INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2014 TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT



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### Report on review of interim condensed financial statements

To the Board of Directors of Ak Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed financial statements of Ak Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. ("the Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014 and the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the six month period then ended and explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 34, "Interim financial reporting" (IAS 34). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed financial statements based on our review.

### Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2014, "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.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

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

8 August 2014
Istanbul, Turkey

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# UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

Lagrana			24.5
ASSETS	Notes	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	5	167,256	171,707
Finance lease receivables	6	3,420,246	3,314,901
Other assets and prepaid expenses		13,644	17,785
Derivative financial instruments	9	7,817	344
Assets held for sale		302	24,694
Property and equipment, net		975	1,165
Intangible assets, net		661	573
Income tax asset	10	2,848	-
Deferred tax asset, net	10	<u> </u>	5,461
Total assets		3,613,749	3,536,630
LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	7	2,137,511	2,158,371
Debt securities issued	8	730,325	684,657
Accounts payable		193,838	195,618
Advances from customers		28,738	22,458
Derivative financial instruments	9	14,498	52,572
Other liabilities		4,205	2,113
Income tax liability	10	-	4,603
Employment benefits		1,017	888
Deferred tax liability, net	10	2,919	
Total liabilities		3,113,051	3,121,280
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	188,400	138,400
Adjustment to share capital	11	(13,393)	(13,393)
Total paid-in share capital	11	175,007	125,007
Legal reserves		30,948	26,345
Retained earnings		294,743	263,998
Total equity		500,698	415,350
Total liabilities and equity		3,613,749	3,536,630

# UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPHERENSIVE INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Interest income from direct finance leases		116,189	83,248
Interest income on placements and transactions with banks		5,173	5,669
Total interest income		121,362	88,917
Interest expense on borrowings		(59,693)	(42,752)
Interest expense on debt securities		(20,213)	(9,406)
Net interest income		41,456	36,759
Poreign exchange gains, including net gains or losses from dealing in foreign currency		(30,322)	7,720
Net interest income after foreign exchange gains or losses		11,134	44,479
Net trading, hedging and fair value income/(loss)		47,151	(5,889)
Fee and commission income/(expenses), net		3,505	1,218
Impairment loss on finance lease receivables	6	(13,604)	(4,785)
Recoveries from impaired lease receivables	6	4,028	1,564
Other income/(expenses), net		157	(24)
Operating expenses		(8,168)	(8,571)
Operating profit		44,203	27,992
Income before tax		44,203	27,992
Taxation on income	10	(8,855)	(5,557)
Net income for the year		35,348	22,435
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss			
in subsequent periods		-	62
- Cash flow Hedge Reserve		-	62
Total comprehensive income	·,··	35,348	22,497

# UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

	á.	Paid in share capital					
	Share capital	Adjustment to share capital	Total paid-in share capital	Legal	Hedge	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Release of 1 January 2013	88,400	(13,393)	75,007	23,776	(62)	223,602	322,323
Transfers			•	2,569	•	(2,569)	t
Dividends paid	•	•	•	•	1	•	
Capital increase in cash	•	•	•	•	1 (	1 k	1 1
Total comprehensive income	ŀ	ŀ	•	•	62	22,435	22,497
- Net income for the year	,	•	•	•	' (	22,435	22,435
-Other Comprehensive Income				1	62	1	62
Balance at 30 June 2013	88,400	(13,393)	75,007	26,345	•	243,468	344,820
Balance at 1 January 2014	138,400	(13,393)	125,007	26,345	•	263,998	415,350
Transfers	•	•	ì	4,603	•	(4,603)	1
Dividends paid	•	•	•	1	•	1	, 00
Capital increase in cash	20,000	1	50,000	1	,	1 0	50,000
Total comprehensive income	•	•	•	,	,	35,348	35,348
- Net income for the year	1	•	•	•		33,348	35,348
-Other Comprehensive Income			1	•	1 :	•	•
Balance at 30 June 2014	188,400	(13,393)	175,007	30,948		294,743	200,698

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

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# INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Cash flows from operating activities		25 240	22.425
Net income for the year		35,348	22,435
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		359	297
Remeasurement of derivative			
financial instruments at fair value		(45,547)	6,088
Provision for employment termination benefits		120	102
Provision for legal proceedings		-	(2)
Provision for personnel performance bonus		600	600
Provision for impaired receivables		13,604	4,785
Deferred tax charge		8,380	(1,341)
Corporate tax charge		475	6,898
Taxes paid		(3,323)	(5,247)
Interest income and foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		(41,456)	(36,759)
Interest paid		(79,804)	(43,776)
Interest received		116,255	75,044
Unrealized foreign currency gains/(losses)		(30,312)	(10,444)
Cash flows from operating profit before changes			*** ****
in operating assets and liabilities		(25,301)	18,680
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Not decrease/(increase) in finance lease receivables		(113,842)	(600,333)
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets and prepaid expenses		52,389	(16,734)
Personnel performance bonus paid		(1,190)	(800)
Employment termination benefits paid		(60)	(104)
Net increase in accounts payables		(1,780)	31,543
Net (increase)/decrease in borrowings		(150,000)	115,081
Net (increase)/decrease in advances from customers		6,280	25,833
Net decrease in other liabilities		(4,465)	109
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		(237,969)	(426,725)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment and intangibles		(356)	(160)
Disposals from property and equipment and intangibles		99	-
Net cash used in from investing activities		(257)	(160)
Cash flows from financing activities			1 500 140
Proceeds from borrowed funds		442.137	1,563,445
Proceeds from debt securities issued		195,453	481,200
Payments of borrowed funds and debt securities issued		(453,025)	(1,484,304)
Capital increase		50,000	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		234,565	560,341
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,661)	133,456
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes			
on cash and cash equivalents		(688)	10,444
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5	171,594	153,068
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	167,245	296,968

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

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### **NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION**

Ak Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., ("the Company") was established in İstanbul, Turkey on 14 November 1988, with the name BNP-AK-DRESDNER Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. pursuant to the licence obtained from the Undersecretariat of Treasury for the purpose of financial leasing as permitted by law number 3226. At 26 January 2005, the shares of the Company, held by the BNP Paribas Group and Dresdner Bank A.G. were purchased by Akbank T.A.Ş. Pursuant to the sales, the Company's name is changed to Ak Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. The registered office address of the Company is Sabancı Center Kule: 2 Kat: 8-9. 4.Levent İstanbul, Turkey.

The parent of the Company is Akbank T.A.Ş. and ultimate parent of the Company is Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.S and as at 30 June 2014, the Company employs 71 employees (31 December 2013 – 74 employees).

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2014 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2014. The General Assembly and certain regulatory bodies have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adapted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years / periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

### (a) Basis of preparation

These interim condensed financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". The interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The interim condensed financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivatives which have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged.

The interim condensed financial statements are presented in the national currency of the Republic of Turkey, the Turkish lira ("TL").

The Company maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, in accordance with communiqué "Uniform Chart of Accounts, Disclosures and Form and Nature of Financial Statements to be Issued By Leasing, Factoring and Consumer Finance Companies" ("Financial Statement's Communiqué") issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA"), Turkish Commercial Code, Leasing Law and tax legislation.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Changes in accounting policy and disclosures:

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the interim condensed financial statements as at 30 June 2014 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2014. These amendments did not have an impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Company.

# The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at 1 January 2014 are as follows:

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial liabilities (Amended)

IFRS Interpretation 21 Levies

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (Amended) - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial assets IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Amended)- Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendment)

### Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the interim condensed financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the interim condensed financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.. Except for IFRS 9, adoption of below amendments, changes are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. The Company will assess the impact of IFRS 9 –final standard, issued in July 2014.

### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Final standard (2014)

In July 2014 the IASB published the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The final version of IFRS 9 brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 is built on a logical, single classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which they are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Built upon this is a forward-looking expected credit loss model that will result in more timely recognition of loan losses and is a single model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment accounting. In addition, IFRS 9 addresses the so-called 'own credit' issue, whereby banks and others book gains through profit or loss as a result of the value of their own debt falling due to a decrease in credit worthiness when they have elected to measure that debt at fair value. The Standard also includes an improved hedge accounting model to better link the economics of risk management with its accounting treatment. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early application. In addition, the own credit changes can be early applied in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Improvements to IFRSs

In December 2013, the IASB issued two cycles of Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2010–2012 Cycle and IFRSs – 2011–2013 Cycle. Other than the amendments that only affect the standards' Basis for Conclusions, the changes are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

### Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2010-2012 Cycle

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment:

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

### Annual Improvements – 2011–2013 Cycle

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Amendment to the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IAS 40 Investment Property

IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendment)

IFRS 11 - Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation (Amendment)

IAS 16 and IAS 38 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture (Amendment) - Bearer Plants

# 2.2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of interim condensed financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense.

In preparing these interim condensed financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty are the same as those that are applied in the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013.

### 2.3 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The classifications made in the statement of comprehensive income of the Company as of 30 June 2013 is as follow:

Interest expense on debt securities issued amounting to TL 9,406 which was previously classified under interest expense on borrowings, is presented as a separate line in the statement of comprehensive income.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### a. Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

The Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity. For specific treasury transactions, the opinion of Funding Committee, which was established by the approval of Board of Directors, is asked. Depending on the instrument and transaction amount, the approval of Board of Directors is also required.

### b. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company adopts a detailed and thorough credit analysis, assessment and approval process. It works with selected and creditworthy counterparties and obtains sufficient and where appropriate additional collateral as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. A diversified portfolio by sector and asset and focus on assets with deep secondary market and higher residual value is achieved. The Company regularly monitors the ability of the counterparties to pay amounts in full when due, analyzes the financial position of the counterparties and monitors the condition of the leased assets. The Company's risk limits are continuously measured and monitored.

### c. Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk and currency risk, including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, cross currency swaps and forwards.

There has been no major change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

### i) Currency risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed with asset-liability balancing transactions and derivatives. Currency risk is managed and reviewed by using clearly defined, approved and carefully monitored risk limit of foreign exchange position on a monthly basis.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date is disclosed below. Portfolio provision for leasing receivables in the balance sheet is considered as Turkish Lira in the calculation of the Net Currency Position.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

· · · · · · ·			Forci	gn Currency
	US\$	EUR	Other	
30 June 2014	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	(TL Equivalent)	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	36,128	50,117	185	86,430
Finance lease receivables	1,267,148	1,408,904	667	2,676,719
Other assets	2,058	5,207	4	7,269
Derivative financial instruments	2,234	5,583		7,817
Total assets	1,307,568	1,469,811	856	2,778,235
Liabilities				
Borrowings	570,276	1,023,717	-	1,593,993
Debt securities issued	535,323	14,528	35,726	585,577
Accounts payable	140,400	43,190	3,132	186,722
Advances from customers	11,933	6,238	-	18,171
Derivative financial instruments	1,046	13,446	<u>-</u>	14,492
Total liabilities	1,258,978	1,101,119	38,858	2,398,955
Net balance sheet position	48,590	368,692	(38,002)	379,280
Off-balance sheet derivative instruments net notional position	(49,359)	(371,223)	35,562	(385,020)
Total net balance sheet position (*)	(769)	(2,531)	(2,440)	(5,740)

<sup>(\*)</sup> When the effect arisen from the payments to the vendors is eliminated, the net foreign currency position shown on the table above will be US\$ TL 3, 222, EUR TL (1,192) and other currency TL 687 which is in total of TL 2,717.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

		****	~	Foreign Currency		
31 December 2013	US\$ (TL Equivalent)	EUR (TL Equivalent)	Other (TL Equivalent)	Total		
	<u></u>					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	48,063	11,176	95	59,334		
Finance lease receivables	1,283,992	1,355,326	736	2,640,054		
Other assets	1,622	3,530	4	5,156		
Derivative financial instruments	159	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	159		
Total assets	1,333,836	1,370,032	835	2,704,703		
Liabilities						
Borrowings	639,722	899,893	-	1,539,615		
Debt securities issued	533,104	_	_	533,104		
Accounts payable	117,331	69,967	3,655	190,953		
Advances from customers	8,119	6,216	4	14,339		
Derivative financial instruments	17,910	3,743	-	21,653		
Total liabilities	1,316,186	979,819	3,659	2,299,664		
Net balance sheet position	17,650	390,213	(2,824)	405,039		
Off-balance sheet derivative instruments net notional position	(26,282)	(387,668)	•	(413,950)		
Total net balance sheet position (*)	(8,632)	2,545	(2,824)	(8,911)		

<sup>(\*)</sup> When the effect arisen from the payments to the vendors is eliminated, the net foreign currency position shown on the table above will be US\$ (TL 19,037), EUR TL 9,098 and other currency TL 829 which is in total of (TL 9,110).

At 30 June 2014, assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet derivative instruments denominated in foreign currency were translated into TL by using a foreign exchange rate of TL 2.1234=US\$1 and TL 2.8919=EUR1 (31 December 2013 – TL2.1343=US\$1 and 2.9365=EUR1).

### Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and the Euro.

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	US Dollar	Impact	EURO	EURO Impact		
	(TL	Equivalent)	(TL	Equivalent)		
**************************************	2014	2013	2014	2013		
Profit and Loss	(77)	(863)	(253)	255		

### ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to borrowings and finance lease receivables at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings and finance lease receivables, by the use of derivatives such as interest rate swap contracts and cross currency swaps. Hedging activities are regularly evaluated regularly to ensure optimal hedging strategies are applied. Interest rate is managed and reviewed by using clearly defined, approved and carefully monitored risk limits such as repricing maturity gap analysis and economic value change analysis (stress tests).

### Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. A 0.5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower and related interest rate swaps and all other variables were held constant, the Company's:

profit for the year ended 30 June 2014 would increase / decrease by TL 658 (31 December 2013
 -increase /decrease by TL 2,707). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate receivables and borrowings.

### Interest rate swap contracts

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Company agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Company to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of fixed rate debt issued and the cash flow exposures on the variable rate debt issued. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the reporting date is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at reporting date and the credit risk inherent in the contract. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the start of the financial year.

The interest rate swaps settle on a quarterly basis. The Company will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to interest rate risk on the basis of the remaining period at the balance sheet to the re-pricing or contractual dates whichever is earlier.

20.7 0014	Demand and	3 to 12	Over 1	Tatal
30 June 2014	up to 3 months	months	year	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	167,256	_	_	167,256
Finance lease receivables	927,526	571,480	1,533,290	3,032,296
Derivative financial instruments	7,276	18	523	7,817
		·	· <del></del>	
Total assets	1,102,058	571,498	1,533,813	3,207,369
Liabilities				
Borrowings	748,195	571,654	817,662	2,137,511
Debt securities issued	94,963	26,650	608,712	730,325
Derivative financial instruments	4,149	. 8	10,341	14,498
Total liabilities	847,307	598,312	1,436,715	2,882,334
Net re-pricing gap	254,751	(26,814)	97,098	325,035
	Demand and	3 to 12	Over 1	····
31 December 2013	up to 3 months	months	year	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	171,707	_	_	171,707
Finance lease receivables	727,818	574,389	1,509,876	2,812,083
Derivative financial instruments	185	<u>-</u>	159	344
Total assets	899,710	574,389	1,510,035	2,984,134
Liabilities				
ъ .	<b>223 02</b> 6	856,075	669,461	2,158,371
Borrowings	632,835 151,523	21,443	511,691	684,657
Debt securities issued  Derivative financial instruments	14,768	25,160	12,644	52,572
Derivative financial instruments	14,700	23,100	12,077	بدارون د
Total liabilities	799,126	902,678	1,193,796	2,895,600
NI-A	100,584	(328,290)	316,238	88,534
Net re-pricing gap	100,564	(ひんじゅんグリ)	シェリテルジ	00,004

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### d) Liquidity risk

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Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Company makes a detailed and complete analysis of the projected cash inflows (mainly lease installments) and cash outflows (mainly bank loan payments and payments to suppliers according to leasing transactions) and determines the exact cash requirements. A diversified funding base is used and stringent risk limits are utilized to manage and review liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Demand and	3 to 12	Over 1	
30 June 2014	up to 3 months	months	year	Total
Liabilities				
Borrowings	332,973	499,766	1,633,070	2,465,809
Debt securities issued	96,508	27,451	706,494	830,453
Accounts payable	193,838	-	•	193,838
Advances from customers	28,738	-	-	28,738
Total liabilities	652,057	527,217	2,339,564	3,518,838
Cash inflow / (outflow) from derivative	4.010	2.279	(636)	7,561
financial instruments, net	4,919	3,278	(030)	7,501
	Demand and	3 to 12	Over 1	
31 December 2013	up to 3 months	months	уеаг	Total
Liabilities				
Borrowings	259,767	668,903	1,553,271	2,481,941
Debt securities issued	153,476	22,542	608,325	784,343
Accounts payable	195,618	-	-	195,618
Advances from customers	22,458	-	-	22,458
Total liabilities	631,319	691,445	2,161,596	3,484,360
Cash inflow / (outflow) from derivative financial instruments, net	(13,960)	(14,430)	(334)	(28,724)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### e. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities excluding finance lease receivables, debt securities issued and borrowings are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The table below indicates the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are stated at amortized cost:

<del></del>		Carrying amount	Fa	ir value
	30 June 2014	<b>31 December 2013</b>	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Finance lease receivables	3,045,417	2,825,903	3,071,145	2,866,879
Borrowings	2,137,511	2,158,371	1,986,360	2,004,653
Debt securities issued	730,325	684,657	648,059	603,785

Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates with similar currency and remaining maturity to determine their fair value. The credit risk is not considered when calculating the fair value lease receivables as in line with the pricing of lease receivables. The fair value hierarchy is assessed as Level 2.

The discount rate used to calculate the fair value of US\$, EUR and TL borrowings and debt securities issued as at 30 June 2014 are %3.93, %3.50 and %10.75, respectively. (31 December 2013 are %3.97, %3.51 and %10.38, respectively)

The discount rate used to calculate the fair value of US\$, EUR and TL finance lease receivables as at 30 June 2014 are %6.01 %6.29 and %13.23, respectively. (31 December 2013 are %5.76 %6.18 and %12.09, respectively.)

### Fair value hierarchy

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are carried with their fair values on the balance sheet are determined as follows:

Level 1: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at the quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes the majority of the OTC derivative contracts. The sources of input parameters like LIBOR yield curve or counterparty credit risk are Bloomberg and Reuters.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Level 3: Financial assets and liabilities are valued with inputs that cannot be based on data observable in the market and used to determine the fair value of the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

There are not any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

According to these classification principles stated, the Company's classification of financial assets and liabilities carried at their fair value are as follows:

### 30 June 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial assets held for trading	_	7,356	_
Derivative financial assets held for hedging		461	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<del>-</del>	7,817	
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading Derivative financial liabilities held for hedging p	- ourpose	(14,498)	-
Total liabilities	•	(14,498)	_

### 31 December 2013

Le	vel 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial assets held for trading	<u>-</u>	344	<u></u>
Total assets	-	344	
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	•	(52,572)	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purpo	se -	-	-
Total liabilities	**	(52,572)	-

### f. Capital risk management

In accordance with Article 12 of the "Regulation on Establishment and Operation Principles of Financial leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated December 24, 2013, the Company is required to keep its equity in accordance with the standard set out in the regulation. The Company complies with this requirement as of 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 4 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

### Allowance for impairment of finance lease receivables

A credit risk provision for impairment of the investment in finance leases and accounts receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. The estimates used in evaluating the adequacy of the provision for impairment of finance lease receivables are based on the aging of these receivable balances and the trend of collection performance. (Note 6)

### Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax assets are recorded to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The future taxable profits and the amount of tax benefits that are probable in the future are based on medium term business plan prepared by Management and extrapolated results thereafter. The business plan is based on Management expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### NOTE 5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2014		31	December 2013		
	FC	TL	Total	FC	TL	Total
Due from banks						
-demand deposits	43,296	49,062	92,358	56,397	16,431	72,828
-time deposits	43,134	31,764	74,898	2,937	95,942	98,879
Total cash and cash equivalents	86,430	80,826	167,256	59,334	112,373	171,707

For the purposes of cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents comprise TL167,245 and TL 171,594 at 30 June 2014, 31 December 2013, respectively.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 6 - FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES, NET

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Gross finance lease receivables	3,640,054	3,345,016
Unearned finance income	(607,758)	(532,933)
	3,032,296	2,812,083
Invoiced lease receivables	13,121	13,820
Impaired lease receivables	71,736	54,984
Provision for impaired lease receivables	(58,692)	(49,116)
	3,058,461	2,831,771
Equipments to be leased	271,155	368,222
Advances to vendors	90,630	114,908
Net finance lease receivables	3,420,246	3,314,901

At 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 the finance lease receivables according to their interest type are as follows:

Gross finance lease receivables:	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Fixed rate	2,642,546	2,583,096
Floating rate	997,508	761,920
	3,640,054	3,345,016

At 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 the leasing receivables have the following collection schedules:

	Finance Lease R	Finance Lease Receivables			
Year Ending	Gross 30 June 2014	Net performing 30 June 2014			
30 June 2014	505,050	417,330			
31 December 2015	879,710	706,401			
31 December 2016	692,516	571,448			
31 December 2017	504,767	421,327			
31 December 2018 and after	1,058,011	915,790			
	3,640,054	3,032,296			

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 6 - FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES, NET (Continued)

	Finance Lease Receivables			
	Gross	Net performing		
Year Ending	31 December 2013	31 December 2013		
31 December 2014	901,352	738,842		
31 December 2015	728,575	598,638		
31 December 2016	558,170	469,485		
31 December 2017	406,214	345,760		
1 December 2018 and after	750,705	659,358		
	3,345,016	2,812,083		

Finance lease receivables can be analyzed as follows:

Year Ending	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Neither past due nor impaired	3,032,296	2,812,083
Past due but not impaired	13,121	13,820
Impaired	71,736	54,984
Gross	3,117,153	2,880,887
Less: allowances for impairment	(58,692)	(49,116)
Net finance lease receivables	3,058,461	2,831,771

The total impairment provision for finance lease receivables at 30 June 2014 is TL 58,692 (31 December 2013 – TL 49,116) of which TL 49,289 (31 December 2013 – TL 41,109) represents the individually impaired loans and of which TL 9,403 (31 December 2013 – TL 8,007) represents the portfolio provision in the performing portfolio.

The Company obtains transfer of rights of receivables, mortgages, pledged securities, blocked deposits and guarantee letters as collateral from its customers. Collaterals repossessed by the Company are transferred to assets held for sale, to be converted into cash by selling the related assets.

Collateral amounting to TL 22,291 (31 December 2013: TL 15,394) has been obtained for impaired finance lease receivables amounting to TL 71,736 (31 December 2013 – TL 54,984).

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 6 - FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES, NET (Continued)

The aging of past due but not impaired finance lease receivables as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 are as follows:

······································	30 Jui	ne 2014	31 Decen	nber 2013	
		Remaining		Remaining	
	Invoiced Amount	Principal Amount	Invoiced Amount	Principal Amount	
0-30 days	6,456	539,885	10,277	490,201	
30-60 days	1,821	38,257	1,914	20,957	
60 -150 days	4,844	54,420	1,629	13,858	
	13,121	632,562	13,820	525,016	

Movements in provision for impaired finance lease receivables for the years ended 30 June 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
At 1 January	49,116	27,298
Impairment expense during the year	13,604	4,785
Recoveries of amounts previously provided for	(4,028)	(1,564)
At period end	58,692	30,519

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 6 - FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES, NET (Continued)

Economic sector risk concentrations for the gross finance lease receivables as of 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 are as follows:

	30 June 2014	%	31 December 2013	%
Transportation	569,166	16	611,938	18
Textile	465,061	13	352,876	11
Construction	409,720	11	359,009	11
Production	300,689	8	238,784	7
Steel and mining	268,788	7	277,192	8
Health	239,028	7	196,700	6
Energy and natural sources	211,053	6	239,191	7
Food and beverage	175,055	5	151,164	5
Tourism	166,258	5	170,777	5
Automotive	136,563	4	116,295	3
Agriculture	107,682	3	115,540	3
Financial institutions	94,237	3	119,119	4
Wholesale and retail trade	51,618	1	69,506	2
Chemistry	40,777	1	34,434	1
Technology, telecommunication, media and				
entertainment	39,486	1	35,861	1
Petroleum and chemistry	30,034	1	33,451	1
Printing	22,375	i	25,354	1
Machinery and metal industry	20,926	1	1,859	0
Education	14,384	0	9,256	0
Other	277,154	6	186,710	6
	3,640,054	100	3,345,016	100

Minimum financial lease receivables consist of rentals receivable over the terms of leases. As per the lease agreements made with lessees, the ownership of the items leased is transferred to the lessees at the end of the lease term.

Depending on the customers' inability to repay its obligations arising from financial leases or other similar economic factors, the Company may cancel some of the lease contracts signed with its customers. These related assets may be re-leased to the same customer or to the other customers or; may be sold to the third parties, depending upon circumstances.

The Company has no finance lease payables as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

As of 30 June 2014, there are no restructured lease receivables during the year (2013 - None).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### **NOTE 7 - BORROWINGS**

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		0 June 2014		31 Г	ecember 201	3
	Interest	Balance in		Interest rates	Balance in	
	rates per	original		per annum	original	
	annum (%)	currency	TL	(%)	currency	TL
Domestic borrowings						
Fixed rate borrowings:						
EUR	3.92	62,259	180,046	5.10	32,716	96,070
US\$	5.09	66.688	141,605	5.33	66,712	142,383
TL	10.37	492,494	492,494	9.53	532,470	532,470
Floating rate borrowings:						
EUR	2.80	30,192	87,311	2.34	47,776	140,293
US\$	2.72	34,373	72,988	2.65	43,194	92,188
Total domestic borrowing			974,444			1,003,404
Foreign borrowings						
Timed and homonings.						
Fixed rate borrowings:	3.62	153,527	443,985	3.63	143,457	421,262
EUR	3.01	28,884	61,249		45,422	96,944
US\$	9.68	51,024	51,023	9.06	86,286	86,286
TL	9.00	31,024	01,020	5.00	00,200	,
Floating rate borrowings:	2.21	108,018	312,378	1.86	82,502	242,268
EUR	2.21 2.19	138,660	294,432		144,406	308,207
US\$	2.19	156,000	274,4.72	2.24	171,100	200,207
Total foreign borrowings	<u>.</u>		1,163,067			1,154,967
Total borrowings			2,137,511			2,158,371
					-	
				30 June 2014	31 Decem	ber 2013
				017761		895,916
Short Term Borrowings				817,761		1,262,455
Long Term Borrowings				1,319,750		1,202,433
		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		2,137,511	······································	2,158,371

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 8 -DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Debt securities issued		
Turkish Lira (*)	144,748	151,553
Foreign Currency(**)	585,577	533,104
	730,325	684,657

(\*) The floating rate bond of TL 150 Mio that the Company issued on February 24, 2012 has been repaid on February 21, 2014. The company has issued a discount note amounting to nominal TL 80 Mio. The issue date is February 21, 2014 and the maturity date is August 19, 2014. The company has issued a floating rate bond amounting to nominal TL 70 Mio. The issue date is February 21, 2014 and the maturity date is August 21, 2015.

(\*\*) The company has issued a Eurobond amounting to nominal USD 250 Mio on April 17, 2013 with the maturity date of October 17, 2014.

The company has issued a private placement under GMTN Program amounting to nominal HUF 700 Mio on February 20, 2014 with the maturity date of February 20, 2019.

The company has issued a private placement under GMTN (Global Medium Term Note) Program amounting to nominal CZK 275 Mio on March 28, 2014. The maturity date is March 28, 2017.

The company has issued a private placement under GMTN Program amounting to nominal EUR 5 Mio on April 02, 2014 with the maturity date of July 02, 2014.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 9 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Contract/notional	Fair	values
	amount	Assets	Liabilities
30 June 2014			
Derivatives held for trading:			
Foreign exchange derivatives	874,006	7,294	13,672
Forward and currency swap transactions	874,006	7,294	13,672
Interest rate derivatives	182,811	62	826
Interest Swap agreements	182,811	62	826
Derivatives held for hedging:	13,067	461	-
Cross Currency Swap agreements	13,067	461	
Total Over the Counter ("OTC")	1,069,884	7,817	14,498
	Contract/notional	Fair	values
	amount	Assets	Liabilities
31 December 2013			
Foreign exchange derivatives	845,480	185	51,515
Forward and currency swap transactions	845,480	185	51,515
Interest rate derivatives	225,195	159	1,057
Interest Swap agreements	225,195	159	1,057
Derivatives held for hedging	•	-	•
Cross Currency Swap agreements		<u></u>	
Total Over the Counter ("OTC")	1,070,675	344	52,572

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management position, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IAS 39, and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received). Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 9 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value Hedge Transaction

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The Company hedges certain part of its fixed rate Eurobond securities issued against fair value risk arising from the fluctuations in the market interest rates and certain part of its EUR/TL financial lease receivables from the fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates with cross currency swaps. As of June 30, 2014, fair value hedge transaction has been proven to be effective.

Prospective tests are performed regularly at the inception of the hedge relationship and both prospective and retrospective tests are performed at each reporting period-end regularly by using "Dollar off-set method". In this method, changes in the fair value of the hedged item and changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments between the designation date and each reporting period-end are compared and effectiveness ratio is calculated. In the determination of the fair values of hedging instruments and hedged item, market yield curves are used. Hedge accounting principles are applied by assessing the calculated effectiveness ratio within the scope of IAS 39.

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the income statement in "net trading, hedging and fair value " income. Meanwhile, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item in the statement of financial position and is also recognised in the income statement in net trading, hedging and fair value income/(loss). When the hedging instrument expires, or is executed, sold, revoked or the hedge relationship has become ineffective as a result of the effectiveness test; adjustments made to the carrying amount of the hedged item in FV hedges are amortized to profit and loss over the remaining term of the original hedge by using the recalculated effective interest rate.

Hedge relationship is ceased when the hedged item is derecognized and fair value adjustments made to the carrying amount of hedged item is accounted in income statement.

### **NOTE 10 - TAXATION**

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Current tax charge	(475)	(6,898)
Deferred tax charge	(8,380)	1,341
	(8,855)	(5,557)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 10 - TAXATION (Continued)

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Corporate Tax Law numbered 5422 was altered by Law No.5520 on 13 June 2006 which is published at the Official Gazette numbered 26205 and dated 21 June 2006 and many of its articles have become effective retrospectively starting from 1 January 2006. Corporation tax rate in Turkey starting from 1 January 2006 is 20%. Corporation tax is payable at a rate of 20% on the total income of the Company after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, corporate income tax exemptions (participation exemption and investment allowance, etc) and corporate income tax deductions (like research and development expenditures deduction). No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed (except withholding tax at the rate of 19.8% on an investment incentive allowance utilized within the scope of Income Tax Law transitional article 61).

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

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 20% on their corporate income. Advance tax declaration is made by the 14th day and payable by the 17th day of the second month following each calendar quarter end by companies. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability. If, despite offsetting, there remains a paid advance tax amount, it may be refunded or offset against other liabilities to the government.

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

Tax returns are open for 5 years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing for the tax authorities' review who have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and they may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

### Exemption for investment allowance

Investment allowance applied for several years and calculated as 40% of fixed asset acquisitions exceeding a certain amount, was abolished with law no. 5479 dated 8 April 2006. However, in accordance with temporary law no. 69 added to the Income Tax Law, corporate and income taxpayers can offset the investment allowance amounts existing as of 31 December 2005 which they could not offset against income in 2005, as follows:

- a) In the scope of the investment incentive certificates prepared related to the applications before 24 April 2003, investments to be made after 1 January 2006 in the scope of the certificate for the investments started in accordance with the additional 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th articles prior to the abrogation of Income Tax Law No. 193, with Law No.4842, dated 9 April 2003.
- b) Investment allowance amounts to be calculated in accordance with legislation effective on 31 December 2005 in relation to investments which exhibit an integrity technically and economically and which were started prior to 1 January 2006 within the scope of repealed Article 19 of the Income Tax Law numbered 193, could solely be offset against income related to the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, in accordance with the legislation current as of 31 December 2005 (including provisions related to tax rate).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 10 - TAXATION (Continued)

Within the scope of Temporary Article 69 of the Income Tax Law (for the years of 2006, 2007 and 2008) income tax payers, and corporate taxpayers who are benefiting from investment allowance practice, had calculated their income or corporate tax base related to the aforementioned years by applying to their income for the year in which the allowance was requested the tax rate applicable as of 31 December 2005, and the tax rate of 30% stated in the Article 25 of the annulled Corporate Tax Law No. 5422, respectively.

However, it was no longer possible to benefit from the carried-forward investment allowance amount left unused as of 31 December 2008. In this respect, a lawsuit is filed against the Constitutional Court on the basis that it is against the equality and certainty in taxation which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

According to the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 15 October 2009 and numbered E:2006/95, the phrase "comprising only the years 2006, 2007 and 2008" in the Provisional Article 69 of the Income Tax Law regarding the investment incentives is revoked. Therefore, the time limitation on the use of unused investment incentives was removed. The decision of the Constitutional Court has been published in the Official Gazette on 8 January 2011. Therefore, the cancellation became effective with the publishing of the decision of the Constitutional Court at the Official Gazette.

With the 5<sup>th</sup> article of the new tax code numbered 6009 and published in the Official Gazette dated 1 August 2011 certain amendments were made with respect to the utilization of investment allowances. According to this new tax code, utilization of the investment allowances is limited to 25% of the income generated by the Company within the current year. Accordingly, companies in Turkey are obliged to pay corporate income taxes amounting to 20% of 75% of their taxable income remained after the utilization of the investment allowances. Consequently, the Company paid corporate tax for the year 2011.

As mentioned above, via the amendments made to the Corporate Tax Code on 1 August 2011 utilization of investment allowances is limited to 25% of the income generated within the current year.

On the other hand on 9 February 2012 Constitutional Court cancelled this 25% limitation on the utilization of investment allowances during the determination of the corporate tax base and this decision of the Constitutional Court has been published on the Official Gazette on 18 February 2012.

### Income tax

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	30 June 2014	31 December 2013	
Income taxes currently payable	475	18,415	
Prepaid taxes	(3,323)	(13,812)	
Income taxes payable / (asset)	(2,848)	4,603	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 10 - TAXATION (Continued)

Reconciliation of current year tax expense and calculated theoretical tax expense with statutory tax rate by the Company:

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Profit before taxes	44,203	27,992
Theoretical tax expense with 20% tax rate Non-deductible expenses and others	(8,841) (14)	(5,598) 41
Current year tax (expense)	(8,855)	(5,557)

### Deferred taxes:

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Under IAS 12, which deals with income taxes, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized and deferred tax assets should be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability have been netted of in these financial statements.

The breakdown of deductible and taxable temporary differences is as follows:

	Cumulative timing differences		Deferred assets / (liabilities)	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Provision for leasing receivables	10,545	6,768	2,109	1,354
Valuation of derivative financial instruments	14,498	52,572	2,900	10,514
Provision for personnel bonus	600	1,200	120	240
Provision for unused vacation	553	485	111	97
Provision for employment termination benefits	463	403	93	81
Provision for legal proceedings	360	360	71	72
Total	27,019	61,788	5,404	12,358
Finance Lease Accruals	(32,736)	(32,718)	(6,547)	(6,544)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments	(7,817)	(344)	(1,563)	(69)
Valuation of financial liabilities	(620)	(804)	(124)	(161)
Other	(448)	(617)	(89)	(123)
Total	(41,621)	(34,483)	(8,323)	(6,897)
Net	(14,602)	27,305	(2,919)	5,461

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 11 - SHARE CAPITAL

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At 30 June 2014 the Company's authorized share capital consists of TL 18,840,000,000 shares with a par value of Kr 1 each (31 December 2013 – TL 13,840,000,000 shares with a par value of Kr 1 each). There is no privilege assigned to shares.

At 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013, the share capital is as follows:

	30 June 2014		31 December 20	
	Shares		Shares	
	(%)	TL	(%)	TL
Akbank T.A.Ş	99,985	188,372	99,985	138,379
Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.	0,005	9	0.005	7
Tursa Sabancı Turizm ve Yatırım Hizm A.Ş.	0,005	9	0,005	7
Bimsa Bilgi İşlem A.Ş.	0,003	7	0,003	5
Ak Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	0,002	3	0,002	2
	100,00	188,400	100,00	138,400
Adjustment to share capital		(13,393)		(13,393)
		175,007		125,007

The Company increased its paid-in capital at an amount of TL 50,000 in cash at 3 March 2014. The increase in capital approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly was registered by Istanbul Trade Registry on 20 March 2014 and was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry dated 27 March 2014.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 12 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. The Company is controlled by Akbank T.A.Ş. and ultimate parent of the Company is Haci Ömer Sabanci Holding A.Ş.

### a) Balances with related parties

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	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Due from banks		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	158,384	145,888
Akbank N.V. (Other related parties)	1	1
	158,385	145,889
Net finance lease receivables - (Leasing transaction)		
Shareholder		
Akbank T.A.Ş.	84,286	107,185
Other related parties		
Bimsa Uls. Bilgi Ve Yönetim Sist. A.Ş.	6,584	3,215
	90,870	110,400
Liabilities		,
Borrowings		
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	486,313	519,776
Akbank A.G.	72,933	-
I IKUMIK I KICI	559,246	519,776
Trade payables		
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
		······································
Ak Sigorta A.Ş. (Other related parties)	6,619	5,100
Bimsa Uls. Bilgi ve Yönetim Sist. A.Ş.	6,619 3,366	5,100 1,092
Bimsa Uls. Bilgi ve Yönetim Sist. A.Ş. Brisa Bridgestone Sabancı Lastik Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.	6,619 3,366 17	5,100 1,092 17
Bimsa Uls. Bilgi ve Yönetim Sist. A.Ş.	6,619 3,366	5,100 1,092

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 12 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

### b) Transactions with related parties

### Interest income from direct finance leases

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Shareholder		
Akbank T.A.Ş.	5,027	5,034
Other related parties		
Bimsa Uls. Bilgi Ve Yönetim Sist. A.Ş.	366	269
Advansa Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş.	- - 701	5 206
	5,393	5,306
Interest income on bank deposits		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	4,818	4,563
	4,818	4,563
Interest expense on borrowings		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	20,057	12,332
Akbank A.G. (Other related parties)	635	1,680
	20,692	14,012
Commission income		
Ak Sigorta A.Ş. (Other related parties)	973	703
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	24	87
	997	790
Commission expense		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	192	-
Tatolia Tataya (Salasa Salasa	192	_
Personnel expenses (other operating expenses)		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	43	32
AKUMIK 1219. (Charonology)	43	32
Rent expenses (operating expenses)		
Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş. (Shareholder)	438	415
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	88	30
	526	445

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 12 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Gains on derivative instruments		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	20,896	
	20,896	-
Losses on derivative instruments		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	2,383	5,769
	2,383	5,769
Remuneration of top management		
Remuneration of top management	1,081	976
Contingent liabilities		0475
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Guarantee letters obtained from		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	204,489	201,400
Letter of credit obtained from		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	12,076	30,322
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Forward transactions		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	95,532	•
Interest rate swap transactions		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	56,332	66,404
Currency swap transactions		
Akbank T.A.Ş. (Shareholder)	323,928	172,816

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of activities, the Company undertakes commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in these financial statements. The following is a summary of significant commitments and contingent liabilities at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

### Legal Proceedings

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The Company has provided for a total provision of TL 360 against certain open legal cases as of 30 June 2014 (31 December 2013; TL 360).

### Commitments under derivative instruments

	30 June 2014		31 Decemb	er 2013
Or	Nominal iginal amount	Nominal TL	Nominal Original amount	Nominal TL
Forward and Swap Purchase Transactions				
USD	38,906	82,613	53,629	114,460
EURO	7,226	20,896	8,586	25,212
TL	394,614	394,614	.375,383	375,383
CZK	275,000	28,996	-	-
HUF	700,000	6,566		-
Total Purchase		533,685		515,055
Forward and Swap Sale Transacti	ons			
USD	62,151	131,971	65,943	140,742
EURO	135,592	392,119	140,603	412,880
TL	12,109	12,109	1,998	1,998
Total Sales	<del></del>	536,199		555,620
Total Said		1,069,884	<del></del>	1,070,675

### Guarantees given

The Company has letters of credit in the amount of TL 50,421 (31 December 2013 – TL 85,551) and finance lease commitments in the amount of TL 360,159 (31 December 2013 – 323,409) for the leased asset imports.

Aircrafts mortgaged to US Exim and EDC on asset based borrowing transactions and letters of guarantees were given to tax offices, courts and banks including Hermes covered credits utilized amounting to TL 340,772 (31 December 2013 – TL 319,953). Within this amount, the guarantees given for Hermes credit by Akbank is TL 204,489 (31 December 2013 – TL 201,400).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

### Contingent liabilities

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With the temporary article 69 added to the Income Tax Code by the Code 5479, a regulation was introduced stating that the investment allowance amounts calculated within the scope of investment expenses realized until the date 31 December 2005 can be deducted from 2006, 2007 and 2008 earnings only. Therefore, investment allowance right not used as at 31 December 2008 were not to be transferred to and utilized in following years.

Because of the fact that retrospective rights of the Company had been cancelled with temporary article 69, the Company filed the first advance tax return of 2009 through reservation by claiming that they should be allowed to benefit from investment incentive allowance, and initiated a tax case at tax court within this scope. On 30 March 2011, Republic of Turkey Istanbul 2<sup>nd</sup> Tax Court ruled (with reference to the Constitutional Court decision mentioned below) that the investment incentive allowance, which the Company could not use within 2008 due to their insufficient profit, can be transferred to the following years and used within the scope of deduction, and the tax amount levied by rejecting the mentioned declaration through reservation is not in compliance with the laws. Furthermore, according to the decision of Istanbul Tax Court dated on 30 November 2012 related to 2009 second advance tax, litigation process finalized in favor of the Company and the Company requested refund of 2009 second advance tax from Tax Office.

With the decision numbered 2006/95 E and 2009/144 K; and dated 15 October 2009 of the Constitutional Court promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 8 January 2011, the time limitation was repealed with regard to the investment incentive allowances which have been already granted.

In 2009 third and fourth advance tax returns and 2009 annual corporate tax return, the Company benefited from investment incentive allowance practice.

In tax inspection reports issued within the scope of tax inspection conducted at the Company within 2011, it is explained that the Decision of Constitutional Court became effective upon being promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 8 January 2011; therefore, investment incentive allowance cannot be utilized in 2009 third and fourth advance tax returns and 2009 annual corporate tax return.

Tax penalty notifications issued with regard to the mentioned reports were communicated to the Company within July 2011 period. Accordingly, the Company was imposed with principal corporate tax amount of TL 7,358 (excluding delay interest) and tax loss penalty of TL 20,240.

The Company requested settlement for these taxes and penalty amounts imposed against them, but their right to litigation is still preserved. The Company management foresees that; considering the related annulment decision of the Constitutional Court, decision of Istanbul Tax Office taken with regard to 2009 first and second advance tax period of the Company and the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 9 February 2012 and numbered E:2011/93, K. 2012/20 which was published on the Official Gazette on 18 February 2012, if litigation is initiated against the tax penalty notifications issued with regard to the year 2009, the litigation process will be finalized in favor of the Company. Accordingly, no provision has been recorded into the financial statements as of 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013 related to the abovementioned tax issue.

After the decision of the Constitutional Court, the file at the conciliation commission regarding the investment discount is expected to be closed in accordance with the decision.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2014 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"), unless otherwise indicated.)

### **NOTE 14 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

None.

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