(66,298)
Rent expenses		(56,427)	(50,962)
Foreign exchange losses, net		(52,136)	-
Communication expenses		(46,435)	(38,493)
Taxes and duties other than on income		(33,201)	(33,785)
Trading losses, net	*29*	-	(47,814)
Other operating expenses	*30*	(258,767)	(226,641)
Total operating expenses		**(1,251,116)**	**(1,014,386)**
Income before tax		**1,534,446**	**1,217,009**
Taxation charge	*20*	(337,724)	(246,286)
Net income for the period		**1,196,722**	**970,723**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
(items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss)			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	22	(12,830)	3,465
Fair value reserves (available-for-sale financial assets):			
Net change in fair values	22	(122,772)	301,976
Net amount transferred to income	22	(117,948)	(330)
Cash flow hedges:			
Effective portion of changes in fair value	22	-	189
Net amount transferred to income	22	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**(253,550)**	**305,300**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		**943,172**	**1,276,023**
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		1,189,281	961,362
Non-controlling interests		7,441	9,361
		1,196,722	**970,723**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		935,739	1,266,654
Non-controlling interests		7,433	9,369
		943,172	**1,276,023**
Weighted average number of shares with a face value of Kr 1 each	22	**420 billions**	**420 billions**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (full TL amount per TL 1 face value each)		**0.283**	**0.229**

The notes on pages 5 to 79 are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Three-Month Period Ended 31 March 2013

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

		Share Capital	Share Premium	Unrealised Gains/(Losses) on Available-for-Sale Assets	Hedging Reserve	Translation Reserve	Legal Reserves	Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances at 31 December 2011		**5,145,012**	**11,880**	**92,778**	**(389)**	**(16,382)**	**757,480**	**12,046,917**	**112,583**	**18,149,879**
Acquisition of treasury shares	22	(1,668)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,668)
Net unrealised market value gains from available-for-sale portfolio	22	-	-	301,968	-	-	-	-	8	301,976
Net gains on available-for-sale assets transferred to income statement at disposal	22	-	-	(330)	-	-	-	-	-	(330)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		-	-	-	-	3,683	(218)	-	-	3,465
Net fair value gains from cash flow hedges	22	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	189
Net income for three-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	961,362	9,361	970,723
Balances at 31 March 2012		**5,143,344**	**11,880**	**394,416**	**(200)**	**(12,699)**	**757,262**	**13,008,279**	**121,952**	**19,424,234**
Acquisition of treasury shares	22	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
Foreign exchange difference on foreign currency legal reserves	22	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	101
Transfer to legal reserves	22	-	-	-	-	-	198,829	(198,829)	-	-
Dividends paid	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
Net unrealised market value gains from available-for-sale portfolio	22	-	-	684,366	-	-	-	-	18	684,384
Net losses on available-for-sale assets transferred to income statement at disposal	22	-	-	9,083	-	-	-	-	-	9,083
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		-	-	5,818	-	(8,066)	-	-	-	(2,248)
Net fair value gains from cash flow hedges	22	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200
Net income for nine-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,403,447	18,554	2,422,001
Balances at 31 December 2012		**5,143,305**	**11,880**	**1,093,683**	**-**	**(20,765)**	**956,192**	**14,612,897**	**140,524**	**21,937,716**
Sale of treasury shares	22	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721
Foreign exchange difference on foreign currency legal reserves	22	-	-	-	-	-	(103)	-	-	(103)
Transfer to legal reserves	22	-	-	-	-	-	1,622	(1,622)	-	-
Net unrealised market value losses from available-for-sale portfolio	22	-	-	(122,764)	-	-	-	-	(8)	(122,772)
Net gains on available-for-sale assets transferred to income statement at disposal	22	-	-	(117,948)	-	-	-	-	-	(117,948)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		-	-	(12,976)	-	249	-	-	-	(12,727)
Net income for three-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189,281	7,441	1,196,722
Balances at 31 March 2013		**5,144,026**	**11,880**	**839,995**	**-**	**(20,516)**	**957,711**	**15,800,556**	**147,957**	**22,881,609**

The notes on pages 5 to 79 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ And Its Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For The Three-Month Period Ended 31 March 2013

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	Notes	1 January 2013- 31 March 2013	1 January 2012- 31 March 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:-			
Interests and commissions received		3,215,580	3,020,724
Interests and commissions paid		(1,757,731)	(2,167,890)
Other operating activities, net		407,877	660,599
Cash payments to employees and suppliers		(819,944)	(755,996)
		1,045,782	757,437
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:-			
Loans and advances to banks		(29,832)	614,818
Balances with central banks		(1,705,889)	(178,754)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(280,298)	(226,937)
Loans and advances to customers		(2,749,971)	6,541,953
Consumer loans		(1,622,541)	(7,127,867)
Other assets		(882,456)	(404,276)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:-			-
Deposits from banks		20,517	513,662
Deposits from customers		7,012,376	(1,170,073)
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings		(2,273,939)	1,422,168
Other liabilities		46,213	397,184
Net cash flows from operating activities before taxes and duties paid		**(1,420,038)**	**1,139,315**
Income taxes and other duties paid		**(345,379)**	**(142,519)**
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(1,765,417)**	**996,796**
Cash flows from investing activities:-			
Net (increase)/decrease in investment securities		(1,141,541)	(3,373,946)
Interest received for investment securities		878,221	1,237,354
Dividends received		3,136	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		28,024	37,881
Purchase of tangible assets		(110,527)	(69,722)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(342,687)**	**(2,168,433)**
Cash flows from financing activities:-			
Increase in loans and advances from banks and other institutions, net		(5,636)	601,924
Increase in bonds payable, net		1,115,514	23,844
(Decrease)/increase in subordinated liabilities, net		(32,505)	(940,679)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**1,077,373**	**(314,911)**
Effect of exchange rate changes		**55,566**	**(510,951)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(975,165)**	**(1,997,499)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,976,307	9,075,471
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	*2*	**5,001,142**	**7,077,972**

The notes on pages 5 to 79 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Overview of the Bank

Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ (the Bank) is a bank domiciled in Turkey. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of and for the three-month period ended 31 March 2013 comprise the Bank, its affiliates (the Affiliates) and their interest in associates.

(a) Brief History

The foundation of the Bank was approved by the decree of the Council of Ministers numbered 3/4010 dated 11 April 1946 and its "Articles of Association" was published in the official gazette dated 25 April 1946. The Bank provides retail, commercial, corporate and small and medium size enterprises (SME) banking, leasing, insurance, asset management and factoring services through a network of 832 domestic branches, eight foreign branches, three representative offices abroad and 104 offices. In addition to its branches, the Bank has 100% ownership in three banks each of which is located in Amsterdam, Bucharest and Moscow. The Bank and its affiliates in total have 21,077 employees. The Bank's head office is located at Levent Nispetiye Mahallesi Aytar Caddesi 2 Beşiktaş 34340 Istanbul, Turkey.

(b) Ownership

On 22 March 2011, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA ("BBVA") acquired 78.120.000.000 shares of the Bank owned by GE Capital Corporation at a total nominal value of TL 781,200 thousands representing 18.60% ownership and 26.418.840.000 shares of the Bank owned by Doğuş Holding AŞ at a total nominal value of TL 264,188 thousands representing 6.29% ownership. Subsequently, on 7 April 2011, BBVA acquired further 503.160.000 shares at a nominal value of TL 5,032 thousands and increased its ownership in the Bank's share capital to 25.01%. As per the agreement between Doğuş Holding AŞ and BBVA, if any of the parties acquires additional shares during the next five years, it is required to offer half of the acquired shares to the other party, in case that the other party does not accept to purchase the offered shares, usufruct rights shall be established on the voting rights of such shares in favour of the other party. Accordingly, although BBVA has acquired additional shares in April, this does not affect their joint control on the Bank's management.

As of 31 March 2013, the companies owned by Doğuş Holding AŞ ("Doğuş Group") and by BBVA held 24.23% and 25.01% of the issued capital, respectively.

Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The Bank and its Turkish affiliates maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira (TL) in accordance with the Accounting Practice Regulations as promulgated by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA); the Turkish Commercial Code; and the Turkish Tax Legislation (collectively, Turkish GAAP); the Bank's foreign affiliates maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and the related legislation applicable in the countries they operate.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the directors on 25 April 2013.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) ***Basis of preparation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of TL, which is the Bank's functional currency.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as adjusted for the effects of inflation that lasted until 31 December 2005, except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value if reliable measures are available: derivative financial instruments, instruments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and tangible assets held for sale.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Bank and its affiliates to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) ***Use of estimates and judgements***

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are in Notes 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 31.

(d) ***Basis of consolidation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, the Bank, its affiliates and associates on the basis set out in sections below. The financial statements of the entities included in the consolidation have been prepared as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Affiliates

Affiliates are entities controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of affiliates are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Bank and its affiliates have significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its affiliates' share of the total recognized gains and losses of associates on an equity accounting basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Bank and its affiliates share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Bank and its affiliates has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Special purpose entities

Special purpose entities are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of a specific borrowing or lending transaction. Special purpose entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Bank and the special purpose entity indicates that the special purpose entity is controlled by the Bank.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Bank and its affiliates' interest in the entity. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(e) ***Foreign currency***

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in the financial statements of the Bank are recorded in TL, which is the Bank's functional currency and the presentation currency for the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Bank at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into TL at the exchange rates ruling at date of the statement of financial position with the resulting exchange differences recognized in income as foreign exchange gain or loss. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the statement of income as realized during the period.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to TL at foreign exchange rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to TL using average exchange rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized directly in a separate component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of in part or in full, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to the statement of income.

(f) ***Tangible assets and related depreciation***

Owned assets

The costs of the tangible assets purchased before 31 December 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation in TL units current at 31 December 2005 pursuant to IAS 29. The tangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their historical costs. Accordingly, tangible assets are carried at costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer to accounting policy *(s)*).

Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Bank and its affiliates assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as financial leases. Tangible assets acquired by way of financial lease are stated at amounts equal to the lower of their fair values and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

Significant accounting policies (continued)

depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to accounting policy *(s)*). Lease liabilities are reduced through repayments of principal, while the finance charge component of the lease payment is charged directly to the statement of income.

Subsequent expenditure

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of a tangible asset that is accounted for separately, and major inspection and overhaul costs, are capitalized. Other subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of tangible assets. All other expenditures are reflected as expense in the statement of income as incurred.

Depreciation

Tangible assets purchased before 2005 are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis from the date of their acquisition. Assets acquired after this date are depreciated based on the declining balance method. For the assets acquired after 1 January 2009, the straight-line depreciation method is in use.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates are as follows:

Tangible assets	*Estimated useful lives (years)*	*Depreciation Rates (%) from 1 January 2009*	*Depreciation Rates (%) from 1 January 2005*	*Depreciation Rates (%) before 1 January 2005*
Buildings	50	2	4	2
Vaults	50	2	4	2
Motor vehicles	5-7	15-20	30-40	15-20
Other tangible assets	4-20	5-25	10-50	5-25

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditures for major renewals and improvement of tangible assets are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related assets.

Investment property

Land and buildings that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both rather than for use in production, supply of goods or services, administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business are classified as investment property and carried at cost less accumulated depreciation under the cost method. Depreciation is provided on investment property (except land) on a straight-line basis.

Investment properties are reviewed for possible impairment losses. Where the carrying value of an investment property is greater than the estimated recoverable value, it is written down to its recoverable value. The recoverable value of an investment property is higher of discounted net future cash flows from the use of the related investment property or net sale price.

(g) *Goodwill*

Goodwill arose from business combinations and represents the excess of the total acquisition costs over the share of the Bank and its affiliates in the fair value of the net assets of the acquired companies at the dates of acquisitions. When the excess is negative, it is recognized immediately in the statement of income. Goodwill is assessed for indication of impairment at least annually using external and internal sources such as market value, information on any adverse effect on the acquired companies, market interest rates or other market rates of

Significant accounting policies (continued)

return on investments and carrying value of net assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the goodwill is estimated. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, and impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the statement of income. The losses arising from the impairment of goodwill are not reversed in a subsequent period.

(h) *Financial instruments*

Classification

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are those instruments that are principally held for the purpose of short-term profit taking. These include investments, certain loans and derivative contracts that are not designated as effective hedging instruments, and liabilities from short-term sales of financial instruments. All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value), as well as options purchased, are reported as trading assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value), as well as options written, are reported as trading liabilities.

The Bank classifies certain loans at their origination dates, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in compliance with IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at cost and measured at fair value in subsequent periods.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Bank and its affiliates provide money, goods and services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and receivables comprise loans and advances to banks and customers.

Available-for-sale assets are financial assets that are not held for trading purposes, provided by the Bank and its affiliates, or held to maturity. Available-for-sale instruments include certain debt and equity investments.

Held-to-maturity assets are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank and its affiliates have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. These include certain loans and advances to banks and customers and certain debt investments.

Recognition

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale assets are initially recognized on the settlement date at which the Bank and its affiliates become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. From this date any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the assets are recognized in the statement of income for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and in the other comprehensive income for available for-sale assets.

Held-to-maturity instruments, loans and receivables, deposits and subordinated liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position on the date they are originated.

Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition all trading instruments and available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value.

All non-trading financial liabilities, loans and receivables and held-to-maturity assets are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated on the effective interest rate method. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortized based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement principles

The fair values of financial instruments are based on their quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position without any deduction for transaction costs. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value of an instrument is estimated using the available market information and the appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to develop the estimated fair value. Accordingly, the estimates made are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in the current market.

The fair values of derivatives that are not exchange-traded are estimated at the amounts that the Bank and its affiliates would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the date of the statement of financial position taking into account current market conditions and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of trading financial instruments are recognized in the statement of income. Whereas, gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges and available-for-sale assets are deferred as a separate component of equity until the hedged transaction impacts earnings or the available-for-sale assets are sold or impaired.

Specific instruments

Cash and balances with central banks: Cash and balances with central banks comprise cash balances on hand, cash deposited with the central banks and other cash items. Money market placements are classified in loans and advances to banks.

Investments: Investments held for the purpose of short-term profit taking are classified as trading instruments. Debt investments that the Bank and its affiliates have the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity assets.

Loans and advances to banks and customers: Loans and advances provided by the Bank and its affiliates are classified as loans and receivables, and reported net of allowances to reflect the estimated recoverable amounts.

Financial lease receivables: Leases where the entire risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset are substantially transferred to the lessee, are classified as financial leases. A receivable at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments, including any guaranteed residual value, is recognized. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is unearned finance income and is recognized over the term of the lease using the effective interest rate method. Financial lease receivables are included in loans and advances to customers.

Factoring receivables: Factoring receivables are stated at fair value at initial recognition. Subsequent to the initial recognition, factoring transactions are accounted for at amortized costs. The management believes that the carrying amounts of factoring receivables approximate to their fair values since amortization is taken into account at initial recognition.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; the Bank (and/or its affiliates) retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or the Bank (and/or its affiliates) has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished.

Available-for-sale assets and assets held for trading that are sold are derecognized and corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognized as of the date the Bank and its affiliates commit to sell the assets. The specific identification method is used to determine the gain or loss on derecognition.

Held-to-maturity instruments and loans and receivables are derecognized on the dates they are transferred by the Bank and its affiliates.

(i) *Derivatives held for risk management purposes*

Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The treatment for the changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect the statement of income result, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized directly in the other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. The amount recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is removed and included in the statement of income in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect the statement of income under the same line item as the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

If the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued and the amount recognized in the other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects the statement of income. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then hedge accounting is discontinued and the balance in the other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in income immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in income relating to the hedged item.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to income from that date.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a "host contract"). The Bank and its affiliates account for embedded derivatives separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss, and the characteristics of the embedded derivatives are not clearly and closely related to the host contract. Separated embedded derivatives are accounted for depending on their classification, and are presented in the statement of financial position together with the host contract.

(j) ***Securities borrowing and lending business***

Investments lent under securities lending arrangements continue to be recognized in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for the related assets as appropriate. Cash collateral received in respect of securities lent is recognized as liabilities to either banks or customers. Investments borrowed under securities borrowing agreements are not recognized in the statement of financial position as the related risks and rewards of such securities are not retained. Borrowed securities are recorded under commitments and contingencies. Cash collateral placements in respect of securities borrowed are recognized under loans and advances to either banks or customers depending on the type of counterparty.

(k) ***Repurchase and resale agreements over investments***

The Bank and its affiliates enter into purchases of investments under agreements to resell (reverse repo) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognized. The amounts paid are recognized in loans to either banks or customers. The receivables are shown as collateralized by the underlying security. Investments sold under repurchase agreements (repo) are recognized in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for the related assets as appropriate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as "obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings", a liability account.

Income and expenses arising from the repurchase and resale agreements over investments are recognized on an accrual basis over the period of the transactions and are included in interest income or expense.

(l) ***Items held in trust***

Assets, other than cash deposits, held by the Bank and its affiliates in fiduciary or agency capacities for its customers and government entities are not included in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, since such items are not under the ownership of the Bank.

(m) ***Financial guarantees***

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank and its affiliates to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount or the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable).

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee and his/her dependants will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The Bank has a defined benefit plan ("the Plan") for its employees namely Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı ("the Fund"). The Fund is a separate legal entity and a foundation recognized by an official decree, providing pension and post-retirement medical benefits to all Bank employees entitled to receive such benefits. This benefit plan is funded through contributions of both by the employees and the employer as required by Social Security Law numbered 506 and these contributions are as follows:

	31 March 2013	
	Employer	***Employee***
	%	*%*
Pension contributions	15.5	10.0
Medical benefit contributions	6.0	5.0

This benefit plan is composed of a) the contractual benefits of the employees, which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation ("SSF") ("pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF") (see Note 21) and b) other excess social rights and payments provided in the existing trust indenture but not transferable to SSF and medical benefits provided by the Bank for its constructive obligation ("excess benefits").

a) Pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF

As discussed in Note 21, the Bank expects to transfer a portion of the obligation of the Fund to SSF. This transfer will be a settlement of that portion of the Fund's obligation. Final legislation establishing the terms for this transfer was enacted on 8 May 2008. Although the settlement will not be recognized until the transfer is made, the Bank believes that it is more appropriate to measure the obligation as the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSF to settle the obligation at the date of the statement of financial position in accordance with the Temporary Article 20 of the Law No.5754: "Law regarding the changes in Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law and other laws and regulations" ("New Law"). The pension disclosures set out in Note 21, therefore reflect the actuarial assumptions and mortality tables specified in the New Law, including a discount rate of 9.80%.

The pension benefits transferable to SSF are calculated annually by an independent actuary, who is registered with the Undersecretariat of the Treasury.

b) Excess benefits not transferable to SSF

The excess benefits, which are not subject to the transfer, are accounted for in accordance with IAS 19, "*Employee Benefits*". The obligation in respect of the retained portion of the defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value by using the projected unit credit method, and any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions were directly charged to the statement of income in prior periods. As per the revised IAS 19, the actuarial gains/losses will be recognized under shareholders' equity starting from 1 January 2013.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Reserve for employee severance indemnity represents the present value of the estimated future probable obligation of the Bank and its affiliates calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law. In accordance with Turkish Labor Law, the Bank and its affiliates are required to make lump-sum payments to each employee whose employment is terminated due to retirement or before the retirement date for reasons other than resignation or misconduct and has completed at least one year of service.

Provision is made for the present value of the liability calculated using the projected unit credit method. All actuarial gains and losses were recognized immediately in the statement of income in prior periods. As per the revised IAS 19, the actuarial gains/losses will be recognized under shareholders' equity starting from 1 January 2013.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

The Bank provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the financial periods as per services rendered in compliance with IAS 19.

(o) Operating leases

Leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases.

As lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(p) Taxes on income

Taxes on income for the period comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Current taxes on income comprises tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and; any adjustment in taxes payable for previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the statement of financial position method, on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized when it is probable that

Significant accounting policies (continued)

the future economic benefits resulting from the reversal of temporary differences will flow to or from the Bank and its affiliates. Deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Currently, enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred taxes on income.

An individual consolidated affiliate offsets deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability if the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority or where the legal right of offset exists.

Deferred taxes related to fair value remeasurement of available-for-sale assets and cash flow hedges, are charged or credited directly to equity and subsequently recognized in the statement of income together with the deferred gains or losses that are realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

(q) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses from a group of similar transactions.

(r) Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive income are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period attributable to the shareholders of the Bank. In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("Bonus Shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings.

Additionally, considering the fact that the increase in the number of shares issued by way of bonus shares in fact does not require any cash injection by the shareholders; the number of issued shares outstanding before such bonus share issuances is adjusted for the proportionate change in the number of issued shares outstanding as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

(s) Impairment

Financial and non-financial assets are reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity instruments

The recoverable amounts of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity instruments, are calculated as the present values of the expected future cash flows discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate. Short-term balances are not discounted.

Loans and receivables are presented net of specific and portfolio basis allowances for uncollectibility. Specific allowances are made against the carrying amount of loans and receivables that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding

Significant accounting policies (continued)

balances to reduce these loans and receivable to their recoverable amounts. In assessing the recoverable amounts of the loans and receivables, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the loans' original effective interest rates. Portfolio basis allowances are maintained to reduce the carrying amount of portfolios of similar loans and receivables to their estimated recoverable amounts at the date of financial position. The expected cash flows for portfolios of similar assets are estimated based on previous experience and considering the credit rating of the underlying customers and late payments of interest or penalties. Increases in the allowance account are recognized in the statement of income. When a loan is known to be uncollectible, all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the final loss has been determined, the loan is written off directly. If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down or allowance is reversed through the statement of income.

Financial assets remeasured to fair value

The recoverable amount of an equity instrument is its fair value. The recoverable amount of debt instruments and purchased loans remeasured to fair value is calculated as the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of interest.

Where an asset remeasured to fair value is impaired, the write-down is recognized in the statement of income.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through the statement of income.

(t) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognized on an accrual basis by taking into account the effective yield of the asset or an applicable floating rate. Interest income and expense includes the amortization of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Fee and commission

Fee and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commissions, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognized as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

Net trading income

Net trading income includes gains and losses arising from disposals of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale, and from trading derivatives.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of income when the right to receive payment is established.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Insurance business

Premium income: For short-term insurance contracts, premiums are recognized as income (earned premiums), net of premium ceded to reinsurer firms, proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at date of the statement of financial position is recognized as the reserve for unearned premiums that are calculated on a daily pro-rata basis. Premiums are shown before deduction of commissions and deferred acquisition cost, and are gross of any taxes and duties levied on premiums. For long-term insurance contracts, premiums are recognized as income when the premiums are due from the policyholders. Premiums received for long-term insurance contracts with discretionary participation feature ("DPF"), are recognized directly as liabilities.

Unearned premium reserve: Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premiums written in a period that relate to the period of risk subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position for all short-term insurance policies. In accordance with the incumbent legislation on the computation of insurance contract liabilities, unearned premium reserve set aside for unexpired risks as at the dates of the statements of financial position, has been computed on a daily pro-rata basis. The change in the provision for unearned premium is recognized in the statement of income in the order that income is recognized over the period of risk.

Claims and provision for "outstanding" claims: Claims are recognized in the period in which they occur, based on reported claims or on the basis of estimates when not reported. The claims provision is the total estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from events, which have occurred up to the end of the accounting period. Full provision is accounted for outstanding claims, including claim settlements reported at the period-end. Incurred but not reported claims ("IBNR") are also provided for under the provision for outstanding claims.

Liability adequacy test: At each statement of financial position date, asset-liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities, net of related deferred acquisition costs. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future cash flows are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the statement of income.

Income generated from pension business: Income arising from asset management and other related services offered by the insurance affiliate of the Bank is recognized in the accounting period in which the service is rendered. Fees consist primarily of investment management fees arising from services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the insurance company actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the instrument. These services comprise the activity of trading financial assets in order to reproduce the contractual services. In all cases, these services comprise an indeterminate number of acts over the life of the individual contracts.

Mathematical provisions: Mathematical provisions are the provisions recorded against the liabilities of the insurance affiliate of the Bank to the beneficiaries of long-term life, health and individual accident policies based on actuarial assumptions. Mathematical provisions consist of actuarial mathematical provisions for long term insurance contracts, saving portion of the saving life products classified as investment contracts and related profit sharing reserves.

Actuarial mathematical provisions are calculated as the difference between the net present values of premiums written in return of the risk covered by the insurance affiliate and the liabilities to policyholders for long-term insurance contracts based on the basis of actuarial

Significant accounting policies (continued)

mortality assumptions as approved by the Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Treasury, which are applicable for Turkish insurance companies.

Profit sharing reserves are the reserves provided against income obtained from asset backing saving life insurance contracts. These contracts entitle the beneficiaries of those contracts to a minimum guaranteed crediting rate per annum or, when higher, a bonus rate declared by the insurance affiliate from the eligible surplus available to date.

Mathematical provisions are presented under "other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions" in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(u) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

(v) Segment reporting

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

(y) New standards and interpretations

New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
- Amendments to IAS 1 Clarification of the Requirements for Comparative Information
- IFRS10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- IFRS11 Joint Arrangements
- IFRS12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities
- IFRS13 Fair Value Measurements
- IFRS 7 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities - Transition Guide
- IAS19 Employee Benefits (as revised in 2011)
- IAS27 Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2011)
- IAS28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2011)
- Amendments to IFRS, - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle except for the amendment to IAS 1

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

- IFRS9 Financial Instruments
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures
- Amendments to IAS32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Index for the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Note description

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

1 Segment reporting

The Bank has seven reportable segments from banking and other financial institutions, as described in the business segments part 1.2 below, which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the senior management reviews internal reports regularly. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Bank's reportable segments:

1.1 Geographical segments

The Bank and its affiliates operate principally in Turkey, but also have operations in the Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg and Germany. Total geographic sector risk concentrations, both on and off balance sheet, are presented in the table below:

	31 March 2013				
	Loans and Advances to Customers	*Total Assets*	*Total Liabilities*	*Non-Cash Loans*	*Capital Expenditures*
Turkey	99,330,962	163,722,815	116,812,834	18,756,174	106,773
England	232,407	7,242,222	15,781,900	1,022,640	-
Romania	2,562,773	4,952,437	1,440,943	80,698	7,630
Russia	555,764	1,921,425	467,551	88,541	464
Netherlands	1,406,531	1,797,650	4,050,164	284,574	115
USA	351,208	1,608,399	6,377,545	874,764	-
Malta	632,761	716,342	317,290	3,570	-
Switzerland	491,068	521,526	4,202,242	894,695	-
France	5,611	292,207	1,123,199	156,657	-
Germany	99,371	244,294	5,407,495	205,488	5
Luxembourg	113,783	225,372	659,303	29,365	-
United Arabian Emirates	59,779	64,726	558,907	273,150	-
Belgium	13,231	38,526	204,990	1,237	-
Spain	13,182	22,394	196,193	317,210	-
Italy	20,263	21,309	213,148	386,243	-
Austria	8,326	8,620	252,954	104,832	-
Canada	3,554	6,009	297,126	14,216	-
Ireland	592	4,599	345,149	2,417	-
Japan	62	3,404	299,470	178,586	-
Others	372,075	921,797	2,446,061	659,114	-
	106,273,303	184,336,073	161,454,464	24,334,171	114,987

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

1 Segment reporting (continued)

	31 December 2012				
	Loans and Advances to Customers	*Total Assets*	*Total Liabilities*	*Non-Cash Loans*	*Capital Expenditures*
Turkey	95,306,657	155,312,300	110,499,474	18,503,654	343,963
England	210,089	6,652,332	13,189,776	1,140,813	-
Romania	2,609,856	5,348,358	1,422,267	110,819	9,281
Netherlands	1,261,144	2,664,105	4,291,717	239,206	2,853
Russia	637,553	1,722,205	566,716	117,055	646
USA	357,165	1,585,082	6,784,752	580,010	-
Germany	85,427	1,096,373	6,244,488	225,119	239
Malta	674,294	764,571	362,245	3,520	59
Switzerland	460,231	496,359	4,199,438	728,468	-
France	15,983	278,008	961,637	160,917	-
Spain	12,646	277,217	288,369	327,742	-
Luxembourg	115,193	272,175	698,051	30,061	933
Belgium	55,960	120,495	223,270	256	-
United Arabian Emirates	64,874	67,120	500,193	280,472	-
Ireland	5,175	18,660	972,087	26	-
Italy	4,620	6,263	158,686	372,833	-
Canada	3,574	5,987	323,619	637	-
Austria	3,203	3,430	151,291	70,025	-
Japan	61	2,685	551,200	188,411	-
Others	376,375	805,810	3,172,543	701,262	-
	102,260,080	177,499,535	155,561,819	23,781,306	357,974

Total geographic sector risk concentrations of the net income are presented in the table below:

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Turkey	1,046,566	883,400
Netherlands	83,883	21,979
Malta	28,234	43,223
Romania	22,539	13,660
Luxembourg	6,793	3,716
Others	8,707	4,745
	1,196,722	970,723

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

1 Segment reporting (continued)

1.2 *Business segments*

The main business segments are banking, leasing, insurance and factoring sectors. Banking segment information is detailed further to retail banking and commercial, corporate and SME banking as these are the major banking activities. Other operations heading under the banking segment include mainly treasury and investment banking activities as well as unallocated income and expense items. The analysis is as follows:

31 March 2013	*Retail Banking*	*Commercial, Corporate & SME Banking*	*Other Operations*	*Total Banking*	*Leasing*	*Insurance*	*Factoring*	*Other Financial*	*Other Non-Financial*	*Combined*	*Eliminations*	*Total*
Operating income	663,558	895,887	1,037,428	2,596,873	46,332	80,271	17,731	25,077	35,796	2,802,080	(16,518)	2,785,562
Operating expenses	(372,427)	(436,039)	(342,994)	(1,151,460)	(23,256)	(34,711)	(10,799)	(20,536)	(26,542)	(1,267,304)	16,188	(1,251,116)
Income from operations	**291,131**	**459,848**	**694,434**	**1,445,413**	**23,076**	**45,560**	**6,932**	**4,541**	**9,254**	**1,534,776**	**(330)**	**1,534,446**
Taxation charge	-	-	(319,164)	(319,164)	(5,440)	(9,234)	(1,386)	(622)	(1,878)	(337,724)	-	(337,724)
Net income for the period	**291,131**	**459,848**	**375,270**	**1,126,249**	**17,636**	**36,326**	**5,546**	**3,919**	**7,376**	**1,197,052**	**(330)**	**1,196,722**
Segment assets	36,082,109	69,465,628	68,477,393	174,025,130	3,019,200	4,520,204	1,561,139	555,537	106,586	183,787,796	(1,652,615)	182,135,181
Investments in equity participations	-	-	507,775	507,775	10,000	275	-	1,652	703	520,405	(495,130)	25,275
Unallocated assets	-	41,949	1,692,596	1,734,545	43,582	17,116	9,793	17,828	274,090	2,096,954	78,663	2,175,617
Total assets	**36,082,109**	**69,507,577**	**70,677,764**	**176,267,450**	**3,072,782**	**4,537,595**	**1,570,932**	**575,017**	**381,379**	**186,405,155**	**(2,069,082)**	**184,336,073**
Segment liabilities	64,109,249	38,775,436	51,439,189	154,323,874	2,491,032	3,925,009	1,460,391	538,811	300,868	163,039,985	(1,585,521)	161,454,464
Total equity	-	-	21,943,576	21,943,576	581,750	612,586	110,541	36,206	80,511	23,365,170	(483,561)	22,881,609
Total liabilities and equity	**64,109,249**	**38,775,436**	**73,382,765**	**176,267,450**	**3,072,782**	**4,537,595**	**1,570,932**	**575,017**	**381,379**	**186,405,155**	**(2,069,082)**	**184,336,073**

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

1 Segment reporting (continued)

	Retail Banking	Commercial Corporate & SME Banking	Other Operations	Total Banking	Leasing	Insurance	Factoring	Other Financial	Other Non-Financial	Combined	Eliminations	Total
31 March 2012												
Operating income	664,238	820,022	553,555	2,037,815	70,454	82,016	17,392	25,364	6,921	2,239,962	(8,567)	2,231,395
Operating expenses	(498,085)	(289,055)	(123,823)	(910,963)	(47,615)	(29,530)	(9,075)	(21,692)	(8,012)	(1,026,887)	12,501	(1,014,386)
Income from operations	**166,153**	**530,967**	**429,732**	**1,126,852**	**22,839**	**52,486**	**8,317**	**3,672**	**(1,091)**	**1,213,075**	**3,934**	**1,217,009**
Taxation charge	-	-	(225,940)	(225,940)	(6,343)	(10,629)	(1,789)	(1,213)	(372)	(246,286)	-	(246,286)
Net income for the period	**166,153**	**530,967**	**203,792**	**900,912**	**16,496**	**41,857**	**6,528**	**2,459**	**(1,463)**	**966,789**	**3,934**	**970,723**
31 December 2012												
Segment assets	34,253,386	66,640,318	66,373,266	167,266,970	3,055,073	4,208,120	1,943,729	539,771	35,865	177,049,528	(1,719,630)	175,329,898
Investments in equity participations	-	-	507,097	507,097	-	275	-	1,676	737	509,785	(484,445)	25,340
Unallocated assets	-	42,036	1,691,315	1,733,351	289,398	15,626	8,957	17,099	1,112	2,065,543	78,754	2,144,297
Total assets	**34,253,386**	**66,682,354**	**68,571,678**	**169,507,418**	**3,344,471**	**4,224,021**	**1,952,686**	**558,546**	**37,714**	**179,624,856**	**(2,125,321)**	**177,499,535**
Segment liabilities	62,139,441	33,701,467	52,692,855	148,533,763	2,756,130	3,647,765	1,847,691	427,892	6,693	157,219,934	(1,658,115)	155,561,819
Total equity	-	-	20,973,655	20,973,655	588,341	576,256	104,995	130,654	31,021	22,404,922	(467,206)	21,937,716
Total liabilities and equity	**62,139,441**	**33,701,467**	**73,666,510**	**169,507,418**	**3,344,471**	**4,224,021**	**1,952,686**	**558,546**	**37,714**	**179,624,856**	**(2,125,321)**	**177,499,535**

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances on hand, due from banks with original maturity periods of less than three months and other cash items. Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 March 2013 and 2012, included in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Cash at branches	1,036,034	910,790
Unrestricted balances with central banks	2,603,960	4,644,671
Placements at money markets	370	147,035
Loans and advances to banks with original maturity periods of less than three months	1,360,778	1,375,476
	5,001,142	7,077,972

3 Related party disclosures

For the purpose of this report, the shareholders jointly controlling the Bank namely Doğuş Holding AŞ and BBVA and all their subsidiaries, and their ultimate owners, directors and executive officers and the Bank's unconsolidated affiliates are referred to as related parties. During the course of the business, the Bank has made placements with and granted loans to related parties and also received deposits from them at various terms. The Bank had the following balances outstanding from and transactions with related parties:

3.1 *Outstanding balances*

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Statement of financial position		
Loans and advances to banks	8,508	262,263
Loans and advances to customers	429,501	442,320
Miscellaneous receivables	1,964	4,148
Deposits	627,480	313,384
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	118,934	37,136
Miscellaneous payables	24,367	20,897
Commitments and contingencies		
Non-cash loans	538,836	616,442
Derivatives	2,490,929	3,267,559

3.2 *Transactions*

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Interest, fee and commission income	9,134	11,371
Interest, fee and commission expenses	5,180	11,564
Other operating income	542	3,046
Other operating expenses	40,770	12,191

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

3 Related party disclosures (continued)

In the first quarter of 2013, interest rates applied to foreign currency receivables from and payables to related parties vary within the ranges of 3%-9% and 1%-9% (31 December 2012: 1%-14% and 1%-11%), respectively. The interest rates applied to TL receivables from and payables to related parties vary within the ranges of 1%-21% and 5%-7%, respectively (31 December 2012: 1%-33% and 6%-12%). Various commission rates are applied to transactions involving guarantees and commitments. The pricing in transactions with the related parties is set on an arms-length basis.

No impairment losses or specific allowances have been recorded against balances outstanding during the period with related parties as of 31 March 2013 (31 December 2012: nil).

Key management personnel compensation for the three-month period ended 31 March 2013 amounted TL 33,728 thousands (31 March 2012: TL 33,046 thousands) on a consolidated basis. Within this total, individual key management expenses of the Bank amounted TL 20,619 thousands (31 March 2012: TL 18,977 thousands) and of its affiliates amounted TL 13,109 thousands (31 March 2012: TL 14,069 thousands).

4 Cash and balances with central banks

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Cash at branches	1,036,034	1,260,740
Balances with central banks excluding reserve deposits	2,603,960	3,258,665
	3,639,994	4,519,405

5 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 March 2013				*31 December 2012*
	Face value	*Carrying value*	*Interest rate range %*	*Latest maturity*	*Carrying value*
Debt and other instruments held at fair value:					
Government bonds in TL	162,882	171,993	6-16	2023	71,830
Government bonds indexed to CPI	112,795	155,674	2-12	2022	5,685
Gold	-	67,062	-	-	42,364
Eurobonds	50,419	56,233	3-12	2041	14,891
Discounted government bonds in TL	58,567	55,169	5-9	2014	85,879
Bonds issued by financial institutions	32,907	34,817	3-11	2019	32,590
Investment fund	-	18,093	-	-	32,031
Bonds issued by corporations	15,557	15,717	3-13	2015	17,084
Government bonds-floating *(a)*	10,665	10,885	6-9	2018	8,973
		585,643			311,327
Loans held at fair value		218,289			222,181
Equity and other non-fixed income instruments:					
Listed shares		23,806			17,418
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		827,738			550,926

(a) The interest rates applied on these securities are floating quarterly based on interest rates of government bond bids of the government.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

5 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Income from debt and other instruments held at fair value is reflected in the consolidated statement of income as interest on securities. Gains and losses arising from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in net trading gains/(losses).

The impairment losses for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of 31 March 2013 amount to TL 258 thousands (31 March 2012: TL 1,202 thousands).

As of 31 March 2013, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounting to TL 219,094 thousands are blocked against asset management operation and securitizations (31 December 2012: TL 223,894 thousands) (refer to Note 10).

As of 31 March 2013, government bonds and treasury bills include securities pledged under repurchase agreements with customers amounting to TL 12,152 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 19,816 thousands).

6 Loans and advances to banks

	31 March 2013			*31 December 2012*		
	TL	*Foreign Currency*	*Total*	*TL*	*Foreign Currency*	*Total*
Loans and advances-demand						
Domestic banks	506	81,671	82,177	553	1,125	1,678
Foreign banks	161,174	1,247,087	1,408,261	146,350	1,511,329	1,657,679
	161,680	1,328,758	1,490,438	146,903	1,512,454	1,659,357
Loans and advances-time						
Domestic banks	368,087	1,668,902	2,036,989	537,551	1,342,755	1,880,306
Foreign banks	1,562,873	4,199,298	5,762,171	1,887,348	3,927,876	5,815,224
	1,930,960	5,868,200	7,799,160	2,424,899	5,270,631	7,695,530
Placements at money markets	370	-	370	1,000	-	1,000
Income accrual on loans and advances to banks	17,228	32,122	49,350	20,912	32,794	53,706
Total loans and advances to banks	2,110,238	7,229,080	9,339,318	2,593,714	6,815,879	9,409,593
Less: allowance for uncollectibility	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loans and advances to banks	2,110,238	7,229,080	9,339,318	2,593,714	6,815,879	9,409,593

As of 31 March 2013, majority of loans and advances-time are short-term with interest rates ranging between 1%-7% per annum for foreign currency time placements and 4%-13% per annum for TL time placements (31 December 2012: 1%-6% and 5%-13%, respectively).

As of 31 March 2013, loans and advances at domestic and foreign banks include blocked accounts of TL 5,754,262 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 5,756,057 thousands) held against securitizations, fundings and insurance business.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

7 Loans and advances to customers

Outstanding loans and advances to customers are divided between economic sectors and loan types as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Consumer loans	35,692,162	34,069,621
Credit card receivables	*11,407,619*	*11,222,929*
Mortgage loans	*11,524,700*	*10,874,185*
Auto loans	*1,303,019*	*1,289,677*
General purpose and other consumer loans	*11,456,824*	*10,682,830*
Service sector	9,436,963	8,914,845
Energy	8,346,167	7,794,220
Construction	6,729,166	6,460,719
Transportation and logistics	4,748,315	4,773,793
Textile	4,058,876	3,704,404
Food	4,056,694	4,044,540
Tourism	3,433,480	3,287,980
Metal and metal products	3,426,192	3,471,713
Transportation vehicles and sub-industry	2,917,104	2,726,962
Financial institutions	2,206,545	2,243,896
Data processing	2,058,049	1,921,479
Agriculture and stockbreeding	1,995,181	2,069,407
Chemistry and chemical products	1,851,114	1,631,415
Electronic, optical and medical equipment	1,338,590	1,229,589
Stone, rock and related products	1,153,850	1,092,384
Machinery and equipment	1,057,143	994,576
Mining	1,037,967	1,035,816
Durable consumption	670,796	591,183
Plastic products	620,712	565,871
Paper and paper products	454,635	356,272
Others	3,901,996	3,936,486
Total performing loans	101,191,697	96,917,171
Financial lease receivables, net of unearned income (Note 8)	2,710,349	2,677,055
Factoring receivables	1,490,201	1,813,595
Income accrual on loans, factoring and lease receivables	1,332,287	1,254,005
Non-performing loans, factoring and lease receivables	3,222,518	3,011,273
Allowance for probable losses from loans, factoring and lease receivables	(3,673,749)	(3,413,019)
Loans and advances to customers	106,273,303	102,260,080

As of 31 March 2013, interest rates on loans granted to customers range between 1%-53% (31 December 2012: 1%-53%) per annum for the foreign currency loans and 2%-22% (31 December 2012: 2%-23%) per annum for the TL loans.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

7 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The provision for probable losses is comprised of amounts for specifically identified as being impaired and non-performing loans and advances and a further portfolio-basis amount considered adequate to cover the residual inherent risk of loss present in the lending relationships presently performing in accordance with agreements made with borrowers. The amount of the portfolio basis allowance is TL 618,070 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 591,698 thousands). Movements in the allowance for probable losses on loans, factoring and lease receivables including the portfolio basis allowances, are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Balance at the beginning of the period	3,413,019	2,487,786
Write-offs	(1,047)	(208,557)
Recoveries and reversals	(135,969)	(222,912)
Provision for the period	397,746	1,356,702
Balance at the end of the period	3,673,749	3,413,019

In 2012, a part of non-performing receivables of the Bank's consolidated affiliates amounting to TL 28,952 thousands had been sold for a consideration of TL 1,343 thousands. A loss from this sale amounting to TL 1,128 thousands had been recognized under "gain on sale of assets" in the statement of income for the year 2012.

In 2012, a part of the non-performing loan portfolio of the Bank amounting to TL 200,564 thousands had been sold to a local asset management company for a consideration of TL 32,600 thousands. The sale price had been fully recognized as income under "gain on sale of assets" in the statement of income for the year 2012.

8 Financial lease receivables

The financial leases typically run for a period of one to five years, with transfer of ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. Interest is charged over the period of the lease. The receivables are secured by way of the underlying assets. Loans and advances to customers include the following financial lease receivables:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Financial lease receivables, net of unearned income (Note 7)	2,710,349	2,677,055
Add: non-performing lease receivables	298,729	279,100
Less: allowance for probable losses on lease receivable	(120,805)	(111,853)
	2,888,273	2,844,302
Income accrual on lease receivables	18,863	17,622
Analysis of net financial lease receivables		
Due within 1 year	1,196,231	1,157,270
Due between 1 and 5 years	2,022,092	2,022,333
Due after 5 years	103,438	108,236
Financial lease receivables, gross	3,321,761	3,287,839
Unearned income	(433,488)	(443,537)
Financial lease receivables, net	2,888,273	2,844,302
Analysis of net financial lease receivables		
Due within 1 year	1,083,374	1,045,627
Due between 1 and 5 years	1,720,254	1,710,720
Due after 5 years	84,645	87,955
Financial lease receivables, net	2,888,273	2,844,302

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

9 Other assets

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Reserve deposits at central banks	15,197,666	13,491,777
Insurance premium receivables	3,677,189	3,410,797
Derivative financial assets	622,039	710,767
Balances with clearing house	523,411	11,957
Prepaid expenses, insurance claims and similar items	389,825	305,460
Miscellaneous receivables	366,396	332,145
Tangible assets held for sale	154,985	132,437
Investment property (*)	126,901	127,682
Prepaid taxes and taxes and funds to be refunded	74,925	86,358
Others	114,111	119,233
	21,247,448	18,728,613

(*) Depreciation expense for investment property amounts to TL 846 thousands as of 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: TL 768 thousands).

Reserve deposits at central banks

Reserve deposits at the Central Bank of Turkey are kept as minimum reserve requirement. These funds are not available for the daily business of the Bank and its affiliates. As required by the Turkish Banking Law, these reserve deposits are calculated on the basis of liabilities in TL, foreign currencies and gold taken at the rates determined by the Central Bank of Turkey. The reserve deposits do not earn interest.

The reserve deposits at the Central Bank of the Netherlands, as required by the Dutch Banking Law, are calculated as 1% on all customer deposits with an original maturity less than 2 years and 1% on bank deposits of non-EU banks with an original maturity less than 2 years. The reserve deposits are not required to be kept under blocked accounts in the Netherlands, therefore, such balances are classified under "cash and balances with central banks" in Note 4.

The banks operating in Romania are obliged to keep minimum reserve requirements in accounts held with Romanian Central Bank (NBR). The reserve requirements are to be held in RON for RON liabilities and in Euro or US$ for foreign currency liabilities. Currently, in line with stipulations of related legislation in force, the rates for reserve requirements are 15% for RON denominated liabilities with a remaining maturity less than 2 years and 20% for foreign currency denominated liabilities with a remaining maturity less than 2 years excluding Romanian banks' fundings. The interest rates paid by the NBR to banks for reserve requirements are subject of permanent update, currently the rates are 0.99% for RON reserves, 0.53% for Euro reserves and 0.21% for US$ reserves.

The reserve deposits at the Central Bank of Russia are not available for the daily business, as required by the Russian Banking Law, these reserve deposits are calculated on the basis of RUB and foreign currency liabilities taken at the rates determined by the Central Bank of Russia. In accordance with the current legislation, the reserve deposit rate is 4.25%.

Tangible assets held for sale

The tangible assets held for sale are comprised of foreclosed real estates acquired by the Bank against its impaired receivables and are intended to be sold shortly. Such assets are required to be disposed of within three years following their acquisitions per the Turkish Banking Law. This three year period can be extended by a legal permission from the regulators. In case of real estates held for sale, this requirement is valid only if the legal limit on the size of the real estate portfolio that a bank can maintain is exceeded. Currently, as the Bank is within this legal limit, it is not subject to the above requirement.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

9 Other assets (continued)

Impairment losses provided on real estates held for sale were determined based on the appraisals of independent appraisal firms. As of 31 March 2013, real estates held for sale have been impaired by TL 15,645 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 14,715 thousands).

As of 31 March 2013, the rights of repurchase on various tangible assets held for sale amounted to TL 27,727 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 5,313 thousands).

10 Investment securities

	31 March 2013				*31 December 2012*
	Face value	*Carrying value*	*Interest rate range %*	*Latest maturity*	*Carrying value*
Debt and other instruments available-for-sale:					
Government bonds indexed to CPI	10,185,950	14,433,416	2-12	2022	13,018,710
Government bonds in TL	8,226,672	8,555,136	6-16	2022	8,118,758
Government bonds at floating rates *(a)*	7,892,721	8,043,579	6-9	2018	8,111,245
Bonds issued by financial institutions *(b)*	3,529,980	3,657,111	1-14	2025	3,286,844
Discounted government bonds in TL	3,380,950	3,341,363	5-10	2014	4,270,780
Eurobonds *(c)*	699,761	803,335	3-12	2041	304,793
Bonds issued by foreign governments	647,842	709,963	4-11	2028	1,048,636
Bonds issued by corporations *(b)*	296,217	308,856	4-11	2023	304,790
Others		31,896			29,771
Total securities available-for-sale		39,884,655			38,494,327
Debt and other instruments held-to-maturity:					
Government bonds at floating rates *(a)*	887,744	906,475	7	2014	910,865
Bonds issued by financial institutions	7,065	7,065	5	2013	7,065
Discounted government bonds in TL	6,488	6,253	8	2013	-
Bonds issued by corporations	2,700	2,390	9-12	2014	2,390
Government bonds in TL	100	102	8	2014	102
Eurobonds *(c)*		-			441,641
		922,285			1,362,063
Income accrual on held-to-maturity portfolio		440			4,891
Total securities held-to-maturity		922,725			1,366,954
Total investment securities		40,807,380			39,861,281

(a) *The interest rates applied on these securities are floating quarterly based on interest rates of government bond bids of the government.*

(b) *Bonds issued by corporations and financial institutions include credit linked notes with a total face value of US$ 425,000,000 (31 December 2012: US$ 426,111,240) and a total carrying value of TL 762,375 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 765,645 thousands).*

(c) *As per the regulation on capital adequacy (Basel II) effective from 1 July 2012 in Turkey, the risk weight of securities in foreign currencies issued by the Turkish Treasury increased from 0% to 100%. Accordingly, in 2012, the Bank sold a part of its eurobonds with a total face value of US$595,638,000 from its held-to-maturity portfolio and in the current period, reclassified a part of its eurobonds with a total face value of US$ 248,209,999 to its available-for-sale portfolio as allowed by IAS 39 for the sale or reclassification of securities originally classified under the securities held-to-maturity in cases where the capital requirement increases due to regulatory changes.*

Interest income from debt and other fixed or floating instruments is reflected in interest on securities, whereas, gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of available-for-sale assets are deferred as a separate component of equity.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

10 Investment securities (continued)

There are no impairment losses on the investment securities as of 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: nil).

Government bonds and treasury bills include securities pledged under repurchase agreements with customers amounting to TL 13,139,439 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 15,395,832 thousands).

The following table summarizes securities that were deposited as collateral with respect to various banking, insurance and asset management transactions:

	31 March 2013		*31 December 2012*	
	Face Value	*Carrying value*	*Face Value*	*Carrying value*
Collateralized to foreign banks	13,848,511	15,533,461	13,086,713	14,775,087
Deposited at Istanbul Stock Exchange	4,795,100	5,976,911	7,799,715	9,665,505
Deposited at Clearing Bank (Takasbank)	1,600,347	1,738,636	180,967	220,588
Deposited at central banks for repurchase transactions	1,453,394	1,698,754	1,637,828	1,908,053
Deposited at central banks for interbank transactions	132,486	134,315	1,237,438	1,321,927
Deposited at CBT for foreign currency money market transactions	100,000	100,585	100,000	101,032
Others		37,185		38,045
		25,219,847		28,030,237

11 Investments in equity participations

	31 March 2013		*31 December 2012*	
	Carrying Value	*Ownership %*	*Carrying Value*	*Ownership %*
IMKB Takasbank AŞ	11,962	5.83	11,962	5.83
Others	13,313		13,378	
	25,275		25,340	

The liquidations of Gelişen Bilgi Teknolojileri AŞ and Garanti Teknolojinet İletişim Hizmetleri ve Tic. AŞ were completed in 2012.

At the Bank's board of directors meeting held on 3 June 2009, it was decided to participate in the capital increase of Kredi Garanti Fonu AŞ by TL 4,000 thousands and to subscribe for future capital increases up to TL 4,000 thousands in restructuring of the company to build a three-shareholders structure including the Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges (TOBB), the Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB) and the banks. As per this decision, the Bank has paid TL 2,000 thousands of its capital commitment of TL 4,000 thousands on 15 October 2009 for the capital increase of Kredi Garanti Fonu AŞ decided on 11 September 2009. The remaing balance was paid in two tranches in July 2011 and September 2012, by TL 1,000 thousands each.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

11 Investments in equity participations (continued)

Others include "Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık Hizmetleri AŞ" which was established as per the decision made during the board of directors meeting of the Bank on 15 September 2007 to provide consultancy and outsourcing services to banks, housing finance and mortgage finance companies. Its legal registration process was completed on 3 October 2007. The Bank owns 100% of the company shares. The share capital of the company amounting TL 750 is fully paid. This company is not consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as currently it does not have material operations compared to the consolidated performance of the Bank and its affiliates, instead it is recorded under investments in equity participations in "others" above and valued at cost.

IMKB Takasbank AŞ and other equity participations do not have a quoted market price in an active market and other methods of reasonably estimating their values would be inappropriate and impracticable, accordingly they are stated at cost, restated for the effects of inflation in TL units current at 31 December 2005.

There are no impairment losses charged to the statement of income for the investments in equity participations as of 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: nil). The cumulative provisions for such impairment losses amounted to TL 3,597 thousands as of 31 March 2013 (31 December 2012: TL 3,597 thousands).

12 Tangible assets

Movement in tangible assets from 1 January to 31 March 2013 is as follows:

	1 January	*Additions*	*Effects of Movement in Exchange Rates*	*Disposals and Transfers*	*31 March*
Costs					
Land and buildings	1,095,031	30,475	(1,009)	(881)	1,123,616
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	1,703,616	53,169	(944)	(18,398)	1,737,443
Leasehold improvements	553,391	17,898	(518)	(1,857)	568,914
	3,352,038	101,542	(2,471)	(21,136)	3,429,973
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	290,910	6,022	(164)	(881)	295,887
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	1,069,779	39,292	(364)	(9,910)	1,098,797
Leasehold improvements	372,987	23,147	(404)	(1,617)	394,113
	1,733,676	68,461	(932)	(12,408)	1,788,797
Construction in progress	76,503	13,445	(100)	(2,142)	87,706
	1,694,865				1,728,882
Impairment in value of tangible assets	(51,414)				(50,394)
	1,643,451				1,678,488

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

12 Tangible assets (continued)

Movement in tangible assets from 1 January to 31 December 2012 is as follows:

	1 January	*Additions*	*Effects of Movement in Exchange Rates*	*Disposals and Transfers(*)*	*31 December*
Costs					
Land and buildings	1,239,482	15,758	(3,265)	(156,944)	1,095,031
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	1,544,538	250,009	(4,775)	(86,156)	1,703,616
Leasehold improvements	503,798	63,200	(4,319)	(9,288)	553,391
	3,287,818	328,967	(12,359)	(252,388)	3,352,038
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	294,919	23,157	(622)	(26,544)	290,910
Furniture, fixture, equipments and motor vehicles	971,403	141,804	(1,943)	(41,485)	1,069,779
Leasehold improvements	295,707	89,204	(3,934)	(7,990)	372,987
	1,562,029	254,165	(6,499)	(76,019)	1,733,676
Construction in progress	52,938	29,007	(290)	(5,152)	76,503
	1,778,727				1,694,865
Impairment in value of tangible assets	(67,959)				(51,414)
	1,710,768				1,643,451

(*) Due to the reclassification of certain buildings from tangible assets to investment property in other assets, the related costs and accumulated depreciations amounting to TL 151,266 thousands and TL 25,555 thousands, respectively, are included in "disposals" column above as of 31 December 2012.

Depreciation expense of tangible assets for the three-month period ended 31 March 2013 amounts to TL 68,461 thousands (31 March 2012: TL 65,530 thousands).

Assessments of the independent appraiser firms have been taken into consideration in the determination of the impairment losses provided for land and buildings. As of 31 March 2013, land and buildings at a total net book value before impairment of TL 395,086 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 396,884 thousands) have been impaired by TL 50,394 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 51,414 thousands).

13 Goodwill

As of 31 March 2013, goodwill arises from the direct acquisitions of Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ, Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ, Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ and Garanti Faktoring Hizmetleri AŞ consisting of the excesses of the total acquisition costs over fair values of the net assets of these consolidated entities at the dates of their acquisition as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	20,984	20,984
Garanti Faktoring Hizmetleri AŞ	6,697	6,697
Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	5,233	5,233
Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	34	34
	32,948	32,948
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
	32,948	32,948

Impairment losses when necessary are provided for decrease in the net asset value of the consolidated entities by assessing their internal and external resources.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

14 Deposits from banks

Deposits from banks comprise the following:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Payable on demand	1,104,446	1,327,590
Term deposits	4,492,678	4,249,017
	5,597,124	5,576,607
Expense accrual on deposits from banks	7,372	7,179
	5,604,496	5,583,786

Deposits from banks include both TL accounts amounting to TL 1,013,068 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 1,035,164 thousands) and foreign currency accounts amounting to TL 4,584,056 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 4,541,443 thousands) in total. As of 31 March 2013, interest rates applicable to TL bank deposits and foreign currency bank deposits vary within ranges of 3%-8% and 1%-8% (31 December 2012: 3%-10% and 1%-7%), respectively.

15 Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers comprise the following:

	31 March 2013			*31December 2012*
	Demand	***Time***	***Total***	***Total***
Foreign currency	10,498,318	30,605,905	41,104,223	40,792,184
Saving	3,848,457	31,571,285	35,419,742	33,299,340
Commercial	4,536,255	14,129,568	18,665,823	14,361,481
Gold and other precious metals	2,375,206	124,967	2,500,173	2,375,006
Public and other	546,358	619,595	1,165,953	1,015,527
	21,804,594	77,051,320	98,855,914	91,843,538
Expense accrual on deposits from customers	11,994	340,689	352,683	347,963
	21,816,588	77,392,009	99,208,597	92,191,501

As of 31 March 2013, interest rates applicable to TL deposits and foreign currency deposits vary within the ranges of 4%-14% and 1%-11% (31 December 2012: 4%-14% and 1%-11%), respectively.

16 Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings

The Bank and its affiliates raise funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repay the funds by repurchasing the instruments at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate. Repurchase agreements are commonly used as a tool for short-term financing of interest-bearing assets, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings comprise the following:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Obligations under repurchase agreements	11,836,197	14,106,944
Money market fundings	-	-
	11,836,197	14,106,944

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

16 Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings (continued)

Assets sold under repurchase agreements are further detailed as follows:

	Carrying value	*Fair value of underlying assets*	*Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities*	*Range of repurchase dates*	*Repurchase price*
31 March 2013					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,152	12,152	12,094	Apr'13	12,094
Investment securities	13,139,439	13,139,439	11,824,103	Apr'13-Sep'14	11,898,543
	13,151,591	13,151,591	11,836,197		11,910,637
31 December 2012					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,816	19,816	19,257	Jan'13	19,257
Investment securities	15,395,832	15,395,832	14,087,687	Jan'13-Oct'13	14,132,054
	15,415,648	15,415,648	14,106,944		14,151,311

The proceeds from the sale of securities under repurchase agreements are treated as liabilities and recorded as obligations under repurchase agreements. As of 31 March 2013, the maturities of the obligations varied from one day to 18 months and interest rates varied between 1%-7% (31 December 2012: 1%-7%). In general the carrying values of such assets are more than the corresponding liabilities due to the margins set between the parties, since such funding is raised against assets collateralized.

Expense accrual on obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings amounting to TL 18,724 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 15,532 thousands) is included in the carrying amount of corresponding liabilities.

17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions

Loans and advances from banks and other institutions comprise the following:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Short-term borrowings		
Domestic banks	1,560,003	1,682,956
Foreign banks	8,739,448	8,461,011
	10,299,451	10,143,967
Long-term debts		
Short-term portion	3,829,108	4,086,653
Medium and long-term portion	11,430,535	11,334,110
	15,259,643	15,420,763
Expense accrual on loans and advances from banks and other institutions	194,354	314,625
	25,753,448	25,879,355

As of 31 March 2013, loans and advances from banks and other institutions included various promissory notes amounting to TL 169,368 thousands in total with short-term maturities (31 December 2012: TL 137,350 thousands).

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions (continued)

As of 31 March 2013, short-term borrowings included two one-year-syndicated-loan facilities to be utilized for general trade finance purposes including export and import contracts in two tranches of (i) US$ 307,250,000 and EUR 768,113,250 with rates of Libor + 1.45% and Euribor + 1.45% per annum with the participation of 48 banks from 20 countries (equivalent of TL 2,305,654 thousands), (ii) US$ 308,500,000 and EUR 615,500,000 with rates of Libor + 1.25% and Euribor + 1.25% per annum with the participation of 37 banks from 18 countries (equivalent of TL 1,958,752 thousands).

Long-term debts comprise the following:

	31 March 2013					*31 December 2012*
	Interest rate%	*Latest maturity*	*Amount in original currency*	*Short term portion*	*Medium and long term portion*	*Medium and long term debts*
DPR Securitisation-XIV	3	2026	US$ 396 millions	-	707,229	697,103
Deutsche Bank AG	11-13	2017	TL 701 millions	-	701,210	701,210
DPR Securitisation-VIII	1	2017	US$ 252 millions	99,914	349,710	369,439
DPR Securitisation-XIII	2	2016	US$ 224 millions	66,581	333,873	362,098
DPR Securitisation-IX	1	2018	EUR 167 millions	26,610	355,436	380,644
EIB I	1-4	2022	US$ 200 millions	34,131	322,337	324,844
DPR Securitisation-XII	2	2016	EUR 100 millions	75,835	151,761	173,218
DPR Securitisation-VI(*)	1	2016	US$ 113 millions	62,128	139,815	153,167
OPIC	3	2019	US$ 97 millions	24,990	147,263	151,360
DPR Securitisation-XII	2	2022	EUR 75 millions	17,122	154,456	161,047
DPR Securitisation-XII	1	2022	EUR 75 millions	17,122	154,456	161,047
DPR Securitisation-VIII	1	2017	US$ 72 millions	28,547	99,917	105,554
DPR Securitisation-VIII	1	2017	US$ 72 millions	28,547	99,917	105,554
DPR Securitisation-XIII	2	2016	EUR 50 millions	18,905	94,957	105,969
EBRD-V	3	2017	US$ 60 millions	-	107,100	105,600
DPR Securitisation-V(**)	1	2013	US$ 53 millions	94,653	-	-
EBRD-IV	2	2017	EUR 40 millions	13,027	78,304	92,651
DPR Securitisation-IV	1	2013	US$ 47 millions	84,341	-	-
EBRD-II	1-2	2025	US$ 46 millions	24,280	57,402	56,539
EFSE	3	2017	EUR 25 millions	-	57,393	58,793
DPR Securitisation-VI	1	2013	US$ 29 millions	52,258	-	-
DPR Securitisation-VII	1	2014	US$ 29 millions	29,732	22,303	29,319
EBRD-III	2	2015	EUR 17 millions	12,969	25,988	26,343
DPR Securitisation-VIII	1	2015	US$ 19 millions	14,875	18,594	22,000
EBRD-I	3	2014	EUR 13 millions	15,038	15,135	15,297
Others				2,987,503	7,235,979	6,975,314
				3,829,108	11,430,535	11,334,110

(*) On 8 September 2010, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitisation-XI") transaction by issuance of certificates; a tranche of US$ 214.5 millions with a maturity of six years to refinance the debt of US$ 225 millions obtained in May 2006, as explained in subsequent paragraphs below, on an unwrapped basis with no cash effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(**) On 9 May 2009, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitisation-X") transaction by issuance of certificates; a tranche of US$ 225 millions with a maturity of four years to refinance the debt of US$ 250 millions obtained in November 2005, as explained in subsequent paragraphs below, on an unwrapped basis with no cash effect on the consolidated financial statements.

17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions (continued)

In December 2012, one of the Bank's consolidated affiliates signed a loan agreement with European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE) in the amount of EUR 25 millions with a maturity of five years for the financing of micro and small enterprises.

In November 2012, the Bank signed a loan agreement with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (EBRD-V) in the amount of US$ 60 millions with a maturity of five years for the financing of the women entrepreneurs.

In August 2012, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-XIV) transaction by issuance of certificates, a tranche of US$ 400 millions with 14 years maturity, granted directly by Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to finance credit needs of SMEs across Turkey.

In December 2011, the Bank signed a credit agreement with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (EBRD-IV) for a loan in the amount of EUR 40 millions with a maturity of five years for financing of small and medium size enterprises in agribusiness.

In June 2011, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-XIII") transaction, arranged by SMBC Nikko Securities America Inc., WestLB AG and Wells Fargo Securities LLC in the amount of US$ 225 millions with a maturity of five years and by Standard Chartered Bank in the amount of EUR 50 millions with five years maturity.

In December 2010, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-XII") transaction, with the involvement of European Investment Bank (EIB) in the amount of EUR 75 millions with 12 years maturity, by EBRD in the amount of EUR 75 millions with 12 years maturity, by West LB in the amount of EUR 100 millions with five years maturity.

In September 2010, the Bank signed a loan agreement with EBRD (EBRD-III) in the amount of EUR 50 millions which consists of 2 tranches for the financing of SMEs. The first tranche in the amount of EUR 20 millions with a maturity of five years has been financed by EBRD while the second tranche in the amount of EUR 30 millions with one year maturity by Standard Chartered Bank.

In June 2010, the Bank drew a second loan tranche worth of US$ 60,050,000 (equivalent of EUR 50 millions) with a maturity of 12 years, within the EUR 150,000,000 framework agreement signed with EIB (EIB I) on 25 November 2009. The fund will be used for the financing of the investment and working capital needs of SMEs located in Turkey. In December 2009, the Bank had been granted another funding by EIB again for the financing of SME loans in the amount of US$ 147,680,000 (equivalent of EUR 100 millions) with a maturity of 12 years.

In May 2010, the Bank signed a credit agreement with EBRD (EBRD-II) for a loan in the amount of US$ 60 millions which consists of two tranches. The loan, which is funded directly by EBRD with the 5-year tranche of US$ 48 millions and by the Clean Technology Fund which is established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) in consultation with other international financial institutions, developed and developing countries and development partners, with the 15-year tranche of US$ 12 millions, will be utilized for the financing of the energy efficiency needs of the small sized enterprises.

In December 2009, the Bank signed a credit agreement with OPIC for a facility for the financing of SMEs in the amount of US$ 100 millions with a maturity of ten years.

In November 2009, the Bank signed a credit agreement with EBRD (EBRD-I) for a facility of EUR 50 millions. The facility, which is comprised of 3 tranches, will be on lent to small-sized enterprises. EUR 23.4 millions of the facility is funded from EBRD's own sources and has a

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

17 Loans and advances from banks and other institutions (continued)

maturity of five year while EUR 14.5 millions of the facility is funded by the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) with a maturity of three years. EUR 12.1 millions of the facility is provided by a group of 6 banks from 4 countries with a maturity of one year.

In August 2008, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-IX") transaction by issuance of certificates; a tranche of EUR 200 millions with ten years maturity from EIB.

In June 2007, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-VIII") transaction by issuance of certificates; three tranches of US$ 550 millions with ten years maturity wrapped by Ambac Assurance Corp., Financial Guaranty Insurance Corp. and XL Capital Assurance and a tranche of US$ 50 millions with eight years maturity and no financial guarantee.

In January 2007, the Bank borrowed TL 435 millions from Deutsche Bank AG, London with a maturity of ten years at 12.93% annual fixed interest rate through a secured financing transaction. Accordingly, the Bank pledged US$ 300 millions of cash collateral to Deutsche Bank AG, London. Subsequently, the Bank has entered into two more secured financing transactions with the same counterparty under the same collateral conditions and borrowed in total TL 266 millions in two separate transactions on 28 June and 3 July 2007 with maturity of ten years for each and pledged US$ 100 millions of cash collateral for each. The funding costs are 11.30% and 11.35%, respectively. The cash collaterals earn annually US$ libor floating interest rate.

In December 2006, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-VII") transaction by issuance of certificates: US$ 400 millions tranche with a maturity of ten years and US$ 100 millions tranche with a maturity of eight years. Both of the series were issued on an unwrapped basis.

In May 2006, the Bank completed a securitization (the "DPR Securitization-VI") transaction by issuance of certificates: Euro 300 millions with a guarantee issued by MBIA Insurance Corp. with maturity of five years, US$ 300 millions with no financial guarantee and a maturity of seven years and US$ 225 millions with a guarantee issued by Ambac Assurance Corp. with maturity of ten years.

The DPR securitization is a way of securitizing the Bank's payment orders created via SWIFT MT 103 or similar payment orders in terms of US Dollar, Euro and GBP accepted as derived primarily from the Bank's trade finance and other corporate businesses and paid through foreign depository banks.

18 Bonds payable

Bonds payable comprise of the following:

	31 March 2013			*31 December 2012*
	Latest maturity	*Interest rate %*	*Amount*	*Amount*
Bonds payable of TL 2,571 millions	2015	5.9-7.3	2,341,325	1,905,440
Bonds payable of US$ 750 millions	2022	5.25	1,303,447	1,307,547
Bonds payable of US$ 600 millions	2017	4.00	1,063,441	1,048,136
Bonds payable of US$ 500 millions	2021	6.25	885,516	872,889
Bonds payable of TL 750 millions	2018	7.38	742,422	-
Bonds payable of US$ 300 millions	2016	3-month libor+2.5	535,500	505,336
Bonds payable of TL 77 millions	2014	8.46	72,141	72,201
Bonds payable of TL 76 millions	2013	6.71	68,267	68,267
Bonds payable of TL 50 millions	2013	7.57	48,210	48,210
Bonds payable of TL 125 millions			-	116,729
			7,060,269	5,944,755
Expense accrual on bonds payable			170,756	181,231
			7,231,025	6,125,986

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

18 Bonds payable (continued)

The total face value of the bonds and bills issued by the Bank in domestic market reached to TL 2,571 millions as of 31 March 2013. The issuances are authorized by the Turkish Capital Markets Board.

In March 2013, the Bank issued TL 750 million 5-year fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of 7 March 2018 and a coupon rate of 7.375% in the international markets.

In December 2012, one of the Bank's consolidated affiliates issued bills with a total face value of TL 75,501 thousands, interest rate of 6.71% and a maturity of 178 days.

In October 2012, one of the Bank's consolidated affiliates issued bills with a total face value of TL 50,000 thousands, interest rate of 7.57% and a maturity of 189 days.

In September 2012, the Bank issued US$ 750 million 10-year fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of 13 September 2022 and a coupon rate of 5.25% and US$ 600 million 5-year fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of 13 September 2017 and a coupon rate of 4.00% in the international markets.

In July 2012, one of Bank's consolidated affiliates issued bills with a total face value of TL 125,000 thousands, interest rate of 9.06% and a maturity of 178 days. These bills redeemed early in 2013.

In May 2012, one of the Bank's consolidated affiliates issued two-year-floating-rate notes with a total face value of TL 77,201 thousands, a maturity date of 8 May 2014 and a coupon rate of 11.30% in domestic market.

In April 2011, the Bank issued US$ 500 million 10-year fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of 20 April 2021 and coupon rate of 6.25% and US$ 300 million 5-year floating-rate notes with a maturity date of 20 April 2016 and a coupon rate of 3-month libor + 2.50% in the international markets.

The Bank and/or its consolidated affiliates repurchased some of the Group's own Turkish Lira securities with a total face value of TL 193,268 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 177,169 thousands) and foreign currency securities with a total face value of TL 23,225 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 22,869 thousands), and netted off such securities in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 31 March 2013.

19 Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities comprise of the following:

	31 March 2013			*31 December 2012*
	Latest maturity	*Interest rate %*	*Amount*	*Amount*
Subordinated debt of EUR 50 millions	2021	euribor+3.5	114,385	116,050
Subordinated deposits			-	30,840
			114,385	146,890
Expense accrual on subordinated liabilities			34	1,790
			114,419	148,680

On 23 February 2009, the Bank had obtained a 12-year subordinated loan of EUR 50 millions due March 2021 from Proparco (Societe de Promotion et de Participation pour la Cooperation Economique SA) a company of the French Development Agency Group, with an interest of euribor+3.5% and a repayment option for the Bank at the end of the seventh year.

20 Taxation

In Turkey, corporate income tax is levied at the rate of 20% on the statutory corporate income tax base, which is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives in Turkey are not subject to withholding tax. As per the decisions no. 2009/14593 and 2009/14594 of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette no. 27130 dated 3 February 2009, certain duty rates included in the articles no. 15 and 30 of the new Corporate Tax Law no. 5520 are revised. Accordingly, the withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the nonresident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions, is 15%. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the nonresident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of the retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from prior years. There is no procedure for a final and definite agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns within four months following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax returns and accounting records are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit the tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its affiliates to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, the taxation charge, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, represents the total amount of the taxation charge of each affiliate.

Investment allowance

The Temporary Article 69 added to the Income Tax Law no.193 with the Law no.5479, which became effective starting from 1 January 2006, upon being promulgated in the Official Gazette no.26133 dated 8 April 2006, stating that taxpayers can deduct the amount of the investment allowance exemption which they are entitled to according to legislative provisions effective at 31 December 2005 (including rulings on the tax rate) only from the taxable income of 2006, 2007 and 2008. Accordingly, the investment incentive allowance practice was ended as of 1 January 2006. At this perspective, an investment allowance which cannot be deducted partially or fully in three years time was not allowed to be carried forward to the following years and became unavailable as of 31 December 2008. On the other side, the Article 19 of the Income Tax Law was annulled and the investment allowance practice was ended as of 1 January 2006 with effectiveness of the Article 2 and the Article 15 of the Law no.5479 and the investment allowance rights on the investment expenditures incurred during the period of 1 January 2006 and 8 April 2006 became unavailable.

However, on 15 October 2009, the Turkish Constitutional Court decided to cancel the clause no.2 of the Article 15 of the Law no.5479 and the expressions of "2006, 2007, 2008" in the Temporary Article 69 related to investment allowance mentioned above that enables effectiveness of the Law as of 1 January 2006 rather than 8 April 2006, since it is against the Constitution. Accordingly, the time limitations for the carried forward investment allowances that were entitled to in the previous period of mentioned date and the limitations related with the investments expenditures incurred between the issuance date of the Law promulgated and 1 January 2006 were eliminated. According to the decision of Turkish Constitutional Court, cancellation related with the investment allowance

20 **Taxation** (continued)

became effective with promulgation of the decision on the Official Gazette and the decision of the Turkish Constitutional Court was promulgated in the Official Gazette no.27456 dated 8 January 2010. The expression of "only for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008" in the temporary article no. 69 of the Income Tax Law no. 193 that was cancelled by the decision no.2009/144 of the Turkish Constitutional Court published in the Official Gazette dated 8 January 2010 is revised by the Article 5 of the Law no. 6009 effective with the promulgation on the Official Gazette no.27659 dated 1 August 2010. As per the new regulation, the investment allowances that cannot be benefited and transferred to future periods due to insufficient income level of the relevant year, can be used without any year limitation, however the investment allowance amount to be considered in the determination of taxable income, will not exceed 25% of the income of the relevant year. In addition to this, it is also agreed that the corporate tax rate for the companies to benefit from investment allowance will be the current applicable tax rate (20%) instead of 30%. However, the statement of “However the investment allowance amount to be considered in the determination of taxable income, will not exceed 25% of the relevant income” in the temporary article no.69 of the Law no.6009 has been cancelled by the decision of the Constitutional Court, as this statement is decided to be against the Constitution, dated 9 February 2012, E:2010/93, K:2012/9 (decision for abolishing) as announced in the Official Gazette no.28208, on 18 February 2012.

According to the decision mentioned above, the investment allowances carried forward to the year 2006 due to the lack of taxable income and the investment allowances earned through the investments started before 1 January 2006 and continued after that date constituting economic and technical integrity will be used not only in 2006, 2007 and 2008, but also in the following years. In addition, 40% of investment expenditures that are realized between 1 January 2006 and 8 April 2006, within the context of the Article 19 of the Income Tax Law will have the right for investment allowance exemption.

Tax applications for foreign branches

NORTHERN CYPRUS

According to the Corporate Tax Law of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus no.41/1976 as amended, the corporate earnings (including foreign corporations) are subject to a 10% corporate tax and 15% income tax. This tax is calculated based on the income that the taxpayers earn in an accounting period. Tax base is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The corporations cannot benefit from the rights of offsetting losses, investment incentives and amortisation unless they prepare and have certified their statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income and accounting records used for tax calculations by an auditor authorized by the Ministry of Finance. In cases where it is revealed that the earnings of a corporation were not subject to taxation in prior years or the tax paid on such earnings are understated, additional taxes can be charged in the next 12 years following that the related taxation period. The corporate tax returns are filed in the tax administration office in April after following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. The corporate taxes are paid in two equal installments in May and October.

MALTA

The corporate earnings are subjected to a 35% corporate tax. This rate is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The earnings of the foreign corporations' branches in Malta are also subject to the same tax rate that the resident corporations in Malta are subject to. The earnings of such branches that are transferred to their head offices are not subject to an additional tax. The prepaid taxes are paid in April, August and December in the related years. The prepayments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax

20 Taxation (continued)

calculated for the whole year earnings. The excess part of the corporate tax that is not covered by such prepayments is paid to the tax office in September.

LUXEMBOURG

The corporate earnings are subject to a 21% corporate tax. This rate is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. An additional 5% of the calculated corporate income tax is paid as a contribution to unemployment insurance fund. 3% of the taxable income is paid as municipality tax addition to corporate tax, the municipalities have the right to increase this rate up to 200-350%. The municipality commerce tax, which the Bank's Luxembourg branch subject to currently is applied as 9% of taxable income The tax returns do not include any tax amounts to be paid. The tax calculations are done by the tax office and the amounts to be paid are declared to corporates through official letters called Note. The amounts and the payment dates of prepaid taxes are determined and declared by the tax office at the beginning of the taxation period. The corporations whose head offices are outside Luxembourg, are allowed to transfer the rest of their net income after tax following the allocation of 5% of it for legal reserves, to their head offices.

Tax applications for foreign affiliates

THE NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, corporate income tax is levied at the rate of 20% for tax profits up to EUR 200,000 and 25% for the excess part over this amount on the worldwide income of resident companies, which is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes for the related year. A unilateral decree for the avoidance of double taxation provides relief for resident companies from Dutch tax on income, such as foreign business profits derived through a permanent establishment abroad, if no tax treaty applies. There is an additional dividend tax of 5% computed only on the amounts of dividend distribution at the time of such payments. Under the Dutch taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward for nine years to offset against future taxable income. Tax losses can be carried back to one prior year. Companies must file their tax returns within nine months following the end of the tax year to which they relate, unless the company applies for an extension (normally an additional nine months). Tax returns are open for five years from the date of final assessment of the tax return during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings. The corporate income tax rate for the Germany branch is 30%.

RUSSIA

The applicable corporate tax rate in Russia is 20% (2% federal and 18% regional). The taxation system in the Russian Federation is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during the three subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open for a longer period.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

20 **Taxation** (continued)

ROMANIA

The applicable corporate tax rate in Romania is 16%. The taxation system in Romania is continuously developing and is subject to varying interpretations and constant changes, which may become rarely retroactive. In Romania, tax periods remain open for tax audits for seven years. Tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for seven years.

The total provision for taxes on income is different than the amount computed by applying the Turkish statutory tax rate to income before provision for taxes as shown in the following reconciliation:

	31 March 2013	*%*	*31 March 2012*	*%*
Taxes on income per statutory tax rate	306,889	20.00	243,402	20.00
Disallowable expenses	44,732	2.92	9,864	0.81
Income items exempt from tax or subject to different tax rates	4,579	0.30	(2,622)	(0.21)
Others	(18,476)	(1.21)	(4,358)	(0.36)
Taxation charge	337,724	22.01	246,286	20.24

The taxation charge is comprised of the following:

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Current taxes	272,456	313,566
Deferred taxes	65,268	(67,280)
Taxation charge	337,724	246,286

The movement of current tax liability is as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Balance at the beginning of the period	344,820	80,437
Current period taxation charge	272,456	1,302,836
Less: Corporate taxes paid during the period	(314,264)	(1,038,453)
Current tax liability	303,012	344,820

In accordance with the related regulation for prepaid taxes on income, such advance payments during the year are being deducted from the final tax liability for the period. Accordingly, the taxation charge on income is not equal to the final tax liability appearing on the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Total deferred tax assets	588,761	587,088
Off-setted amount	(124,580)	(119,190)
Deferred tax assets per financial statements	464,181	467,898
Total deferred tax liabilities	136,365	147,964
Off-setted amount	(124,580)	(119,190)
Deferred tax liabilities per financial statements	11,785	28,774
Net deferred tax assets	452,396	439,124

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

20 Taxation (continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are detailed in the table below:

31 March 2013	*Opening balance*	*Recognized in income statement*	*Effects of movement in exchange rates*	*Recognized in equity*	*Closing balance*
Impairment losses on loans	247,545	25,097	(117)	-	272,525
Discount on loans and advances to customers	77,647	(1,692)	-	-	75,955
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	38,139	1,606	-	-	39,745
Short-term employee benefits	33,876	13,123	199	-	47,198
Tax losses carried forward	28,094	(782)	(203)	-	27,109
Valuation difference on financial assets and liabilities	11,932	(111,572)	36	78,588	(21,016)
Impairment of equity participations and tangible assets	11,309	(63)	-	-	11,246
Accruals on credit card rewards	7,552	438	-	-	7,990
Tax exemption for leasing business	1,912	(472)	-	-	1,440
Pro-rata basis depreciation expenses	(21,354)	3,470	(22)	-	(17,906)
Prepaid expenses and promotions	(13,628)	2,834	-	-	(10,794)
Others, net	16,100	2,745	59	-	18,904
Net deferred tax assets	439,124	(65,268)	(48)	78,588	452,396

31 December 2012	*Opening balance*	*income statement*	*Recognized in movement in exchange rates*	*Effects of Recognized in equity*	*Closing balance*
Impairment losses on loans	180,236	67,087	222	-	247,545
Discount on loans and advances to customers	38,623	39,024	-	-	77,647
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	26,253	11,886	-	-	38,139
Short-term employee benefits	30,851	3,108	(83)	-	33,876
Tax losses carried forward	24,245	5,479	(1,630)	-	28,094
Valuation difference on financial assets and liabilities	(58,146)	270,857	85	(200,864)	11,932
Impairment of equity participations and tangible assets	15,107	(3,798)	-	-	11,309
Accruals on credit card rewards	8,871	(1,319)	-	-	7,552
Tax exemption for leasing business	1,741	171	-	-	1,912
Pro-rata basis depreciation expenses	(12,581)	(8,773)	-	-	(21,354)
Prepaid expenses and promotions	(27,526)	13,898	-	-	(13,628)
Others, net	(909)	17,135	(126)	-	16,100
Net deferred tax assets	226,765	414,755	(1,532)	(200,864)	439,124

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 Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing" published at 18 November 2007, explains the application related issues on this topic.

According to this communiqué, 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.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

20 Taxation (continued)

As stated in the "7.1 Annual Documentation" section of this communiqué, the 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.

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions

The principal components of other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Blocked accounts against expenditures of card holders	3,962,883	3,950,605
Payables to insurance and reinsurance companies relating to insurance business	3,649,661	3,382,905
Derivative financial liabilities	838,469	926,945
Provision for general banking risks	395,000	450,000
Cash guarantees obtained	287,617	289,670
Short-term employee benefits	242,119	175,613
Insurance business related provisions	228,533	221,009
Miscellaneous payables	218,373	209,485
Transfer orders	199,184	102,210
Reserve for employee severance indemnity	198,513	190,469
Provision for non-cash loans	194,999	172,197
Expense accruals	160,191	143,071
Provision for investigation of the TCB	160,038	-
Withholding taxes	157,892	243,820
Unearned income	73,793	279,851
Payables to suppliers relating to financial lease activities	66,318	66,391
Advances received	44,939	43,934
Blocked accounts	32,518	38,722
Cheques at clearing house	3,437	57,622
Others	277,008	207,454
	11,391,485	11,151,973

As of 31 March 2013, the other liabilities, accrued expenses and provision include a general provision amounting to TL 395,000 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 450,000 thousands) provided by the Bank in line with conservatism principle considering the circumstances which may arise from any changes in economy or market conditions under the name of provision for general banking risks. TL 55,000 thousands of such provisions was reversed in the first quarter of 2013 through the statement of income.

As a result of the investigation of the Turkish Competition Board (TCB), initiated based on its decision dated no.11-55/1438-M dated 2 November 2011, an administrative fine amounting TL 213,385 thousands was imposed against the economic group composed of Garanti Bankası AŞ, Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ and Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık AŞ. In accordance with the Article 17 of the Law on Crime no. 5326, it is possible to pay only ¾ of such administrative fine which is TL 160, 038 thousands. The reasoned decision of the Turkish Competition Board has not been notified as of the date of this report. Since a cash outflow is likely to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation amount can be made, the Bank has provided a provision amounting to TL 160,038 thousands in accordance with IAS 37 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions (continued)

Recognized liability for defined benefit obligations

(i) Defined benefit plan

As a result of the changes in legislation described below, the Bank will transfer a substantial portion of its pension liability under the Plan to SSF. This transfer, which will be a settlement of the Bank's obligation in respect of the pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF, was originally set to be within three years from the enactment of the New Law in May 2008, however, has been postponed for two years as per the decision of the Council of Ministers published on 9 April 2011 as further explained below. The actual date of the transfer has not been specified yet. However, in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007, the Bank has modified the accounting required by IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* as the Bank believes that it is more appropriate to measure the obligation, in respect of the benefits that will be transferred to SSF, at the expected transfer amount prior to the date on which the transfer and settlement will occur. The expected transfer amount is calculated based on the methodology and actuarial assumptions (discount rate and mortality tables) prescribed in the New Law. As such, this calculation measures the liability to be transferred at the expected settlement amount i.e., the expected value of the payment to be made to SSF to assume that obligation.

The obligation with respect to excess benefits is accounted for as a defined benefit plan under IAS 19.

a) Pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF

As per the provisional Article no.23 of the Turkish Banking Law no.5411 as approved by the Turkish Parliament on 19 October 2005, pension funds which are in essence similar to foundations are required to be transferred directly to SSF within a period of three years. In accordance with the Banking Law, the actuarial calculation of the liability (if any) on the transfer should be performed regarding the methodology and parameters determined by the commission established by Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Accordingly, the Bank calculated the pension benefits transferable to SSF in accordance with the Decree published by the Council of Ministers in the Official Gazette no. 26377 dated 15 December 2006 ("Decree") for the purpose of determining the principles and procedures to be applied during the transfer of funds. However the said Article was vetoed by the President and at 2 November 2005 the President initiated a lawsuit before the Turkish Constitutional Court in order to rescind certain paragraphs of the provisional article no.23.

The Bank obtained an actuarial report regarding its obligations at 31 December 2006. This report, which was dated 12 February 2007, is from an actuary, who is registered with the Undersecretariat of the Treasury regarding this Fund in accordance with the Decree. Based on this Decree, the actuarial statement of financial position of the Fund has been prepared using a discount rate of 10.24% and the CSO 1980 mortality table. Based on the actuarial report, the assets of the plan exceeded the amount that would be required to be paid to transfer the obligation at 31 December 2006. In accordance with the existing legislation at 31 December 2006, the pension and medical benefits within the social security limits were subject to transfer and the banks were not required to provide any excess social rights and payments.

On 22 March 2007, the Turkish Constitutional Court reached a verdict with regards to the suspension of the execution of the first paragraph of provisional article no.23 of the Turkish Banking Law, which requires the transfer of pension funds to SSF, until the decision regarding the cancellation thereof is published in the Official Gazette. The Constitutional Court stated in its reasoned ruling published in the Official Gazette numbered 26731, dated 15 December 2007 that

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions (continued)

the reason behind this cancellation was the possible loss of antecedent rights of the members of pension funds. Following the publication of the verdict, the Grand National Assembly of Republic of Turkey ("Turkish Parliament") worked on the new legal arrangements by taking the cancellation reasoning into account. At 17 April 2008, the New Law has been accepted by the Turkish Parliament and the New Law has been enacted at 8 May 2008 following its publishment in the Official Gazette no 26870. In accordance with the New Law, members of the funds established in accordance with the Social Security Law should be transferred to SSF within three years following its enactment date. The transfers are to take place within the three-year period starting from 1 January 2008. Subsequently, the transfer of the contributors and the persons receiving monthly or regular income and their right-holders from such funds established for employees of the banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, trade chambers, stock markets and unions that are part of these organizations subject to the provisional article 20 of the Social Security Law no.506 to the SSF, has been postponed for two years. The decision was made by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 and published in the Official Gazette no. 27900 dated 9 April 2011 as per the decision of the Council of Ministers, numbered 2011/1559, and as per the letter no. 150 of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security dated 24 February 2011 and according to the provisional article 20 of the Social Security and Public Health Insurance Law no.5510.

On 19 June 2008, the main opposition party Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi ("CHP") applied to the Constitutional Court for the cancellation of various articles of the Law including the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20. At the meeting of the Constitutional Court on 30 March 2011, it was decided that the article 73 and the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20 added to the law no. 5510 are not contradictory to the Constitutional Law, and accordingly the dismissal of the cancellation request was denied with the majority of votes.

The Bank obtained an actuarial report dated 27 December 2012 from an independent actuary reflecting the principles and procedures on determining the application of transfer transactions in accordance with the New Law. The actuarial statement of financial position of the Fund has been prepared using a discount rate of 9.80% and the CSO 1980 mortality table, and the assets of the plan exceed the amount that would be required to be paid to transfer the obligation at 31 December 2012.

The Bank's obligation in respect of the pension and medical benefits transferable to SSF has been determined as the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSF to settle the obligation at the date of the statement of financial position in accordance with the related article of the New Law.

The pension disclosures set out below therefore reflect the methodology and actuarial assumptions specified in the New Law. This calculation measures the benefit obligation at the expected transfer amount i.e., the estimated amount the Bank will pay to SSF to assume this portion of the obligation.

The pension benefits are calculated annually, as per the calculation as of 31 December 2012 the present value of funded obligations amounted to TL 111,230 thousands and the fair value of the planned assets amounted to TL 1,479,105 thousands.

	31 December 2012
Present value of funded obligations	
- Pension benefits transferable to SSF (obligation measured at the expected transfer amount)	(458,057)
- Medical benefits transferable to SSF (obligation measured at the expected transfer amount)	369,726
- General administrative expenses	(22,899)
	(111,230)
Fair value of plan assets	1,479,105
Asset surplus in the plan (*)	1,367,875

(*) *Asset surplus in this plan will be used as plan assets of the excess benefit plan.*

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions (continued)

Plan assets consisted of the following:

	31 December 2012
Cash and due from banks	475,500
Securities	905,686
Land and buildings	97,520
Other	399
	1,479,105

b) Excess benefits not transferable to SSF

The other social rights and payments representing benefits in excess of social security limits are not subject to transfer to SSF. Therefore these excess benefits are accounted for as an ongoing defined benefit plan.

Asset surplus/(shortage) on present value of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	31 December 2012
Present value of defined benefit obligations	
- Pension	(426,261)
- Health	(107,178)
Fair value of plan assets (*)	1,367,875
Asset surplus over present value of defined benefit obligation	834,436

(*) *Plan assets are composed of asset surplus in the plan explained in paragraph* a).

As per the actuarial calculation performed as of 31 December 2012 as detailed above, the asset surplus over the fair value of the plan assets to be used for the payment of the obligations also fully covered the benefits not transferable and still a surplus of TL 834,436 thousands remains. However, the Bank's management, acting prudently, did not consider the health premium surplus amounting to TL 369,726 thousands as stated above and resulted from the present value of medical benefits and health premiums transferable to SSF. However, despite this treatment there was no excess obligation that needed to be provided against as of 31 December 2012.

	31 December 2012
Asset surplus over present value of defined benefit obligation	834,436
Net present value of medical benefits and health premiums transferable to SSF	(369,726)
Present value of asset surplus/(defined benefit obligation)	464,710

Expenses recognized regarding this benefit plan in the accompanying consolidated statement of incomes for the first quarters of 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Total contribution payment	37,773	34,164
Provision for unfunded liability	-	-
	37,773	34,164

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	31 December 2012
	%
Discount rates (*)	6.97
Inflation rates (*)	4.67
Future real salary increase rates	1.5
Medical cost trend rates	40% above inflation
Future pension increase rates (*)	4.67

(*) The above mentioned rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees' years in service.

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average life expectancy of an individual retiring at age 60 is 17 for males, and at age 58 for females is 23.

The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation of excess liabilities were as follows as of 31 December 2012:

	% change in defined benefit obligation		
	Pension Benefits	***Medical Benefits***	***Overall***
Assumption change	***%***	***%***	***%***
Discount rate +1%	(15.1)	(16.0)	(15.3)
Discount rate -1%	16.8	20.9	17.7
Medical inflation +10% of CPI		8.7	1.7
Medical inflation -10% of CPI		(8.0)	(1.6)

Short-term employee benefits

Movement in the provision for short-term employee benefits are as follows:

	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Balance, beginning of the period	175,613	158,203
Payments	(42,327)	(262,435)
Provision for the period	108,833	279,845
Balance, end of the period	242,119	175,613

Insurance business related provisions

Insurance business related provisions are detailed in the table below:

	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Reserve for unearned premiums, net	104,173	93,527
Gross	*125,979*	*113,368*
Reinsurers' share	*(21,806)*	*(19,841)*
Provision for claims, net	40,847	42,202
Gross	*53,845*	*55,368*
Reinsurers' share	*(12,998)*	*(13,166)*
Life mathematical reserves	83,513	85,280
	228,533	221,009

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

21 Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions (continued)

Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Movement in the reserve for employee severance indemnity is as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Balance, beginning of the period	190,469	130,313
Reversals and payments	(5,001)	(16,901)
Provision for the period	13,045	77,057
Balance, end of the period	198,513	190,469

The computation of the liabilities is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the government. The ceiling amounts applicable for each year of employment are full TL 3,129.24 and full TL 3,033.98 as of 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012, respectively.

The principal actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	31 March 2013(*)	*31 December 2012(*)*
	%	%
Discount rates	2.18	2.18
Interest rates	6.95	6.95
Expected rates of salary increases	6.17	6.17
Inflation rates	4.67	4.67

(*) The above mentioned rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees' years in service.

Provision for non-cash loans

Movement in the provision for non-cash loans are as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Balance, beginning of the period	172,197	128,043
Provision for the period, net	22,802	44,154
Balance, end of the period	194,999	172,197

22 Equity

Share capital

The authorized nominal share capital of the Bank amounted to TL 4,200,000 thousands as of 31 March 2013. However, the shares acquired by one of the Bank's consolidated affiliates with a total nominal value of TL 2,345 thousands as of 31 March 2013, are deducted from the share capital in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position for presentation purposes.

Unrealised gains from changes in fair value of available-for-sale assets are detailed as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,093,683	92,778
Net unrealised (losses)/gains from changes in fair value	(168,446)	1,221,042
Related deferred and current income taxes	45,682	(234,708)
Net gains transferred to the statement of comprehensive income on disposal	(150,854)	9,263
Related deferred and current income taxes	32,906	(510)
Effect of movements in foreign exchange rates	(12,976)	5,818
Balance at the end of the period	839,995	1,093,683

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

22 **Equity** (continued)

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred (see Note 26.4 for the details).

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the functional currency of the Bank which is TL.

Legal reserves

As per the decisions made at the annual general assemblies of the Bank and its affiliates, 5% of the prior year's net income is allocated to legal reserves. The reserves include legal reserves amounting to TL 957,711 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 956,192 thousands) in total.

For the Bank and its Turkish affiliates, the legal reserves are generated by annual appropriations amounting to 5% of the statutory income until such reserves reach 20% of paid-in share capital (first legal reserves). Without limit, a further 10% of dividend distributions in excess of 5% of paid-in share capital appropriated to generate the legal reserves (second legal reserves). The legal reserves are restricted and are not available for distribution as dividends unless they exceed 50% of the share capital.

The Bank's affiliate in Russia allocates legal reserves upto 15% of its authorized capital. To achieve required level, the affiliate annually allocates 5% of its statutory net income. The reserves of the Russian affiliate is intended to cover losses, repayment of bonds, repurchase of shares if no other asset is available, and cannot be used for any other purposes.

The Bank's affiliates in Romania also allocate legal reserves in accordance with the requirements of statutory laws and regulations applicable for each entity. According to the relevant legislation, legal reserves include annual allocations of 5% of the statutory income before tax. According to the relevant legislation, the legal reserve cannot exceed 20% of the share capital.

The Bank's affiliate in the Netherlands is not subject to any legal reserve requirements.

Non-controlling interests

As of 31 March 2013, net non-controlling interests amount to TL 147,957 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 140,524 thousands). Non-controlling interests are detailed as follows:

	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Capital (*)	43,631	43,648
Retained earnings and other reserves	96,885	68,961
Net income for the period	7,441	27,915
	147,957	140,524

(*) Due to acquisition of some shares from existing shareholders, the interest of the Bank in the consolidated affiliate has changed from 0.21% as of 31 December 2012 to 0.24% as of 31 March 2013.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

23 Fair value information

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation and best evidenced by a quoted market price.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information by the Bank, and where it exists, appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessary required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. While management uses available market information in estimating the fair values of financial instruments, the market information may not be fully reflective of the value that could be realized in the current circumstances.

Management has estimated that the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities are not materially different than their recorded values except for those of loans and advances to customers and investment securities. These financial assets and liabilities include loans and advances to banks, obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings, loans and advances from banks and other institutions, and other short-term assets and liabilities that are of a contractual nature. Management believes that the carrying amount of these particular financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value, partially due to the fact that it is practice to renegotiate interest rates to reflect current market conditions.

Fair value of loans and advances to customers is TL 106,734,562 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 101,630,975 thousands), whereas the carrying amount is TL 106,273,303 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 102,260,080 thousands) in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 March 2013.

Fair value of investment securities is TL 40,811,472 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 39,962,081 thousands), whereas the carrying amount is TL 40,807,380 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 39,861,281 thousands) in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 March 2013.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method:

31 March 2013	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	279,802	309,748	238,188	827,738
Derivative financial assets	6,823	615,216	-	622,039
Debt and other instruments available-for-sale	33,057,111	4,207,768	2,619,776	39,884,655
Financial Assets at Fair Value	33,343,736	5,132,732	2,857,964	41,334,432
Derivative financial liabilities	1,555	836,914	-	838,469
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	1,555	836,914	-	838,469

31 December 2012	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	324,528	222,181	4,217	550,926
Derivative financial assets	5,776	704,991	-	710,767
Debt and other instruments available-for-sale	36,233,273	14,983	2,246,071	38,494,327
Financial Assets at Fair Value	36,563,577	942,155	2,250,288	39,756,020
Derivative financial liabilities	-	926,945	-	926,945
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	-	926,945	-	926,945

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

24 Commitments and contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank and its affiliates undertake various commitments and incur certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including letters of guarantee, acceptance credits and letters of credit. Commitments and contingent liabilities comprise the following:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Letters of guarantee	17,238,865	16,852,681
Letters of credit	6,385,047	6,141,429
Acceptance credits	643,051	720,896
Other guarantees and endorsements	67,208	66,300
	24,334,171	23,781,306

As of 31 March 2013, commitment for unpaid capital of affiliated companies amounts to TL 7,258 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 7,944 thousands).

As of 31 March 2013, commitments for unused credit limits for credit cards, overdrafts, cheques and loans to customers, and commitments for "credit linked notes" amount to TL 32,429,116 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 27,955,379 thousands) in total.

As of 31 March 2013, commitments for the derivative transactions carried out on behalf of customers in the Turkish Derivatives Exchange amount to TL 609,292 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 443,318 thousands) in total.

As of 31 March 2013, the securities acquired under security borrowing transactions include shares with a total market value of TL 23,930 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 20,499 thousands) and a total carrying value of TL 23,930 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 20,499 thousands).

25 Derivative financial instruments

As of 31 March 2013, commitment for purchase and sale of foreign currencies under spot, forwards, swaps, future rate agreements, options and forward agreements for gold trading amounts to TL 46,045,777 thousands (31 December 2012: TL 53,725,410 thousands), approximately 93% of which are due within a year.

The following tables summarize the contractual amounts of the forward, swap, futures and options contracts, with details of remaining periods to maturity. Foreign currency amounts are translated at rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are economically hedged using foreign currency derivative contracts. All gains and losses on foreign currency contracts are recognized in the statement of income, except for contracts of cash flow hedges as stated above.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

25 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Notional amount with remaining life of					
31 March 2013	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 6 months*	*6 to 12 months*	*Over 1 year*	*Total*
Interest Rate Derivatives						
Interest rate options	-	358,908	-	972,272	521,734	1,852,914
Purchases	-	*179,454*	-	*486,136*	*260,867*	*926,457*
Sales	-	*179,454*	-	*486,136*	*260,867*	*926,457*
Interest rate swaps (*)	1,154	1,320	1,150	8,629	628,565	640,818
Purchases	*1,005*	*1,171*	*275*	*5,686*	*290,486*	*298,623*
Sales	*149*	*149*	*875*	*2,943*	*338,079*	*342,195*
Interest rate futures	-	17,850	-	-	-	17,850
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	*17,850*	-	-	-	*17,850*
Other Derivatives						
Securities, shares and index options	84,121	115,156	-	14,207	-	213,484
Purchases	*43,199*	*39,485*	-	*12,621*	-	*95,305*
Sales	*40,922*	*75,671*	-	*1,586*	-	*118,179*
Other forward contracts	98,907	238,926	34,876	14,059	-	386,768
Purchases	*70,127*	*232,531*	*34,876*	*14,059*	-	*351,593*
Sales	*28,780*	*6,395*	-	-	-	*35,175*
Other future contracts	38,635	40,359	13,036	21,983	-	114,013
Purchases	*22,974*	*23,705*	-	-	-	*46,679*
Sales	*15,661*	*16,654*	*13,036*	*21,983*	-	*67,334*
Other swap contracts	1,082,385	13,970	20,630	41,449	25,137	1,183,571
Purchases	*46,466*	*9,020*	*6,907*	*22,121*	*21,502*	*106,016*
Sales	*1,035,919*	*4,950*	*13,723*	*19,328*	*3,635*	*1,077,555*
Currency Derivatives						
Spot exchange contracts	2,366,105	-	-	-	-	2,366,105
Purchases	*1,538,367*	-	-	-	-	*1,538,367*
Sales	*827,738*	-	-	-	-	*827,738*
Forward exchange contracts	3,377,227	877,562	538,389	909,293	353,799	6,056,270
Purchases	*1,713,864*	*539,280*	*275,497*	*430,775*	*268,176*	*3,227,592*
Sales	*1,663,363*	*338,282*	*262,892*	*478,518*	*85,623*	*2,828,678*
Currency/cross currency swaps	9,232,280	2,022,503	2,580,308	3,331,942	1,299,343	18,466,376
Purchases	*3,654,539*	*1,251,953*	*1,936,714*	*2,918,692*	*763,377*	*10,525,275*
Sales	*5,577,741*	*770,550*	*643,594*	*413,250*	*535,966*	*7,941,101*
Options	5,588,945	2,953,038	2,296,110	3,175,755	452,375	14,466,223
Purchases	*3,325,764*	*1,544,504*	*1,254,351*	*1,713,251*	*210,380*	*8,048,250*
Sales	*2,263,181*	*1,408,534*	*1,041,759*	*1,462,504*	*241,995*	*6,417,973*
Foreign currency futures	259,534	12,055	3,049	6,747	-	281,385
Purchases	*259,534*	*11,483*	*3,049*	*6,747*	-	*280,813*
Sales	-	*572*	-	-	-	*572*
Subtotal Purchases	10,675,839	3,832,586	3,511,669	5,610,088	1,814,788	25,444,970
Subtotal Sales	11,453,454	2,819,061	1,975,879	2,886,248	1,466,165	20,600,807
Total of Transactions	22,129,293	6,651,647	5,487,548	8,496,336	3,280,953	46,045,777

(*) In case of interest rate swaps, the amounts presented in the table above are the marked-to-market values of such transactions.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

25 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Notional amount with remaining life of					
31 December 2012	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 6 months*	*6 to 12 months*	*Over 1 year*	*Total*
Interest Rate Derivatives						
Interest rate options	-	-	353,880	986,426	517,432	1,857,738
Purchases	-	-	*176,940*	*493,213*	*258,716*	*928,869*
Sales	-	-	*176,940*	*493,213*	*258,716*	*928,869*
Interest rate swaps (*)	119	7,970	2,396	7,765	699,426	717,676
Purchases	*52*	*5,014*	*2,137*	*3,329*	*312,906*	*323,438*
Sales	*67*	*2,956*	*259*	*4,436*	*386,520*	*394,238*
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives						
Securities, shares and index options	29,866	39,520	176,819	866	-	247,071
Purchases	*14,910*	*18,000*	*85,799*	*433*	-	*119,142*
Sales	*14,956*	*21,520*	*91,020*	*433*	-	*127,929*
Other forward contracts	26,235	13,442	15,316	18,976	3,690	77,659
Purchases	*21,550*	*13,442*	*13,442*	*18,976*	*3,690*	*71,100*
Sales	*4,685*	-	*1,874*	-	-	*6,559*
Other future contracts	-	52,461	83,737	36,108	-	172,306
Purchases	-	*527*	-	-	-	*527*
Sales	-	*51,934*	*83,737*	*36,108*	-	*171,779*
Other swap contracts	2,283,011	10,515	23,127	40,257	6,597	2,363,507
Purchases	*404,392*	*6,601*	*11,730*	*10,669*	*3,309*	*436,701*
Sales	*1,878,619*	*3,914*	*11,397*	*29,588*	*3,288*	*1,926,806*
Currency Derivatives						
Spot exchange contracts	2,930,700	-	-	-	-	2,930,700
Purchases	*2,299,236*	-	-	-	-	*2,299,236*
Sales	*631,464*	-	-	-	-	*631,464*
Forward exchange contracts	2,391,000	835,204	591,233	713,185	260,644	4,791,266
Purchases	*1,433,434*	*483,772*	*451,958*	*320,583*	*146,384*	*2,836,131*
Sales	*957,566*	*351,432*	*139,275*	*392,602*	*114,260*	*1,955,135*
Currency/cross currency swaps	14,272,959	1,765,819	1,431,553	3,618,580	1,275,828	22,364,739
Purchases	*6,571,602*	*782,958*	*1,210,284*	*2,888,835*	*767,177*	*12,220,856*
Sales	*7,701,357*	*982,861*	*221,269*	*729,745*	*508,651*	*10,143,883*
Options	9,241,601	3,276,394	2,819,884	2,324,436	512,713	18,175,028
Purchases	*4,653,278*	*1,698,486*	*1,505,103*	*1,144,139*	*248,427*	*9,249,433*
Sales	*4,588,323*	*1,577,908*	*1,314,781*	*1,180,297*	*264,286*	*8,925,595*
Foreign currency futures	-	27,720	-	-	-	27,720
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	*27,720*	-	-	-	*27,720*
Subtotal Purchases	15,398,454	3,008,800	3,457,393	4,880,177	1,740,609	28,485,433
Subtotal Sales	15,777,037	3,020,245	2,040,552	2,866,422	1,535,721	25,239,977
Total of Transactions	31,175,491	6,029,045	5,497,945	7,746,599	3,276,330	53,725,410

(*) In case of interest rate swaps, the amounts presented in the table above are the marked-to-market values of such transactions.

26 Financial risk management disclosures

This section provides details of the Bank and its affiliates' exposure to risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of financial risk to which the Bank and its affiliates are exposed, are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk.

The nature of the risks and the approach to managing risk differs fundamentally between the trading and non-trading portfolios; section 26.2 contains risk management information related to the trading portfolio and section 26.3 deals with the non-trading portfolio.

Risk management framework

The Bank's Risk Management Strategy is established as part of a maintainable long term, value adding growth strategy. This strategy involves optimal allocation of economic capital to business lines considering the risk-return balance by measuring risks with the methods in compliance with its activities and national regulations and international standards.

The Bank determines the necessary approaches in order to update, revise, apply and manage its policies set for the proper assessment and management of risks considering changes in conditions.

It is the ultimate responsibility of the top management to apply and improve risk management strategies, policies and procedures that are approved by the board of directors, to inform the board of directors about the important risks the Bank is exposed to, to assess internal control, internal audit and risk reports with regard to the Bank's departments and to eliminate the risks, deficiencies or defects identified in these departments or to take the necessary precautionary actions to prevent those risks, deficiencies and defects, to participate in the determination of risk limits.

The risk management activities are structured under the responsibility of the Bank's board of directors. The top management is responsible to the board of directors for monitoring and managing of risks. Besides, the following departments participate in monitoring of risks coordinately, independent from executive functions; Internal Control, Risk Management, Fraud, Compliance and Internal Audit.

The risks are evaluated on a continuously developing structure that is managed by internationally accepted applications and in compliance with the Bank's policies and procedures and the international and local regulations.

The risks are also managed through risk mitigations using hedging transactions beside measurement, limitation and capital allocation techniques. The data of the Bank and the market are regularly monitored for better risk monitoring and management. As part of limitation of risks, internal limits are also set beside the legal limits. The possible changes in economic conditions and the risks that can be faced under extraordinary conditions are taken into consideration.

In order to ensure the compliance with the rules altered pursuant to the Articles 23, 29 and 31 of the Turkish Banking Law No. 5411 and the Articles 20, 36, 40, 60 and 71 of Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2012, the Bank periodically reviews the current written policies and implementation procedures regarding management of each risk encountered in its activities.

The Bank purchased an integrated software system to place better risk management and Basel II applications in order to support and improve risk management activities. The Basel II application has became mandatory for all the banks operating in Turkey effective from 1 July 2012.

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Audit Committee

The audit committee consists of two members of the board of directors who do not have any executive functions. The audit committee, which was established to assist the board of directors in its auditing and supervising activities, is responsible for:

- Monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's internal control, risk management and internal audit systems, operation of these systems and accounting and reporting systems in accordance with applicable regulations and the integrity of resulting information;
- Performing the preliminary studies required for the election of independent audit firms and regularly monitoring their activities;
- Ensuring that the internal audit functions of consolidated organizations are performed in a consolidated and coordinated manner.

Liquidity Risk Management Committee

- Determining the excess liquidity that the Bank holds in foreign currencies;
- Periodically monitoring the liquidity report and early-warning signals;
- Determining the stress level of the Bank; monitoring internal and external factors that might affect the Bank's liquidity in case of a liquidity crisis;
- Ensuring that the action plan aligned with the Contingency Funding Plan is properly implemented;
- Determining measures required by the Bank's customer confidence, cost of funding and key liquidity increasing strategies, and ensuring internal communication and coordination with regard to the implementation of committee decisions.

Other Committees

Market, credit and operational sub-risk committees have been established in order to facilitate exchange of information and views with the relevant units of the Bank and to promote the use of risk management and internal audit systems within the Bank.

26.1 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank and its affiliates enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments for hedging and risk management purposes. This note describes the derivatives used. Further details of the objectives and strategies in the use of derivatives are set out in the sections of this note on non-trading activities. Details of the nature and terms of derivative instruments outstanding at the dates of the statements of financial position are set out in Note 25. Derivative financial instruments used include swaps, futures, forwards, options and other similar types of contracts whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and gold prices. Derivatives are individually negotiated over-the-counter contracts. A description of the main types of derivative instruments used is set out below:

Swaps

Swaps are over-the-counter agreements to exchange future cash flows based upon agreed notional amounts. Most commonly used swaps are currency swaps. The Bank and its affiliates are subject to credit risk arising from the respective counterparties' failure to perform. Market risk arises from the possibility of unfavorable movements in market rates relative to the contractual rates of the contract.

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Futures and forwards

Futures and forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated financial instrument, currency, commodity or an index at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. Futures are standardized exchange-traded contracts whereas forwards are individually traded over-the-counter contracts. Initial margin requirements for futures are met in cash or other instruments, and changes in the future contract values are settled daily. Therefore credit risk is limited to the net positive change in the market value for a single day. Futures contracts have little credit risk because the counterparties are clearing houses. Forward contracts result in credit exposure to the counterparty. Futures and forward contracts both result in exposure to market risk based on changes in market prices relative to contracted amounts.

Options

Options are derivative financial instruments that give the buyer, in exchange for a premium payment, the right, but not the obligation, to either purchase from (call option) or sell (put option) to the writer a specified underlying at a specified price on or before a specified date. The Bank enters into foreign exchange, bond, equity index, interest rate options, not only vanilla options but also exotic options. Foreign currency options provide protection against rising or falling currency rates. The Bank as a buyer of over-the-counter options is subject to market risk and credit risk since the counterparty is obliged to make payments under the terms of the contract if the Bank exercises the option. As the writer of over-the-counter options, the Bank is subject to market risk only since it is obliged to make payments if the option is exercised.

26.2 Trading activities

The Bank and its affiliates maintain active trading positions in non-derivative financial instruments. Most of the trading activities are customer driven. In anticipation of customer demand, an inventory of capital market instruments is carried and access to market liquidity is maintained by quoting bid and offer prices to and trading with other market makers. Positions are also taken in the interest rate, foreign exchange, debt and equity markets based on expectations of future market conditions. These activities constitute the proprietary trading business and enable the Bank and its affiliates to provide customers with capital market products at competitive prices. As trading strategies depend on both market-making and proprietary positions, given the relationships between instruments and markets, those are managed in concert to maximize net trading income. Trading activities are managed by type of risk involved and on the basis of the categories of trading instruments held.

Counterparty credit risk

The Bank and its affiliates' counterparty credit exposure at the date of the statement of financial position from financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes is represented by the fair value of instruments with a positive fair value at that date, as recorded on the statement of financial position. Notional amounts disclosed in the notes to the financial statements do not represent the amounts to be exchanged by the parties to derivatives and do not measure the exposure to credit or market risks. The amounts to be exchanged are based on the terms of the derivatives.

The risk that counterparties to trading instruments might default on their obligations is monitored on an ongoing basis. In monitoring credit risk exposure, consideration is given to trading instruments with a positive fair value and to the volatility of the fair value of trading instruments. To manage the level of credit risk, the Bank and its affiliates deal with counterparties of good credit standing, enter into master netting agreements whenever possible, and when appropriate, obtain collateral. Master netting agreements provide for the net settlement of contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default.

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Market risk

Market Risk is defined as the losses that the trading portfolio of the Bank may incur due to the risks caused by market price changes (interest rate, equities, foreign exchange and commodity prices), the correlations between market prices and the uncertainty in the volatility levels.

All trading instruments are subject to market risk. The instruments are recognized at fair value, and all changes in market conditions directly affect net trading income.

The Bank and its affiliates manage its use of trading instruments in response to changing market conditions.

The board of directors monitors the effectiveness of risk management systems through audit committee, related other committees and top management, and in the light of various risk reports and the assessments made by the audit committee.

The risk policies and application procedures have been approved by the board of directors and regularly revisited. The market risk is also managed by risk mitigations through hedging transactions beside measuring the risks in compliance with the international standards, limiting such risk and allocating capital accordingly.

Market risks arising from trading portfolios are measured by the Bank as per "standard" and "value at risk (VaR)" methods. The measurements as per the standard method are performed on a monthly basis, and taken into consideration in the calculation of capital adequacy. Whereas, the measurements as per VaR method are performed on a daily basis. VaR is calculated using three different methods, namely historical simulation, monte carlo simulation and parametric methods. The Bank takes the historical VaR results as the basis for the internal management of market risk and limit setting. The calculations made according to other two methods are used for comparison and monitoring purposes. In the VaR calculation, one year historical market data set is used, and 99% confidence interval and one-day holding period (10 days for regulatory capital calculation) are taken into account. In order to test the reliability of the VaR model, back tests are performed. Stress tests and scenario analysis are also applied in order to reflect the effects of prospective severe market fluctuations in the VaR calculations. Beside the VaR limits, the limits on transaction, trader, desk, stop-loss approved by the board of directors for trading portfolio are also applied for limiting the market risk.

The capital requirement for general market risk and specific risks is calculated using the standard method defined by the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks" as set out by the BRSA and reported monthly on a bank-only basis and quarterly on a consolidated basis.

26.3 Non-trading activities

Below is a discussion of the various risks the Bank and its affiliates are exposed to as a result of its non-trading activities and the approach taken to manage those risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank may not be able to fullfil its payment obligations in a timely manner due to the lack of available cash or cash inflows in quality and in quantity to cover the cash outflows in a complete and timely manner due to imbalances in the cash flows of the Bank and its affiliates.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

In order to manage the liquidity risk, the Bank and its financial affiliates diversify their funding sources considering their short and long term liquidity requirements, through instruments such as customer deposits, repurchase transactions, bond issuances and foreign borrowings. Besides, in order to secure the maturity match between the assets and liabilities, the strategies for maturity extension of funding, exist. The liquidity needs in different currencies are managed through transactions such as currency swaps. In order to meet the cash outflow requirements during crises periods, high-liquid asset reserves are maintained.

In the context of Turkish Lira and foreign currencies liquidity management, the Bank monitors the cash flows regarding assets and liabilities and forecast the required liquidity in future periods. By monitoring stress conditions, necessary measures shall be taken in line with liquidity needs.

There exists a contingency funding plan that includes the mechanisms to prevent a liquidity risk increase under ordinary operations and liquidity crisis scenarios under various conditions and levels of stress. Available liquid sources are determined by considering the liquidity crisis. As per this plan, the liquidity risk is monitored through possible actions and scenarios at various stress levels of liquidity risks and early warning signals.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The calculation method used to measure the banks compliance with the liquidity limit is set by the BRSA. Currently, this calculation is performed on a bank only basis. In November 2006, the BRSA issued a new communiqué on the measurement of liquidity adequacy of banks. The legislation requires the banks to meet minimum 80% liquidity ratio of foreign currency assets/liabilities and minimum 100% liquidity ratio of total assets/liabilities on a weekly and monthly basis effective from June 2007 on a bank-only basis. The Bank's liquidity ratios for the first quarter of 2013 and the year 2012 are as follows:

	31 March 2013			
	First Maturity Bracket (Weekly)		*Second Maturity Bracket (Monthly)*	
	FC	*FC + TL*	*FC*	*FC + TL*
Average (%)	134.80	133.84	96.89	104.10

	31 December 2012			
	First Maturity Bracket (Weekly)		*Second Maturity Bracket (Monthly)*	
	FC	*FC + TL*	*FC*	*FC + TL*
Average (%)	131.56	139.73	98.80	104.67

The Bank's banking affiliate in the Netherlands is not subject to a similar liquidity measurement, however the Dutch Central Bank requires the bank to have a positive liquidity gap, i.e. the liquidity gap should be greater than zero.

The Bank's banking affiliate in Russia is subject to three levels of liquidity requirement; instant liquidity of minimum 15%, current liquidity of minimum 50% and long-term liquidity of maximum 120%.

The Bank's banking affiliate in Romania calculates the liquidity ratio as a ratio of effective liquidity in local currency equivalent to necessary liquidity in local currency equivalent for several individual time buckets (<1 month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, >1 year) and each ratio for each bucket should be >1.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

The following table provides an analysis of monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the consolidated entities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to repayment:

	31 March 2013							
	Demand Accounts	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 year*	*Undistributed*	*Total*
MONETARY ASSETS								
Turkish Lira								
Cash and balances with central banks	1,270,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,270,157
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	41,898	6,491	12,427	175,600	432,867	15,507	-	684,790
Loans and advances to banks	162,473	124,829	120,755	652,181	1,050,000	-	-	2,110,238
Loans and advances to customers	135,857	16,283,775	5,490,011	7,162,399	24,855,181	7,009,493	(681,555)	60,255,161
Derivative financial assets	2,123	87,077	41,607	94,990	109,168	939	-	335,904
Other assets	535,906	285,786	21,108	42,124	4,252	3,008	4,368,003	5,260,187
Investment securities	26,605	1,245,532	4,662,423	10,102,302	15,905,158	5,136,868	-	37,078,888
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	442,932	442,932
Total Turkish Lira monetary assets	2,175,019	18,033,490	10,348,331	18,229,596	42,356,626	12,165,815	4,129,380	107,438,257
Foreign Currency								
Cash and balances with central banks	2,100,803	269,034	-	-	-	-	-	2,369,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	67,063	1	-	19,088	6,512	50,284	-	142,948
Loans and advances to banks	1,328,859	957,840	510,247	1,205,444	1,293,677	1,933,010	3	7,229,080
Loans and advances to customers	8,255	2,516,208	3,221,909	8,175,903	16,221,969	15,643,573	230,325	46,018,142
Derivative financial assets	-	43,976	3,511	46,080	120,318	72,250	-	286,135
Other assets	116,760	15,188,351	6,145	13,677	17,169	1,715	21,405	15,365,222
Investment securities	5,288	-	23,242	65,817	1,844,704	1,789,441	-	3,728,492
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,249	21,249
Total foreign currency monetary assets	3,627,028	18,975,410	3,765,054	9,526,009	19,504,349	19,490,273	272,982	75,161,105
Total Monetary Assets	5,802,047	37,008,900	14,113,385	27,755,605	61,860,975	31,656,088	4,402,362	182,599,362
MONETARY LIABILITIES								
Turkish Lira								
Deposits	9,137,822	41,356,364	5,444,503	514,986	4,617	-	-	56,458,292
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	9,218,669	515,669	-	409,100	-	-	10,143,438
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	1,347,188	89,119	1,289,446	3,021,397	-	-	5,747,150
Bonds payable	-	726,138	732,639	984,042	839,157	-	-	3,281,976
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	84,372	50,958	121,610	302,763	-	-	559,703
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	240,648	4,343,891	282,931	130,770	-	3,541,592	1,479,273	10,019,105
Total Turkish Lira monetary liabilities	9,378,470	57,076,622	7,115,819	3,040,854	4,577,034	3,541,592	1,479,273	86,209,664
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	13,783,372	23,892,682	4,959,659	4,251,423	1,444,961	22,704	-	48,354,801
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	516,694	182,182	993,883	-	-	-	1,692,759
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	673,331	3,740,111	7,179,345	5,311,283	3,102,228	-	20,006,298
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	1,605,027	2,344,022	-	3,949,049
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	52,028	62,391	-	114,419
Derivative financial liabilities	-	10,540	17,528	46,149	125,875	78,674	-	278,766
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	449,597	131,975	141,954	16,470	1,677	36,294	70,741	848,708
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities	14,232,969	25,225,222	9,041,434	12,487,270	8,540,851	5,646,313	70,741	75,244,800
Total Monetary Liabilities	23,611,439	82,301,844	16,157,253	15,528,124	13,117,885	9,187,905	1,550,014	161,454,464

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

	31 December 2012							
	Demand Accounts	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 year*	*Undistributed*	*Total*
MONETARY ASSETS								
Turkish Lira								
Cash and balances with central banks	1,293,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293,951
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	49,449	-	8,570	119,139	288,273	3,527	-	468,958
Loans and advances to banks	147,454	344,233	105,866	443,760	1,552,401	-	-	2,593,714
Loans and advances to customers	109,081	15,657,512	5,976,928	6,687,622	22,819,808	6,480,786	(615,722)	57,116,015
Derivative financial assets	-	138,023	65,364	158,368	120,982	-	-	482,737
Other assets	15,408	243,254	19,909	37,386	4,682	3,007	4,022,294	4,345,940
Investment securities	24,986	-	946,729	15,342,237	14,701,464	4,827,307	-	35,842,723
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	454,209	454,209
Total Turkish Lira monetary assets	1,640,329	16,383,022	7,123,366	22,788,512	39,487,610	11,314,627	3,860,781	102,598,247
Foreign Currency								
Cash and balances with central banks	2,427,030	798,424	-	-	-	-	-	3,225,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	42,364	3,205	-	-	7,590	28,809	-	81,968
Loans and advances to banks	1,512,499	694,613	367,196	1,096,811	1,218,096	1,926,664	-	6,815,879
Loans and advances to customers	33,382	2,146,486	3,624,936	7,919,515	15,658,271	15,547,496	213,979	45,144,065
Derivative financial assets	-	-	7,637	11,302	135,198	73,893	-	228,030
Other assets	131,317	13,486,173	6,550	14,407	19,319	1,691	12,449	13,671,906
Investment securities	4,784	2	28,577	64,157	2,655,838	1,265,200	-	4,018,558
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,689	13,689
Total foreign currency monetary assets	4,151,376	17,128,903	4,034,896	9,106,192	19,694,312	18,843,753	240,117	73,199,549
Total Monetary Assets	5,791,705	33,511,925	11,158,262	31,894,704	59,181,922	30,158,380	4,100,898	175,797,796
MONETARY LIABILITIES								
Turkish Lira								
Deposits	8,475,791	34,997,327	6,094,658	328,695	2,812	-	-	49,899,283
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	12,035,768	313	210,092	-	-	-	12,246,173
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	2,001,033	375,903	210,309	3,004,375	-	-	5,591,620
Bonds payable	-	781,831	322,140	1,040,020	73,009	-	-	2,217,000
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	181,053	27,062	58,419	345,505	-	-	612,039
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	143,431	4,537,274	336,430	65,042	-	3,288,153	1,487,913	9,858,243
Total Turkish Lira monetary liabilities	8,619,222	54,534,286	7,156,506	1,912,577	3,425,701	3,288,153	1,487,913	80,424,358
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	13,426,185	23,100,261	4,773,348	5,095,155	1,460,695	20,360	-	47,876,004
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	-	588,163	569,400	703,208	-	-	-	1,860,771
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	-	1,110,642	1,329,830	9,507,985	5,195,544	3,143,734	-	20,287,735
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	1,591,824	2,317,162	-	3,908,986
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	70,864	77,816	-	148,680
Derivative financial liabilities	-	38,775	11,411	28,765	151,967	83,988	-	314,906
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	408,456	107,768	94,861	15,401	721	36,371	76,801	740,379
Total foreign currency monetary liabilities	13,834,641	24,945,609	6,778,850	15,350,514	8,471,615	5,679,431	76,801	75,137,461
Total Monetary Liabilities	22,453,863	79,479,895	13,935,356	17,263,091	11,897,316	8,967,584	1,564,714	155,561,819

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities

The remaining maturities table of the contractual liabilities includes the undiscounted future cash outflows for the principal amounts of the Bank and its financial affliates' financial liabilities as per their earliest likely contractual maturities.

	31 March 2013							
	Carrying Value	***Nominal Principal Outflows***	***Demand***	***Up to 1 Month***	***1 to 3 Months***	***3 to 12 Months***	***1 to 5 Years***	***Over 5 Years***
Deposits	104,813,093	104,453,038	22,909,104	65,031,594	10,349,558	4,712,453	1,427,957	22,372
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	11,836,197	11,817,473	-	9,725,624	691,434	991,815	408,600	-
Loans and advances from banks and other Institutions	25,753,448	25,559,094	-	1,949,395	3,753,762	8,425,402	8,328,307	3,102,228
Bonds payable	7,231,025	7,060,269	-	724,468	731,292	984,042	2,431,509	2,188,958
Subordinated liabilities	114,419	114,385	-	-	-	-	51,994	62,391
Total Monetary Liabilities	149,748,182	149,004,259	22,909,104	77,431,081	15,526,046	15,113,712	12,648,367	5,375,949

	31 December 2012							
	Carrying Value	***Nominal Principal Outflows***	***Demand***	***Up to 1 Month***	***1 to 3 Months***	***3 to 12 Months***	***1 to 5 Years***	***Over 5 Years***
Deposits	97,775,287	97,420,145	21,901,905	57,886,202	10,809,037	5,359,080	1,443,750	20,171
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	14,106,944	14,091,412	-	12,616,799	563,513	911,100	-	-
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	25,879,355	25,564,730	-	2,985,714	1,586,950	9,657,956	8,190,377	3,143,733
Bonds payable	6,125,986	5,944,755	-	777,335	322,140	1,039,170	1,648,458	2,157,652
Subordinated liabilities	148,680	146,890	-	-	-	-	69,080	77,810
Total Monetary Liabilities	144,036,252	143,167,932	21,901,905	74,266,050	13,281,640	16,967,306	11,351,665	5,399,366

Market risk

Interest rate risk: The Bank and its affiliates' operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities, the Bank and its affiliates are also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in repricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the deposit rate and libor and different types of interest. Treasury activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with the Bank's business strategies.

In general, as common in current economic environment, the consolidated financial statements are liability sensitive because its interest-earning assets have a longer duration and reprice slightly less frequently than interest-bearing liabilities. This means that in rising interest rate environments, margins earned will narrow as liabilities reprice. However, the actual effect will depend on a number of factors, including the extent to which repayments are made earlier or later than the contracted dates and variations in interest rate sensitivity within repricing periods and among currencies.

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Interest rate derivatives are primarily used to bridge the mismatch in the repricing of assets and liabilities. This is done in accordance with the guidelines established by the Bank's asset-liability management committee.

Some assets have no defined maturities or interest rate sensitivities and are not readily matched with specific liabilities. Those assets are funded through liability pools based on the assets' estimated maturities and repricing characteristics.

Part of the Bank's return on financial instruments is obtained from controlled mismatching of the dates on which interest receivable on assets and interest payable on liabilities are next reset to market rates or, if earlier, the dates on which the instruments mature.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

The following table provides an analysis of interest rate sensivity of monetary assets and liabilities of the consolidated entities into relevant maturity groupings:

31 March 2013	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 year*	*Non-Interest Bearing*	*Total*
MONETARY ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	489,746	-	-	-	-	3,150,248	3,639,994
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,431	26,003	357,548	258,988	63,976	106,792	827,738
Loans and advances to banks	2,451,043	3,113,864	2,051,282	183,341	-	1,539,788	9,339,318
Loans and advances to customers	22,244,990	10,606,034	17,737,765	36,735,077	17,969,994	979,443	106,273,303
Other assets	491,806	3,150	2,065	893	4,722	20,744,812	21,247,448
Investment securities	8,199,763	8,044,682	12,059,116	6,370,188	2,030,589	4,103,042	40,807,380
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	464,181	464,181
Total Monetary Assets	33,891,779	21,793,733	32,207,776	43,548,487	20,069,281	31,088,306	182,599,362
MONETARY LIABILITIES							
Deposits	68,468,778	10,410,000	6,033,858	607,046	24	19,293,387	104,813,093
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	9,725,624	691,434	991,815	408,600	-	18,724	11,836,197
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	7,415,318	7,096,171	4,615,034	4,492,994	1,939,577	194,354	25,753,448
Bonds payable	1,259,971	803,432	984,042	1,823,866	2,188,958	170,756	7,231,025
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	114,385	-	-	34	114,419
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	-	-	-	-	-	11,706,282	11,706,282
Total Monetary Liabilities	86,869,691	19,001,037	12,739,134	7,332,506	4,128,559	31,383,537	161,454,464

31 December 2012	*Up to 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 year*	*Non-Interest Bearing*	*Total*
MONETARY ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	1,252,769	-	-	-	-	3,266,636	4,519,405
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,408	38,018	121,396	249,684	28,755	96,665	550,926
Loans and advances to banks	2,394,244	2,246,035	2,374,820	681,431	-	1,713,063	9,409,593
Loans and advances to customers	21,533,915	12,439,890	16,312,957	34,040,887	17,046,225	886,206	102,260,080
Other assets	511,231	5	2,768	4,241	4,698	18,205,670	18,728,613
Investment securities	4,110,473	11,016,852	12,666,130	5,851,131	1,920,337	4,296,358	39,861,281
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	467,898	467,898
Total Monetary Assets	29,819,040	25,740,800	31,478,071	40,827,374	19,000,015	28,932,496	175,797,796
MONETARY LIABILITIES							
Deposits	60,894,948	11,153,639	6,464,748	753,761	-	18,508,191	97,775,287
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	12,616,797	563,513	911,100	-	-	15,534	14,106,944
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	7,080,139	2,289,722	8,736,299	5,530,270	1,928,300	314,625	25,879,355
Bonds payable	1,305,344	322,140	1,111,363	1,048,258	2,157,650	181,231	6,125,986
Subordinated liabilities	7,061	1,252	137,634	943	-	1,790	148,680
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	-	-	-	-	-	11,525,567	11,525,567
Total Monetary Liabilities	81,904,289	14,330,266	17,361,144	7,333,232	4,085,950	30,546,938	155,561,819

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The following table indicates the effective interest rates by major currencies for the major components of the consolidated statement of financial position for the first quarter of 2013 and the year of 2012:

	31 March 2013			
	US$ %	*EUR %*	*TL %*	*Other Currencies %*
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks	1-5	1-5	5-13	3-7
Debt and other fixed or floating income instruments	2-12	3-7	2-13	3-11
Loans and advances to customers	1-10	1-14	6-22	3-53
Liabilities				
Deposits:				
- Foreign currency deposits	1-7	1-7	-	1-8
- Bank deposits	1-3	1-3	4-8	1-7
- Saving deposits	-	-	4-11	-
- Commercial deposits	-	-	4-9	-
- Public and other deposits	-	-	7	-
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	1-2	1	3-7	6
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	1-6	1-6	6-15	2-10
Bonds payable	3-6	-	6-8	-

	31 December 2012			
	US$ %	*EUR %*	*TL %*	*Other Currencies %*
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks	1-6	1-5	5-13	1-6
Debt and other fixed or floating income instruments	2-12	3-7	4-21	3-10
Loans and advances to customers	1-14	1-14	6-23	1-53
Liabilities				
Deposits:				
- Foreign currency deposits	1-7	1-7	-	1-8
- Bank deposits	1-4	1-5	5-7	1-7
- Saving deposits	-	-	4-12	-
- Commercial deposits	-	-	4-12	-
- Public and other deposits	-	-	8	-
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	1-2	1-5	4-6	6-7
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	1-7	1-7	6-15	6-10
Bonds payable	3-5	-	7-9	-

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Interest rate risk in the banking book is evaluated considering the repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality, measured in compliance with the international standards and managed by risk mitigation through limits and hedging.

The interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off balance-sheet items are evaluated at the weekly Asset-Liability Committee meetings considering also the market developments.

The measurement process of interest rate risk resulting from banking book, is established and managed by the Bank on a bank-only basis to include the interest rate positions defined as banking book and to consider the relevant repricing and maturity data.

Duration gaps, gaps by maturity buckets and sensitivity analysis are used in monitoring of repricing risk resulting from maturity mismatch. The duration gap and sensitivity analysis are carried out every two weeks period.

In the duration gap analysis, the present values of interest-rate-sensitive asset and liability items are calculated using yield curves developed from market interest rates. In case of instruments with no maturities assigned, the maturity is determined as per interest rate fixing periods and customer behaviors. Such results are supported by sensitivity and scenario analysis applied periodically for possible instabilities in the markets.

The interest rate risk resulted from banking book is measured legally as per the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulted from Banking Book as per Standard Shock Method" published in the Official Gazette no.28034 dated 23 August 2011, and the legal limit as per this measurement is monitored and reported monthly. The capital level is maintained considering the interest rate risk resulted from the banking book.

The interest rate risk on the interest-rate-sensitive financial instruments of the trading portfolio is evaluated as part of the market risk.

As of 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012, the economic value differences resulted from interest rate instabilities calculated on a bank-only basis for the banking book according to the relevant legislation as per the standard shock method are respectively as follows;

		31 March 2013		*31 December 2012*	
Type of Currency	**Shocks Applied (+/- basis points)**	**Gains/Losses**	**Gains/Equity-Losses/Equity**	**Gains/Losses**	**Gains/Equity-Losses/Equity**
TL	(+) 500 bps	(2,522,136)	(11.06)%	(2,820,578)	(12.92)%
TL	(-) 400 bps	2,435,215	10.68%	2,761,432	12.65%
US$	(+) 200 bps	(48,468)	(0.21)%	14,983	0.07%
US$	(-) 200 bps	(33,575)	(0.15)%	(62,230)	(0.28)%
EUR	(+) 200 bps	(75,223)	(0.33)%	(76,545)	(0.35)%
EUR	(-) 200 bps	64,256	0.28%	82,518	0.38%
Total (of negative shocks)		**2,465,896**	**10.81%**	**2,781,720**	**12.75%**
Total (of positive shocks)		**(2,645,827)**	**(11.60)%**	**(2,882,140)**	**(13.20)%**

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Currency risk

The Bank and its affiliates are exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and through its investment in foreign operations.

The Bank and its affiliates' main foreign operations are in the Netherlands and Russia. The measurement currencies of its operations are Euro and US Dollars. As the currency in which the Bank presents its consolidated financial statements is TL, the consolidated financial statements are affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations against TL.

The Bank finances a significant proportion of its net investment in foreign operations with borrowings in the same currencies as the relevant measurement currencies to mitigate its currency risk. Currency swaps are also used to match the currency of some of its other borrowings to the measurement currencies involved.

The foreign currency exchange risk of the Bank is managed through transaction, trader, desk and stop-loss limits approved by the board of directors for the trading portfolio beside the foreign currency net position standard ratio and the VaR limit.

The Bank and its affiliates' transactional exposures give rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognized in the statement of income. These exposures comprise the monetary assets and monetary liabilities that are not denominated in the measurement currency of the Bank involved. These exposures are as follows:

	31 March 2013			
	US$	*EUR*	*Other Currencies*	*Total*
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	1,156,935	1,153,341	59,561	2,369,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	69,642	6,244	67,062	142,948
Loans and advances to banks	4,824,194	2,284,693	120,193	7,229,080
Loans and advances to customers	29,784,886	14,876,847	1,356,409	46,018,142
Other assets	6,673,934	5,659,650	3,317,773	15,651,357
Investment securities	2,647,720	880,507	200,265	3,728,492
Investments in equity participations	-	632	2	634
Tangible assets	69	45,199	98,168	143,436
Deferred tax asset	-	1,804	19,445	21,249
Total Assets	*45,157,380*	*24,908,917*	*5,238,878*	*75,305,175*

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

	31 March 2013			
	US$	EUR	Other Currencies	Total
Liabilities				
Deposits	26,251,141	17,594,055	4,509,605	48,354,801
Obligations under repurchase agreements and money market fundings	1,459,855	120,608	112,296	1,692,759
Loans and advances from banks and other institutions	12,509,226	7,485,701	11,371	20,006,298
Current and deferred tax liability	-	30,126	1,290	31,416
Bonds payable	3,949,049	-	-	3,949,049
Subordinated liabilities	-	114,419	-	114,419
Other liabilities, accrued expenses and provisions	364,139	370,804	361,115	1,096,058
Total Liabilities	44,533,410	25,715,713	4,995,677	75,244,800
Net Statement of Financial Position	623,970	(806,796)	243,201	60,375
Net Off Balance Sheet Position	385,258	443,431	5,395	834,084
Net Long/(Short) Position	1,009,228	(363,365)	248,596	894,459

	31 December 2012			
	US$	EUR	Other Currencies	Total
Total Assets	42,235,281	25,756,577	5,351,435	73,343,293
Total Liabilities	44,109,751	26,136,329	4,891,381	75,137,461
Net Statement of Financial Position	(1,874,470)	(379,752)	460,054	(1,794,168)
Net Off Balance Sheet Position	1,895,756	(703,083)	71,638	1,264,311
Net Long/(Short) Position	21,286	(1,082,835)	531,692	(529,857)

For the purposes of the evaluation of the table above, the figures represent the TL equivalent of the related hard currencies.

The short positions in the statement of financial position shown in the table above are hedged by currency swaps, forward contracts and other derivatives entered into to manage these currency exposures. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are not economically hedged, the Bank and its affiliates ensure that their net exposures are kept to an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when considered appropriate.

Credit risk

The Bank and its affiliates are subject to credit risk through the trading, lending, hedging and investing activities and the guarantees issued for their customers as well as in cases where they act as intermediaries on behalf of customers or other third parties.

The Bank and its affiliates' primary exposures to credit risk arise through its loans and advances. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of these assets on the statement of financial position. The Bank developed a statistical-based internal risk rating model for its credit portfolio of corporate/commercial/medium-size companies. This internal risk rating model has been in use for customer credibility assessment since 2003 and is currently being reviewed and updated. Risk rating has become a requirement for loan applications, and ratings are used both to determine credit authorization limits and in credit assessment process.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

The concentration table of the cash and non-cash loans for the Bank according to the risk rating system for its customers defined as corporate, commercial and medium-size enterprises is presented below:

	31 March 2013 %	*31 December 2012* %
Above Average	40	40
Average	52	53
Below Average	8	7
	100	100

Concentrations based on industries and groups are also monitored. Application scorecards are used during loan granting process for retail and credit card portfolios. Behavioural scorecards are also used for these portfolios.

The Bank and its affiliates are exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments used for hedging and debt investments. The current credit exposure in respect of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Bank and its affiliates are exposed to off balance sheet credit risk through guarantees issued (Note 24).

The risk that counterparties to both derivative and other instruments might default on their obligations is monitored on an ongoing basis. To manage the level of credit risk, the Bank and its affiliates deal with counterparties of good credit standing, enter into master netting agreements whenever possible, and when appropriate, obtain collateral.

Concentrations of credit risk (whether on or off balance sheet) that arise from financial instruments exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Exposure to credit risk

	Loans and advances to customers	
	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Individually impaired	3,222,518	3,011,273
Allowance for impairment	(3,055,679)	(2,821,321)
Carrying amount	166,839	189,952
Portfolio basis allowance	(618,070)	(591,698)
Past due but not impaired	1,076,915	1,202,361
Carrying amount	1,076,915	1,202,361
Neither past due nor impaired	102,270,243	98,426,477
Loans with renegotiated terms	3,377,376	3,032,988
Carrying amount	105,647,619	101,459,465
Total carrying amount	106,273,303	102,260,080

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Impaired loans

Impaired loans are loans for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement due to lack of assets, high debtness ratio, insufficient working capital and/or equity of the customer.

Sectoral and geographical concentration of impaired loans

The Bank and its affiliates monitor concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of non-performing loans and lease receivables is shown below:

	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Consumer loans	1,374,268	1,291,139
Transportation vehicles and sub-industries	259,054	257,708
Service sector	251,530	250,969
Textile	204,910	203,002
Construction	151,742	146,259
Food	146,896	102,012
Metal and metal products	138,347	133,963
Transportation and logistics	134,039	115,446
Agriculture and stockbreeding	85,521	82,242
Durable consumption	46,391	37,419
Tourism	39,430	33,731
Paper and paper products	38,091	35,996
Chemistry and chemical products	26,201	21,838
Energy	21,672	22,152
Others	304,426	277,397
Total non-performing loans, factoring and lease receivables	3,222,518	3,011,273

	31 March 2013	***31 December 2012***
Turkey	2,622,042	2,450,769
Romania	409,101	387,830
Ukraine	68,072	66,778
England	51,236	49,778
Others	72,067	56,118
Total non-performing loans, factoring and lease receivables	3,222,518	3,011,273

Past due but not impaired loans

These are loans where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that individual impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of collateral available and the customer's current activities, assets and financial position.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a portfolio-basis loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a receivable balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it is determined that the receivable is uncollectible based on the evidence of insolvency issued by the court. In cases where any possible collections are negligible comparing to the prospective expenses and costs, such receivables are written off by the decision of the board of directors.

Collateral policy

The Bank's policy is to require suitable collateral to be provided by certain customers prior to the disbursement of approved loans. The Bank and its affiliates currently hold collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral usually is not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held at 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012.

As part of its statutory capital adequacy calculations, and as per the legislation revised accounting to the Basel II requirements and effective from 1 July 2012, the Bank applies credit risk mitigation according to the comprehensive method that includes risk mitigation calculations considering the volatility-adjusted values of financial collaterals in compliance with the relevant local legislation. In the credit risk mitigation, cash and cash equivalent items and high-credit-quality debt instruments are used. The volatility adjustments regarding the receivables, collaterals and currency mismatch of the collaterals are made as per the standard volatility-adjustment approach defined in the relevant regulation. In cases where there are maturity mismatches resulted from shorter remaining life of collateral than of receivables, the value of collateral is considered as the volatility-adjusted value.

The fair value of collateral held against non-performing loans and receivables, is presented below, as per the collateral type, up to the outstanding total amount of exposures:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Mortgages	598,882	676,546
Promissory notes	669,581	632,459
Pledge assets	334,109	315,303
Cash collateral	10,647	10,978
Unsecured	1,609,299	1,375,987
	3,222,518	3,011,273

The amounts reflected in the tables above represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized at the date of the statement of financial position if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted and any collateral or security proved to be of no value. The amounts, therefore, greatly exceed expected losses, which are included in the allowance for uncollectibility.

Operational risks

Operational risk expresses the probability of loss that may arise from the overlook of faults and inconsistency with the established rules due to the deficiencies in the Bank and its affiliates' internal controls, manner of the management and the personnel that are not in coherence with time and conditions, deficiencies in the bank management, faults and problems in information technology systems and disasters such as earthquake, fire, flood or terror attacks.

The operational risk items in the Bank are determined in accordance with the definition of operational risk by considering the whole processes, products and departments. The control areas

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

are set for operational risks within the Bank and all operational risks are followed by assigning the risks to these control areas. In this context, appropriate monitoring methodology is developed for each control area that covers all operational risks and control frequencies are determined.

Currently, the value at operational risk is calculated according to the basic indicator approach as per the Article 14 of "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks" as pronounced by the BRSA.

The annual gross income is defined as net interest income plus net non-interest income reduced by realised gains/losses from the sale of securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity, non-recurring gains and income derived from insurance claims. The result is added to risk weighted assets in the capital adequacy calculation.

Capital management – regulatory capital

The BRSA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. The parent company and individual banking operations are directly supervised by their local regulators. In implementing current capital requirements, the BRSA requires the banks to maintain a prescribed ratio of minimum 8% of total capital to total value at credit, market and operational risks. The Bank and its affiliates' consolidated regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes paid-in capital, share premium, legal reserves, retained earnings, translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and certain cost items.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, general provisions and the element of the fair value reserve relating to unrealised gain/(loss) on assets classified as available-for-sale.

Banking operations are categorised as either trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures. The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. There have been no material changes in the Bank's management of capital during the period.

Starting from 1 July 2012, the capital adequacy ratio is calculated within the scope of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (the "Regulation")", "Regulation on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques" and "Regulation on Calculation of Risk Weighted Amounts for Securitisations" published in the Official Gazette no.28337 dated 28 June 2012 and the "Regulation on Equities of Banks" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated 1 November 2006. In calculation of capital adequacy ratio, the data prepared from accounting records in compliance with the current legislation are used. Such accounting data is included in the calculation of credit and market risks subsequent to their designation as "trading book" and "banking book" according to the Regulation. The items classified as trading book and the items deducted from the equity are not included in the calculation of credit risk. In the calculation of risk weighted assets, the assets subject to amortisation or impairment, are taken into account on a net basis after being reduced by the related amortisations and provisions.

In the calculation of the value at credit risk for the non-cash loans and commitments and the receivables from counterparties in such transactions are weighted after netting with specific

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

provisions that are classified under liabilities and calculated based on the "Regulation on Identification of and Provision against Non-Performing Loans and Other Receivables". The net amounts are then multiplied by the rates stated in the Article 5 of the Regulation, reduced as per the "Regulation on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques" and then included in the relevant exposure category defined in the article 6 of the Regulation and weighted as per Appendix-1 of the Regulation.

In the calculation of the value at credit risk for the derivative financial instruments and the credit derivaties classified in banking book, the receivables from counterparties are multiplied by the rates stated in the Appendix-2 of the Regulation, reduced as per the"Regulation on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques" and then included in the relevant exposure category defined in the article 6 of the Regulation and weighted as per Appendix-1 of the Regulation.

As per the article 5 of the Regulation, the "counterparty credit risk" is calculated for repurchase transactions, securities and commodities borrowing agreements.

The Bank's and its affiliates' regulatory capital position on a consolidated basis as of 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012 is as follows:

	31 March 2013	*31 December 2012*
Tier 1 capital	21,915,851	20,783,877
Tier 2 capital	1,956,409	1,984,805
Deductions from capital	(184,017)	(169,359)
Total regulatory capital	23,688,243	22,599,323
Value at credit, market and operational risks	140,737,570	133,948,547
Capital ratios (%)		
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks	16.83	16.87
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of total value at credit, market and operational risks	15.57	15.52

26.4 Hedging

Due to the Bank and its affiliates' overall interest rate risk position and funding structure, its risk management policies require that it should minimize its exposure to changes in foreign currency rates and manage interest rate, credit risk and market price risk exposure within certain guidelines. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage the potential earnings impact of interest rate and foreign currency movements. Several types of derivative financial instrument are used for this purpose, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps, options, financial futures, forward contracts and other derivatives. The purpose of the hedging activities is to protect the Bank and its affiliates from the risk that the net cash inflows will be adversely affected by changes in interest or exchange rates, credit ratings or market prices. The Bank and its affiliates enter into transactions to ensure that it is economically hedged in accordance with risk management policies. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, hedge accounting is applied for the cases where hedge accounting relationship is evidenced.

From time to time, the Bank enters into various interest rate swap transactions in order to hedge its certain cash flow and fair value exposures on floating/fixed rate assets and liabilities, through converting its floating/fixed rate income/payments into fixed/floating rate income/payments.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

26 Financial risk management disclosures (continued)

In this respect, the Bank applied fair value hedge accounting for the fixed rate eurobonds issued in 2011 with a total face value of USD 500,000,000, maturity of 10 years and maturity date of 20 April 2021 which were priced at 6.375% originally and had a coupon rate of 6.25%, by designating interest rate swaps with the same face value amount and conditions. In June 2012, the Bank ceased to apply hedge accounting and accordingly fair value calculations for these bonds. The accumulated fair value differences incurred starting from the date of hedge accounting up to the date on which it was ceased, are amortized as per the effective interest-rate method in compliance with IAS 39.

Again in the current period, the Bank has applied fair value hedge accounting for its fixed-rate loans with a total principal of TL 85,000 thousands and for its bonds with a total face value of TL 300,000 thousands and fixed-rate coupons by designating interest rate swaps with the same face values and terms. Accordingly, in the current period the losses of TL 549 thousands and TL 1,575 thousands resulted from the related fair value calculations for the hedged loans and bonds, respectively, were accounted under net trading income/losses in the statement of income.

27 Affiliates, associates and special purpose entities

The table below sets out the consolidated affiliates, associates and special purpose entities of the Bank and its shareholding interests in these entities:

Consolidated entities	*31 March 2013*	*31December 2012*
Garanti Bank International NV	100.00	100.00
Garanti Holding BV (formerly, named D Netherlands Holding BV)	100.00	100.00
Garanti Bank Moscow	100.00	100.00
Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Bilişim Teknolojisi ve Tic. AŞ	100.00	100.00
Garanti Filo Yönetimi Hizmetleri AŞ	100.00	100.00
G Netherlands BV (formerly, named Doğuş GE BV)	100.00	100.00
Garanti Bank SA	100.00	100.00
Motoractive IFN SA	100.00	100.00
Ralfi IFN SA	100.00	100.00
Domenia Credit IFN SA	100.00	100.00
Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	99.96	99.96
Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	84.91	84.91
Garanti Faktoring Hizmetleri AŞ	81.84	81.84
Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ(*)	0.24	0.21
Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company *(a)*	-	-

(a) Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company, a special purpose entity established for the Bank's securitization transactions, that are explained in Note 17, is consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Bank or any of its affiliates does not have any shareholding interests in this company.

(*) Following the acquisition of some shares from other shareholders, the indirect interest of the Bank in the company increased from 0.21% as of 31 December 2012 to 0.24% as of 31 March 2013.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

28 Net fee and commission income

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Fee and commission income:		
Credit cards fees	313,362	356,320
Retail banking	250,601	121,444
SME banking	105,911	74,274
Commercial banking	63,965	49,960
Corporate banking	9,603	8,256
Others	30,903	45,395
Total fee and commission income	774,345	655,649
Fee and commission expense:		
Credit cards fees	79,576	99,984
Retail banking	7,786	2,236
SME banking	2,697	180
Commercial banking	845	38
Corporate banking	273	319
Others	19,040	11,640
Total fee and commission expense	110,217	114,397
Net fee and commission income	664,128	541,252

29 Trading gains/(losses)

Gains and losses from derivative financial instruments and changes in fair value of other trading instruments are reflected in net trading gains/(losses) including the effective portion of fair value hedges, whereas, gains and losses arising from changes in the effective portion of the fair value of cash flow hedges are reflected as a separate component of equity. Net gains/(losses) from trading of financial assets is detailed in the table below:

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2013	*31 March 2012*
Fixed/floating securities	160,111	47,294
Derivative transactions	130,650	(95,108)
Trading (losses)/gains, net	290,761	(47,814)

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

30 Other operating expenses

	For the three-month period ended	
	31 March 2013	***31 March 2012***
Advertising expenses	29,006	25,705
Saving deposits insurance fund	23,422	24,870
Computer usage expenses	23,294	22,476
Utility expenses	19,535	14,349
Claim loss from insurance business	10,127	8,092
Repair and maintenance expenses	7,614	6,709
Insurance related expenses	5,593	4,590
Stationary expenses	4,828	5,131
Research and development expenses	4,622	6,354
Others	130,726	108,365
	258,767	226,641

31 Use of estimates and judgements

Management discussed with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Bank's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 26).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Allowances for credit losses
Assets accounted for at amortized cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in Note 7.

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to claims evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgement about a counterparty's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the credit risk function.

Portfolio-basis assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of claims with similar economic characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired claims, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. A component of portfolio-basis assessed allowances relates to country risks. In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the specific allowances depends on the estimated future cash flows for specific counterparties and the assumptions and inputs to the impairment used in determining collective allowances.

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in significant accounting policies section and Note 23. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on

31 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Bank's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include:

Financial asset and liability classification

The Bank and its affiliates' accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets or liabilities as "trading", the Bank has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in accounting policy *(h) Financial instruments*.
- In designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Bank has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in accounting policy *(h) Financial instruments*.
- In classifying financial assets as held-to-maturity, the Bank has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by accounting policy *(h) Financial instruments*.

Securitizations

In applying its policies on securitised financial assets, the Bank has considered both the degree of transfer of risks and rewards on assets transferred to another entity and the degree of control exercised by the Bank over the other entity:

- When the Bank, in substance, controls the entity to which financial assets have been transferred, the entity is included in these consolidated financial statements and the transferred assets are recognized in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.
- When the Bank has transferred financial assets to another entity, but has not transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards relating to the transferred assets, the assets are recognized in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.
- When the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the transferred assets to an entity that it does not control, the assets have been derecognized from the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position.

Details of the Bank's securitization activities are given in Note 17.

(Currency: Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

32 Significant event

As per the decision made at the board of directors' meeting of the Bank on 7 March 2013, the distribution of the profit after tax of the year 2012 to be submitted for the approval of the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held at 30 April 2013, as follows:

2012 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE	
2012 Net Profit	**3,070,325**
A – I. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/1) at 5%	(153,516)
Undistributable funds	(24,941)
B – First dividend at 5% of the paid-in capital	(210,000)
C – Extraordinary reserves at 5% after above deductions	(135,341)
D – Second dividend to the shareholders	(386,500)
E – Extraordinary reserves	(2,121,377)
F – II. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/2)	(38,650)

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