

PARTICIPATION BANKS 2014



PARTICIPATION BANKS ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY

Participation Banks Association of Turkey in Brief

“Entering its 40th year in the world, “interest free banking”, or “participation banking” as we call it, is 30 years old in Turkey.”

V. Derya GÜREK

Chairman, Participation Banks Association of Turkey

The Participation Banks Association of Turkey (PBAT), headquartered in Istanbul and established in accordance with the Banking Act, is a professional public institution of legal personality.

The foundations of the PBAT, the umbrella organization of the participation banks operating in Turkey, were laid in 2001 by the Association of Special Finance Institutions. The title of the Association was amended as Participation Banks Association of Turkey in 2005.

The aim of the PBAT is to defend the rights and interests of participation banks within the framework of a free market economy and the principle of full competition in accordance

with banking regulations principles and rules, to work for the healthy growth of the banking system and development of the banking profession, increase competitiveness, ensure necessary decisions are taken for the creation of a competitive environment and prevent unfair competition, and implement and demand the implementation.

In accordance with the legislation, participation banks become members of the Participation Banks Association of Turkey within one month of being granted their permission to operate. As of the end of 2014, four participation banks were operating in Turkey, all of which were members of the PBAT.

www.tkbb.org.tr

Participation banks of Turkey- Key indicators (2014)

Funds collected

TL 66.8 billion

Funds allocated

TL 70.0 billion

Total assets

TL 104.1 billion

Shareholders' equity

TL 9.3 billion

Number of personel

16,270

Number of branches

990

alBaraka 

 **BANK ASYA**

 **KULVEYTTÜRK**

Türkiye Finans 



PARTICIPATION BANKS
ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY

ESTABLISHED IN
2002

MEMBERS
PARTICIPATION BANKS
OPERATING IN TURKEY

CHAIRMAN
V. Derya GÜRERK
Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

BOARD MEMBERS
Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

SECRETARY GENERAL
Osman AKYÜZ

AUDITORS
Süleyman SAYGI - İsmail GERÇEK

HEAD OFFICE
Kısıklı Caddesi No: 22 Altunizade
34662 Üsküdar/İstanbul

PHONE
0216 651 94 35 (Pbx)

FAX
0216 651 94 39

WEBSITE
www.tkbb.org.tr

E-MAIL
bilgi@tkbb.org.tr



MESSAGE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF PBAT

04 V. Derya GÜRERK
"Participation banking is
30 years old"



TURKISH ECONOMY

16 Turkey continued to grow in
2014, succeeding in difficult
circumstances.



GLOBAL INTEREST FREE BANKING

32 The global interest free
financial system sustains
continues its rapid growth



WORLD ECONOMY

06 "The slowdown in global
economic activity"



TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

26 15.1% growth in the Turkish
banking sector



SPECIAL REPORT: SUKUK

38 The rise of sukuk in global
financial markets



PARTICIPATION BANKS

46 Overview of Participation of Banking in 2014



INTERVIEW WITH THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF PBAT

52 **Osman AKYÜZ**
"More than enough resources to achieve growth"



ALBARAKA TÜRK

60 **Dr. Fahrettin YAHŞI**
"Into our thirtieth year with excitement"



BANK ASYA

66 **Aydın GÜNDOĞDU**
"A new organization appropriate for its financial size"



KUVEYT TÜRK

72 **Ufuk UYAN**
"Kuveyt Türk celebrates its 25th year of operation in 2014"



TÜRKİYE FİNANS

78 **V. Derya GÜRERK**
"Increasing support for the national economy and the real sector"



FINANCIAL DATA

85 Sectoral financial data and graphs



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

92 Financial statements of participation banks



BRANCHES

100 Branch coordinates of participation banks

Participation banking is 30 years old



V. Derya GÜNERK
Chairman-Participation Banks Association of Turkey

The establishment of an Association for the participation banks and the necessary changes made to the Banking Law have provided a healthy structure for participation banks.

Entering its 40th year, “interest free banking”, or “participation banking” as we refer to it, is now 30 years old in Turkey. This new interest free banking model has begun with the two banks established by Gulf capital in our country in 1985 under the name of “Special Financial Institutions”, and has been designed through the use of examples in the world, achieving positive results in a short period of time.

Four years later, a new bank was established with Gulf capital. In this regard, inspired by the success of foreign capital, three new institutions with domestic capital joined this caravan; one in 1991, another in 1995 and one in 1996, and the number of participation banks (or special financial institutions, as they were known then) increased to six. Later, as a result of the merger between two local institutions and the cancellation of another institution’s registration, the number was reduced to four by the end of 2005, as it has remained since then. At the end of 2005, the new Banking Act came into force and “Special Finance Houses” were transformed into “Participation Banks”, gaining the “bank” status which has enabled this system to grow more rapidly. That is to say, it has become easier for these financial institutions,

The most important development in recent years in terms of products has been the work done in the area of sukuk. Four banks have issued lease certificates in various amounts; moreover, the Turkish Treasury has issued both TL and FX denominated lease certificates. In fact, as of the end of 2014, the lease certificates issued by our banks, the Treasury and the private sector had amounted to TL 18 billion.

which had been referred to as Special Finance Houses until then, to tell the public and their counterparts that what they do is banking.

Before Turkey’s political and economic stabilization of the last 12 years, participation banking had faced stiff challenges in prior periods. The 1980’s could be considered as a period of establishment, rising and recognition while the 1990’s were years spent dealing with the economic crises in various parts of the world, including the Far East, Russia and, in particular, in our own country. In this period, the participation banking system had still been struggling to grow with the new players joining in the system.

The most critical period for participation banking in Turkey was the period marked by the most severe economic crisis, which started in 2000 and continued in 2001. During these years, participation banking was fighting for its survival under very adverse conditions; thanks to its solid principles and internal dynamics, the sector emerged from this period relatively unscathed. Participation banking in this period remained under fire from three sides;

- The crisis of confidence in the sector, created by a special finance house being ejected from the system in February 2001,
- The absence of assurances in participation funds collected such as those offered to deposit banks, and
- Other disadvantages caused by the crisis.

After the 2001 crisis, necessary amendments were made to the Banking Law on issues such as an insurance fund facility for savings, and the establishment of an Association for the participation banks. These have provided a healthier infrastructure for participation banks. As a result of the 2002 elections, which brought political and economic stability to our country, our industry, along with the economy, enjoyed a period of stable and satisfactory growth. Indeed, the share of participation banking sector in the banking sector, which had fallen to 1% due to one institution closing down, had increased to 2.4% by the end of 2005 as a result of the stability.

The main development in participation banking, however, took place after 2005 where these institutions gained the title and status of being banks with the enactment of the Banking Law No. 5411. At the end of 2013, our share in the banking sector's assets had increased to 5.5%, with our share in raised funds reaching 6.5% and our share in allocated funds increasing to 6.1%. However, due to the situation of one of our members, as known by the public, at the end of 2014, our share declined in all three items, to 5.2% of assets, 6.2% of raised funds and 5.4% in allocated funds. An increase in our market share from 1% to 6% indicates that the sector is stable and in a process of rapid growth. In fact,

since 2005, while the total banking sector grew by 20%, the participation banking sector grew by 30%.

This stabilization period was marked by increased awareness of participation banking, the development of a basket of products and the development of domestic and international relations through means such as promotions, publications, conferences, forums and achieving satisfactory levels.

During this period, the most important development in terms of products in Turkey was the developments in the area of sukuk, known as lease certificates, an important financial tool of this banking model. Indeed, until 2010, the name and origin of this instrument caused hesitation; but with the communiqué issued in 2010, it gained a legal basis, and it has shown rapid development since 2011. Since this date, four banks have also realized the issuance of lease certificates of various amounts, and the Turkish Treasury has also issued both TL and FX denominated lease certificates. In fact, as of the end of 2014, lease certificates issued by our banks, the Treasury and the private sector had amounted to TL 18 billion.

During this period, participation banking has entered the capital markets to meet the equity and investment fund needs of the customers and the sector in accordance with the principles of interest free finance. In recent years, the rapid development seen in the private pension area and 2 private pension companies were founded by three of our members.

At the end of December 2013, we organized

a joint workshop with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and prepared an action plan aimed at the rapid development of participation banking in the next 10 years, and to increase its share in the banking sector to 15%; this plan has been added to the Istanbul International Financial Center Strategy and Action Plan within the 10th Development Plan drafted by the Ministry of Development as the 7th component.

Thus, the public sector has taken the role of control and supervision in the development process of participation banking. In addition to this action plan, our Association has also employed an international research organization to prepare the Participation Banking Strategy Document, and these subjects have entered the process of establishing a synergy combined with those of the action plan.

As a result, participation banking reveals a banking model which is more flexible and secure compared to fixed income commitment, given that the distribution of income for savings is based on the profit and has a liability structure which is sheltered from future troubles. This model also allows the creation of a solid loan portfolio due to the documented work linked with the real sector.

On this occasion I would like to extend my deepest thanks to all employees of our participation banks for all of their valuable effort and dedication to the development of our sector, to our loyal customers, to our shareholders for their support, and to public institutions and organizations.



The slowdown in global economic activity

The trend of a slowdown in global economic activity continued throughout the year in both developed and developing countries.

The trend of the global economy in 2014 was shaped mainly in the light of the Fed's decision to taper its monetary expansion, the sanctions imposed by the USA and Europe against Russia after the Ukrainian crisis, the deflation in Japan, the slowdown in the Chinese economy and developments in the Eurozone which led to a rise of the US dollar against the Euro. The year 2014 was also a year which witnessed the continuous revision of expectations concerning global economic activity.

When it comes to developed countries, the US economy exhibited a positive growth performance, decoupling from other countries, while the continuing weak economic activity in Japan and Eurozone has been one of the main determinants of the slowdown in global economic growth. Among developing countries, a negative growth performance in Brazil and Russia had a downward effect on global growth, as well as the weak outlook in China and India.

International organizations have revised their global growth forecasts downward in their recent reports. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) report regarding the global economic outlook, published in January 2015, indicated

that the world economy, which grew by 3.3% in 2014, was expected to grow by 3.5% in 2015 and by 3.7% in 2016.

According to the IMF report, despite the positive net effect of the decline in oil prices on world growth rates and a decoupling of the USA from other developed countries, global economic growth rates have been revised downward.

The basis for downward revisions were:

1. The weak economic outlook in Russia, China, the Eurozone and Japan,
2. The deterioration in expectations in relation to the oil exporting countries due to the fall in oil prices,
3. The depreciation of the Euro and the Yen,
4. Increased geopolitical risks.

The Global Economic Prospects Report (GEP) published by the World Bank in January 2015 set a growth forecast of 3.0% for the global economy in 2015, 3.3% in 2016, and 3.2% in 2017. According to the report, economic activity is resurgent in the USA and the UK thanks to the persistence of positive developments in the labor market and expansionary monetary policy of the USA, but economic activity has not yet reached the desired levels in Japan and in the Eurozone, despite the measures taken.

In the years following the global economic crisis, developed countries have posted volatile and low rates of growth.

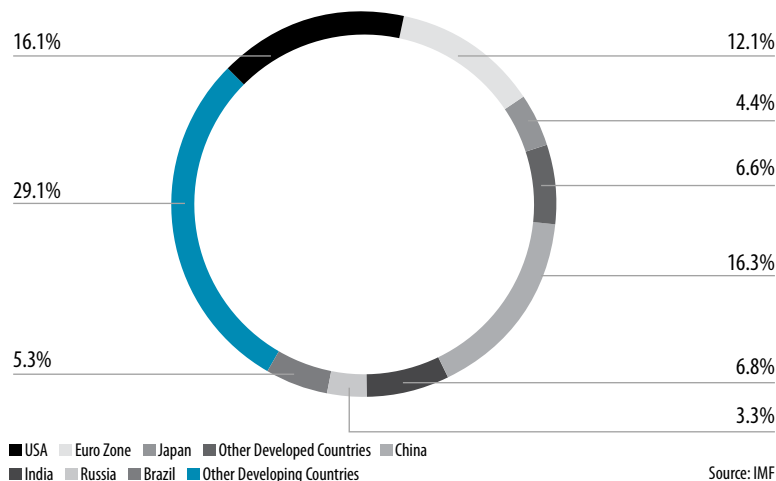
When it comes to developed countries, the US economy exhibited a positive growth performance, decoupling from other countries, while the continuing weak economic activity in Japan and Eurozone has been one of the main determinants of the slowdown in global economic growth.

Growth in the World Economy (2013-2016)

Real GDP % Change	Realization (%)		Projection (%)	
	2013	2014	2015	2016
World Economy	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8
Developed Countries	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.4
Europe (Euro Zone)	-0.5	0.9	1.5	1.6
Developing Countries	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.7
Developing Europe	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2
Middle East and North Africa	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.8
Latin America	2.9	1.3	0.9	2.0
Developing Asia	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015

Distribution of Global GDP by Countries (% World GDP, 2014)



In the November 2014 Global Economic Outlook report prepared by the OECD, the growth rates of the many economies were revised downward when compared to the estimates published in May. The report covers the 2014-2016 forecast period. During this period, the long term average global growth rate remained below 4%, and is estimated as 3.3% in 2014, 3.7% in 2015 and 3.9% in 2016.

Positive developments in private consumption raising optimistic expectations for the US economy.

After a quick recovery recorded in the second and third quarters of the year in the US economy, there was some loss of growth momentum in the fourth quarter of 2014. Growth in the US economy in Q4 was retroactively revised down from 2.6% to 2.2%.

The largest contribution to growth was provided by private consumption expenditures, which constitute approximately two-thirds of the economy. Indeed, in this period, private consumption expenditures increased by 4.2% demonstrating the strongest performance since 2006. For the whole of 2014, the US economy posted a 2.4% rate of growth.

Japan's economy continues to recover under the influence of an expansionary monetary policy. After the hike in the rate of VAT in April 2014, Japan's economy contracted by 6.4% in

the second quarter and by 1.9% in the third quarter as a result of reduced domestic consumption and weaker exports, and technically entered recession. Recently, with effect of positive developments in monthly production and consumption data, the latest estimates put growth in the fourth quarter of 2014 as 1.5%.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the growth policy, the risk of rising interest rates on Japanese bonds and risks associated with the country's growth strategy in the consolidation of debts, Moody's lowered Japan's credit rating from AA3 to A1.

These fluctuations in the economy led the Japanese government to call early elections and to take the decision to postpone its tax hike. Shinzo Abe won the early general election held on December 2014.

Thus, as a result of elections, which were seen as a referendum on Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's economic policy, support for the economic reform program was renewed.

Eurozone growth of 0.3% in the last quarter of 2014.

The Eurozone economy grew by 0.3% on a quarterly basis in the last quarter of 2014, posting 0.9% growth on an annual basis. The driving force of growth was Germany, one of the central economies of the region.

After a quick recovery recorded in the second and third quarters of the year in the US economy, there was some loss of growth momentum in the fourth quarter of 2014. Growth in the US economy in Q4 was retroactively revised down from 2.6% to 2.2%. The largest contribution to growth was provided by private consumption expenditures.

Growing by 0.7% in the last quarter of 2014, Germany surpassed expectations; Spain's economy grew by 0.7%, realizing its strongest growth performance in the last seven years. On the other hand, Italy recorded a contraction in the first three quarters of the year and failed to record growth in the last quarter of the year, as well.



The rate of growth in China's economy fell short of the 7.5% official growth target and was indeed the lowest rate of annual growth in the country since 1990.

7.4% growth in China in 2014

The rate of growth in China's economy fell short of the 7.5% official growth target and was indeed the lowest rate of annual growth in the country since 1990. Government policies and measures taken to cool down its overheating housing sector and lower credit risks were behind the relatively weak growth throughout the year of 2014.

Although growth slowed when compared to previous years, China's high foreign trade surplus and reserves reduced its vulnerability to economic shocks. However, China continues to slow down due to the balancing process, which stands as one of the major risks to have affected the global economic outlook in 2015.

India's economy gaining momentum in recent years.

India recorded a 5.6% rate of economic growth in 2014, where inflation began to slowdown. The Central Bank of India left its policy rate at the 2014 level of 8% and eased some rules for bank loans to provide support to the economy. India's expansionary fiscal and monetary policies have fostered the growth rates.

Brazil's economy suffers a 0.9% contraction in the second quarter of 2014.

Brazil's economy has lost some of its growth momentum in recent years, and on the back of rising inflation and a deteriorating risk perception, the central bank raised the policy interest rate to 11.75% at the end of 2014, despite concerns that the economy would enter recession.

Global markets rocked by political tensions between the European Union, US, and Russia emanating from the Ukraine crisis.

Russia was hit by economic sanctions and significant capital outflows in 2014 as a result of the crisis in Ukraine, which is at risk of economic recession. Standard & Poor's (S&P) lowered Russia's credit rating to "BBB-", which is the lowest investable grade, and the rating outlook was set to "negative".

The Russian Central Bank decided to raise the benchmark interest rate to 17% at the end of the year. The decision was intended to prevent the rise in inflation and slow what has been the sharpest depreciation of the Rouble in the last 16 years, which has been resulted from the decline in oil prices and outflow of capital in the country following the crisis in Ukraine.



Selected Countries: Development in Economic Growth, Unemployment and Inflation

	Economic Growth (%)				Unemployment (%)			Change in CPI (%)		
	Realization		Projection		Realization	Projection		Realization	Projection	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
USA	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	1.6	0.1	1.5
Germany	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	0.8	0.2	1.3
France	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.5	10.2	10.1	9.9	0.6	0.1	0.8
Italy	-1.7	-0.4	0.5	1.1	12.8	12.6	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.8
Spain	-1.2	1.4	2.5	2.0	24.5	22.6	21.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.7
UK	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	6.2	5.4	5.4	1.5	0.1	1.7
Japan	1.6	-0.1	1.0	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.7	1.0	0.9
Canada	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	1.9	0.9	2.0
China	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.0	1.2	1.5
India	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.7
Russia	1.3	0.6	-3.8	-1.1	5.1	6.5	6.5	7.8	17.9	9.8
Brazil	2.7	0.1	-1.0	1.0	4.8	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.8	5.9
Mexico	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.0
South Africa	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	25.1	25.1	24.9	6.1	4.5	5.6

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015



When it comes to micro and macroeconomic and social impacts, the rate of unemployment is one of the most important indicators directly affecting the welfare of a country, and in almost all countries it is seen as a reflection of falling production.

No significant fall in unemployment in 2014 due to weak global economic activity

In a general assessment, it could be argued that the failure to create enough jobs due to the lack of desired levels of growth in developed economies, the high rate in youth unemployment and loss of skills remained the main problem facing many countries.

There was a recovery in the employment market in the USA during the period thanks to the post-crisis expansionary monetary policies and its low interest rate policy. In the month of November 2014, the rate of unemployment was maintained at 5.8%, the same level as it was in the previous month. The month of November marked the highest increase in employment recorded since January 2012, with employment rising by 321,000 people.

The Eurozone continued to be dogged by high levels of unemployment. The rate of unemployment throughout the region stood at 11.5% in October 2014, showing no significant change compared to the previous month. The number of unemployed in the region reached 18.4 million, while youth unemployment also approached 3.4 million.

Among developing countries, China, Russia and Brazil, stand out as countries with relatively low rates of unemployment, at 4.1%, 4.8% and 5.2% respectively.

At the country level, approximately one of every four people looking for work in Spain is unemployed. Spain is followed by France and Italy with 10.2% and 12.8% rates, respectively. Among developing countries, China, Russia and Brazil, stand out as countries with relatively low rates of unemployment, at 4.1%, 4.8% and 5.2% respectively; while South Africa has a very high rate of unemployment, at 25.4%.

With its 10.9% rate of unemployment, Turkey is among the countries which are relatively

weak in the struggle against unemployment. With precious few signs of an improvement in unemployment, this problem and its consequences will continue to negatively affect all countries in 2015.

Easing cost-inflationary pressures in the USA after plunge in commodity prices, including oil prices

In the month of December, producer prices dropped by 0.3% on a monthly basis while consumer prices dropped by 0.4%. According to the core inflation indicators, which exclude en-

Selected Countries: Public Sector Debt Burden (% of GDP)

	Realization		Projection	
	2013	2014	2015	2016
World Economy	79.1	79.8	80.4	80
Developed Countries	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.1
USA	103.4	104.8	105.1	104.9
Europe (Euro Zone)	93.4	94	93.5	92.4
Germany	76.9	73.1	69.5	66.6
France	92.4	95.1	97	98.1
Italy	128.6	132.1	133.8	132.9
Spain	92.1	97.7	99.4	100.1
Portugal	129.7	130.2	126.3	124.3
Greece	174.9	177.2	172.7	162.4
UK	87.3	89.5	91.1	91.7
Japan	242.6	246.4	246.1	247
Developing Countries	39.7	41.7	43.9	44.6
China	39.4	41.1	43.5	46.2
India	65.5	65	64.4	63.3
Russia	14	17.9	18.8	17.1
Brazil	62.2	65.2	66.2	66.2
Mexico	46.3	50.1	51.4	51.7
South Africa	43.3	45.9	47.5	48.2
Turkey	36.2	33.5	33.4	32.5

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015

ergy and food prices, producer prices increased by 0.3% while consumer prices remained unchanged in December.

Impact of expansionary monetary policy raises expectations that inflation will hit the 2% target in Japan.

Inflation, which stood at 2.7% in 2014, is projected to stand at 1.3% in 2015 in Japan with the effect of declining oil prices. Within the framework of a 2% inflation target, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) decided to leave its monetary policy unchanged and increased the monetary base; it expects inflation to approach the target in the medium term with the help of increasing demand and economic activity.

Low inflation in the Eurozone due to weak economic activity, raising the risk of deflation

The ongoing recession in the Eurozone, which constitutes 22% of global GDP and 25% of global trade, is one of the major risks facing the global economic outlook. In 2014, inflation

in the block was negative for the first time since 2009, at -0.2%, bringing the Eurozone into deflation.

While the European Central Bank (ECB) puts the low rates of inflation down to lower oil prices, it projects that inflation will remain within its 2% target over the next three years. Despite the increases in real disposable income due to low inflation, the lack of a sustainable increase in consumption is still a source of concern.

Domestic demand has remained weak in the Eurozone, due particularly to the lack of a loose enough monetary policy and the ECB's greater caution towards quantitative easing, in contrast with the US, Japan and Britain. The need for an expansionary policy by the ECB to support aggregate demand in the region and eliminate the risk of deflation remains.

Turkey had the highest inflation rate among developing countries, at 8.2% in 2014, followed by Russia (7.7%) and India (7.3%).

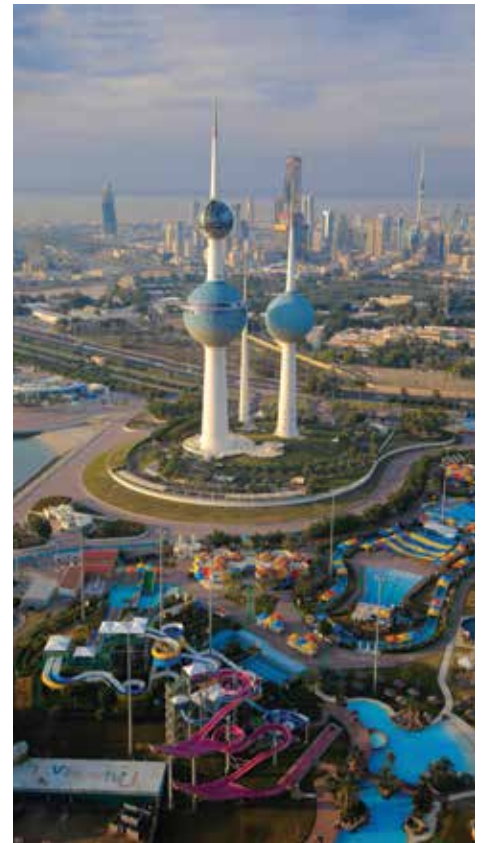
Consumer and producer price indices in China remained low, raising the risk of deflation. In November, the rate of inflation in the consumer price index (CPI) declined to its lowest rise since 2009, with a rate of 0.4%.

As a result of lower costs in industrial production due to lower oil and metal prices, the producer price index (PPI) continued its long term decline in November, declining by 2.7% compared to the same period of the previous year. With its 6.7% inflation rate in November, inflation in Brazil remained well above the current target.

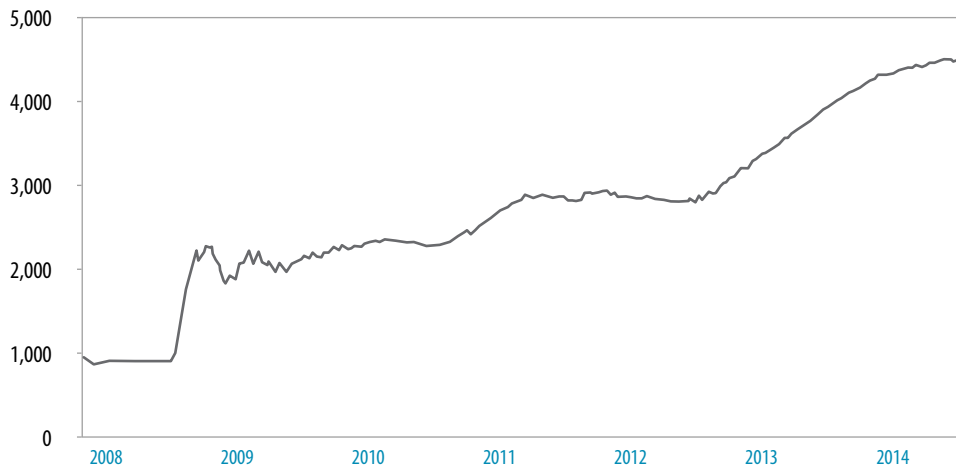
At the global level, inflationary pressures will ease in the coming period due to the decline in oil and commodity prices, but inflation is predicted to rise as domestic demand recovers in some emerging countries.

Oil prices fell to their lowest level since the global crisis in 2008.

The decline in oil prices has boosted the fortunes of oil importing countries, while the oil exporters have been hit hard.

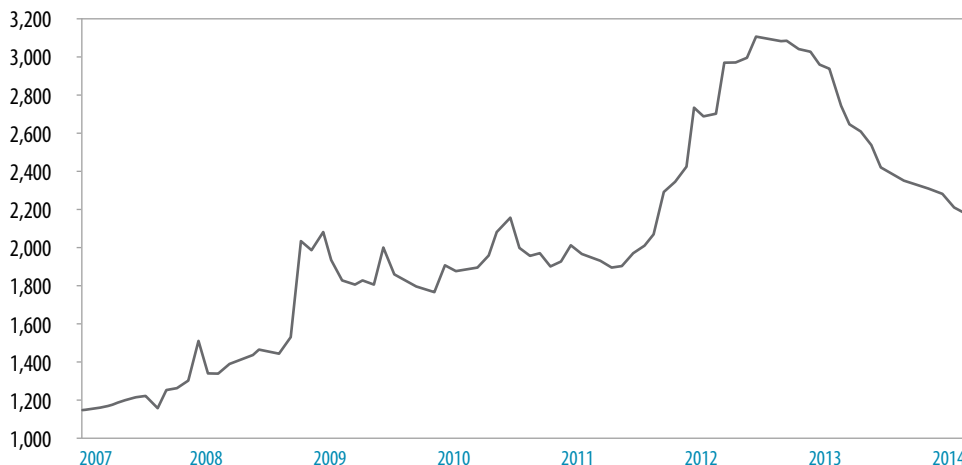


Federal Reserve Asset Size (USD billion)



Source: Fed, (www.federalreserve.gov)

European Central Bank Asset Size (Euro billion)



Source: European Central Bank (ECB), www.ecb.europa.eu



The sharp fall in oil prices that occurred in 2014 led to a reshaping of expectations for the course of the global economy.

The fall in oil prices is expected to support energy importers which make up around 60% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), such as Eurozone, China, Japan and the USA but hurt net energy exporters such as Saudi Arabia, Russia, Venezuela, Nigeria and Iran. Indeed, nearly half of public revenue in Russia is derived from oil and gas; Russia has been one of the countries that has been worst affected by the decline in oil prices.

Issues relating to demand as well as the rapid

increase in supply in recent years have played a part in the decline in oil prices. Despite this, leading oil-producing countries refused to cut oil production. In this context, Brent crude oil prices, which had peaked at US\$ 115/bbl in mid-June, tumbled to US\$ 56 / bbl by the end of December.

A 3.8% increase in world trade volume in 2014

World trade follows a course which is broadly in parallel with the global economic performance. In 2014, world trade volume increased by 3.8%, with export volumes increasing by 3.6% in developed countries and by 3.9% in developing countries; the volume of imports in-

In the wake of the global economic crisis, world trade grew rapidly in 2010 before slowing to a growth rate in line with the global economy.

In particular, the slowdown in China's economy in 2014 adversely affected foreign trade volumes, especially in commodity exporting countries of the European Region and other economies, including Japan.

creased by 3.7% in developed countries and by 4.4% in developing countries. These rates were slightly higher than the increase in production in 2014; this could be considered as a sign of how open countries were, or of increased global integration.

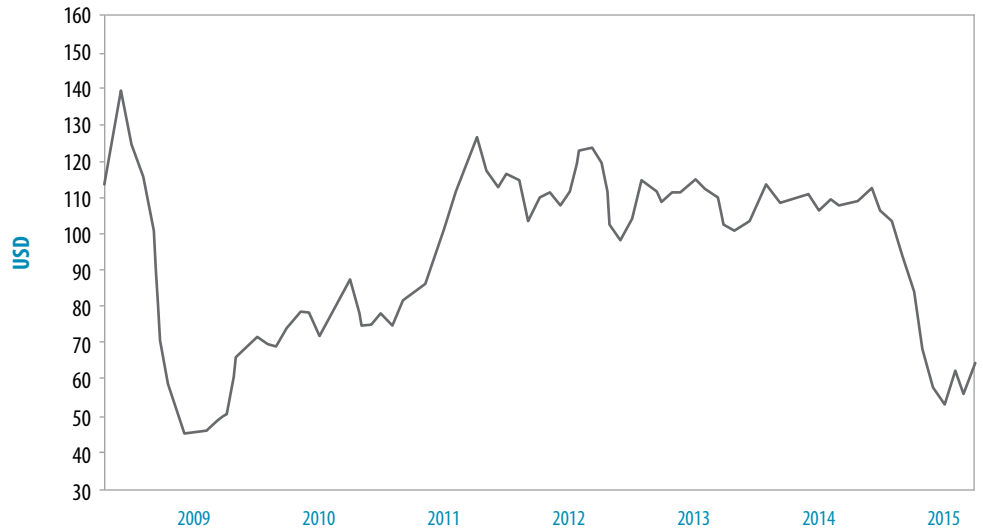
However, both the IMF and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have revised world trade growth volume projections downward for



The slowdown in global growth will continue in 2015, largely because of the problems affecting developing countries.

Economic dynamics differ between developed and emerging economies, and structural problems place limits on the acceleration in world trade.

Crude Oil Prices (Brent)



Source: NASDAQ, (www.nasdaq.com)

2014. The weaker than expected growth in global trade, rising geopolitical risks, and Ebola outbreak in West Africa were all effective in this downward revision.

Economic dynamics differ between developed and emerging economies, and structural problems place limits on the acceleration in world trade. Exports have been increasing in emerging markets and developing economies due to the strengthening of growth in developed countries. A tendency for steady but slow growth in high-income countries and in Europe and Central Asia poses an obstacle to the growth in world trade.

Another factor hindering the expansion in world trade has been the slowdown in emerg-

ing economies. In particular, the slowdown in China's economy in 2014 adversely affected foreign trade volumes, especially in commodity exporting countries of the European Region and other economies, including Japan.

Factors such as lack of external demand at the global level, the tightening of external financing conditions and country specific structural factors are expected to lead to a limited increase in world trade volume in 2015. In 2014, the decision in the USA to taper its monetary expansion was an important factor to shape the world economy.

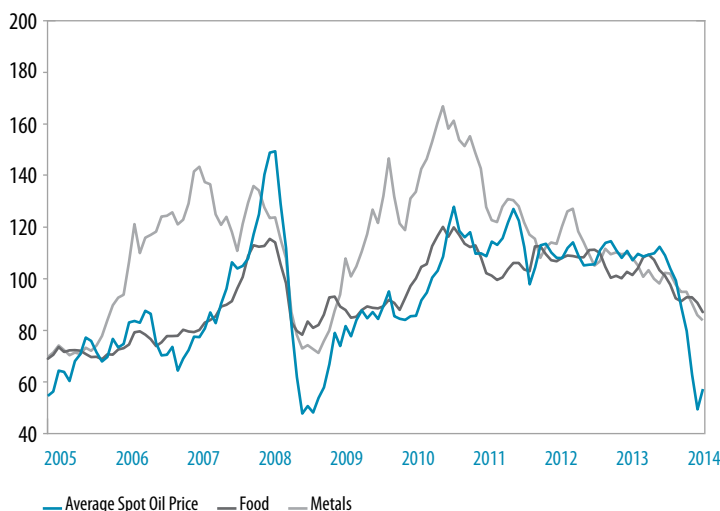
The US Federal Reserve (Fed) signaled that it would be more cautious in the process of normalizing its monetary policy.

The Fed decided to reduce its bond buying program by US\$ 10 billion to US\$ 75 billion in January 2014. In light of this decision and the effective recovery seen in the US economy, monthly bond purchases in the following periods were reduced to US\$ 15 billion. In its October 2014 meeting, the Fed announced that it had finally ended the quantitative easing program.

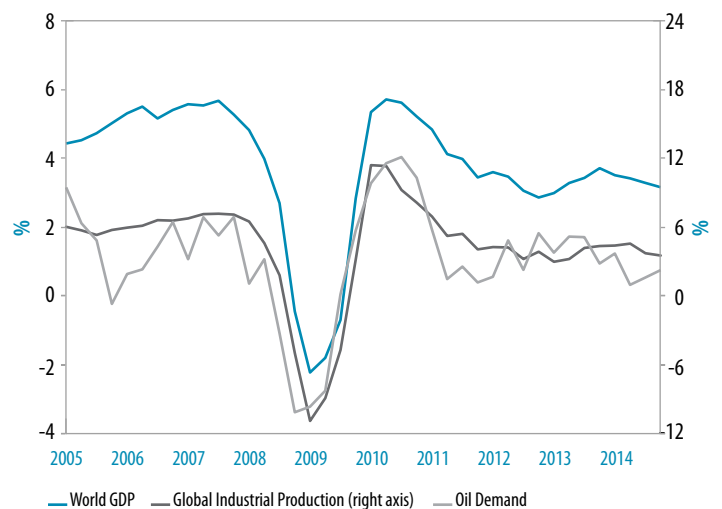
During the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting held on December 16-17, the decision was taken not to make any changes in the current monetary policy, as expected.

On the other hand, in the statement published after the meeting, the earlier expression that interest rates would continue to be kept at

Commodities Prices Index



Oil Demand and Global Economic Activity (% change)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015



record low levels “for a considerable period of time”, was replaced by the phrase that the Fed’s “patient” attitude would be followed in the normalization process of monetary policy.

Thus, the Fed has provided itself some flexibility by not being bound to any timetable or economic data.

15 of the FOMC’s 17 members indicated that they expected a rate hike in 2015, leading to commentary that the Fed had given a clear signal of interest rate hikes for the first time since 2006.

On the other hand, the decline of the members’ year-end interest rate projections for 2015 and 2016 came as some relief to the markets by supporting expectations that the process of raising interest rates would be a slow one. In her speech after the meeting, the Chair of the Federal Reserve Board, Janet Yellen, said that interest rates would be raised gradually and reiterated that this process would be shaped according to the course of the economic data.

Selected Countries: Current Deficit (% of GDP)

	Realization		Projection	
	2014	2015	2015	2016
USA	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4
Germany	7.5	8.4	8.4	7.9
France	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Italy	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.5
Spain	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
UK	-5.5	-4.8	-4.8	-4.6
Japan	0.5	1.9	1.9	2
Canada	-2.2	-2.6	-2.6	-2.3
China	2	3.2	3.2	3.2
India	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6
Russia	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3
Brazil	-3.9	-3.7	-3.7	-3.4
Mexico	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
South Africa	-5.4	-4.6	-4.6	-4.7

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015



More revisions in growth expectations for 2015

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expects the US economy to grow by between 3.2% and 3.6% in 2015. The expected growth in the range of specified growth forecasts means the USA will show more growth than global growth for the first time since 1999 and exceed the highest growth rate recorded in 2005.

In its macroeconomic projections, the Fed set out that despite its downward revision in inflation and unemployment projections for 2015, it was leaving its growth forecast unchanged. The Fed anticipates that growth will come in at between 2.3% and 2.7%, with inflation of between 0.6% and 0.8%, and an unemployment rate of between 5% and 5.2% in 2015.

The OECD projects that Japan will post 1% growth in 2015 and 1.4% growth in 2016.

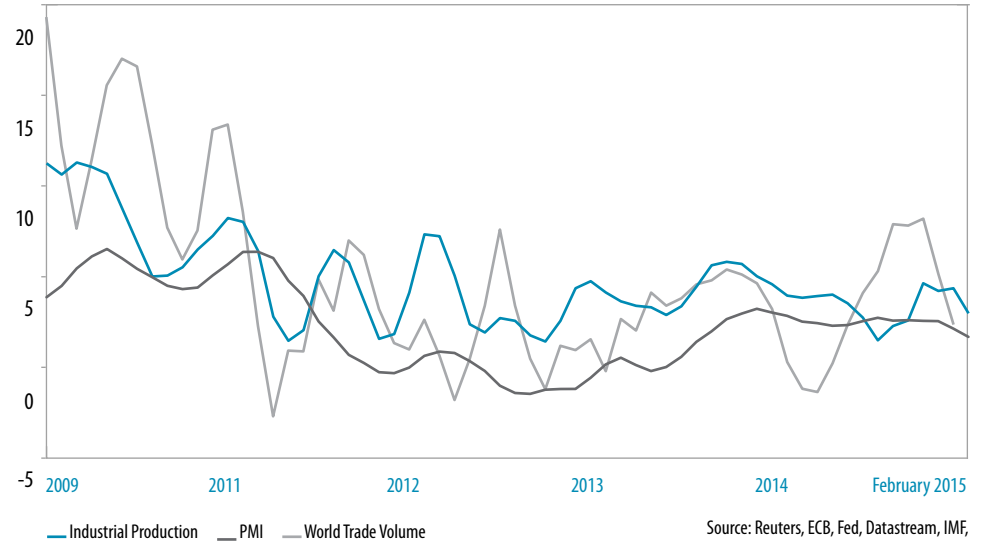
The OECD's Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC) meeting in Japan stated that Japan needed to implement structural reforms urgently to tackle its high levels of public debt, low inflation and low growth problems in order to reach a higher potential growth rate in the long run. Japan's structural problems have been listed a slow real wages, a low female employment participation rate, insufficient development in innovation, poor

labor mobility, the need to increase unit labor productivity and, especially, the country's deteriorating demographic structure with an elderly population.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expects the US economy to grow by between 3.2% and 3.6% in 2015.

World Trade, Industrial Production and PMI

(Yearly change on the basis of three monthly moving average-%)



Source: Reuters, ECB, Fed, Datastream, IMF, World Bank, CBRT, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Development

The ECB revised the macroeconomic forecasts for the Eurozone. Accordingly, the growth forecast for 2015 was revised from 1% to 1.5%, while the forecast for 2016 growth was revised up to 1.9% from 1.5%.

The Central Bank of China's statement that China's economy could grow by only 7.1% in 2015 was another development which has heightened worries concerning the global economy in recent years.

Global monetary policy stance unlikely to converge in the coming period

The prospect of the Fed tightening more toughly than expected within the framework of an exit strategy from the expansionary monetary policy, in accordance with growth signals and the decoupling observed in global monetary policy is expected to raise policy uncertainty in the coming period.

On the other hand, the weakening in global growth prospects as well as the slowdown in economic activity in developing countries maintains the downside risks on capital flows to developing countries. In this context, where the concerns in relation to Russia and the Middle East contributed to the uncertainty, the fluctuations in global risk appetite and volatility in portfolio flows are expected to continue in the coming period.

The global monetary policy stance is likely to remain a heterogeneous one in the coming period. In case the Fed's monetary policy enters

a process of normalization, central banks of those countries with high current account deficits, in particular, are expected to maintain a tight stance in their monetary policy to prevent the depreciation of local currencies. However,

the ECB and other central banks in the European Region are expected to maintain their loose stance on monetary policy for some time to come in a bid to stimulate the weak economic activity.

The prospect of the Fed tightening more toughly than expected within the framework of an exit strategy from the expansionary monetary policy, in accordance with growth signals and the decoupling observed in global monetary policy is expected to raise policy uncertainty in the coming period.



Middle East and North Africa - Selected Economic Indicators

	GDP Growth (%)			Change in CPI (%)		
	Realization	Projection		Realization	Projection	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Iran	3	0.6	1.3	15.5	16.5	17
Iraq	-2.4	1.3	7.6	2.2	3	3
Kuwait	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.3	3.6
S. Arabia	3.6	3	2.7	2.7	2	2.5
U.A.E.	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.3
Qatar	6.1	7.1	6.5	3	1.8	2.7
Egypt	2.2	4	4.3	10.1	10.3	10.5
Sudan	3.4	3.3	3.9	36.9	19	10.5
Tunisia	2.3	3	3.8	4.9	5	4.1
Algeria	4.1	2.6	3.9	2.9	4	4
Marocco	2.9	4.4	5	0.4	1.5	2

Source: Reuters, ECB, Fed, Datastream, IMF, World Bank, CBRT, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Development

ECB and other central banks in the European Region are expected to maintain their loose stance on monetary policy for some time to come in a bid to stimulate the weak economic activity.

Turkey continued to grow in 2014, succeeding in difficult circumstances.



Despite the observed risk perception, heightened geopolitical tensions in the region and volatility in international capital flows and exchange rates due to the Fed's policy, Turkey's economy succeeded in keeping on its path of growth, posting 2.9% growth in 2014.

However, the rate of economic growth in 2014 was below the long term trend. Weak investment spending and the negative contribution from net exports to economic growth as of the last quarter were the main reasons why the economic growth performance in 2014 remained below the 3.3% rate projected in the Medium Term Program (MTP).

GDP stood at US\$ 800 billion in 2014 due to the depreciation of the TL. Per capita GDP fell from US\$ 10,822 in 2013 to US\$ 10,404 in 2014.

Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), has updated its growth figures. The growth figure for 2013 has been retroactively revised from 4.1% to 4.2%, while the growth rates for the first three quarters of 2014 were also revised upwards.

Export oriented growth composition and appearance on the basis of quarter
As a result of macro prudential measures aimed at reducing the current account deficit,

As a result of macro prudential measures aimed at reducing the current account deficit, some changes in the composition of growth were observed in 2014. In 2013, growth was mainly driven by domestic demand; in 2014, growth was more export-oriented.

GDP grew by 2.9% to US\$ 800 billion in 2014, with per capita GDP of US\$ 10,404.

Real GDP Growth Rate (2008-2014)			
	GDP Growth	GDP	Per Capita GDP
	%	USD million	USD
2008	0.7	742,094	10,438
2009	-4.8	616,703	8,559
2010	9.2	731,608	10,022
2011	8.8	773,980	10,466
2012	2.2	786,283	10,459
2013	4.2	823,044	10,822
2014	2.9	800,107	10,404

Source: TurkStat

some changes in the composition of growth were observed in 2014. In 2013, growth was mainly driven by domestic demand; in 2014, growth was more export-oriented.

The quarterly GDP data reveals that growth increased in the first quarter of 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013, but slowed down in the second and third quarters of the year. The deceleration in exports as a result of geopolitical developments as well as the decline in agricultural receipts due to adverse weather conditions was also effective in this slowdown.

BRSA regulations aimed at increasing the savings of individual households by slowing down credit growth came into force in February 2014, limiting consumption from the second quarter of the year. In the following quarter, rising geopolitical risks in the Middle East with military tensions between Russia and Ukraine have led to uncertainty, in addition to relative slowdown in exports, inventories, investment and expenditures adversely affected as well.

It is observed that the economy exceeded expectations in the last quarter of 2014, and the composition of growth slightly differed compared to the first three quarters of the year. Turkey's economy has demonstrated domestic demand-driven growth.

Throughout the year, total consumption expenditure contributed 1.4 percentage points to the rate of growth, while net exports provided the highest contribution (1.8 percentage points). In terms of expenditure, final consumption expenditures of households increased by 1.3% at constant prices in 2014, while government final consumption expenditures increased by 4.6%. Total investment expenditures shaved 0.3 points off overall growth due to the decline in public sector investments throughout 2014.

When analyzed on the basis of production method, the services sector contributed 1.9 percentage points to growth in 2014 with a 1.0 percentage point contribution from the industrial sector and a 0.1 percentage point contribution from the construction sector, while the agricultural sector effectively stripped 0.2 percentage points off the rate of overall growth.

Turkey's severest drought in 15 years precipitated Turkey's first contraction in agricultural production since the first quarter of 2009. With normal levels of rainfall restored, the agricultural sector is set to recover this year, and

higher rates can be achieved in the agricultural sector on the back of the low base effect from 2014.

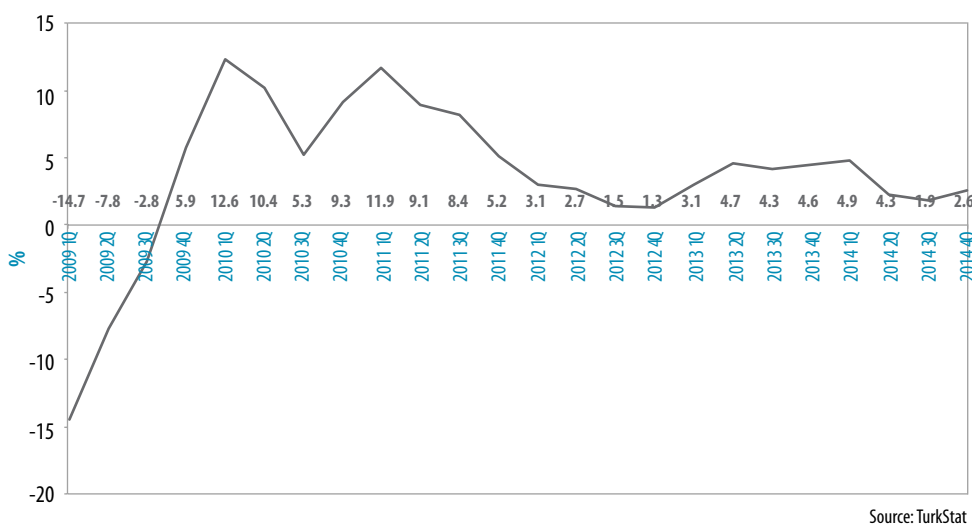
Unemployment edges up to 10.9% in 2014

The slowdown in economic activity has affected the labor and employment market. According to the household labor force statistics, the rate of unemployment in Turkey increased by 1.3 percentage points when compared to its level at the same time of the previous year, to reach 10.9% at the end of 2014, with the number of unemployed reaching 3.1 million.

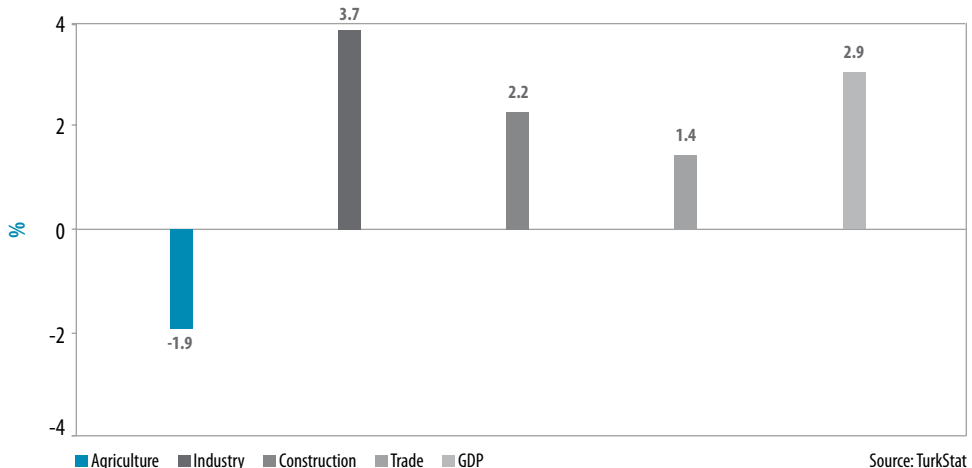
In light of these results, the unemployment rate in December 2014 reached the highest level seen since January 2011. On the other hand, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment decreased by 0.2 percentage points when compared to its November level to 10.4%.

It is observed that the economy exceeded expectations in the last quarter of 2014, and the composition of growth slightly differed compared to the first three quarters of the year. Turkey's economy has demonstrated domestic demand-driven growth.

Real GDP Growth Rate-Quarterly (% , 2009-2014)



Growth by Sector (2014)



Despite the difficulties in key export markets such as Iraq and Russia in 2014, export volumes to the European Union (EU-28), including Germany and the UK, increased by 8.8%.

The employment participation rate was 44.7% at the end of 2014 in Turkey, with 19.5% of those in employment working in the agricultural sector, 20.5% in the industrial sector, 7.1% in construction and 52.8% in the services sector.

These developments in the labor market reveal a downward trend in the labor force participation rate. The labor force participation rate ended December 2014 at 50.2%, the lowest level in the previous 9 months. This served to limit the rise in the unemployment rate.

Foreign trade deficit declines to US\$ 84.5 billion in 2014

Exports increased by 3.9% in 2014 to US\$ 157.7 billion. In the same period, imports decreased by 3.7% to US\$ 242.2 billion.

Despite the difficulties in key export markets such as Iraq and Russia in 2014, export volumes to the European Union (EU-28), including Germany and the UK, increased by 8.8%. Similarly, growth was observed in exports to the USA.

An analysis on a country-by-country basis finds that Germany is still Turkey's number one foreign trade partner, with exports to Germany growing by 10%, while a 7.5% decline in imports was observed in 2014. Exports to the UK increased by 12.9%, while exports to the USA increased by 12.5%. Exports to Iraq and Russia, Turkey's most important foreign trade partners, contracted by 8.8% and 14.6% respectively. China was the country which Turkey imported the most goods from, with US\$ 24.9 billion of import volumes, while South Korea was the country with the highest relative increase in exports, with a 24% increase in 2014.

In addition to the weak domestic demand conditions in 2014, imports declined on the back of the fall in energy imports, which constitute a quarter of Turkey's total import volume, as a result of the plunge in oil prices in the second half the year. The decline in gold imports, which entered a trend of normalization in 2014, also played a decisive role in the contraction of imports.

Turkey's foreign trade deficit narrowed by 15.4% to US\$ 84.5 billion in 2014.

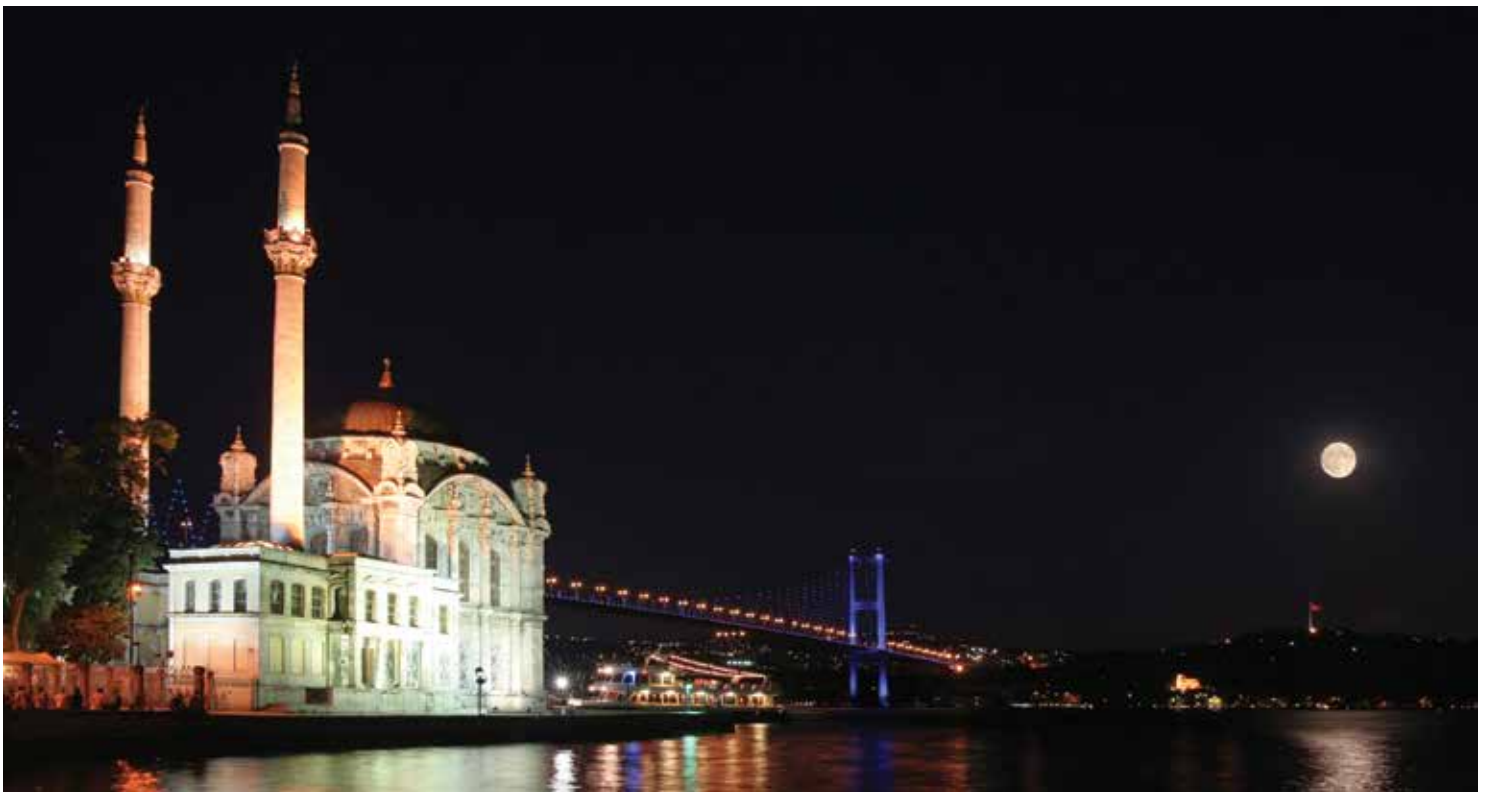
Positive developments in the current account deficit - a reflection of the record drop in oil prices.

The annual current account deficit had swelled to US\$ 65 billion in 2013, reaching 7.9% of GDP, but narrowed to US\$ 45.8 billion in 2014. The 20.3% contraction in the foreign trade deficit played an important role in this development. In addition, tourism revenues continued to contribute positively to the balance of payments, rising by 5.6%. On the other hand, the decrease in non-monetary gold imports contributed notably to the recovery of the current account in 2014.

The Fed's gradual tapering off its bond purchasing program (QE), which was finally wound down in October 2014, led to a limited increase in foreign exchange inflows when compared to the previous year. Domestic direct investments in 2014 showed no significant change when compared to the previous year, while the domestic direct investment abroad by residents doubled when compared to 2013.

In 2014, the volume of net foreign direct investments was realized at US\$ 5.4 billion, decreasing by 37.9% when compared to the previous year.

Although portfolio investments declined by 16.7% in 2014 when compared to the previous year, to US\$ 20 billion, they still provided a significant contribution to the financing of the





As a result of the drought and adverse weather conditions experienced in 2014, the highest contribution to inflation among the subgroups came from food prices.

current account deficit. During this period, capital inflows through foreign bond issues in the banking sector accounted for almost half of the total investment portfolio.

Another factor having a positive impact on the current account deficit was the fall in oil prices. This decline in oil prices seen since June 2014 has significantly reduced Turkey's energy import bill and contributed positively to the current account deficit.

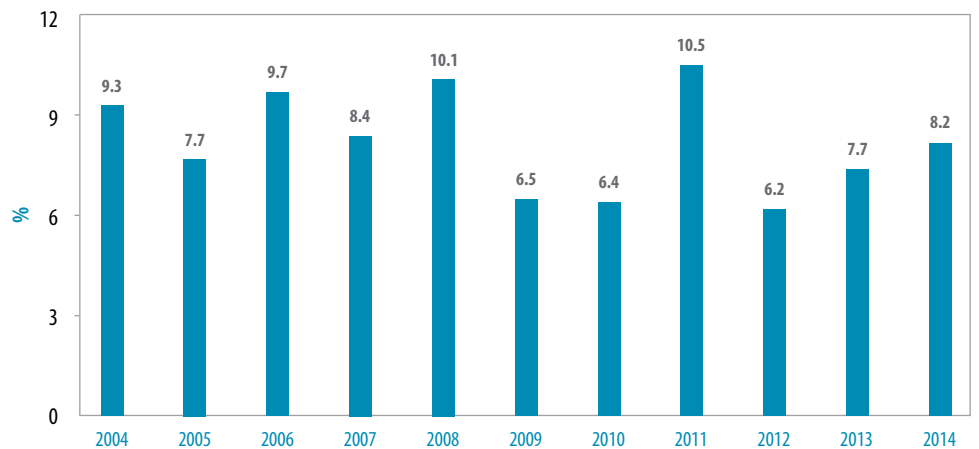
Domestic demand is expected to increase in 2015, thus limiting the positive impact of low oil prices on the current account deficit.

Food prices behind the rising the trend in inflation.

The rate of consumer price inflation ended the year 2014 at 8.17%, 0.8 percentage points higher than in the previous year. This result was higher than the uncertainty band around the inflation target, but lower than the year-end expectation of 8.9% as set out in the October 2014 Inflation Report as prepared by the Central Bank of The Republic of Turkey (CBRT).

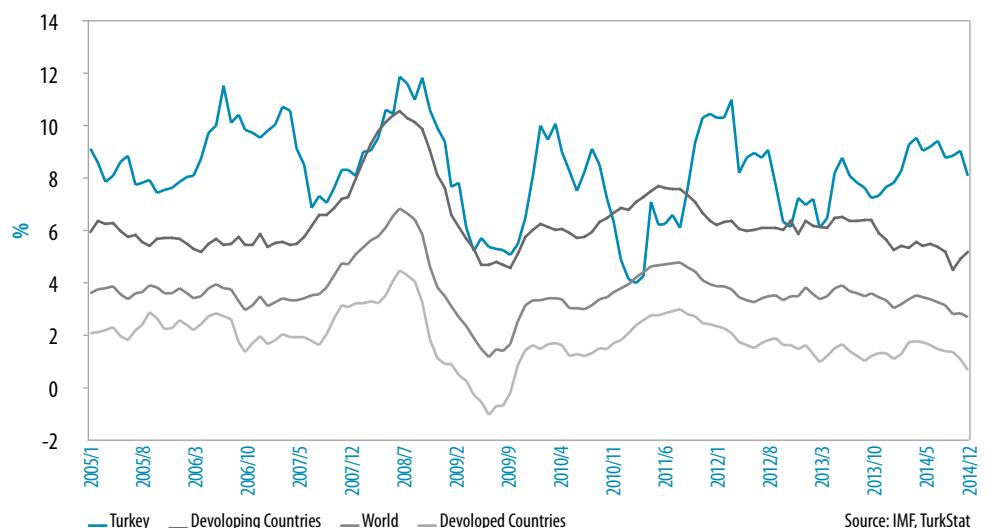
The surge in the price of basic goods, especially as a result of the depreciation of the Turkish Lira, played an important role in the rise in inflation. As a result of the drought and adverse weather conditions experienced in 2014, the highest contribution to inflation among the subgroups came from food prices, which form the highest share in the inflation basket.

Inflation in Turkey (CPI, 2004-2014)



Source: TurkStat

Inflation in the World



Source: IMF, TurkStat



The CBRT continued to use interest and non-interest tools together in 2014.

The hikes in electricity and natural gas tariffs, the first for two years, were one of the factors behind the rise in inflation.

On the other hand, the plunge in oil prices and commodity prices, which was seen in the second half of 2014, had a downward influence on inflation. This effect was especially evident in the last quarter of the year. The annual rate of CPI decreased by 0.7 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2014 when compared to the previous quarter.

Inflation declined across subgroups, with the most significant slowdown recorded in the energy group, on the back of the sharp decline in international oil prices. In 2015, inflation is expected to be steered by the course of oil and commodity prices, developments in exchange rate and volatility in food prices.

An uncompromisingly tight monetary policy stance from the CBRT

Pursuing a policy to maintain both price stability and financial stability, the CBRT continued to use interest and non-interest tools together in 2014.

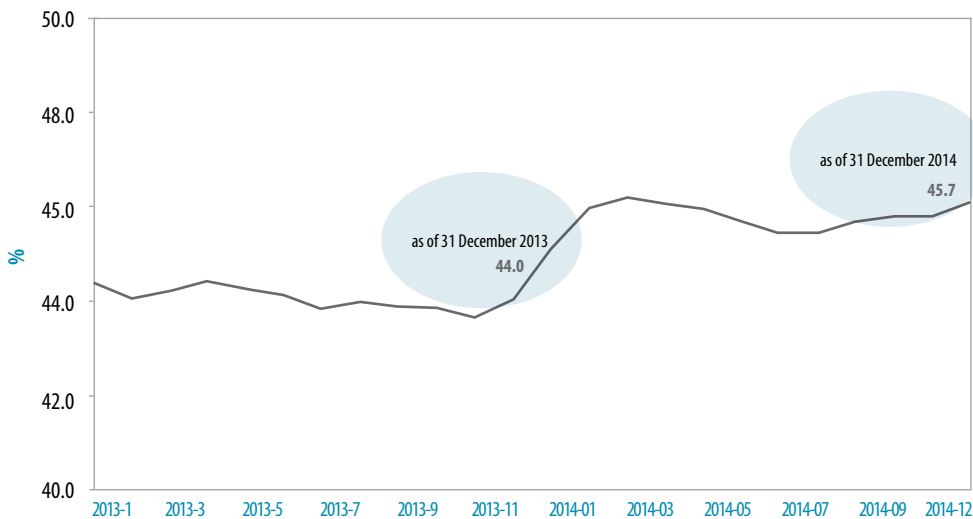
Starting at the end of 2013 and continuing into 2014, volatility in internal and external markets had an adverse effect on risk perceptions; a significant depreciation of the Turkish Lira was seen, while there was a sharp rise in risk premiums. Faced with this situation, the CBRT implemented a sharp policy rate hike in its pursuit of monetary tightening, and raised interest rates from 4.5% to 10%.

As a result of the relative easing in uncertainty of domestic and foreign markets, and the improved risk premium, the CBRT reduced its policy interest rate for the first time in May.

In the period that followed, the CBRT continued its gradual interest rate cuts while in its final Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting of 2014, it maintained the one-week repo auction interest rate at 8.25%, the overnight borrowing interest rate at 7.5%, the lending interest rate at 11.25%, thus leaving interest rates on hold.

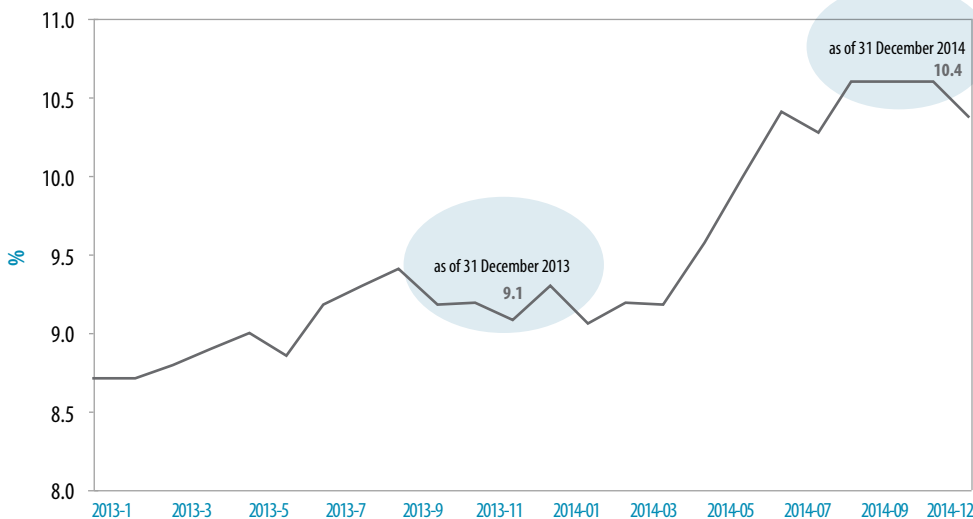
Supporting its tight monetary policy with a tight liquidity policy, the CBRT effected very

Employment Rates (% , Seasonally adjusted) (2013-2014)



Source: TurkStat

Unemployment Rates (% , Seasonally adjusted) (2013-2014)



Source: TurkStat



Supporting its tight monetary policy with a tight liquidity policy, the CBRT effected slight modifications to the lower and upper boundaries of the interest rate corridor. This approach, while confirming the commitment to a tight monetary policy, left the CBRT with the flexibility to change interest rates.

slight modifications to the lower and upper boundaries of the interest rate corridor throughout the year. This approach, while confirming the commitment to a tight monetary policy, left the CBRT with the flexibility to change interest rates by modifying the amount of liquidity in unexpected situations.

CBRT funding was mainly carried out with one-week repo auctions in 2014; the average funding rate remained at levels close to the one-week repo auction interest rate.

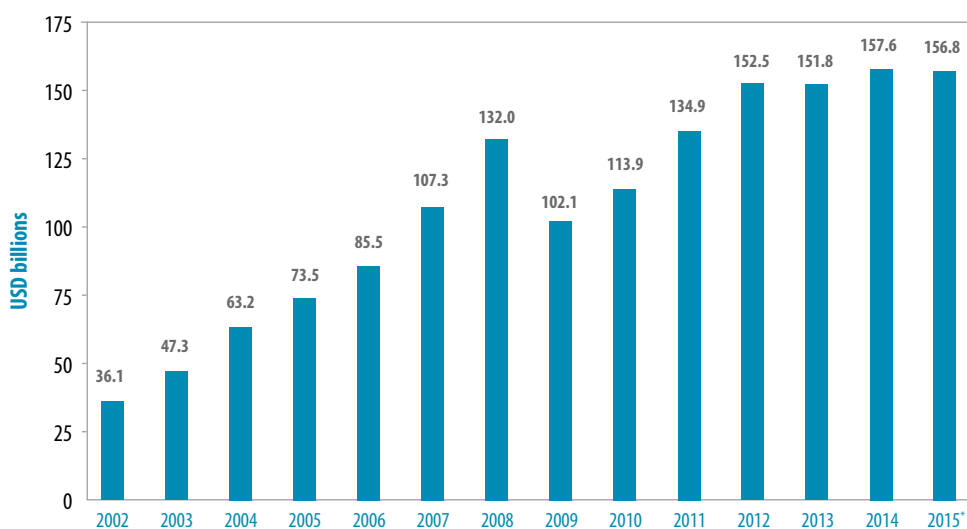
With the continuing decline in core inflation, the plunge in oil prices and an improved inflation outlook on the observed improvement in expectations, the CBRT lowered the one-week repo rate in a careful step from 8.25% to 7.75% in January 2015.

At the time this report was prepared for publication, the CBRT had just held its MPC meeting on March 17th, where the CBRT kept the one-week repo auction interest rate, which is the policy rate, on hold at 7.5%. Leaving the upper and lower boundaries of the interest rate corridor unchanged, the CBRT kept the interest rates of its borrowing facilities to the market maker banks via repo transactions at the level of 10.25%.

In setting out its monetary and exchange rate policy for 2015, the CBRT also stated that the policy implementation of overseeing financial stability as well as maintaining a price stability-oriented stance would be strictly preserved in the future. It is thought that capital flows to developing countries will remain volatile in 2015.

The CBRT stated that thanks to the Reserve Option Mechanism (ROM) and the interest rate corridor implementation, the reflection of this development to the domestic market would

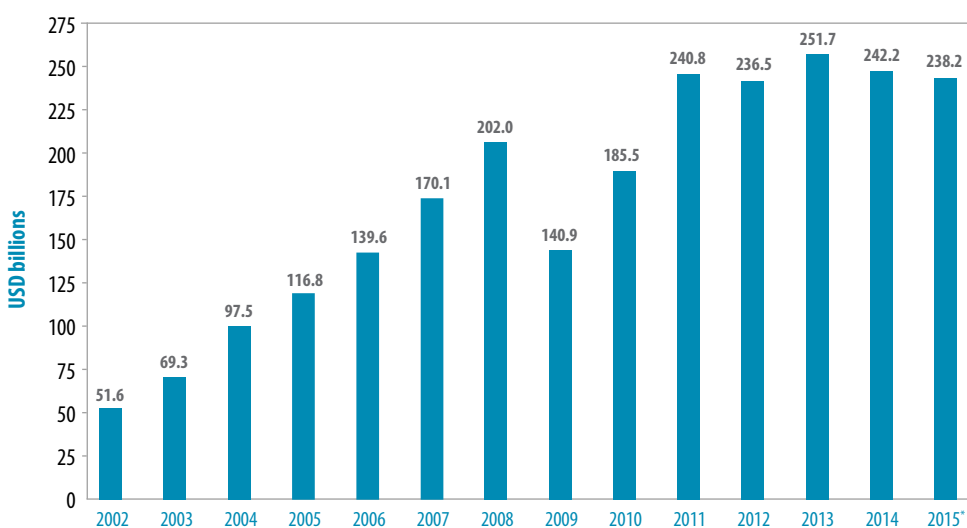
Export



*Annualized as of February 2015

Source: TurkStat

Import



*Annualized as of February 2015

Source: TurkStat



remain limited. However, the CBRT cited the importance of limitations on macrofinancial risks and keeping FX borrowing under control.

Budget deficit remains within the target, at TL 22.7 billion in 2014.

The central government budget deficit, which had stood at TL 18.4 billion in 2013, was realized as TL 22.7 billion in 2014. Despite increasing by 22.4% when compared with the previous year, the budget deficit remained within the year-end target in 2014.

In 2014 central government budget expenditures increased by 9.8% when compared to the previous year, while non-interest expenses increased by 11.2%. Budget revenues increased by 9.3%, in 2014, with income tax receipts exhibiting the sharpest increase, at 15.9% when compared to their 2013 level.

The actual central government budget deficit to GDP ratio, which was realized as 1.2% in 2013, is projected to rise to 1.4% in 2014 as set

The ratio of the non-interest surplus in GDP, which had reached 2% in 2013, is estimated to have declined to 1.6% in 2014.

Top 10 Countries in Imports in 2014

	Countries	Amount (USD Thousand)	Share (%)	Change (%)
1	Russian Federation	25,289,067	10.4	0.9
2	China	24,918,273	10.3	0.9
3	Germany	22,369,406	9.2	-7.5
4	USA	12,727,551	5.3	1.0
5	Italy	12,056,043	5.0	-6.4
6	Iran	9,833,335	4.1	-5.3
7	France	8,122,565	3.4	0.5
8	South Korea	7,548,319	3.1	24.0
9	India	6,898,559	2.8	8.3
10	Spain	6,075,851	2.5	-5.3

Source: TurkStat

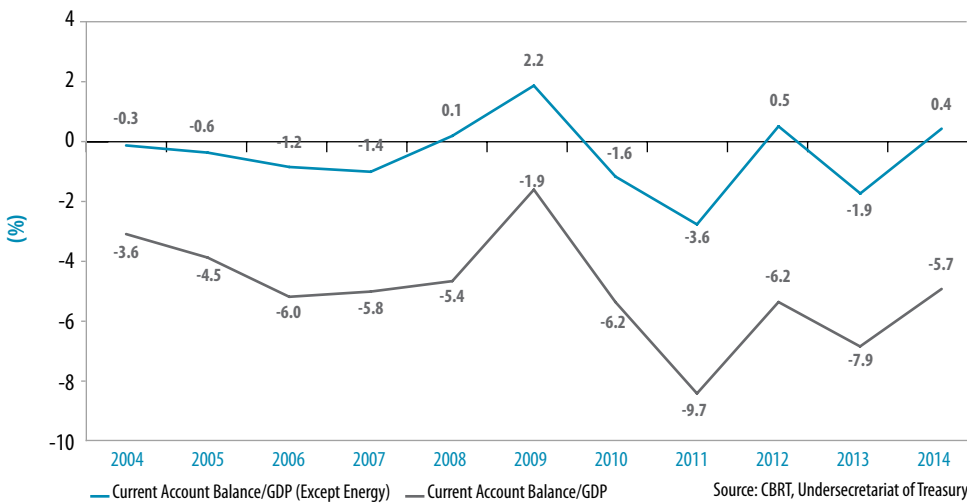
Top 10 Countries in Exports in 2014

	Countries	Amount (USD Thousand)	Share (%)	Change (%)
1	Germany	15,149,592	9.6	10.6
2	Iraq	10,891,179	6.9	-8.9
3	UK	9,905,101	6.3	12.7
4	Italy	7,141,535	4.5	6.3
5	France	6,464,817	4.1	1.4
6	USA	6,341,948	4.0	12.4
7	Russian Federation	5,943,840	3.8	-14.7
8	Spain	4,750,747	3.0	9.6
9	UAE	4,655,969	3.0	-6.2
10	Iran	3,886,630	2.5	-7.3

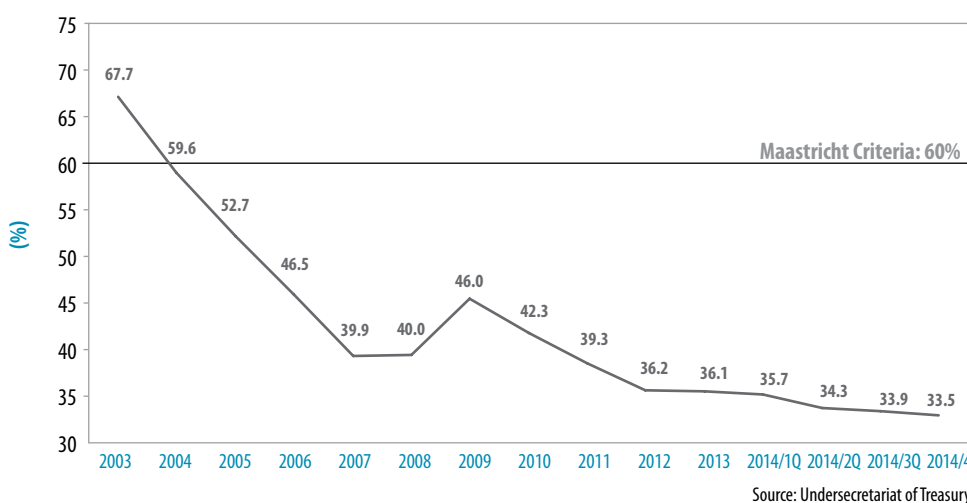
Source: TurkStat



Current Account Balance/GDP



EU-Defined Public Sector Debt Stock/GDP



Public debt indicators demonstrated a positive performance in 2014. The ratio of total net public debt stock and EU-defined general government nominal debt stock to GDP continued to decline.

out in the MTP (2015-2017). The realization is estimated to be 1.3%. According to the MTP, the ratio is expected to decline to 1.1% in 2015.

The primary surplus, which is of importance in terms of debt management, exceeded expectations by TL 31.4 billion in 2013 to be realized at TL 27.2 billion in 2014. The non-interest surplus decreased by 13.4% in 2014, when compared to 2013, but was still higher than the year-end target, offering a positive outlook. Meanwhile, the ratio of the non-interest surplus in GDP, which had reached 2% in 2013, is estimated to have declined to 1.6% in 2014.

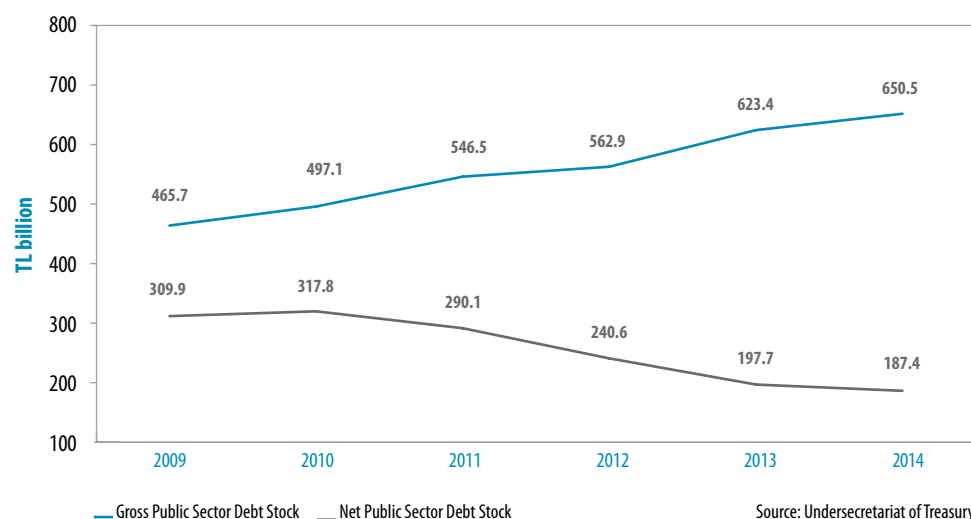
Public debt / GDP ratio remains low in 2014
Public debt indicators demonstrated a positive performance in 2014. The ratio of total net public debt stock and EU-defined public sector debt stock to GDP continued to decline. Moreover, the share of fixed-income debt securities in the total debt stock increased, while the average maturity of debt was extended and the

International Investment Position (quarterly, USD million)

	2013 Q1	2013 Q2	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4
International Investment Position, net	-444,234	-423,718	-404,169	-393,938	-383,773	-428,938	-390,674	-431,612
Assets	219,195	217,516	223,991	225,684	221,965	229,160	232,797	229,743
Direct investment abroad	31,656	32,393	32,860	33,373	34,433	35,525	37,607	40,088
Portfolio investment	894	918	847	979	1,344	1,342	1,385	1,464
Other investment	59,957	61,639	59,514	60,328	60,101	58,769	61,974	60,889
Reserve assets	126,688	122,566	130,770	131,004	126,087	133,524	131,831	127,302
Liabilities	663,429	641,234	628,160	619,622	605,738	658,098	623,471	661,355
Direct investment in reporting economy	195,206	171,895	161,993	149,168	141,160	162,936	145,681	168,645
Portfolio investment	189,851	181,274	174,039	168,456	164,974	189,787	179,251	192,365
Other investment	278,372	288,065	292,128	301,998	299,604	305,375	298,539	300,345

Source: CBRT

Gross and Net Public Sector Debt Stock



Source: Undersecretariat of Treasury

real cost of borrowing edged down to relatively low levels in recent months.

The Central Government Gross Debt Stock stood at TL 612 billion at the end of 2014, of which TL 414.6 billion was TL denominated and TL 197.3 billion was comprised of foreign currency debts. In accordance with the Maastricht criteria, the debt stock to GDP ratio, which was already within the criteria, has displayed a steady decrease, especially since 2009, revealing a positive view of the public administration and fiscal policies implemented in Turkey, which received an investment grade credit rating.

In terms of the realizations for 2014, the average annual cost of TL denominated fixed-income domestic borrowing declined from 9.2% in 2013 to 8.8% in 2014, while the average maturity of cash domestic borrowing decreased from 74.3 months in 2013 to 68.8 months in 2014.

On the other hand, in order to broaden the investor base and diversify the range of borrowing instruments, leasing certificates were issued for the first time in 2012, both in domestic and international markets. The regular issue of lease certificates in domestic markets continued in 2014, as in 2013.

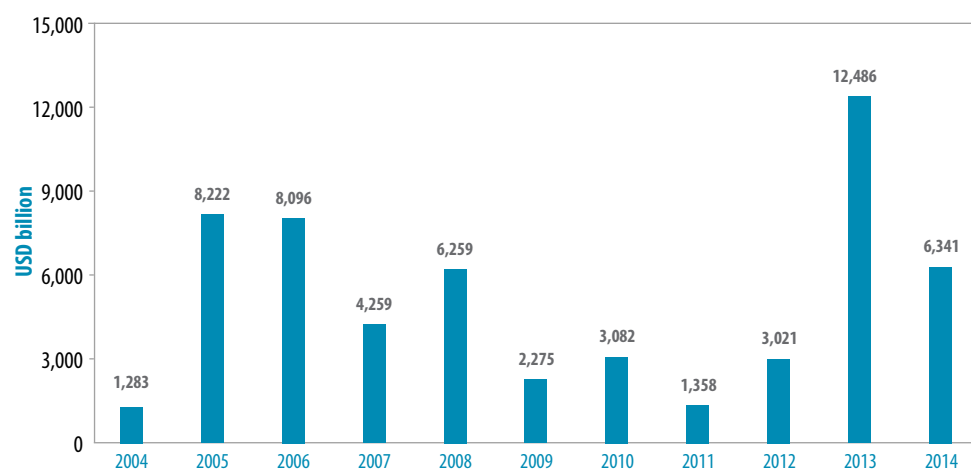
In this context, on 25th November 2014, the issuance of a lease certificate for amount of US\$ 1 billion with a 10-year maturity date, and a rental rate amounting to 4.49%, was carried out.

Described by the Undersecretariat of the Treasury as part of the 2015 borrowing strategy, the total domestic borrowing is planned as TL 88 billion and the domestic debt roll-over ratio is expected to be 82% in 2015.

A gentle increase in the level of external debt stock

Turkey's gross international debt stock increased by 3% in 2014 to reach US\$ 402.4 bil-

Privatizations (2004-2014)



Source: Privatization Administration

Primary risks relating to the growth performance of the Turkish economy in 2015 revolve around the uncertainties related to how the Fed's interest rate increase process will be reflected to the world economy, and the impact on capital flows to developing countries.



lion. The rise in debt stock is slowing down, with the private sector accounting for the majority of the rise.

The level of external debt in the private sector rose from US\$ 268 billion in 2013 to US\$ 282 billion by the end of 2014. In terms of the distribution of the maturity of the external debt of the private sector, more than 40% is short term debt.

Two positive developments stand out concerning the private sector's foreign debt in 2014. First, after having grown by 17% during the previous quarter, debts increased by 5% in 2014, losing momentum; secondly, in contrast with 2013, the rate of the increase in short

The contribution from domestic demand to real GDP growth is projected to gain pace in 2015.

term debt lagged behind the rate of growth in long term debt. These developments may be regarded as positive, especially given the potential vulnerability that could arise if foreign capital flows change direction as a result of the Fed's policies in 2015.

In 2015...

A weak trend was observed in the second and third quarter of 2014, while a gradual recovery in domestic demand was observed in the last quarter of the year. The contribution from domestic demand to real GDP growth is projected to gain pace in 2015.

In addition to the base effects, the cost reducing effects of the decline in oil prices are expected to support economic activity in 2015. Moreover, the potential contribution from the structural reforms announced in November and December 2014 will also support growth.

Primary risks relating to the growth performance of the Turkish economy in 2015 revolve

around the uncertainties related to how the Fed's interest rate increase process will be reflected to the world economy and the global markets, and the impact on capital flows to developing countries.

In case the downward trend in oil and commodity prices continues, the positive developments in terms of inflation and the current account deficit are expected to be sustained.

The rise in imports (excluding oil) due to increasing domestic demand may limit the positive contribution of oil prices to the trade deficit in 2015.

While oil prices remained low in the first quarter of 2015, the Turkish Lira started to weaken against the US\$ and the exchange rate moved from 2.33 at the end of 2014 to over 2.50 since February. This has caused a deviation from the relatively low inflation rates projected for the first quarter of 2015.

Turkey's Gross International Debt Stock (USD billion)									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	208.1	250.0	280.9	268.9	291.9	303.8	338.9	389.1	402.4
Short-Term	42.9	43.1	52.5	49.0	77.2	81.6	100.2	130.4	133.0
Long-Term	165.2	206.9	228.4	219.9	214.6	222.2	238.7	258.7	269.5
Public Sector	71.6	73.5	78.3	83.5	89.1	94.3	104.0	115.9	117.7
Short-Term	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.6	4.3	7.0	11.0	17.6	17.9
Long-Term	69.8	71.4	75.1	79.9	84.8	87.3	93.0	98.3	99.8
CBRT	15.7	15.8	14.1	13.2	11.6	9.3	7.1	5.2	2.5
Short-Term	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3
Long-Term	13.1	13.5	12.2	11.4	10.0	8.1	6.1	4.4	2.1
Private Sector	120.8	160.7	188.5	172.2	191.2	200.2	227.8	267.9	282.2
Short-Term	38.5	38.7	47.4	43.6	71.4	73.3	88.1	112.0	114.7
Long-Term	82.3	122.0	141.1	128.6	119.8	126.9	139.7	156.0	167.5

Source: Undersecretariat of Treasury

15.1% growth in the Turkish banking sector



The year 2014 could be divided into two halves for the banking sector, marked by very different developments. The first half of the year was marked by the measures taken by the BRSA and CBRT to restrict domestic demand, the monetary policies followed by the Fed and European Central Bank, the depreciation of the Turkish Lira and pre-election uncertainty; these developments limited the growth of the Turkish banking sector in 2014.

In the second half of the year, the CBRT's interest rate cuts and reduced political uncertainty did go some way to revive domestic demand. Under these conditions, the banking sector maintained its steady growth, and by the end of 2014 total assets had reached TL 1,994 billion, an increase of 15.1% when compared to their 2013 level.

In the sector's balance sheet, foreign currency assets accounted for 35% of total assets, with a ratio of total foreign currency liabilities to total liabilities of 42%. The share of foreign currency loans in total loans was 29%, while the ratio of foreign currency deposits to total deposits was 37%. In the same period, the sum of off-balance sheet items such as non-cash loans increased by 5%, and derivative financial assets decreased by 0.1%.

The Turkish banking sector's assets to GDP ratio stood at 1.14 at the end of 2014.

Deposits remain the main funding source for the banking sector in 2014.

Deposits were the main funding source for the banking sector in 2014, while the weight was also maintained with the funds from abroad and funds provided through repurchase transactions.

There has been a significant decline in the annual growth rate of deposits in 2014. In 2013 the annual growth rate of deposits stood at 22.5% YoY; this rate declined to 11.3% in 2014, and total deposits amounted to TL 1,053 billion.

While deposits commanded the highest share in total liabilities, with a 53% share, foreign currency deposits had a share of 37% in total deposits.

After the CBRT's sharp hike in interest rates in January, deposit interest rates were also elevated in the first quarter, leading to an increase in funding costs. However, together with a decline in interest rates in the second quarter, the annual growth rate of deposits also started to slow down.

In terms of the maturity of deposits in 2014, a concentration in short term maturities was observed; the proportion of deposits with terms of between 1 and 3 months in total liabilities increased slightly from 53% at the end of 2013 to 53.7% at the end of 2014.

Sector starts to seek out other resources on the back of an increased cost of deposits.

As a result of the rise in cost of the deposits due to the CBRT's reserve requirements in 2013 and, particularly in the second half of the year, the rise in deposit interest rates, the sector had shifted its focus to non-deposit resources later in 2013. This trend generally continued in 2014, with banks often issuing securities in order to support their balance sheets. As a result, non-deposit sources demonstrated a faster increase than deposits throughout 2014.

The Turkish banking sector's asset base increased by 15.1% YoY to reach TL 1,994 billion in 2014.

The volume of securities issued by the banking sector reached TL 89.3 billion in 2014, an increase of 47.4% when compared to its level at the end of 2013. Thus, the share of non-deposit sources in liabilities increased, reaching 35.6% at the end of the year.

Although there have been significant fluctuations in the international markets during the year, the sector did not experience any difficulty in obtaining funds from abroad, and Turkish banks renewed their syndicated loans with high demand.

18.5% growth in the Turkish banking sector's loan stock in 2014.

Loans which continue to be the most important item in sector's balance sheet increased by 18.5% and reached TL 1,241 billion in 2014. Loans have been decisive in the growth of the assets of the sector and despite the suppressive effect of the decline in domestic demand, share of loans in total assets increased to historically high levels, with 62% in 2014.

At the end of December 2014, the total loans item stood at TL 1.24 trillion, of which TL 881 billion consists of Turkish Lira loans and TL 360 billion consists of foreign currency loans. In other words, at the end of the year, the share

The Turkish banking sector's assets to GDP ratio stood at 1.14 at the end of 2014.

of foreign currency loans in total loans stood at 29%. The amount of credit was TL 1.1 trillion in the third quarter, while deposits amounted to TL 1 trillion with the loans to deposits ratio standing at 1.18 as of December 2014.

Strong growth in corporate loans, but a softer trend in the retail portfolio

Most of the growth in the sector's loan portfolio was realized in corporate lending, where competition is intense.

Measures taken by the BRSA within the framework of macro prudential measures taken to reduce the current account deficit were particularly effectively in slowing the rate of growth in individual loans and individual loan stocks to a more healthy level.

The annual growth rate of individual loans declined from 24.8% in 2013 to 7.3% in 2014. The share of commercial and corporate loans in total loans stood at 44%, with SME loans having a 27% share and consumer loans, including credit card loans, accounting for a 29% share. During the same period, the share of other consumer loans within individual loans stood at 42%, with the share of housing loans at 35%, and the share of credit cards being 21%.

The volume of individual credit card loans stood at TL 74 billion in December 2014, marking a decline from the previous quarter. In terms of the impact of the BRSA decision taken in February 2014 regarding the limitations on credit card installments, the credit card balances declined from TL 47 billion at the end of 2013 to TL 34 billion at the end of 2014.

A decline in the securities portfolio's share in the banking sector.

The share of loans on the assets side of the balance sheet increased in 2014, while the share of the securities portfolio in assets experienced a decline.

The share of the securities portfolio in total assets decreased to 15.2% by the end of 2014, from 16.55% at the end of 2013. The securities portfolio expanded by 5.4% YoY to TL 302.3

Turkish Banking Sector Branches and Personnel Indicators (2014)

	Number of Banks	Number of Branches	Number of Personnel
Public Banks	9	3,523	59,943
Private Banks	17	5,668	100,250
Foreign Banks	25	3,020	56,687
Total	51	12,211	216,880

Source: BRSA

Turkish Banking Sector Selected Balance Sheet Indicators (2014)

Assets	TL billion	Change (%)
Cash and Cash Equivalents*	124	10.9
Reserves	172	10.3
Loans	1,241	18.5
NPL (Gross)	36	22.9
Securities	302	5.4
Other Assets	119	17.6
Total Assets	1,994	15.1
Liabilities	TL billion	Change (%)
Deposits	1,053	11.3
Debt to Banks	293	15.3
Repo Transactions	137	15.3
Securities Issued	89	47.4
Shareholders' Equity	232	19.8
Other Liabilities	190	19.3
Total Liabilities	1,994	15.1

*Includes the total amount of cash, CBRT, and receivables from money markets and banks.

Source: BRSA



Loans which continue to be the most important item in sector's balance sheet increased by 18.5% and reached TL 1,241 billion in 2014. Most of the growth in the sector's loan portfolio was realized in corporate lending, where competition is intense.

billion in 2014. The securities comprised mainly of government bonds (74%), Eurobonds issued by the Treasury (17%) and lease certificates (3%).

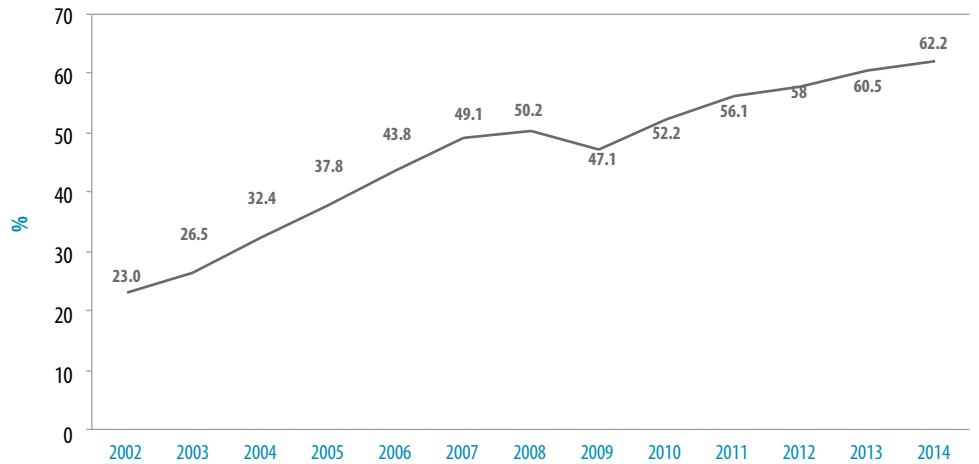
A higher NPL ratio

In line with the slowdown in economic growth, there was a limited increase in the rate of non-performing loans (NPL) in the banking sector. The banking sector's NPL ratio stood at 2.85% in December 2014, very slightly up on the 2.75% ratio recorded at the end of 2013.

The highest NPL ratios throughout the year were seen in the consumer loans and credit card segments; in commercial loans, this ratio remained relatively low. The NPL ratio of consumer loans (including personal credit cards) was realized at 3.38% in the December period.

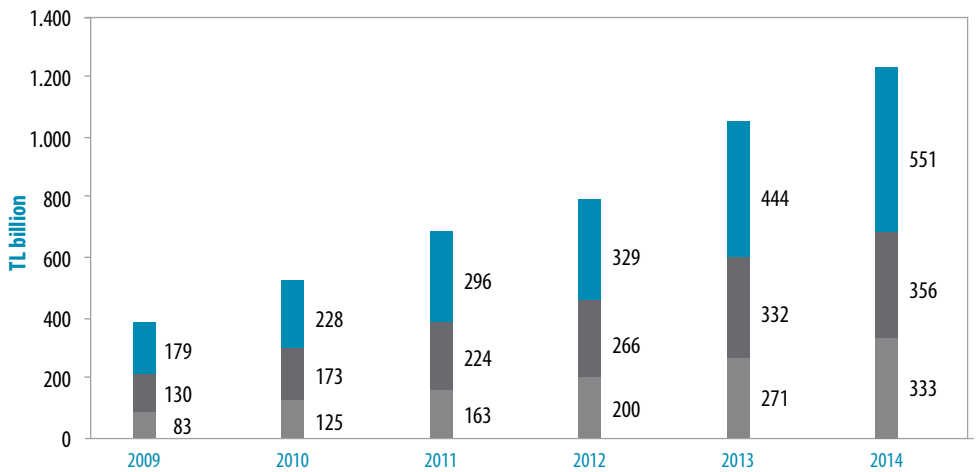


Ratio of Loans to Total Assets



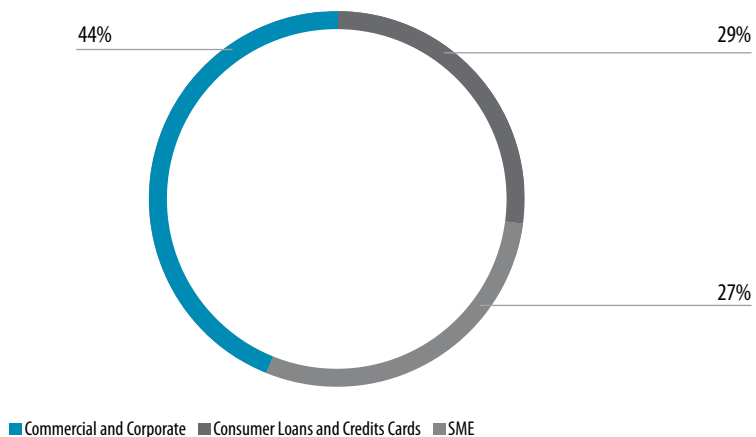
Source: BRSA

Development in Loan Types



Source: BRSA

Distribution of Loans (2014)



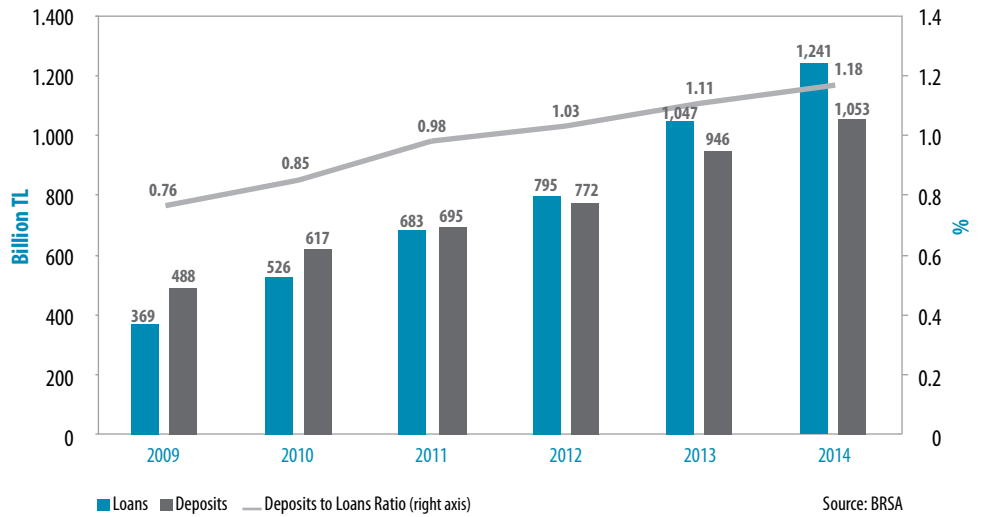
A decline in the banking sector's net profit
 The banking sector's net profit decreased on an annual basis throughout 2014.

The sector's profit in January 2014 was 43.9% lower than in the same month of the previous year; in the months that followed, the decline in profitability slowed down. At the end of 2014, the sector's net profit was recorded as TL 24.7 billion, unchanged compared to the previous year.

The increase in net interest income was effective in stemming the decline in profitability. Net interest income amounted to TL 65.6 billion for the 2014 full year, increasing by 14.4% YoY. Despite this increase, a decline in net capital market transactions profit and an increase in provisions and operating expenses prevented an increase in profit.

The banking sector suffered a decline in profitability ratios in 2014. The banking sector's return on equity (ROE) decreased from 14.16% in 2013 to 12.23% in 2014. An analysis by banking group finds that the ROE fell for public and domestic private banks, but increased

Developments in Deposits, Loans, and Loans to Deposit Ratio (2009-2014)



The sector's loans to deposit ratio increased from 1.11 in 2013 to 1.18 by the end of 2014.



for foreign banks. The return on assets of the banking sector, which was 2.02% in 2013, decreased to 1.70% in 2014.

A strong equity level maintained in the banking sector

The Turkish banking sector maintained its strong capital structure in 2014, when equity increased by 19.8% YoY and the share of equity in total liabilities stood at 12%.

After the Basel II criteria were implemented in July 2012, changes in the risk weighting of banks' assets led to a decline in banks' capital adequacy ratios in 2013. In 2014, the sector's capital adequacy ratio increased again.

The sector's capital adequacy ratio had increased from 15.3% at the end of 2013 to 16.3% at the end of 2014.

More branches opened and more people employed in 2014.

There were 49 banks operating in the Turkish banking sector as of the end of 2014.

Employment in the sector reached 216,880 people by the end of 2014, an increase of 1.2%.

The number of bank branches in the country and abroad increased by 1.9% and 2.4% respectively. While opening two new branches abroad, the sector's total number of branches at the end of 2014 increased to 12,210.

In 2015...

After the far-reaching restructuring process which took place at the beginning of the 2000's, the Turkish banking sector started to operate with healthy and impartial audit-regulation functions, and is expected to continue to support economic activity and growth in 2015 and beyond.

In this process, the sector is expected to maintain its asset quality and strong capital structure, and no major changes are expected in its overall risk profile. In the most negative scenario, a slow-down in economic growth and, depending on developments in the external conjuncture, difficulties

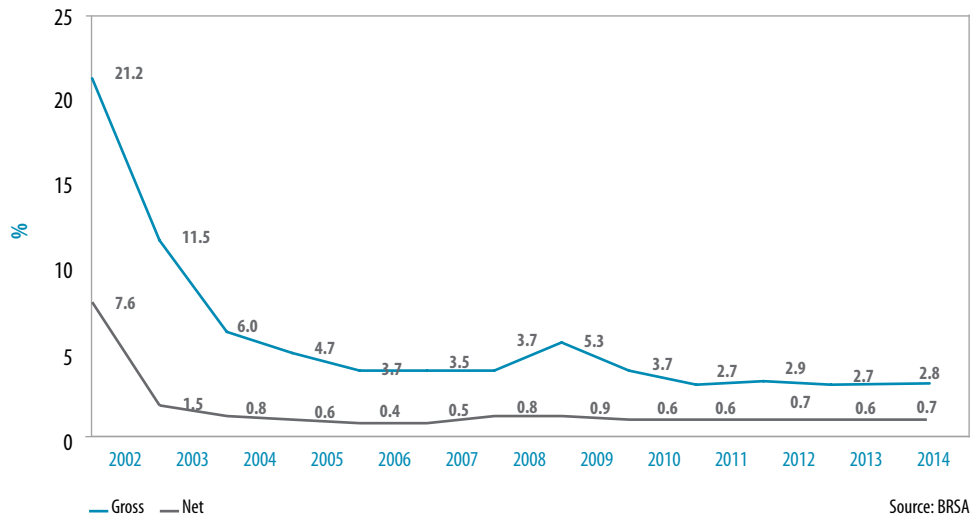
in ability of the companies to pay their debt may be experienced; however, any increase in NPLs is expected to be moderate and kept within manageable limits.

Since 2012, the banking sector has become more prudent in parallel with macroeconomic policies; it is estimated to maintain a similar growth strategy in 2015.

The contribution of domestic demand to the growth of the Turkish economy is expected to increase in 2015.

Stronger domestic demand is expected to set the stage for an increased annual growth rate of

NPL/ Total Loans





The sector's capital adequacy ratio had increased from 15.3% at the end of 2013 to 16.3% at the end of 2014.

loans in 2015; moreover, the annual growth rate in consumer loans is expected to be higher when compared to other loan types.

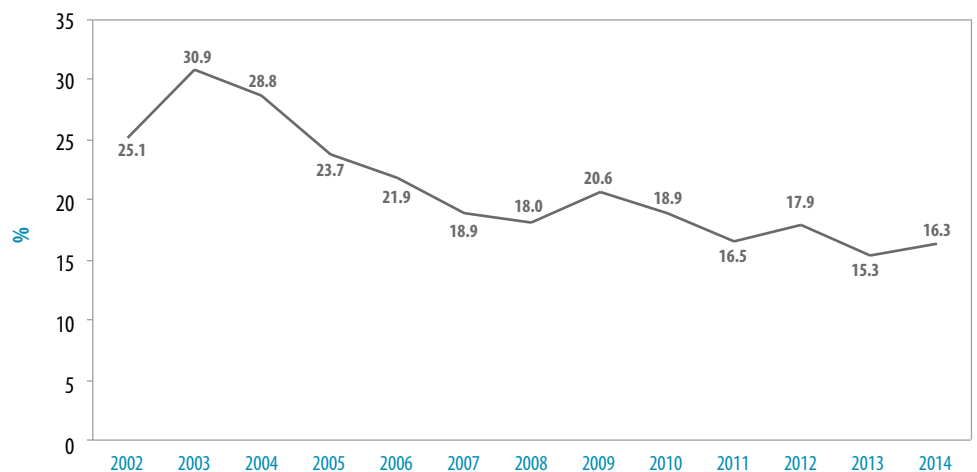
The sector's total asset base is projected to post between 15-16% growth in 2015, with loan volume 16-20%, and deposits 12-14% and the weakening trend seen in the bank profitability in 2014 is anticipated to continue in a slower pace, the increase in net profits is expected to take place at 8-12% level due to the expected fall in interest rates.

Two international credit rating agencies issued "investment grade" credit ratings to Turkey, suggesting that there will be no difficulty securing capital from abroad.

On the other hand, the banks are expected to continue to use alternative sources of funding in the next year. In this context, the banking sector is expected to continue to support the growth of the Turkish economy in a strong and stable manner in 2015, as it has in past years.



Capital Adequacy Ratio



Source: BRSA

The global interest free financial system sustains continuing its rapid growth



As of 2014, the size of the global interest free finance system, in which nearly 1,000 companies operate, stood at US\$ 1.8 trillion and it is projected to reach a size of US \$3 trillion in the short term, with a double-digit growth rate. On the other hand, the share of global Islamic Banking in global commercial banking assets, currently around 1%, is expected to increase to over 3% in the coming period.

As of 2014, the size of the global interest free finance system, in which nearly 1,000 companies operate, stood at US\$ 1.8 trillion and it is projected to reach a size of US \$3 trillion in the short term, with a double-digit growth rate. On the other hand, the share of global Islamic Banking in global commercial banking assets, currently around 1%, is expected to increase to over 3% in the coming period.

According to S&P, the total assets of the global interest free financial system stand at US\$ 1.8 trillion. The same agency forecasts that the global interest free financial system will register double-digit growth in the short term and that the assets under management will reach US\$ 3 trillion.

Malaysia as well as Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates constitute the driving force of the global interest free financial system. All forecasts are in agreement that the strongest growth in the medium term will take place in these markets.

According to the 2015 World Islamic Banking Competitiveness Report published by Ernst & Young (EY), another international consulting firm, the assets of Islamic Banks reached US\$ 778 billion in 2014 on a global scale.

Meanwhile, the consolidated profits of interest free banks exceeded the US\$ 10 billion threshold for the first time in 2013. The consolidated profit of the global interest free banking sector is expected to approach US\$ 37 billion in 2019 as a result of the rapid growth on a global scale. In the same year, the total assets of the global interest free banking sector are projected to reach US\$ 1.8 trillion.

Sustainable growth, strong demand

The interest free financial system, which in recent years has followed a worldwide trend of rapid and healthy development, continued to grow in 2014; demand for products and services offered continued to increase in different regions of the world. While emerging economies offer important opportunities for rapid growth in the interest free financial system, interest free financial products and services stated to be offered in many developed countries, and world's leading traditional financial institutions entered this market.

In a first for the sector, the £200 million sukuk issuance in the UK in June 2014 illustrated that interest free financial instruments are considered by all economic players looking for alternative sources.

Rapid development in global interest free banking

The sustainable growth recorded in the global interest free financial system has supported the growth of interest free banking. In particular, countries with a majority Muslim population and regions that have gained momentum in economic development over the last decade and undertaken increasing amounts of infrastructure and superstructure investments have seen demand for interest free banks increase day-by-day, paving the way for rapid development and growth.

One of the main factors supporting this development has been the particularly high levels of savings and capital accumulation attained by oil exporting Gulf countries. The orientation towards interest free financial products and demand have been developing in a powerful way in this region, while the region's new stock exchange indices have accelerated the development of interest free financial products and services.

Advantages over the traditional financial system

The structure of the interest free finance system is one based on the principle of risk-sharing, ensuring that the system is stronger and more resilient in the face of crises. Indeed, in the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis, interest free banking was observed to be less affected by the volatility and the negative developments in the global markets than traditional banking.

In this context, factors increasing the resilience of the system can be considered as the fact that interest free financing does not permit speculation and the fact that financing is carried out under a financing structure based on a real presence which is fully collateralized.

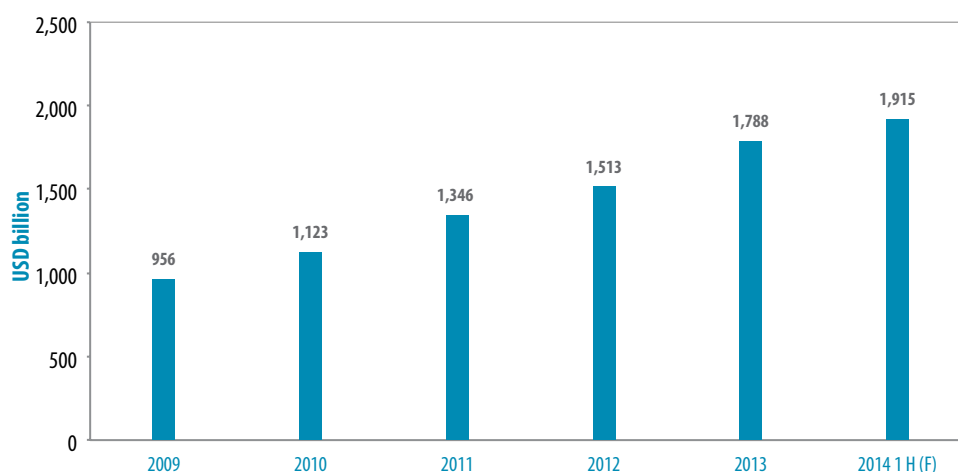
Interest free banking varies in different countries in terms of penetration rates and developmental dynamics

According to EY, interest free banking assets in the leading six countries including Turkey (Qatar, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and the UAE) represented 82% of the global interest free banking system's total assets as of 2014.

In these countries, the industry is expected to grow at a CAGR of 19% in the next five years. According to EY's report, there is one Islamic Bank operating in the world with a market value of over US\$ 10 billion and 21 interest free banks with a market value of over US\$ 1 billion. 19 of the 21 banks operate in the six countries mentioned above.



Development of the Assets of the Global Interest Free Financial System



Source: Central banks, Bloomberg, Zawya, IFIS, Kuwait Finance House Research (KFHR)

The share of interest free banks in the total banking system varies between 20% and 49% in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Malaysia, the UAE and Bahrain; it is expected to reach 70% in Saudi Arabia by 2019.

Islamic banking has grown more than twice as rapidly as conventional banking in Malaysia, another growth market, and Islamic banking deposits exceeded US\$ 100 billion. In Qatar, where interest free banks constitute a quarter of the banking sector, this ratio is projected to reach 34% by the end of 2018.

The sector has also been observed to have developed in Kuwait, another Gulf country. After a few difficult years, Kuwait has again returned to the system and interest free banking reached a share of 45% in the overall banking system in Kuwait.

The assumptions and findings related to Turkey are also included in EY's report. According

According to EY, interest free banking assets in the leading six countries including Turkey (Qatar, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and the UAE) represented 82% of the global interest free banking system's total assets as of 2014.

to these findings, the assets of the interest free financial system have doubled over the last 5 years in Turkey, reaching US\$ 45 billion. Turkey's participation banking sector, which aims to increase its market share to 15% in 2025, is expected to reach an asset size of US\$ 300 billion.

According to The Banker magazine's 2014 interest free banking ranking report, the sector continued to grow on a global scale and volume of assets managed in accordance with the criteria of the interest free financial system has reached US\$ 1.4 trillion. According to same source, asset growth on a global scale amounted to 9.13%.

According to an article published in The Economist magazine in September 2014, the largest proportion of the global interest free financial system as of 2014 (with a share of 80% according to the Central Bank of Malaysia) was interest free banking. Interest free banking was followed by sukuk transactions with a 15% share, interest free investment funds (4%), and interest free insurance (takaful) with a 1% share.

In light of this distribution, which is confirmed by the Islamic Finance Development Report prepared by ICD Thomson Reuters according to 2013 year-end data, sukuk transactions are estimated to have reached US\$ 280 billion on a global scale, with interest free investment funds reaching US\$ 51 billion and takaful transactions reaching a volume of US\$ 28 billion.

According to 2013 year-end data, Iran was ranked first in terms of the volume of interest free banking assets. It was followed by Saudi

Distribution of the Assets of the Global Interest Free Financial System (2013)

Iran	42%
Saudi Arabia	18%
Malaysia	9%
UAE	7%
Kuwait	6%
Qatar	4%
Turkey	3%
Bahrain	2%
Indonesia	1%
Bangladesh	1%
Egypt	1%
Sudan	1%
Pakistan	1%
Other	4%

Arabia and Malaysia, with Turkey ranked in 8th position.

In Iran, the country with the largest volume of assets, the sector shrank on a YoY basis. In contrast, the interest free banking sector is observed to have grown in all other countries when compared to the previous year.

In terms of the distribution of interest free banking assets by country, Iran, in first place, commanded a 29.1% market share, followed

According to 2013 year-end data, Iran was ranked first in terms of the volume of interest free banking assets. It was followed by Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, with Turkey ranked in 8th position. In the next five years, many new medium-sized players are expected to participate in the global interest free banking industry.

by Saudi Arabia with a 24.1% share, and Malaysia in third position with a 15.5% market share.

Indonesia posted the most rapid asset growth in the interest free banking sector between 2009-2013, with a 43% increase, followed by Turkey, with a 30% increase. Among the leading countries of the Islamic Banking sector, there appears to be no correlation between the number of banks in a country and the asset size of the country.



The country with the most banks, while ranked third by asset size, was Malaysia, followed by Indonesia, Bahrain and Iran. Turkey is located at the bottom of the rankings in terms of number of banks, with just four participation banks, and 8th in terms of asset size.

In the next five years, many new medium-sized players are expected to participate in the global interest free banking industry. This will allow interest free banking to gain significant momentum in Turkey as well as on a global scale.

Malaysia - maintaining its leadership

Malaysia is home to one of the world's most advanced interest free finance systems.

Representing approximately 80% of the total assets in the system, interest free banking is the driving force of the interest free finance system in Malaysia. The foundations of Malaysian interest free banking industry were laid 30 years ago with the establishment of the first interest free bank, and the sector continues its activities today with 37 members.

Continuing its claim to be a global center of interest free banking, Malaysia also serves as one of the world's most advanced interest free capital markets. The country's strong legal infrastructure and advanced structured tax system provide the framework needed for growth of the capital market.

Malaysia offers interest free financial investors a wide range of products, while also offering an advanced system that offers services in the



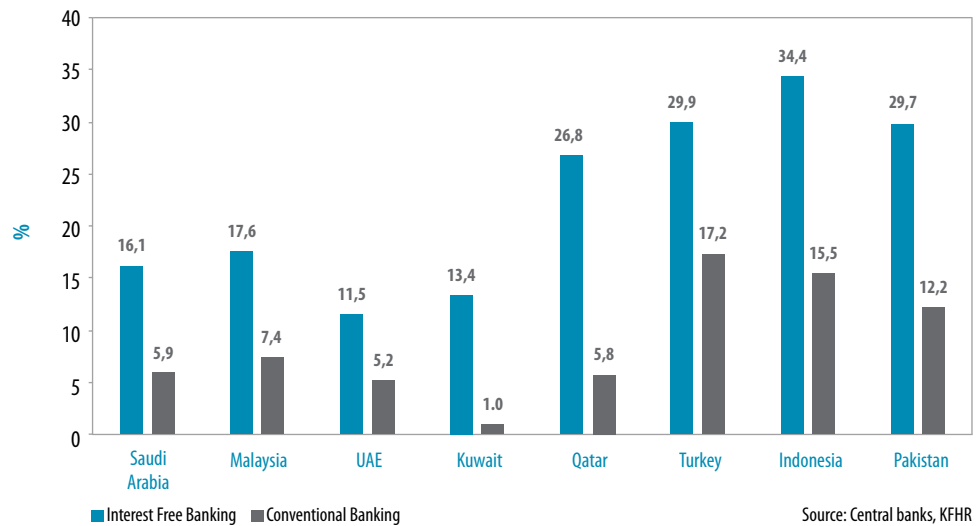
field of fund management and brokerage services, which is fully compliant with the interest free financial system and has established the world's first REIT which is compatible with the interest free financial system.

Malaysia, in which 85% of the capital markets are structured according to the rules of the interest free finance system, is the world's largest issuer of sukuk, and also commands strong experience and knowledge of the sukuk instrument.

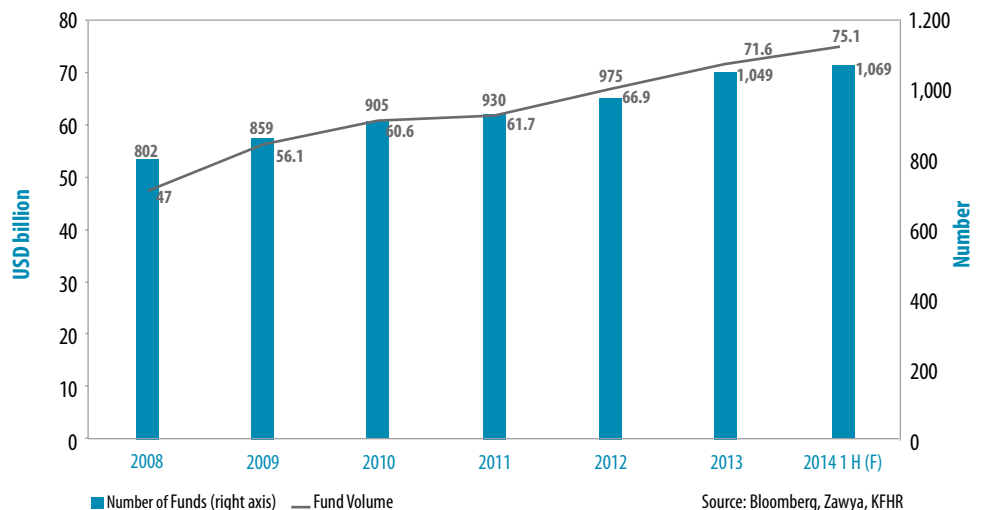
Insurance is another major market in the country, and the first takaful organization in accordance with the interest free system was founded in 1984; in 2008, the system is strengthened through agreements entered into between organizations active in the takaful market and important steps started to be taken in terms of harmonization with the traditional insurance.

Representing approximately 80% of the total assets in the system, interest free banking is the driving force of the interest free finance system in Malaysia. The foundations of Malaysian interest free banking industry were laid 30 years ago with the establishment of the first interest free bank, and the sector continues its activities today with 37 members.

CAGR of the Assets of Interest Free Banking and Conventional Banking (2008-2013)



Development of the Interest Free Funds (2008-2014 1H)





Sukuk and takaful products triggering the development of the global interest free banking

The rapidly growing global interest free financial system has hastened the development of products compliant with Islamic law and spread on a global scale. Sukuk and takaful are the most prominent among these products.

Sukuk stands one of the basic tools of the interest free financial system, with strong growth recorded in the last period.

Total sukuk issuances in the first 9 months of 2014 increased by 24.5% to US\$ 99.26 billion (US\$ 79.9 billion in the first 9 months of 2013). According to data published by S&P, the issuance of sukuk, which stood at US\$ 111.3 billion in 2013, is estimated to have reached US\$ 116.4 billion in 2014.

Sukuk issuances undertaken for the purpose of public financing constitute a significant proportion of global issuances with 64% share as of the third quarter of 2014. On the other hand, in recent years, a growing number of private sector organizations have started to issue sukuk to take advantage of the low cost of borrowing and resource diversity.

New sukuk structures provide the opportunity for the further expansion of this area, taking the

possibilities offered by sukuk ijara even further in terms of maturity and amount.

The majority of the sukuk are issued in local currency in the world, although there has been an increase in the volume of international issuances in the recent period. As of the end of 2014, 55% of the issuances in the global sukuk market were denominated in the Malaysian ringgit.

Multinational companies also closely follow sukuk. It is an instrument they use for the purpose of long term funding. International banks such as Société Générale, the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ and Goldman Sachs are present in the sukuk market, indicating that Islamic financial products have the potential to grow in developed countries as well as in developing countries.

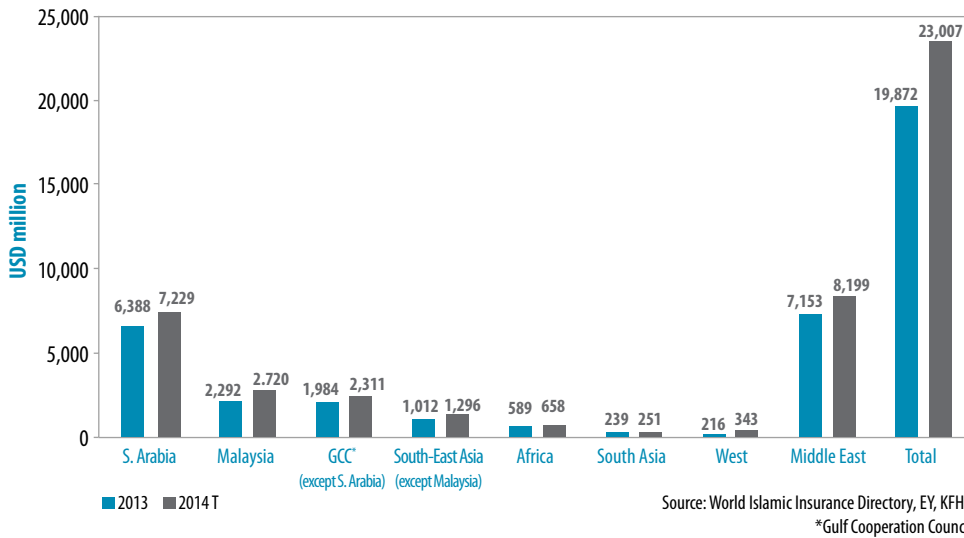
Luxembourg and the UK were followed by South Africa and Hong Kong as issuers in the international sukuk market in 2014.

Takaful insurance offering high development potential

Takaful or in other words, interest free insurance, began to be discussed as an alternative to commercial insurance in the 1900s; first takaful insurance company was established in Sudan and the UAE in 1979.

Société Générale, the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ and Goldman Sachs are present in the sukuk market, indicating that Islamic financial products have the potential to grow in developed countries as well as in developing countries. On the other hand, Luxembourg and the UK were followed by South Africa and Hong Kong as issuers in the international sukuk market in 2014.

Global Takaful Assets



Almost all of the insurance provided by traditional insurance companies is offered to the customer in the takaful system.

The takaful system is being implemented vigorously, especially in Arab regions where there is a majority Muslim population, Far Eastern countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, many European countries and the USA.

According to 2013 data, there are estimated to be 281 takaful companies in the world. The total takaful assets managed by these companies is estimated to be around US\$ 29 billion. Turkey offers tremendous potential for growth in interest free insurance. With the establishment of the necessary infrastructure, the takaful system will develop in our country and contribute to the classical insurance market in terms of the formation of an insurance culture.

Turkey offers tremendous potential for growth in interest free insurance. With the establishment of the necessary infrastructure, the takaful system will develop in our country and contribute to the classical insurance market in terms of the formation of an insurance culture.

Capital standards stand as a key issue to be resolved in the global interest free financial system.

One of the issues that must be addressed on a global scale is the identification and implementation of accepted and uniform system-specific standards.

Today, especially in interest free banking, the elements that make up the interest free finan-

cial system are regulated and supervised by the authorities that govern the traditional financial systems. This poses several limitations to the full consideration of the need of the interest free financial system.

On the other hand, in most parts of the world, the interest free finance system is an industry still in its infancy, and therefore not in a position to benefit from economies of scale.



The rise of sukuk in global financial markets



What is sukuk?

Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) describes sukuk as follows: "Sukuk are certificates of equal value representing after closing subscription, the receipt of the value of the certificates and putting them to use as planned; thus they represent common shares and rights in the underlined assets or their usufructs and services."

One of the traditional debt instruments, sukuk has emerged as a result restructuring bonds so as to comply with the principles of interest free financing.

Sukuk provides the owner with the right of ownership over the asset that has been subject to the process; these rights are valid until the date predetermined in the agreement.

The purpose of the sukuk issuance is to start a new project according to the funds collected and share owned, to develop an existing project, or to use funds collected for the financing of a commercial activity. In the sukuk system, the revenue of the sukuk holder or sukuk investors stems from the return on a commercial activity, the ownership rights of certain assets or the income derived from the business partnership.

Sukuk are similar to a securitization process by which the ownership of the asset is transferred

Sukuk, bond and equity - Differences and similarities

	Sukuk	Bond	Equity
Nature of issue	Represents ownership stake in an underlying asset or project.	Represents the issuer's pure debt.	Equity shares represent ownership claims on the whole company.
Asset-backed	Requires to be asset-backed at least in the specified ratio.	Generally not asset-backed.	Not asset-backed.
Security structure	Secured by ownership rights in the underlying assets or projects in addition to any additional collateral enhancements structured.	Generally unsecured debentures except in cases such as first mortgage bonds, collateralized debt securities and so on.	Unsecured.
Principal and return	Not guaranteed by issuer.	Guaranteed by issuer.	Not guaranteed by company.
Trading	Sale of an ownership interest in a specific asset/project/service and so on.	Sale of a debt instrument.	Sale of equity.
Responsibilities of the holders	There is a defined responsibility based on participation rate of issued securities depending on the asset/project.	Bond holders do not have any responsibility for the issuer's financial situation.	There is responsibility of the company business in proportion to the company shares.

Source: Nathif J. Adam and Abdulkader Thomas, Islamic Bonds, 1st Edition, London: Euromoney Books, 2004.

Total sukuk issuances in the first 9 months of 2014 increased by 24.5% YoY to stand at US\$ 99.26 billion (US\$ 79.9 billion in the first 9 months of 2013).

According to data published by S&P, the issuance of sukuk, which had stood at US\$ 111.3 billion in 2013, is estimated to have reached US\$ 116.4 billion in 2014.

to a large number of investors through certificates that are generated in proportion to the value of the asset. Sukuk, however, has unique characteristics given the structure and manner they are created, and in terms of the principles on which they rely:

- Since interest is forbidden as a matter of principle, sukuk yields are rental income and profit-share income, instead of coming in the form of interest.
- Sukuk are liquid financial tools. They may be traded in the secondary market, depending on their type.
- Due to their compliance with the interest free financial system, sukuk avoid transactions involving high uncertainty.
- Sukuk, which specifies the rights and obligations of the owner of certificates, may be issued to the bearer or registered.
- Sukuk are organized according to the principles of the interest free financial system. Also traded on the secondary market within these rules.
- Sukuk investors share the profit according to the ratio specified in the sukuk certificate, while losses are also shared according to the share in the partnership.

The most widely used structures of sukuk in the sukuk market are murabaha, musharaka, ijara (Islamic leasing), wakala, salam and hybrid.

- Sukuk represent a joint ownership share of assets underlying the certificate, which may consist of goods, services or benefits.

Sukuk generally have three basic areas.

In project based transactions, sukuk are issued in order to provide financing for a planned project. In asset indexed sukuk, the financing is provided to firms with the sale of the right of the gain from the assets they possess to the investors. In balance sheet indexed sukuk, sukuk are issued in order to provide funding for multiple projects simultaneously.

There are 14 different kinds of sukuk approved by the AAOIFI. In the sukuk market, the most widely used types of sukuk are; murabaha, musharaka, ijara (Islamic leasing), wakala, salam and hybrid.

The first sukuk practices in the world

Sukuk is an interest free financial instrument which has gained importance since the second half of the 1990's. Malaysia lies at the heart of the sukuk market. The first sukuk issuance was carried out in Malaysia, and then in Bahrain.

Since then, sukuk have been used to provide a resource for both private and public sector organizations. Sukuk issuances were affected by the 2008 global financial crisis; however, their recovery was rapid and they have rapidly gained in popularity as a financial instrument since 2011.

Highlights from today's sukuk market...

Total sukuk issuances in the first 9 months of 2014 increased by 24.5% YoY to stand at US\$ 99.26 billion (US\$ 79.9 billion in the first 9 months of 2013).

- **1996-2014 3Q total sukuk issuance amount: US\$ 632 billion**
- **The largest sukuk issuance in 2014: 7 billion Qatari riyals by the Government Of Qatar**
- **19 countries were operating in the sukuk market in 2014.**
- **16 currency denominated sukuk were issued in 2014.**
- **Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Senegal, South Africa and the UK were the new countries in the sukuk market**
- **Malaysia commanded a 67% share in the sukuk market with US\$ 66.23 billion of issuances.**
- **The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of Gulf member countries had 20% market share, with issuances of US\$ 20.32 billion, while Asian countries (except Malaysia) had a 7% share with US\$ 7.04 billion in issuances; other regions commanded a 6% share with US\$ 5.68 billion of issuances.**
- **In terms of currency, the Malaysian ringgit had the highest share, with US\$ 62.24 billion worth of issuances. The US dollar was the second most used currency, accounting for US\$ 20.82 billion of the issuances.**
- **While total sukuk issuance carried out on a national level reached US\$ 63.05 billion, public institutions realized US\$ 13.61 billion of issuance, with companies realizing US\$ 22.60 billion of sukuk issuances.**
- **56% of the sukuk traded are quoted on the LSE, the Nasdaq Dubai and Bursa Malaysia stock exchanges.**
- **14 different structures were used in sukuk issuances, with murabaha being the most commonly used (37.3% of the total) followed by salam (21.1% of the total).**
- **The share of the domestic sukuk issuances was 94%, while the share of international issuances was 6%.**

According to data published by S&P, the issuance of sukuk, which had stood at US\$ 111.3 billion in 2013, is estimated to have reached US\$ 116.4 billion in 2014.

According to data published by S&P, Malaysia had a 67% share of the issuances carried out in 2014, followed by Saudi Arabia (10% share) and the UAE (5% share).

Turkish sukuk accounted for 3% of the global new issuances in 2014, with a 4% share for Indonesia, 3% for Qatar and 2% for Bahrain, with other countries accounting for a 6% market share in total.

As of the third quarter of 2014, the volume of open transactions (undue transactions) was US\$ 312.3 billion in the global sukuk market. This amount demonstrates that sukuk transactions remain the driving force of the growth and development of the interest free finance industry.

Treasury issuances by different governments to expand the global presence of sukuk transactions represented an important milestone in 2014.

A number of countries which are not members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC); Hong Kong, Luxembourg, South Africa and the UK have placed confidence in the sector and have paved the way for other countries to enter the sukuk market for the first time. At the same time, the first sukuk issuance process by a USA bank (Goldman Sachs) and a Japanese bank (the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi) took place in 2014.

Different countries have used sukuk in 2014 with the aim of increasing the share capital in accordance with the requirements of the Basel III criteria, and entered the sukuk market for the first time.

In June, the UK issued a £200 million sukuk became the first country outside the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to enter the sukuk market.

In September, Hong Kong, South Africa and Luxembourg followed suit, issuing US\$1 billion, US\$ 500 million and EUR 200 million worth of sukuk, respectively. On the other hand, Senegal, which is a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held its first sukuk issuance in June, amounting to 100 billion Senegal francs.

New companies also entered the market in 2014. In January, a real estate company performed the first sukuk carried out in the Maldives; the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ issued sukuk in two tranches amounting to US\$ 25 million and 2.5 billion Yen in Malaysia, becoming the first Japanese company to be engaged in sukuk.

Goldman Sachs was the first conventional US bank to enter the market a US\$ 500 million issuance.

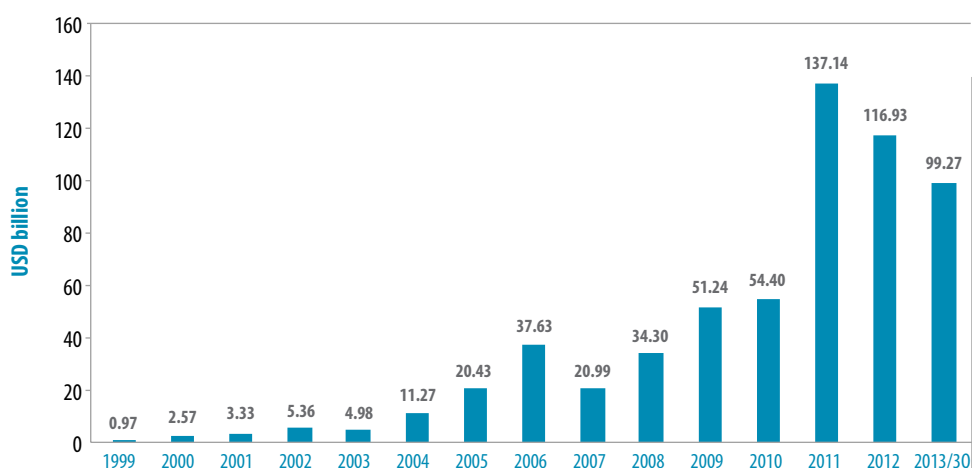
Despite the high profile participants, the sukuk market is still a niche market, with a low market share in fixed-income markets. Growth rates have been fluctuating over the last five years, rising in 2012 before declining again 2013; the market has re-balanced and started to grow in 2014.

Sukuk market to grow with the participation of new countries

The completion of regulations on sukuk issuance has set the stage for new sukuk markets after 2015. Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia have expressed their intention to issue sukuk in 2015, particularly to provide funds to support infrastructure projects.

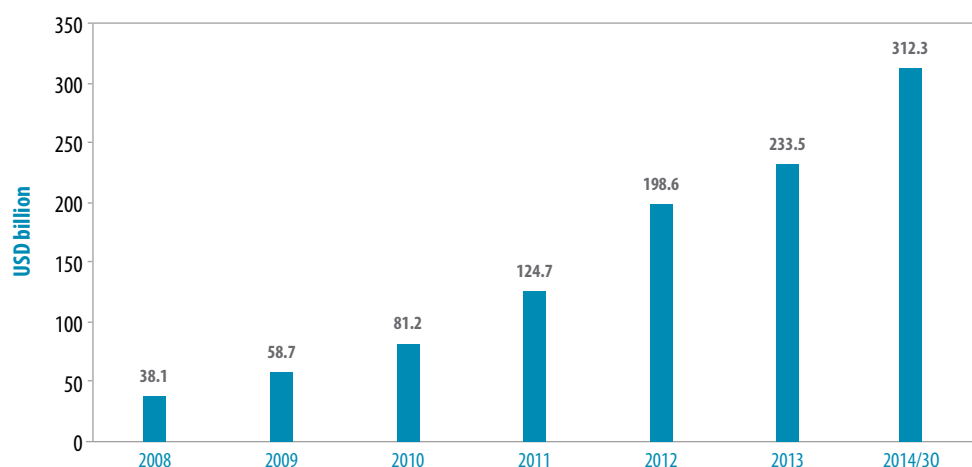
As of the third quarter of 2014, the volume of open transactions (undue transactions) was US\$ 312.3 billion in the global sukuk market. This amount demonstrates that sukuk transactions remain the driving force of the growth and development of the interest free finance industry.

Global Aggregate Sukuk-Historical Trend (1996-Q3, 2014)



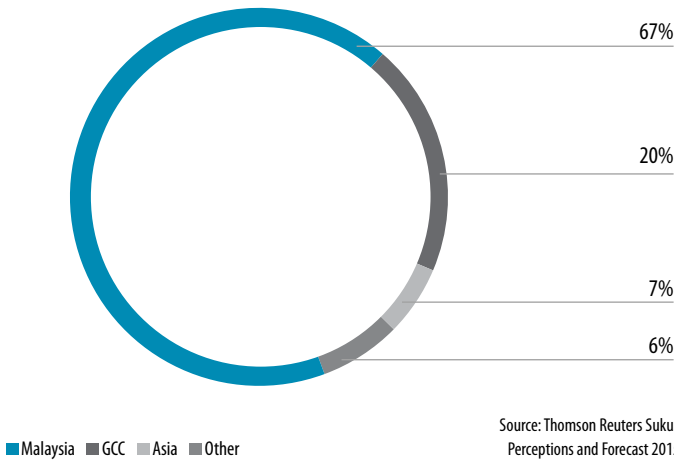
Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015

Total Global Outstanding Sukuk-Historical Trend (2008-YTD Q3, 2014)



Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015

Global Sukuk Breakdown by Regions In 2014 up to Q3



Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015

However, a number of challenges restricting growth in the sector remain unresolved. Differences in practices between different countries of specific structures along with limited processing mechanisms lead to a continuation of problems such as transparency, standardization and liquidity in the secondary market.

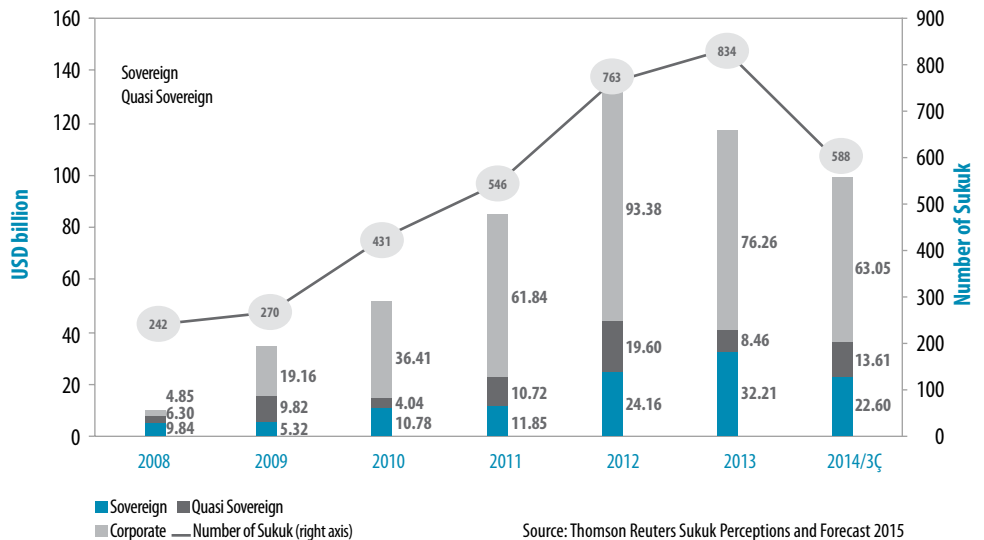
Malaysia leads the sukuk market

Malaysia is the clear leader in sukuk issuance. In Malaysia a total of US\$ 166 billion of sukuk was in process at the end of 2013. The most popular structure in Malaysia is the murabaha. Only two of the 224 murabaha sukuk issuances, amounting to US\$ 48.3 billion, issued in the first nine months of 2014 were held outside Malaysia (TF Asset's issuance in Turkey and the Golden Assets International, issuance in Indonesia). The other 222 transactions were undertaken in Malaysia.

In the Middle East and countries applying the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIF) standards, murabaha sukuk are not accepted as legitimate and prohibited. In Malaysia, investors are permitted to trade murabaha sukuk in the secondary market.

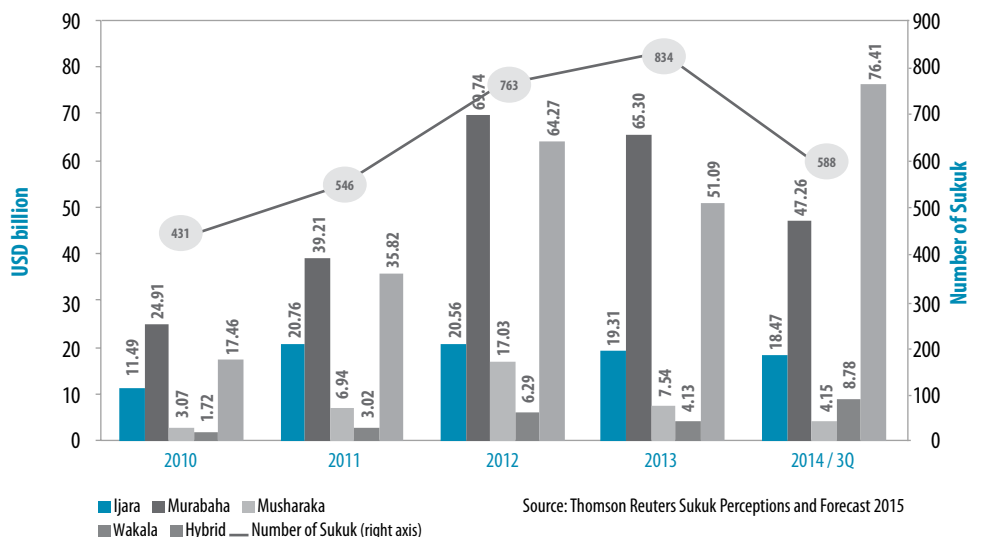
Only two of the 224 murabaha sukuk issuances, amounting to US\$ 48.3 billion, issued in the first nine months of 2014 were held outside Malaysia.

Global Sukuk Historical Trend Breakdown by Issuer (2008-YTD Q3, 2014)



Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015

Development in Sukuk Issues 2008-2014/3Q



Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015



Recovering with the introduction of the new issuances in 2014, the development will continue in the global sukuk market in 2015.

The popularity of sukuk as an instrument is set to grow, especially due to the underlying assets showing the distinction of being a real guarantee, and because it is a financing model suitable to study detailed credit risk analysis and cash flow for structuring.

The risk sharing properties of sukuk means it highly appropriate for the financing of infrastructure investments, while also providing a solution to funding shortfalls.

The structures known as project sukuk are expected to play an important role, particularly in real estate investments or investments that include real estate in the infrastructure of emerging market economies and developing countries.

However, apart from in a few countries where it is carried out without any comprehensive strategy to develop the domestic market, sukuk issuance has been facing a lack of demand.

Local authorities should focus on the necessary infrastructure development for the securitization and provide more clarity on the issues of investor rights and regular Treasury issuances which will serve as an example for the private sector. Increasing the volume of Treasury issuances should be supported by sound public financial management.

Ijara structure is the most popular type of sukuk in the Gulf region

Countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf prefer the ijara structure and ijara sukuk has grown in popularity in the last 5 years. The ijara structure is expected to gain popularity in the coming period due to its attractiveness and ease of trading.

On the other hand, the tax incentive in place in Malaysia until 2018 for ijara and wakala sukuk suggests that these sukuk structures will be more popular. Such a tax incentive does not apply to the murabaha sukuk in Malaysia.

Hybrid sukuk transactions

Hybrid sukuk, that are considered first generation capital (Tier I) according to the Basel III criteria, were first issued by the Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank (ADIB) in 2012 with other banks following suit. The Dubai Islamic Bank (DIB) issued hybrid sukuk in 2013, followed by the Al Hilal Bank in June 2014.

Outlook for 2015

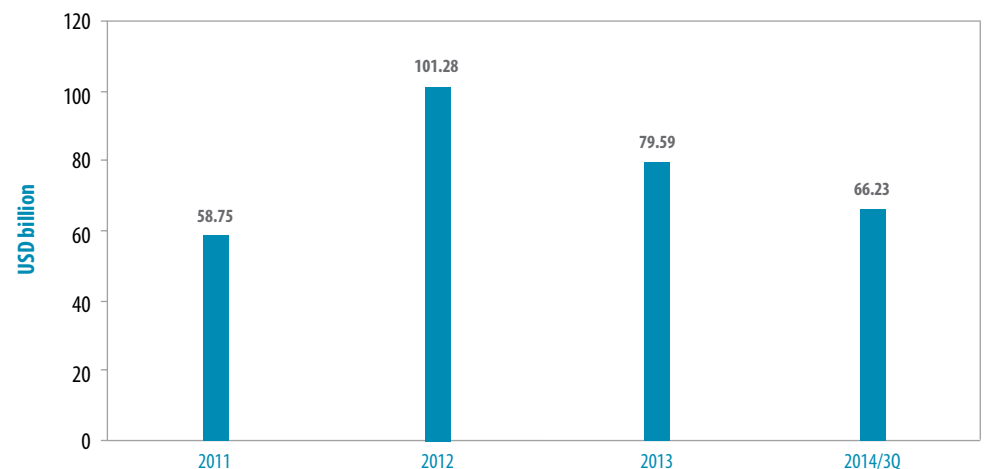
There are two main regions for sukuk issuance: The first is Asia - and Malaysia in particular. The second is the Arab countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states.

Saudi Arabia and Qatar, in the second group, are the second and the third countries in the sukuk

market. The UAE tends to enter among strong players. These markets are thought to play a leading role in sukuk issuance due to their relatively strong investments (especially Qatar's infrastructure projects for the 2022 World Cup) and GDP growth.

The main factors driving the growth in sukuk issuance supply will be the Arab States of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries and, more generally, infrastructure projects in the Middle East.

Malaysia Sukuk Historical Trend Breakdown



Source: Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast 2015

According to the Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perceptions and Forecast report, the following matters will be required to support the global growth of sukuk:

- Stabilized or growing investment projections in key markets, such as Malaysia,
- Meeting the demands of infrastructure spending in countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Arab States where issuances are expected to maintain their double-digit growth in the next two years,
- Setting out sukuk supportive regulations in the UAE and the use of sukuk repo transactions with the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO),
- The issuance of Treasury sukuk in order to support the development of the market in African countries where funding and financial resources needs to be diversified.

Corporate issuances expected to gain momentum in 2015.

The trend in the Malaysian market, which is driven by Treasury issuances and public debt instruments, summarizes the global sukuk market in terms of all asset classes.

Private sector investments continue to be supported by the public sector in Malaysia. This situation will allow sukuk issuances outside the Treasury to gain momentum, following the global trend. Nevertheless, as in last two years, public or

public-related large-scale issuances may hinder this situation.

Corporate sukuk issuances may be carried out in order to expand or to undertake debt refinancing. New steps for the expansion and deepening of the sukuk market will be the development of new structures with low coupon including negative returns, more international sukuk issuances and the market entry of new participating countries.

According to figures for the first nine months of 2014, a total of 19 countries participated in the sukuk market. This is the highest number the sukuk market has reached in its history.

High demand and tight supply conditions expected to continue

The sukuk market was marked by conditions of strong demand and constrained supply in 2014. The UK's £200 million sukuk issuance attracted £2.3 billion in orders, with the issuance 12 times oversubscribed, while the issuance in Hong Kong was 4.7 times oversubscribed, the issuance in South Africa was 4.4 times oversubscribed, the Goldman Sachs issuance was 3 times oversubscribed and the Luxembourg sukuk issuance was 3 times oversubscribed.

According to the Thomson Reuters Sukuk Perception and Forecast study, in accordance with current growth trends, the sukuk supply and demand gap will reach US\$ 227 billion in 2015, before gradually declining to US\$ 196 billion by 2020.

According to Thomson Reuters study, in the 3rd quarter of 2014, sukuk issuances, which had been around US\$ 100 billion per year, are estimated to have reached between US\$ 125-150 billion in 2014.

Recovering with the introduction of the new issuances in 2014, the development will continue in the global sukuk market in 2015.

The presence of five countries and three corporate issuers engaged in the sukuk process for the first time increased confidence in the market and led to positive signals for 2015.

According to Thomson Reuters study, in the 3rd quarter of 2014, sukuk issuances, which had been around US\$ 100 billion per year, are estimated to have reached between US\$ 125-150 billion in 2014.

The participants of the research which was carried out under the same study concurred that the sukuk market would continue its vibrant course and that sukuk issuance would total between US\$ 150-175 billion in 2015.

With the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Arab States, ongoing infrastructure projects in the Middle East will continue to play a role in increasing the volume of sukuk issuances.

According to a report published by S&P, the global sukuk market has entered a period of new development thanks to the strong economic performance in the participating countries, progress in the legislation and the increasing interest in new sukuk markets.

However, the geopolitical risks, which are likely to have affected the global economy, also pile pressure on the sukuk market. The interest rate policy to be followed by the Fed in 2015, the volatility in developing markets and the low levels of oil prices will all put downward pressure on sukuk issuances.

Overview of sukuk practice in Turkey

Sukuk, defined as lease certificates in our country, are securities that are issued by asset leasing companies for financing all kinds of assets and rights by various means and providing the owners the right to shares from the proceeds of these assets and rights.





Leasing certificates are regulated by the Communiqués of the Turkish Capital Markets Board. Serial: III, No: 43, The Communiqué on Principles Regarding Leasing Certificates and Asset Leasing Companies, published in the Official Gazette No. 27539 dated 01.04.2010 is the first regulation that arranges the principle framework of sukuk transactions in Turkey.

However in the new Capital Market No. 6362 published in the Official Gazette No. 285129 dated 30.12.2012, new regulations regarding lease certificates and asset leasing companies are set out, and in parallel with these regulations, the "Lease Certificates Communiqué" No. III-61.1 published in the Official Gazette No. 28670, dated 06.07.2013 and Serial: III, No: 43 Communiqué was removed.

With this new regulation, five types of internationally accepted sukuk have been identified in Turkey. Defined Leasing Certificate (sukuk) types are sukuk based on ownership, management agreements, purchase and sale, partnership, and the work contract.

Lease certificates have provided the opportunity to be issued out of the assets as well as rights; in parallel with this, the asset description is extended to cover assets and rights and other definitions are amended.

Asset leasing companies in Turkey have been provided with the opportunity to issue different types of sukuk simultaneously. Legislation to ensure the protection of the rights of investors in sukuk based on partnership and sukuk based

on work contracts are given the opportunity to establish assets and the rights of pledge.

The first sukuk implementation in Turkey was carried out by the Kuwait Turk Participation Bank Inc. in 2010. Through this process, in which LMH (Liquidity Management House) and Citibank acted as joint lead arrangers, Kuwait Turk introduced this financial instrument, which has a wide range of applications, especially in the Gulf region and Malaysia to Turkey.

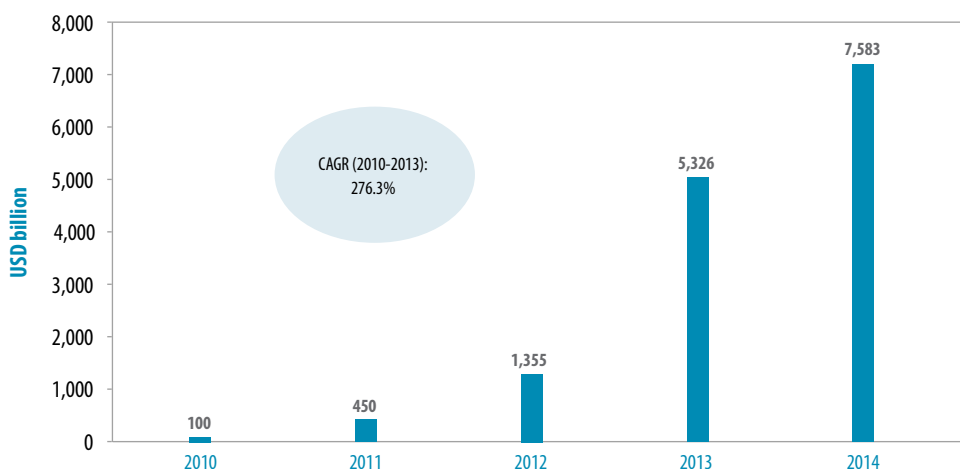
The issuance, with a maturity date of 24 August, 2010 and a nominal amount of US\$ 100 million, was 50% oversubscribed and the final yield was set at 5.25%. These bonds are traded on the London Stock Exchange (www.kuveytturk.com.tr, 2013).

The Turkish Treasury carried out its first sukuk issuance in 2012. After this first transaction of US\$1.5 billion, the Turkish Treasury undertook further sukuk issuances in the following years.

Four participation banks operating in Turkey have demonstrated intense interest in the Treasury's sukuk issuances. By the end of 2014, the sukuk issued by the Undersecretariat of the Treasury had a 5% share in the assets of participation banks.

Turkey became one of the top 10 sukuk issuers for the first time in 2013. As of the 3rd quarter of 2014, the issuances realized in Turkey amounted to US\$ 2.98 billion, while the total amount of sukuk traded in the market was close to US\$ 8 billion.

Sukuk in Circulation



Source: KFHR

Sukuk represents an important initiative as part of the target to build the Istanbul International Financial Center, and will continue to play an important role in providing the resources needed for the sustainable development of the Turkish economy.

Successive sukuk issuances have enabled Turkey to carve out a strong position for itself in the world's interest free finance map.

17% of sukuk contracts in the world traded on stock exchanges

While 17% of sukuk transactions are traded on exchanges on a global scale, 65% of the sukuk are subject to processing outside Islamic countries.

Sukuk can be traded on the Borsa Istanbul in Turkey

When we look at investor preferences, 92% of the sukuk traded on the Borsa Istanbul are traded by domestic investors, while 8% are traded by foreign investors; 78% of investors in sukuk transactions are institutional investors.

A total of US\$ 6 billion worth of sukuk, which were issued by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), in which Turkey is also a shareholder, and



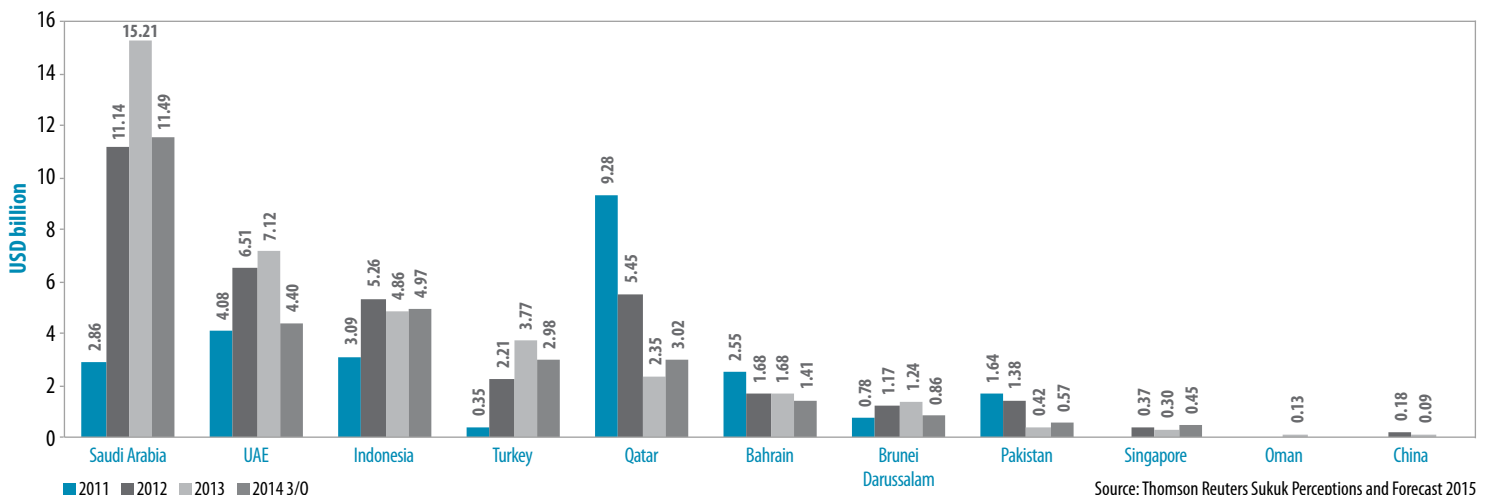
which were traded abroad in 2014, started to be traded on the Borsa Istanbul.

The Borsa Istanbul introduced the sukuk on its Debt Securities Market Outright Purchases and Sales Market, for trading by qualified investors.

Sukuk represents an important initiative as part of the target to build the Istanbul International Financial Center, and will continue to play an important role in providing the resources needed for the sustainable development of the Turkish economy.

While 17% of sukuk transactions are traded on exchanges on a global scale, 65% of the sukuk are subject to processing outside Islamic countries.

Global Sukuk Historical Trend Breakdown- By Top Countries (2011-Q3, 2014)



Overview of Participation of Banking in 2014



Another year of healthy growth for participation banks in 2014.

Participation banking, the foundations of which were laid in Turkey in 1985, has demonstrated rapid growth in recent years. As of the end of 2014, Turkey's four participation banks had a share of around 6% in the Turkish banking sector.

One of the most important developments in the sector in 2014 was the statement by Turkey's leading bank, Ziraat Bank, that a participation company which would operate in the field of participation banking had been established.

The total asset size of Turkey's participation banking sector, consisting of Albaraka, Bank Asya, Kuveyt Türk and Türkiye Finans, grew by 8% in 2014 to exceed TL 104 billion.

It is evident that participation banking is one of the pillars of the financial system of our country when the total size, market share reached at the end of 2014, strong penetration in different segments of the banking from SME to corporate banking, the widespread network of branches and alternative services in Turkey, the wide array of products and services, the growing employment levels and the continuous contribution to the sustainable growth of Turkey's economy of the 4 participation banks operating in Turkey are considered as a whole.

Turkish participation banks have rapidly consolidated their claim to the assets and competitiveness in the financial system, and have exhibited growth in excess of banking industry averages in recent years. On the other hand, participation banks successfully overcame the global financial crisis in 2008 and subsequent periods of volatility, and accelerated their growth after the crisis.

The market share of participation banks which was 4.0% of banking sector assets in 2009, increased to 5.2% at the end of 2014. During the 2009-2014 period, the compound annual growth rate of participation banking in total assets was 25%. An increasing rate of growth has also been observed in the volume of participation fund accounts since 2009.

The volume of participation funds collected shows that participation banks have increased both their transaction volume and their number of customers; with an average 19% rate of growth achieved in the last 5 years.

Participation banks are expected to maintain their healthy growth and increase their share in the banking sector in 2015 and beyond.

In the coming period, with the increase in number of banks and therefore the increase in the nationwide access to participation banks, the development in participation fund accounts is expected to gather pace.

According to an international study published by Ernst & Young, the market share of participation banking in 2023, which marks the 100th year of the Turkish Republic, is expected to reach 15%, with the size of total assets anticipated to approach US\$ 180 billion.

Continued organic growth of participation banks in 2014.

When compared to developed economies, penetration rates are low in Turkey in terms of the relative use of financial products and services, illustrating the significant potential for growth in terms of banking, insurance, leasing and other business lines of finance. From the context of the banking sector, the growth in

the last 15 years mainly took the form of organic growth.

Participation banks in this process have demonstrated a healthy performance. Participation banks have branched out in all geographic regions of Turkey, and successfully expanded to include a wide range of service coverage where GDP is generated, and to offer the services to entire community.

By the end of 2014, four participation banks had a total of 990 branches operating in Turkey. Participation banks have opened a total of 25 new branches during the year. Participation banks operating in the 4 locations abroad and did not open new points of service abroad in 2014.

The total number of branches of participation banks has increased at a CAGR of 12.1% since 2009.

The number of employees in the sector has increased steadily since 2009, growing at an annual average rate of 6.6%. A total of 16,270 people were employed in participation banks as of 2014.

The 2.5% increase recorded in the total number of participation bank branches was 0.6 percentage points higher than the 1.9% rate of growth in the overall Turkish banking sector, indicating that the sector continued its rapid and healthy growth.

It was announced that public participation banks principally the participation of Ziraat Bank would be included in the system in the period ahead. This will significantly increase in the number of branches and level of employment in the near future.

On the other hand, with the sustainable growth potential, Turkey's participation banking sector is expected to attract private domestic and foreign conventional banks in the medium and long term. In this case, it will trigger further expansion of the branch network and employment of participation banks.

The achievements under the influence of the monetary policy and the macro prudential measures taken by the BRSA and the tightening the Central Bank's monetary policy throughout 2014 affected the Turkish banking sector and participation banking sector, leading to a loss of momentum.

As a result of the arrangements made by the authorities in the second half of 2013, general reserves increased, risk weightings have been raised, credit card limits have been restricted and maturities of consumer loans have been limited. These regulations have had significant-

Participation Banks in Turkey: Branches and Employees (2003-2014)

Year	Number of Branches	Growth (%)	Number of Employees	Growth (%)
2003	188	71	3,520	61
2004	255	36	4,789	36
2005	290	14	5,740	20
2006	355	22	7,114	24
2007	422	19	9,215	30
2008	530	26	11,022	20
2009	569	7	11,802	7
2010	607	7	12,677	7
2011	685	13	13,851	9
2012	828	21	15,356	11
2013	966	17	16,763	9
2014	990	2	16,270	-3.1

Source: PBAT, BRSA

Participation Banks in Turkey: Key Indicators (TL million)

	2013	2014	Change %
Funds Collected TL	36,984	39,239	6
Funds Collected FC (including precious metals)	26,226	27,548	5
Total	63,210	66,788	6
Funds Allocated	67,416	69,965	4
Total Assets	96,022	104,073	8
Shareholders' Equity	8,833	9,265	5
Net Profit	1,052	80	-92

Source: PBAT, BRSA, CBRT

Participation Banks in Turkey: Total Assets and Position in the Banking Sector (TL million, 2011-2014)

	Total Assets	Change %	Share %
2011	56,077	29.4	4.6
2012	70,245	25.3	5.1
2013	96,022	36.7	5.5
2014	104,073	8	5.2

Source: PBAT, BRSA

ly limiting effects on the composition of sector loans, the direction of the growth and profitability performances in 2014.

In our country, the composition of loans has shifted as a result of the macro prudential measures in a manner consistent with the balancing of the overall economy. While the slowdown in consumer credit has become much more pronounced, the rapid growth in corporate credit has limited the slowdown in total loans.

The 2.5% increase recorded in the total number of participation bank branches was 0.6 percentage points higher than the 1.9% rate of growth in the overall Turkish banking sector.

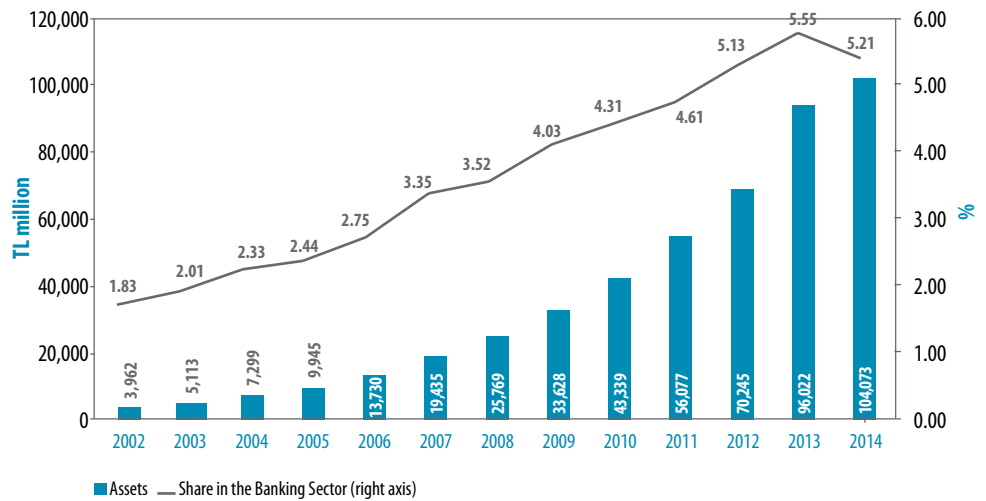
The increase in the volume of funds that participation banks extended to the real sector also continued to grow. While the industry average was 4%, the volume of funds extended by the three participation banks (excluding the bank transferred to the fund) to their customers increased by approximately 32%.

Against this backdrop, participation banks continued their steady growth both in terms of collected and allocated funds thanks to the experience gained from previous years and their strong financial structure, and successfully left behind what had been a relatively challenging year for the banking sector.

Another healthy increase in funds collected in 2014.

In 2014, members of the industry, excluding one participation bank which had been transferred to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund (SDIF), demonstrated a successful performance in the funds collected. The average rate of increase in the funds collected in the participation banking sector was 6% while the average of the three participation banks was 30%.

Participation Banks' Assets Development and Market Share



The increase in the volume of funds that participation banks extended to the real sector also continued to grow. While the industry average was 4%, the volume of funds extended by the three participation banks (excluding the bank transferred to the fund) to their customers increased by approximately 32%.

The average of the rate of growth of the three participation banks, in both funds collected and in funds extended, exceeded the average rate of growth in deposits and loans of the Turkish banking sector in 2014. While the Turkish banking sector as a whole recorded an 11.3% rate of growth in deposits and an 18.8% increase in loan volumes in 2014, the volume of funds collected and extended by all three members of the participation banking sector

grew at rates exceeding the banking sector averages by 18.7 and 13.2 percentage points, respectively.

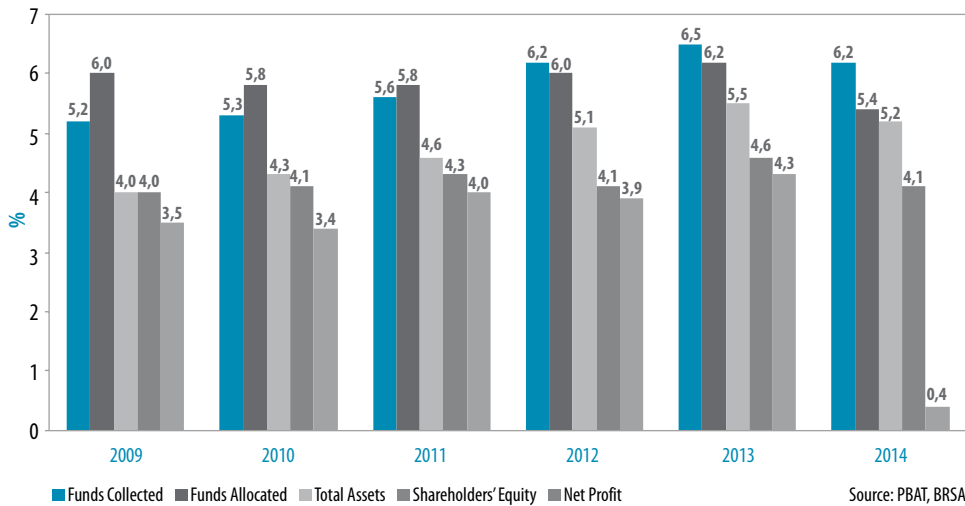
Participation banks approach an asset size of TL 105 billion in 2014.

Participation banks sustained their growth trend at the top of the banking sector in terms of total assets as well.

While the participation banking sector recorded as a whole an 8% rate of asset growth, the average rate of growth stood at 33%, when the contraction in the participation bank which had been transferred to the SDIF is excluded. This growth rate is 17 percentage points above the 15.1% rate calculated for the entire banking sector.



Participation Banks' Share in the Banking Sector (2009-2014)



The sector's equity structure remained healthy in 2014 and continued to grow. The total equity of participation banks increased by 5% from TL 8.8 billion to TL 9.3 billion. The three participation banks recorded an average of 21% growth in their equity.

Due to the special situation of the financial performance of the participation bank transferred to the SDIF, a decline in profit in the sector was observed in 2014. However, when the financial statements of the other three members of the participation banking business are examined, it is evident that the growth in profitability continued in a stable manner.

Considering the zero growth in profit for the entire banking sector in 2014, participation banks were successful and improved their profitability, despite all of the difficulties in both the domestic and international markets. The indicators outlined above suggest that the participation banking sector maintained its growth trend despite the fluctuations in the economy.

A rising market share in the banking sector
The share of participation banks in the financial sector continued to increase steadily in 2014.

The share of participation banks in the banking sector stood at 5.1% in terms of total assets in 2014, while their share of the banking sector's total equity was 4.2%. Participation banks commanded a 6.2% share of collected funds and a 5.4% share of extended funds. There was a relative decline in the share of participation banks in the financial sector in 2014, due to the contraction recorded because of the participation bank transferred to the SDIF.

Another reflection of this development has been observed in the participation banks' share in sector's net profit. Total net profit of participation banks declined by 92% and their share in the industry's net profit fell to just 0.9%. The main reason for this decline was the announced losses of the participation bank transferred to the SDIF for 2014.

Due to the financial performance of the participation bank transferred to the SDIF, a decline in profit in the sector was observed in 2014. However, when the financial statements of the other three members of the sector are examined, it is evident that the growth in profitability continued in a stable manner.

An analysis of the financial statements of the three other participation banks finds that they completed 2014 with successful results; in a year where the profits of the banking sector remained close to its 2013 level, their profits increased by between 2% and 23%.

Unwavering support for the real sector in 2014

In 2014, participation banks continued to transfer the funds collected to the real sector within the scope of the principles of participation banking. The volume of funds disbursed rose by 3.6% to almost TL 70 billion.

The volume of funds extended by participation banks (except for the bank transferred to the SDIF) recorded strong increases of between 28% and 34% in 2014, exceeding the 18.8% loan growth rate calculated for the banking sector in Turkey, while highlighting the success of participation banks in financing which is the basic function of banking.

Loans to SMEs, which form the backbone of the economy and specific products, services and solutions offered have improved significantly. Participation banks continued to meet the funding needs of the real sector as well as individuals in 2014. An array of innovations were introduced, from credit cards to electronic banking, further cementing the position of participation banking in the Turkish banking system and further raising the awareness of this businesses line.

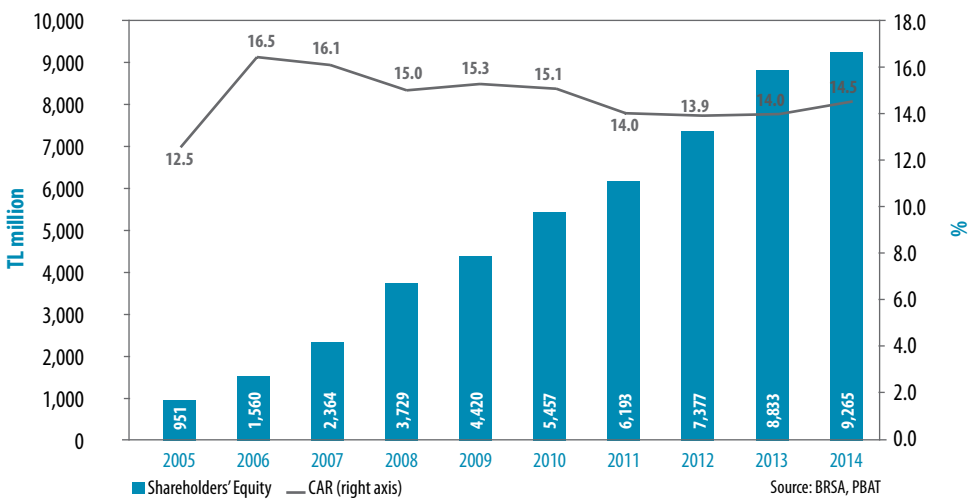
Increased importance of lease certificates (sukuk) in the banking sector

In parallel with the growth of participation banking in Turkey, new products have also been released to the market. Lease certificates, otherwise known as sukuk in the international arena, are one such product.





Participation Banks' Shareholders' Equity and CAR Development



Due to the lack of legislation and price disadvantages arising from tax problems, no sukuk were issued in our country until 2010.

The introduction of regulations allowing the sukuk issuance to provide funds allocated by the CMB in 2010 ushered in a new era in this regard. In 2011, transactions relating to sukuk issuance were exempted from taxes and charges such as stamp duty, income tax and notary fees.

The first sukuk issuance in Turkey was held by the Kuveyt Türk Participation Bank Inc. in 2010. The issuance, with a 3 year maturity and nominal amount of US\$ 100 million, received a high level of demand.

In 2012, the first sukuk issuance was carried out by the Treasury. After the intense interest observed in international markets, other participation banks also started their own sukuk issuance programs.

In 2014, while the Treasury's domestic and foreign currency denominated sukuk (lease certificates) issuances continued, participation banks have also performed sukuk issuances. Despite the volatility in global financial markets, demand for the Treasury and participation banks' issuances remained strong.

In 2013, the issuance of sukuk based on the building contract (istisna), trading (murabaha), partnership (musharaka) and management agreement (ijara) were permitted.

The sukuk to be issued by the public sector is of paramount importance in terms of guiding the private sector. In addition to the banks, other private sector organizations have also begun to issue sukuk.

In 2014, while the Treasury's domestic and foreign currency denominated sukuk (lease

certificates) issuances continued, participation banks have also performed sukuk issuances. Despite the volatility in global financial markets, demand for the Treasury and participation banks' issuances remained strong.

The importance and market share of the sukuk issuances is expected to increase in the coming period. The sukuk product is an important and attractive option to serve the objective of diversification of their funding base for both the participation banks and the deposit banks.

One of the most important developments in 2014 for the future of participation banking was the decision by Ziraat Bank, the leading player in our country's banking sector, to establish its own participation bank.

Subsequently, Halk Bank and the General Directorate of Foundations also shared similar goals with the public. These and other developments indicate that participation banking, which has extremely strong growth potential, will strengthen that growth with the introduc-

tion of new players and will continue to grow after 2015.

On the other hand, there could be significant risks emanating from the Fed's policy and the global economy in 2015. The CBRT is also expected to maintain its cautious monetary policy in order to eliminate these risks. In line with this, the Turkish banking sector, including the participation banks, is expected to follow a cautious growth strategy so as not to weaken the strong liquidity position in 2015.

In the banking sector investments in branch expansion are expected, with increased employment as in 2014 while efficiency and cost management are expected to be a higher priority in 2015.

Another important event in Turkey in 2015 will be the general election, to be held in June. The general view is that the general election will not produce a result which disrupts economic stability during the process and in the aftermath.



More than enough resources to achieve growth



Osman AKYÜZ

Secretary General-Participation Banks Association of Turkey

Countries started work on comprehensive reforms, implemented austerity policies and took macroeconomic measures in a bid in order to resolve the devastating effects of the crisis.

What has been the impact of the ongoing economic crisis, which started in 2008? How would you evaluate the world economy in this context?

The impact of the financial crisis, which spread from the USA in 2008 and affected the whole world, continues. At its onset, the crisis negatively affected the USA, the EU and other developed economies; but it then spread to developing countries through a range of different channels, such as trade and capital markets.

Countries started work on comprehensive reforms, implemented austerity policies and took macroeconomic measures in a bid in order to resolve the devastating effects of the crisis. In this process, central banks and government authorities began to take proactive measures in many countries, and structural reforms were carried out with the aim of bringing discipline to the financial sector.

On the other hand, important steps to return to sustainable growth in the world

In most countries, central banks focused on using the policy rate as an effective tool in the post-crisis period, in line with the loosening policies, and interest rates were drawn to levels close to zero in a bid to stimulate economic activity.

economy were taken by the G20. The G20 countries, including Turkey, represent 85% of the world economy. Decisions taken at the political level on this platform were of key importance in terms of giving direction to the world economy and contributed to the synchronization of applications. The common goal of all the work has been to strengthen the economy in the face of external shocks and to rapidly return to a path of sustainable growth with the minimum damage.

In most countries, central banks focused on using the policy rate as an effective tool in the post-crisis period, in line with the loosening policies, and interest rates were drawn to levels close to zero in a bid to stimulate economic activity.

In this process, the EU's focus has been to rehabilitate the banking system which had been adversely affected by the crisis, and to strengthen its capital structure. In this context, key reforms have been implemented with the aim of increasing the resistance of the banking system and es-

establishing a more solid foundation for the system. The EU has not been able to convincingly emerge out of recession yet, but the work carried out in the banking axis has been successful and the system has gained a much more powerful and controlled structure when compared to the old system.

The Fed has been the main actor in the crisis process. The Fed adopted a stable approach from the very start of the crisis and the primary target in all the decisions taken was identified as returning the US economy to a path of growth again. Nominal and real interest rates were reduced to zero, supported by the quantitative easing programs; trillions of US dollars have been released to the market. It was observed that the economy has relaxed on the back of these incentives, while there has been an increase in the level of employment and a revival of the trade-production cycle.

In 2014, the Fed terminated its quantitative easing program, at which point the economy returned to normal; the Fed announced to the world that it would follow a cautious policy spread out over time in terms of interest policy.

In our opinion, the Fed also acknowledged the prevention of a new international shock as an important goal and has adopted a careful and thoughtful approach in its interest rate decisions.

The general expectation is that the Fed will gradually increase interest rates in the following months in 2015; however, these increases will be at a level which keeps nominal interest rates below 2% for a sustained period of time. From the point of view of real interest rates, the US has an inflation target of 2%; and in this light, real interest rates will remain at zero level for an extended period.

On the European continent, the situation differs. The EU is focused on managing the post-crisis process in a harmonized approach under the leadership of the European Central Bank. The EU's most important issue is the lack of a common financial infrastructure. The economic systems of countries with different purchasing power operate within the framework of dynamics completely decoupled from each other, rendering the establishment of a common sync extremely difficult. One of the most important issues in the EU is that the credit mechanism has not reached its former

vigor, despite all the measures taken. Recession is the main problem facing most European economies and will take time to solve. On the other hand, the ECB's asset purchase program, announced at the beginning of 2015, marks an important step, which will be able to trigger an economic recovery in 2015.

In the big picture, when we look at the developing economies, including our own country, it is seen that the main determinant of the macroeconomic performance is the international risk perception and the movement of global funds.

In summary, it could be said that the global financial crisis ushered in sea changes on a global scale in 2008 and led the way for emerging economies and developed economies to redefine their weight in the world economy, while precipitating a change in the direction of international capital.

Six years after the crisis struck, the developed world has begun to recover and the world economy has entered a new decoupling process. The most important risks in the period ahead will be the developing geopolitical issues, especially in our neighboring countries, and any decisions by the Fed to raise interest rates along with their repercussions on international financial markets.

In 2014, the Fed terminated its quantitative easing program, at which point the

In 2014, the Fed terminated its quantitative easing program, at which point the economy returned to normal; the Fed announced to the world that it would follow a cautious policy spread out over time in terms of interest policy.



economy returned to an even keel. The Fed has announced to the world that it would maintain a cautious policy spread out over time in terms of interest policy.

In the midst of these developments in the world economy in the past six years, how has the Turkish economy managed the crisis and its aftermath? To what extent have the developments in the global economy affected Turkey's economy?

According to current data, Turkey is the world's 18th largest economy. We have an economic system that generates a GDP of around approximately US\$ 800 billion.

Our country succeeded in emerging from the global crisis relatively unscathed; in this process, it continued to grow by taking advantage of monetary expansion in the world and changing direction of capital flows in the most correct way.

Even though Turkey experienced an economic contraction in 2009 with the effect of global crisis, its economy entered a process of rapid recovery starting from the first quarter of 2010. Turkey continued to move forward on its growth path based on strong fundamentals, and has succeeded rounded off 20 quarters of uninterrupted growth since 2009, decoupling in a positive way from other economies in the international arena.

Despite the aftershocks of the global crisis in the years that followed, Turkey did not experience a shortage of funding, and the flow of capital from global markets continued unabated. Liquidity and monetary expansion was evaluated in the most accurate way in Turkey. The country was highly successful in deploying external resources under optimal conditions to make up for the savings deficit, which is one of the most important challenges facing Turkey.

One of the driving forces of this success during the period has been the resilience of the banking sector. Following the major economic crisis at the beginning of the 2000s, the Turkish banking sector underwent a period of sweeping change and reform and has built a structure that is more powerful and accurate in dealing with the challenges it faces.

In particular, the risk management sector saw a multitude of applications, all extremely critical to the health of the



One of the most important developments in 2014 was the shift in the weighting of the growth composition to a more export-weighted structure.

banking system, brought to life, and the regulatory infrastructure of the sector was completely revamped and adapted to the requirements of our age.

This successful transformation carried out in a short space of time in the banking sector, at a time when global financial institutions were being dragged into bankruptcy, offered protection to our country's banking sector as well to the Turkish economy.

Another positive development seen in Turkey in recent years, despite the problems on a global scale, has been the preservation of the investment grade credit rating and outlook. International rating agencies, Fitch Ratings, Moody's and S&P all drew

attention to Turkey's economic measures, its firm stance and the country's economic performance during the global crisis, and confirmed the outlook of Turkey's credit rating. This was an extremely positive development for the Turkish economy and played a role in maintaining a balanced level of risk perception.

What are your findings regarding Turkey's economy? How would you assess the positive shock caused by the halving in oil prices?

Turkey successfully passed through two major elections in 2014. First, the local government elections took place, and a few months after the local elections, the president was elected by a popular vote for the first time in Turkey's history.

Before the local elections, small-scale fluctuations were experienced though the market, but our country successfully emerged from the election atmosphere, with no disruption to the stability.

Continuing its growth trend, and preserving its strong financial structure, Turkey outperformed in 2014 with 2.9% growth.

The GDP figures point to an increase in growth in the first quarter of 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013; as a result of the negative effects of international developments, there has been a relative slowdown in the growth performance during the second, third and fourth quarters of the year.

One of the most important developments in 2014 was the shift in the weighting of the growth composition to a more export-weighted structure. The growth structure had been dominated by domestic demand in 2013, but shifted to a more export-weighted outlook in 2014 as a result of the policy preferences aimed at reducing the current account deficit and the macroeconomic measures taken.

However, with military tensions between Russia and Ukraine and rising geopolitical risks in the Middle East leading to uncer-

tainty, a slowdown in exports was seen, especially in the last quarter, and investment expenditures and inventories were negatively affected by this slowdown.

Another event in 2014 was Turkey's most severe drought in the last 15 years. The drought had adverse effects on a wide range of areas, including agricultural production, electricity generation and hydro-electric power, and the resulting rise in food prices has in particular placed heavy pressure on the CPI.

The record decline in oil prices has produced an "oil dividend" for the Turkish economy.

The fall in oil prices is particularly fortuitous that at a time when the sustainability of the current account deficit has come under discussion, and it has created a valuable opportunity for Turkey as an oil importing country, and led to a welcome decline in our country's energy bills and, consequently, in the current account deficit.

The record decline in oil prices has produced an "oil dividend" for the Turkish economy.

The annual current account deficit, which had reached US\$65 billion in 2013 (7.9% of GDP) declined to US\$ 45.8 billion in 2014 (5.7% of GDP) thanks to the record decline in oil prices. This development not only had a valuable positive impact on risk perceptions towards our country in international markets, but also supported the improvement in core inflation. We believe oil prices will remain low throughout 2015, and that this will continue to have a positive influence on the Turkish economy.

What are your predictions for growth performance in 2015?

Turkey's economy will reach its targeted growth rate in the Medium Term Plan in 2015. Stability will be maintained in macroeconomic balances, inflation, fiscal discipline and the current account deficit, all setting the stage for growth of 4-5%.

In 2015, monetary expansion in the EU will support the uninterrupted continuation of international capital flows to Turkey and precipitate an acceleration in foreign trade with European countries, which are our largest trade partners.

Due to its geopolitical position, Turkey is likely to be the most important beneficiary of the economic recovery which will arise in the EU. Turkey has very close and strong trading relations with European countries and is passing through the EU accession process.

In summary, we are confident that better results can be achieved in Turkey's economy when it comes to employment, inflation and the current account balance in 2015.

On the other hand, continuing international risks may put pressure on the growth outlook. The Fed's decision to increase interest rates and their repercussions on global markets will continue to affect us as much as geopolitical developments.

Another point I would like to emphasize for the year 2015 concerns the general election to be held in June. As economic





actors and citizens, we have clearly seen over the last decade that stability is as important as economic growth in terms of development and sustainability of welfare. We believe our country, which has reached democratic maturity and liberal market conditions, will once again successfully emerge from the election period and maintain its steady growth.

One of the most important developments in 2014 was the more export weighted composition of growth.

What is the situation in the banking sector? Could you evaluate the performance and developments of 2014?

As I mentioned above, the Turkish banking sector has reached its present position by exhibiting continuous growth and a strong performance with the effect of the sea changes experienced at the beginning of the 2000s.

Our banking sector is subject to regulations and supervision in an effective manner and operates in parallel with the legis-

In light of the data for 2014, the capital adequacy ratio of the Turkish banking sector is twice the legal limit of 8%, with an average level in the order of 16%.

lation applied in EU countries. Our banks, in particular, have a strong scorecard in risk management and corporate governance and are considered models of good practice on a global scale. The structural measures immediately commissioned at the beginning of 2000 not only strengthened the banking sector but also supported the market entry of international players.

I am delighted to say that at the current juncture, the participation banks, deposits banks, and development banks are all successfully fulfilling their functions in a globally competitive market and continue their activities as high credibility participants of the international financial markets.

All of our banks' transactions, ranging from securities issued in the international markets to syndicated loans, are priced in a competitive manner and receive high demand. At the same time, our industry also impresses with its level of restructuring abroad and power to provide cross-border services.

At this point, it would be useful to briefly mention the financial strength and potential of our sector. When it comes to banking, the first criteria that comes to mind in the world is the capital adequacy. On the other hand, capital adequacy has recently become one of the issues most debated and has been subject to regulation in the world.

In light of the data for 2014, the capital adequacy ratio of the Turkish banking sector is twice the legal limit of 8%, with an average level in the order of 16%. This high level of capital adequacy indicates the strength and durability of our industry as well as its growth potential.



within the scope of the most modern applications and innovations. Today, the alternative distribution channels with strong and extensive branch structure owned by participation banks operating in our country provide an ever increasing penetration of different customer segments and product groups with each passing year.

Participation banks compete courteously with the deposit banks in the same league, with breakthrough and innovations realized in many different fields from electronic banking to payment systems, and are greatly admired and appreciated by their customers.

There have been developments in 2014 hinting at an increase in the number of banks operating in the field of participation banking. How do you evaluate this situation in terms of future and growth potential of the industry? In what direction will the existence of new participants affect the competition?

2014 has witnessed significant improvements in terms of our sector. Participation

The participation banks to be established as participations of Ziraat Bank, Halk Bank and the General Directorate of Foundations are expected to become operational in 2015 and 2016.

banking is a promising sector in our country as well as in the world - a fact that everyone is agreed on.

The recent global crisis has revealed that participation banks are more able to withstand crises than deposit banks. Because of the banking type we represent, participation banks enter a partnership with the corporate sector in a real sense while transferring funds, and offer a significant advantage of anticipating and managing the risks being a party in trade-production cycle.

Applications made to the BRSA by Ziraat Bank, Halk Bank and the General Directorate of Foundations were resolved in 2014, and participation banks will be established as a participation of each of the three public companies mentioned, and these are expected to become operational in 2015 and 2016.

Each of the participation banks to be established by the Ziraat Bank and the General Directorate of Foundations are expected to enter this sector with paid-in capital of US\$ 300 million while the participation bank to be established by Halk Bank is expected to enter this sector with a paid in capital of US\$ 1 billion.

The presence of these three new players and the equity contribution they will make to the industry will enable the acceleration of growth in participation banking. On the other hand, this development will increase the power of the current scope of banking in terms of branch network and alternative distribution channels and also support the significant increase in employment taking place in the sector.

A further development in the participation banking sector in 2014 was the transfer of management of Bank Asya, one of our members, to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund. In accordance with the decision taken by the BRSA on February 3, 2015, the management of Bank Asya was replaced by the SDIF on February 4, 2015. We expect Bank Asya to regain a healthy and a sustainable fiscal structure as soon as possible.

Could you discuss the activities carried out by the Participation Banks Association of Turkey in 2014?

Our Association, which became operational in 2002, continued its successful operations in 2014 and further increased its efficiency.

We are striving to resolve the problems of our members as well as providing services to the participation banks as a professional association; we take particular task in bilateral relations with the public. We have continued to organize training programs for employees and managers of our members, symposium and workshops in 2014.

On the other hand, within the scope of the participation banking development targets, our Association continued to fulfill the duties imposed on us by our status

throughout the year. Within the scope of our duties, we are focused on addressing the needs of our member banks and we have been involved in creating a consensus in the industry.

Participation banking, which is described as Islamic banking or interest free banking, is a young and even a new sector both in Turkey and around the world. There is a need for new products and services in the sector in terms of new instruments. We have taken over the coordination role in their development as the Association. We're directing and leading the work in different fields.

The Participation Banking and Interest free Finance Workshop report, which we conducted jointly with the BRSA, was shared with the public in July 2014. The results of the workshop were added in the Development of Istanbul Finance Center Project undertaken by the Ministry of Development within the scope of rapid development of interest free finance and improving participation banking targets.

As an Association we have identified what needs to be done within the Ministry of Development, Istanbul International Financial Center Program Action Plan, for the development of interest free banking in Turkey, and more about what needs to be done when moving forward under the coordination of the Ministry of Development. In this project, our work will continue in partnership with the parties such as our member participation banks, the Turkish Treasury, the CBRT, Borsa Istanbul and the Capital Markets Board.

The goal of this project is to carry the participation banking and interest free financial system to much higher levels during the transformation process of Istanbul into a financial center.

Could you give us some information about the Turkish Participation Banking Strategy Document which will be shared with the general public in 2015?

The PBAT, in collaboration with an independent international consulting firm, developed its "Turkish Participation Banking Strategy", published in 2014, in the light of the 2025 targets.

In our Strategy Document, which we plan to release to the public in the near future, the participation banking sector is expected to have a 15% share in the total bank-

ing sector as a result of systematic studies which we will implement during the 2015-2025 period, mainly due to the new players joining us. In line with this projection, the total assets of participation banks are forecasted to reach US\$ 300 billion in 2025.

On the other hand, we believe the system will generate its own capital accumulation and support this growth. In this target framework, actions to be carried out for the healthy and sustainable development of participation banking in Turkey are planned under 5 main strategic objectives. Our goal is to publish our strategy document on our website for the opinions and information of our stakeholders in English and in Turkish, in the first half of the year.

Given that the utilization of banking products and services in Turkey is low when compared to advanced economies, the participation banking sector will easily reach the long term goal I have outlined above, and we believe that may even exceed it.

What is the message you would like to convey to your stakeholders about the year 2015?

First of all I would like to express that as participation banks, our belief in Turkey's growth potential is very strong. This belief has been further strengthened by the high durability our country has demonstrated in the global crisis process, the steps taken to overcome the crisis and the performance shown.

Turkey is a truly sustainable growth market with its demographic characteristics, political maturity and economic stability as well as the economic potential and its exclusive location in the region.

Our country has started to use its bridge location between Europe and the Middle East in the most efficient manner, and will continue its strong growth. Turkey, which has decoupled from developing countries in a positive direction and shone, especially in the last 10 years, is expected to continue to grow and to be the strongest economy in the region in the coming period.

Participation banking has a special place in this perspective and is ready to support this strong growth through many channels. The common purpose of our members is to provide customers with the

banking products and services that the Turkish economy, which is in the process of growth, needs in an effective and easy-to-use format.

In this context, our participation banks, which are in close and strategic business relationships with financial institutions in the Middle East and the Gulf origin, will increase their level of cooperation and, on behalf of attracting more resources to Turkey, will intensify their activities. Our participation banks will continue to attract investors in the regions connected to our country with different methods, including murabaha syndication and the issuance of sukuk.

The global interest free banking system, which recorded an average annual growth rate of 17% during the last five years, will maintain its strong growth trend in the next 5 years and the sector's total assets are expected to reach US\$ 2 trillion by 2019.

Against this global backdrop, the participation banking sector in Turkey will resolutely remain at the forefront of the race and move forward. Our industry, which continues its activities under the guidance of our Association, has more the required amount of energy for growth.

The PBAT, in collaboration with an independent international consulting firm, developed its "Turkish Participation Banking Strategy", published in 2014, in the light of the 2025 targets.

Within the scope of work being carried out, mainly due to the new players joining us, the participation banking sector is expected to command a 15% share in the total banking sector, with the total assets of participation banks projected to reach US\$ 300 billion.

Into our thirtieth year with excitement



Dr. Fahrettin YAŞI
General Manager-Albaraka Türk

In the space of thirty years, Albaraka Türk has renewed its abilities and skills several times in view of the changing environmental conditions. We started our biggest renewal of the last period, the Simurg Transformation Program, three years ago.

Albaraka Türk has left behind thirty years of participation banking. On closer inspection, the last thirty years have been passed with many learning opportunities...

Albaraka's learning experience reflects the learning experience of the participation banking sector largely because it was the first institution in the sector. When we set up our establishment we were well aware of "what" we were going to do. We were going to provide our people with interest free banking services. Our shareholders had demonstrated this mission indisputably when establishing the company. The answer to this problem, from the standpoint of the other institutions that intend to do participation banking with us, was very clear. We, as professionals, were to find the answer "how" we would do it.

As in the famous example of the Chinese proverb, in every crisis, there is opportunity. The 2001 crisis brought the opportunity for us to find our name. Interest free banking, entering into a robust legislation assurance,

has also gained the name "participation banking" expressing our mission very well thanks to this crisis. We are happy that this name is now also used for the insurance industry, which is formed around the same mission.

As institutions and sectors we attach importance to the thirty years we have left behind. When viewed from a sociological perspective, thirty years means a change of generation. From the standpoint of our bank, it really happened. There are now a large number of second-generation Albaraka employees in our bank. Our bank has the same surnames on the job for the second time, a clearer indication of the age of an institution than calendars. Our bank is no longer just a working institution for individuals, it is also one of the most fundamental bonding elements that bonds families to life. The same goes for our relationships with our customers. Today we serve second generation managers and employees where we had previously served their parents.

Time is important for an institution, of course. However, to be established well in advance is not enough to make an institution valuable alone. On the contrary, institutions that cannot regenerate over time, or detect changing conditions and develop the necessary skills, begin to experience difficulties with their customers who are the very reason for their existence. The biological aging of people naturally means a decline in their number of talents and abilities. However, institutions have the ability and capacity to renew themselves as they grow older. In the space of thirty years, Albaraka Türk has renewed its abilities and skills several times in view of the changing environmental conditions.

We started our biggest renewal of the last period, the Simurg Transformation Program, three years ago. Under this program, all areas that affect our relationships with our customers, such as business processes, technology, organizational structure, and corporate culture were reviewed and redesigned. At the end of the three years, a younger, a more dynamic Albaraka emerged when it came to understanding customers and serving them in a better position. Hopefully, this process will be crowned with the new Main Banking Software which will be implemented in 2015.

As Albaraka Türk, we opened 53 branches in the last 13 months by using all opportuni-

ties permitted by our capital structure. Our productivity and efficiency have developed and increased significantly due to both the increase in our number of branches and the dynamism we have gained with the renewal within the scope of Simurg Transformation Program. In 2014, our asset size reached TL 23.04 billion, increasing by 33.86%.

Our growth model, has been identified as increasing the share of SMEs in our loan composition. In 2014, the share of loans for SME's in total cash loans increased to 28%, reaching TL 4,530 million. We organized well-attended meetings in Konya and Denizli last year in a bid to deepen our relationships with SMEs. During these meetings, our bank managers and specialists provided information to entrepreneurs on economic issues, while we had the opportunity to listen to and understand the representatives of the business community in Anatolia. We wish to continue this process, which we view as useful for both sides, in 2015.

While our bank built up its assets, the quality was well maintained, and the non-performing loan ratio was realized as 2.02%, lower than the general level in the banking sector.

Funds collected by our bank increased by 32.9% to reach TL 16.64 billion in 2014. During the year, a total of TL 350 million in sukuk were issued and TL 230 million in murabaha syndications from banks abroad were

obtained in order to strengthen and diversify our sources of funding.

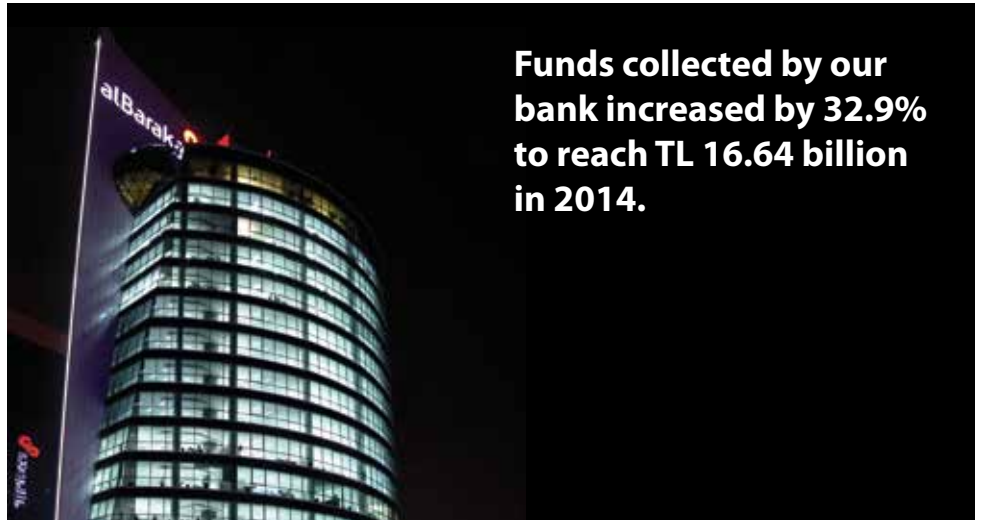
Our profit increased by 4.7% in 2014 to reach TL 252.63 million. Our shareholders' equity increased by 19.6% to stand at TL 1.79 billion.

Our Bank's capital adequacy ratio was realized at 14.15% as of the end of 2014. Policies needed to raise the ratio will be maintained in 2015.

We target a total 21% growth in total assets in 2015, 20% growth in funds invested and 22% growth in the amount of funds collected. We target an average return on equity of 16.50%.

The essence of participation banking is based on sharing the profit and loss. We have organized one of the most important areas of activity, the Bank's profit and loss practices, as a separate unit. We hope to increase the share of such projects in our portfolio, most of which currently consist of construction, and are funded by equity, as well as to diversify both the content and sources of finance.

We believe that the unique human resources capacity we have created over the last thirty years, the professional experience and the technological level we have attained will move Albaraka Türk forward in the coming years.



Funds collected by our bank increased by 32.9% to reach TL 16.64 billion in 2014.

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	
Establishment Date	1985
Main Shareholders*	Al Baraka Banking Group B.s.c. (54,06%) Islamic Development Bank (7,84%) Publicly Quoted (24,06%) Others (14,04%)
Chairman	Adnan Ahmed Yusuf ABDULMALEK
General Manager	Dr. Fahrettin YAHŞI
Headquarters	Saray Mah. Dr. Adnan Büyükdeniz Cad. No: 6 (Bereket Camii Karşısı) 34768 Ümraniye/İstanbul/TURKEY
Phone/Fax	+90 216 666 01 01 / +90 216 666 16 00
Web Site	www.albarakaturk.com.tr
SWIFT Code	BTFHTRIS
EFT Code	203
Number of Domestic Branches	201
Number of Branches Abroad	1
Number of Representative Offices Abroad	-
Financial Subsidiaries Abroad	-
Number of Employees	3,510

*The Bank's shareholders with an interest of 10% and above, their shares, and the percentage of publicly held shares

Senior Management

Dr. Fahrettin YAŞI **Board Member and General Manager**

Mr. Yaşı was born in Fatsa (Ordu) in 1965. He received his degree from the Department of Management of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Ankara University (1987) and completed his masters degree in Banking Department of Social Sciences Institute at Marmara University (Istanbul, 2006). He started his professional career as a sworn auditor for banks in 1987. After working for Ege Bank as an Assistant General Manager between 1996 and 1998, he was appointed as Assistant General Manager to Albaraka Türk in the same year. Between the years of 2005 and 2009, Mr. Yaşı held the position of Deputy Assistant General Manager at Albaraka Türk. He has been the General Manager of Albaraka Türk since November 2009. He has been the Board Member and General Manager of Albaraka Türk since November 2009, and he has been serving as Chairman of the Board at Katılım Emeklilik and Hayat AŞ as of 2014.

Mehmet Ali VERÇİN **Assistant General Manager**

Mr. Verçin was born in Kurtalan (Siirt) in 1962. He received his degree from the Department of Economics of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Ankara University. He worked for several private companies between 1984 and 1993 as manager of exporting affairs as well as marketing manager. He began working as a Specialist in Marketing Projects in Albaraka Türk in 1993. He was promoted as Chief, Second Manager, Assistant Manager and then onto Executive in the Project and Marketing Department (1993-2000) at Albaraka Türk. He became Marketing Manager in 2003. Mr. Verçin has been Assistant General Manager since September 2005 responsible for Corporate Marketing, Treasury Marketing and Investment Projects departments.

Nihat BOZ **Assistant General Manager**

Born in Kars in 1963, Mr. Boz graduated from the Faculty of Law of Istanbul University (1985). After being a self-employed lawyer (1985-1987), he was appointed as lawyer to the Legal Affairs Department at Albaraka Türk in 1987. He later became Assistant Manager and Manager within the same department (1995-1996). Between 2002 and 2009, Mr. Boz was head legal consultant at Albaraka Türk. He has served as Assistant General Manager responsible for Legal Advisory and Legal Follow-Up Departments of Albaraka Türk since December 2009.

Temel HAZIROĞLU **Assistant General Manager**

Mr. Haziroğlu was born in Trabzon in 1955. He received his degree from the Department of Mathematical Engineering in Istanbul Technical University (1980). He worked as Programmer, System Analyst and Assistant Manager of IT for Türkiye Emlak Bankası. He worked as the IT Manager at Albaraka Türk between the years of 1986 and 1991. Between 1992 and 1995, he worked in the trading sector as an independent

consultant. In 1996, he was again appointed to Albaraka Türk where he worked as Manager of IT department and Deputy Manager of Human Resources and Administrative Affairs Department. Mr. Haziroğlu has been Assistant General Manager since 2003 primarily responsible for Human Values, Training and Organization, Performance and Career Management and Administrative Services Departments.

Bülent TABAN **Assistant General Manager**

Mr. Taban was born in Ordu in 1966. He received his degree from the Faculty of Management in Istanbul University (1987). He completed his postgraduate study at the Department of Management, Social Sciences Institute in Istanbul Technical University (1990). He began his banking career as an inspector in the board of inspectors for Türk Ticaret Bank in 1990. He transferred to Kentbank in 1995 where he was appointed as Manager of Retail Banking in 1997. He began working as the Manager of Retail Banking Department for Albaraka Türk in 2002. Since 2003, he has been in the office as the Assistant General Manager primarily responsible for Commercial Marketing, Commercial Products and Regional Office Departments.

Turgut SİMİTÇİOĞLU **Assistant General Manager**

Born in Erzurum in 1961, Mr. Simitcioğlu received his degree from Education Faculty in King Suud University (Saudi Arabia, 1989). He had master degree on business administration from Fatih University in 2012. He started his professional career as an officer in the central branch of Albaraka Türk (1990) later advancing to Assistant Chief and Chief (1993-1997), Second Manager and Assistant Manager (1997-2001) positions within the same branch. Between 2001 and 2003, he became Vice Manager within the branch and then in the Corporate Banking Department. Mr. Simitcioğlu then became Manager of central branch in 2003 until 2009. In 2009, he was appointed as Assistant General Manager primarily responsible for Credit Operations, International Banking Operations, Payment Systems Operations, Risk Follow-Up and Banking Services Operations Departments.

Melikşah UTKU **Assistant General Manager**

Mr. Utku was born in Ankara in 1968. He graduated from Mechanical Engineering Department of Boğaziçi University (Istanbul, 1990). He completed his graduate studies in London School of Economics (1990-1992) and masters degree on economic development in Marmara University (Istanbul, 1998). In 2004, he served as consultant to General Manager of Albaraka Türk. In 2006 - 2007, he was head economist in Albaraka Türk. He later worked as Investor Relations Manager from 2007-2009. He was appointed as Assistant General Manager in December 2009 primarily responsible for Financial Affairs, Budget and Financial Reporting and Corporate Communication Departments. In addition, he was an eco-

nomics columnist for Yeni Şafak newspaper for over 10 years (1995-2009).

Ayhan KESER **Assistant General Manager**

He was born in 1970, Kalecik-Ankara. Mr. Keser graduated from the Department of Economics at the Middle East Technical University (Ankara, 1991). After briefly working at Ziraat Bank, Mr. Keser worked successively as Banks' Sworn Assistant Auditor and Banks' Sworn Auditor at the Undersecretariat of Treasury; Prime Ministry of Republic of Turkey. He joined Bank Asya in 1997 later resigning as Assistant General Manager in 2011. Mr. Keser joined Albaraka Türk in March 2011 as Assistant General Manager. He is responsible for the Retail Marketing Products, Financial Institutions, Alternative Distribution Channels.

Mahmut Esfa EMEK **Assistant General Manager**

Born in 1965 in Erzurum, Mr. Emek graduated from the faculty of Management at Atatürk University (Erzurum, 1985). He joined İmar Bank in 1988 as Assistant Inspector. He joined Albaraka Türk in 1990 working as Assistant Inspector, Inspector, Assistant Head of the Inspection Board and Head of the Inspection Board between 1990 and 2003. In 2003, Mr. Emek was appointed as the Manager of Operations Department later becoming Senior Manager in the same department in 2010. In March 2011, he was promoted as the Assistant General Manager responsible for Corporate Credits, Commercial Credits and Retail Credits Departments.

Ali TUĞLU **Assistant General Manager**

Born in 1969 in İstanbul, Mr. Ali Tuğlu graduated from the Department of Computer Engineering at İstanbul Technical University (1991). Between 1991 and 1993, he worked as an instructor in Virginia Tech University, ABD and he took his master degree in the field of computer science in the same university. In 1995, Mr. Ali Tuğlu began working as a software engineer for CGN & Associates Company and two years later, by transferring to Minerva he worked as the Manager of Software Group. Transferred to HP in 1998, for ten years Mr. Ali Tuğlu served as a Senior Consultant, a Senior Project Manager, a Consultancy Regional Manager of Turkey and International Departments. Between 2008 and August 2014, He worked as an Assistant General Manager responsible for Information Technologies at Bank Asya Participation Bank and since October 2014 he was appointed as Assistant General Manager responsible for Albaraka Türk Information Technologies. Mr. Ali Tuğlu has been an Assistant General Manager primarily responsible for Core Banking Applications Development, Information Technologies System Support, Customer Channels and Analytical Applications Development, Governance and Strategy of Information Technologies Departments.

Specialized Products, New Services and Technologies

Last year, Albaraka demonstrated efforts to identify the areas that require strengthening through sectoral research and the necessary actions to be taken in these areas. On the other hand, the assessments of our clients' needs were carried out continuously and many products new to the Bank were presented to the market. Viewed from this perspective, we could conclude that 2014 was a most productive and successful year.

Our Bank aimed to meet all of the banking needs of households and companies in 2014 through our holistic principles, while further expanding our loyal customer base which we support with all kinds of innovative products and services at different points of the economic and commercial cycle.

We will continue to work together to build a sustainable future with our values that the Albaraka brand represents.

Accounting Integration

The account transactions of our customers are produced in accordance with the accounting system and are fully accounted automatically with the "Accounting Integration" product which we offered our customers in 2014.

Our customers will have the opportunity to account automatically, depending on their preference, whether for all account movements (Account Activity Integration), or just check collection movements (Check Integration), or transfer / EFT movements (Transfer / EFT Integration).

Thanks to our new product, our customers will be able to perform accounting transactions at international standards quickly, safely, and automatically, thus preventing operational errors which may occur while saving work and time.

Eximbank Pre-Shipment Export Credits in Foreign Currency

A protocol was signed between Eximbank and our bank for the cash funds which were acquired by Eximbank according to Islamic procedures, to be allocated to Turkish exporters within the principles of participation banking.

The signed protocol aims to meet the export financing needs of exporters and manufacturers during the preparation phase. 360 or 540-days term and single installment (back) credit comes at rates which provide a competitive advantage over market conditions.

Sell-Lease Back

Sell-Lease Back product is a method of leasing which is offered for companies that own real estate, as an alternative to commercial mortgages, providing long-term financing loans.



This practice is presented as a solution for businesses seeking to meet their financing needs under proper conditions (medium and long term), by evaluating property in their possession cash financing is provided by purchasing estate from the customer and leasing it again to the customer (back), and after the completion of the monthly lease payments from the customers, the property is transferred (back) to the customer.

Credit to the POS (Point Of Sale)

In 2014, our product that provides loans to our customers using our POS machines in exchange for the receipt of POS costs as collateral was put into practice. With this new product, those POS customers who need financing had the opportunity to use our quick and practical bank loans without additional collateral.

Available Financing

Our product offers cash loans with signature to our merchants in the nature of SME and with a specific average POS turnover, without any additional collateral.

Sectoral Support Packages

In a bid to support SMEs, our Bank prepared a number of sectoral support packages and offered these to the market in 2014. Besides gen-

erating financial solutions for our customers through our product packages, we also provide consulting support with our team of experts.

The sectoral product packages released in 2014 are listed below. The Bank unwaveringly continues its work on the packages to be released in 2015.

- Stationery Package
- Foreign Commerce Package
- Pharmacy Package
- DBS Package
- SME Service Packages

Agricultural Banking (TMO)

Within the framework of the promotion of agriculture, our Bank has renewed the protocol signed last year with the Turkish Grain Board (TMO) to finance of agricultural activity of grain producers who register with the farmer registration system, cooperatives with which they are a partner, and merchants and industrialists (depositors).

With this protocol, funding will be provided, against a receipt prepared by the TMO, to the depositors that deliver products to the Turkish Grain Board, according to the matters specified in the protocol.

Bill and Tax Payments by Credit Card

Our customers are offered the chance to complete their tax payments by credit card on the Revenue Administration website; and regardless of the institution, their bills can be paid by credit card, for a specific fee.

Virtual POS

A virtual POS service has been commissioned in order to allow our customers make payments to carry out electronic commerce. In the Virtual POS, in addition to the one-shot process independent of the bank, the opportunity for payment installments through the World Card is provided.

BKM Express

Issued by Interbank Card Center (BKM), the BKM Express application - which is Turkey's first and only national mobile wallet solution - is available for our customers. Thus allows our customers to pay without submitting card information.

Konya Transport Project

With the Transportation Project jointly conducted by the Interbank Card Center and the Konya Metropolitan Municipality, Albaraka has begun offering the opportunity to travel at a discounted on public transportation through a contactless card. The card is available for residents of the city of Konya as well as the many domestic and foreign tourists who visit Konya each year.

The New ATM Brand: GRG

Following agreement with China's largest ATM manufacturer, GRG, a new brand has been added to the ATM park. Now GRG brand ATMs, as well as Wincor Nixdorf and Diebold ATMs are supported.

Developments in ATM technology

All older ATMs in the field have been replaced with new ones. Thus, all of our ATMs in the field have new technology products, allowing deposits and insertion of coins.

ATM Support Services

An agreement with the CIT company was signed to provide non-branch ATMs money to re-stock and 1st level maintenance services. The aim of this is to take the load off non-branch ATM operations from our branches.

Albaraka Art Website

As an indication of the importance Albaraka attaches to art, various calligraphy, marbling and watercolors were exhibited at organized art competitions, and events were covered on the Internet.

Bill Paying Account

With the Bill Paying Account, the bills of our customers on an automatic payment order are paid on the due payment date within defined limits, in case there is an insufficient balance. Available for only customers who are real persons, applications for the Bill Paying Account may be submitted at branches or through the Internet banking channel in a quick and easy way. In case



of need, bill payments are completed automatically within the limits on the due date.

Maturity of flexible term participation accounts raised to 1,095 days

A new alternative has been offered to customers looking to take advantage of the income withholding tax rate applicable to accounts with a term of more than 1 year, raising the maximum maturity of the Flexible Term Participation Accounts to 1,095 days.

VadeSizsiniz

"VadeSizsiniz" is a type of account that provides available financing limits compatible with participation account balance and maturity. The main feature of the product is to offer customers the chance to use financing from the term account within the term, in case of need, without any deterioration of the term while continuing to earn dividends. The product offers our customers the following advantages: advantageous financing rates, maintaining the term of the participation account and avoiding any loss of profit return.

Purchasing and selling gold in foreign currency Transactions to purchase and sell gold in US dollar or Euro currencies may be performed through the Internet Banking channel and our branches.

Hajj and Umrah Financing

This consumer financing is provided to customers who undertaking Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages, with a maturity of up to 36 months. Hajj and

Umrah Financing covers transactions carried out through the agencies authorized by the Presidency of Religious Affairs.

2B Financing

With this product, made for the purchase of land covered by the 2B Law No. 6292, financial support for individual customers is provided. This may be utilized for maturities of up to 60 months without an examination fee or mortgage.

Proxy Form in Individual Financial Transactions A custom design is prepared for the Proxy Form that is used in individual transactions and our customers are informed of the financing process, providing awareness in terms of participation banking.

TEFAS Platform Integration

The integration was completed by being a member of the TEFAS (Turkish Electronic Fund Distribution Platform), which allows the founder of investment funds and vendors authorized in the Turkish capital markets to trade on a single platform.

Private Pension Credit

Albaraka Turk cooperates with Katılım Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. to operate in the pension, life and personal accident fields.

Accounts Receivable Insurance

An agreement was signed with Coface, the market leader in credit insurance in Turkey and the world, in the area of accounts receivable insurance, a first among participation banks.



ALBARAKA ULUSLARARASI 4. HAT YARIŞMASI

4th ALBARAKA INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY CONTEST 2014

أكتب بشكل جميل
لتسبح خالق الجمال

الموضوع :
"الإنفاق في سبيل الله"

WWW.ALBARAKAHAT.COM

WRITE
BEAUTIFULLY
TO PRAISE
BEAUTY

SUBJECT: "SPENDING FOR
THE SAKE OF ALLAH (INFAQ)"
WWW.ALBARAKAHAT.COM

A new organization appropriate for its financial size



Aydın GÜNDOĞDU
Acting General Manager-Bank Asya

As of December 2014, the bank's profit-share income stood at TL 1,293 million, and net profit-share income to TL 667 million.

When we looking at the financial results for 2014, clearly it has been a year of contraction to a certain extent where there is effort for the creation of an appropriate organization to the new financial size.

The Bank's total assets decreased by 51.3% compared to the same period last year, and amounted to TL 13,523 million as of December 31, 2014. The most important cause for the decline in the Bank's balance sheet size was the shrinkage in the participation funds, and the contraction in loans, which was in line with this shrinkage.

Deposits, which stood at TL 18,512 million on December 31, 2013, decreased by 52% YoY to TL 8,887 million at the end of December 2014.

Loans received and the subordinated loan balance decreased by 59.5% from TL 4,352 million on December 31, 2013 to TL 1,764 million on December 31, 2014.

Loans from abroad amounted to TL 1,575 million in 2014, with a total of TL 3,881 million in repayments realized.

When we looking at the financial results for 2014, clearly it has been a year of contraction to a certain extent where there is effort for the creation of an appropriate organization to the new financial size.

The second major portion of the Bank's total assets comprise cash and cash equivalent assets and balances held in banks. The Bank's cash assets, balances at the Central Bank and banks, which stood at TL 4,243 million as of December 31, 2013, were realized as TL 2,425 million as of December 31, 2014. The share of cash and cash equivalent assets and amounts held in bank balances in total assets increased from 15.3% in December 2013 to 17.9% as of December 31, 2014.

The Bank's shareholders' equity decreased by 34.1% from TL 2,511 million as of December 31, 2013 to TL 1,655 million at the end of 2014 due to the loss for the period. Despite the decline in equity as a result of the rapid shrinkage in the Bank's credit risk, the capital adequacy ratio stood at 18%, higher than the industry average at the end of 2014.

As of December 2014, the bank's profit-share income had declined by 28.8% YoY to stand at TL 1,293 million, with profit share expenses decreasing by 25.4% YoY to TL 626 million, and net profit-share income decreasing by 31.8% YoY to TL 667 million.



Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş.



Establishment Date	1996
Main Shareholders	The Bank does not have any shareholders with an interest of 10% and above. The percentage of publicly held shares is 54.05%.
Chairman	Mehmet Ali İSLAMOĞLU
General Manager	Aydın GÜNDOĞDU
Headquarters	Saray Mah. Dr. Adnan Büyükdeniz Cad. No: 10 34768 Ümraniye/İstanbul/TURKEY
Phone/Fax	+90 216 633 50 00 / +90 216 633 69 89
Website	www.bankasya.com.tr
SWIFT Code	ASYATRISXXX
EFT Code	208
Number of Domestic Branches	199
Number of Branches Abroad	1
Number of Representative Offices Abroad	1
Financial Subsidiaries Abroad	1
Number of Employees	3,210

Bank Asya Senior Management

Aydın GÜNDOĞDU Acting General Manager

Aydın Gündoğdu was born in 1966 at Mesudiye, Ordu. He is graduated from the Faculty of Management Engineering at ITU and received a Master's Degree on Business Administration from Institute of Social Sciences at the same university between 1985-1991. From July 1991 to December 1999, he held various positions at Project and Investments Department, and Deputy Manager at Financial Analysis and Intelligence, at Kuveyt Türk Evkaf Finans Kurumu. He took Marketing Manager position in 1999, and Marketing Group Manager position in January 2005 at Anadolu Finans Kurumu. Following the merger of Anadolu Finans-Family Finans, he was appointed as the Assistant General Manager responsible of Marketing at Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası. He also held various responsibilities as Assistant General Manager at the Bank including R&D, Product Development, Customer Analytics, Corporate Communications, SME Banking, Commercial Banking, and Corporate Banking. He left Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası in September 30, 2013 while holding Commercial Banking Assistant General Manager position. He has been serving as Board Member and Deputy General Manager at Bank Asya since February 3, 2015 upon the decision of SDIF.

Ahmet AKAR Executive Vice President

Ahmet Akar holds a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration from the Ankara University Faculty of Political Science. He began his professional career in 1995. After he worked as supervisor, executive and branch manager, Ahmet Akar joined Bank Asya as Executive Vice President responsible for loan collection in 2011.

Feyzullah EĞRİBOYUN Executive Vice President

Responsible for Treasury, Financial Institutions, Investor Relations, Funding Development Departments, Dr. Feyzullah Eğriboyun joined Bank Asya in July 2011. He worked as a quant, strategist and trader in Global Markets departments of international investment banks in New York City and London between 1997 and 2011. He taught Finance within the Faculty of Management of Sabancı University, Istanbul during 2009. Dr. Eğriboyun holds BS in Electrical and Electronics Engineering, and BS in Mathematics degrees from Boğaziçi University, MS in Applied Mathematics and PhD in Mathematical Finance degrees from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA.

Mahmut YALÇIN Executive Vice President

Mahmut Yalçın graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Science and received



his Master's degree in Human Resources Management from Yıldız Technical University, he began his professional career in 1999. After he worked as the internal control inspector and as the vice-president of the internal control center, he joined Bank Asya in 2007. After he worked as the president of the internal control center, he was appointed as the Executive Vice President responsible for Financial Affairs and Affiliates since December 2012.

Murat DEMİR Executive Vice President

Murat Demir graduated from Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Hacettepe University in 2000, he started his professional career at Is Bank in 2000. Mr. Demir worked in various departments at the same bank since 2005, he was appointed as the Portfolio Manager in charge of SME Banking at Garanti Bank in 2005. Mr. Demir worked as a Branch Manager at Garanti Bank from 2008 to 2011 and at Albaraka Türk Participation Bank in 2011. He joined at Bank Asya as a Branch Manager of Bursa branch. Since 2012 Mr. Demir was assigned as Executive Vice President, he is responsible for Marketing Group.

Murat TANRIVERDİ Executive Vice President

Murat Tanrıverdi is graduated from the Department of Banking at Ankara Academy of Economics and Commercial Sciences in 1982. He further continued studying at the post-graduate training program on statistics offered by State Institute of Statistics in 1984 and received a master's degree at the Institute of Social Sciences at Gazi University in 1998. Tanrıverdi started his career at General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control, under the Ministry of Finance. After working as an inspector at VakıfBank and assistant manager at

Kızılay branch, he served the bank as a branch manager in several branches, namely Ordu, Samsun, Ankara Yenimahalle and Merkez. In 2002 Tanrıverdi was appointed as the Head of Private Banking at VakıfBank. In 2004-07 he served the Bank as the Head of Support Services. He continued his career as the Ankara Region Manager at Aegon Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. in 2007-2010, Assistant General Manager at Vakıf Emeklilik A.Ş. in 2010-2011, and the Chairman of the Inspection Board of Güneş Sigorta between 23.11.2011-16.02.2015. Holding a public accountant license certified by TURMOB - Union of Chambers of Certified Public Accountants of Turkey, Tanrıverdi has been serving as Assistant General Manager of Bank Asya since February 16, 2015.

Talha Salih YAYLA Executive Vice President

Talha Salih Yayla graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Law and received his Master's degree in Business Law from Bilgi University. He began his professional career at the Department of Non-Performing Loans in Türkiye İş Bankası in 2000. He held various positions in the Department of Legal Consultancy for a long period of time as well as taking an active role in internal training processes. He joined Bank Asya as the Legal Consultant responsible for international affairs in 2011.

He is a Board Member at Tamweel Africa Holding SA, Bank of Moritania and United Bank of Albania in addition to performing his duties as well as

He has been the Executive Vice President responsible for the Departments of Corporate and Commercial Credit Monitoring, SME and Personal Credit Monitoring, and Legal Consultancy since 2013.

Specialized Products, New Services and Technologies

Continuing its activities with the sense of innovative banking with focus on developing technology, the Bank develops new instruments for interest free banking. Bank Asya is also carrying on its studies in order to enable the efficient adaptation of all banking products and services offered to consumers within the banking sector to the participation banking system. The Bank is continuing to strengthen its innovative position within the market in this direction.

Information Technologies

Bank Asya has brought pioneering and cutting-edge practices in the banking information technology field as a result of the R&D work performed and the projects completed. The Bank has also ensured business continuity and operational productivity through investments in new technologies and infrastructure.

The Bank has aimed to provide superior competence by prioritizing customer satisfaction through the most efficient use of technology and the fast and flawless provision of services. Investments were undertaken in a range of areas such as infrastructure works, process improvements, supporting alternative distribution channels and launching innovative products in payment with card systems in order to achieve this goal.

Foreign Trade

The "export murabaha" product, which is based on the principle of payment of timed export receivables to customers in cash and in compliance with the participation banking legislation was developed and implemented



in June 2014, with first transaction revised in November.

Cards

PAS (Buy in Advance, Pay Later) service was made available to customers in 2014. With the PAS service, our customers are able to postpone any spending from our branches or the Internet branch through the call center or SMS channels.

The AsyaCard, with no annual membership fee, was made available on February 18, 2014 with the aim to adapt to changes in legislation and encourage existing and potential

customers looking for a card without an annual card fee to use our credit card.

Practical Necessity (İhtiyaç Pratik)

Our bank offered the "Practical Necessity" product in 2014, which is a new card to support individual the financing product, Necessity Financing.

The Practical Necessity is a private bank (debit) card, where the number of installments and rate of profit are determined during the application process and allow the customer to buy and sell from the member businesses of the specific sectors until the expiry date of



the financing limit defined for the customer's Practical Necessity card.

Mobile Banking

We introduced two new applications to our customers in the Mobile Banking area in 2014, which will make a difference in the sector; AsyaYatırım and AsyaCall.

The AsyaYatırım application allows customers to follow domestic and international markets with detailed technical analysis, while allowing customers to carry out stock trading and Initial Public Offering (IPO) transactions, as well as portfolio monitoring.

In addition, current market information and news on stocks can be accessed and each symbol can be displayed on a detailed graphic display, and practical features such as symbol analysis, which are helpful when dealing in the markets, can be accessed.

The AsyaYatırım application is offered to our customers for iPad, iPhone and Android phones; it will also be at the service of our customers using Android tablets in the first quarter of 2015.

We provided our customers with the AsyaCall application in the second quarter of 2014, the first time such an application was offered in

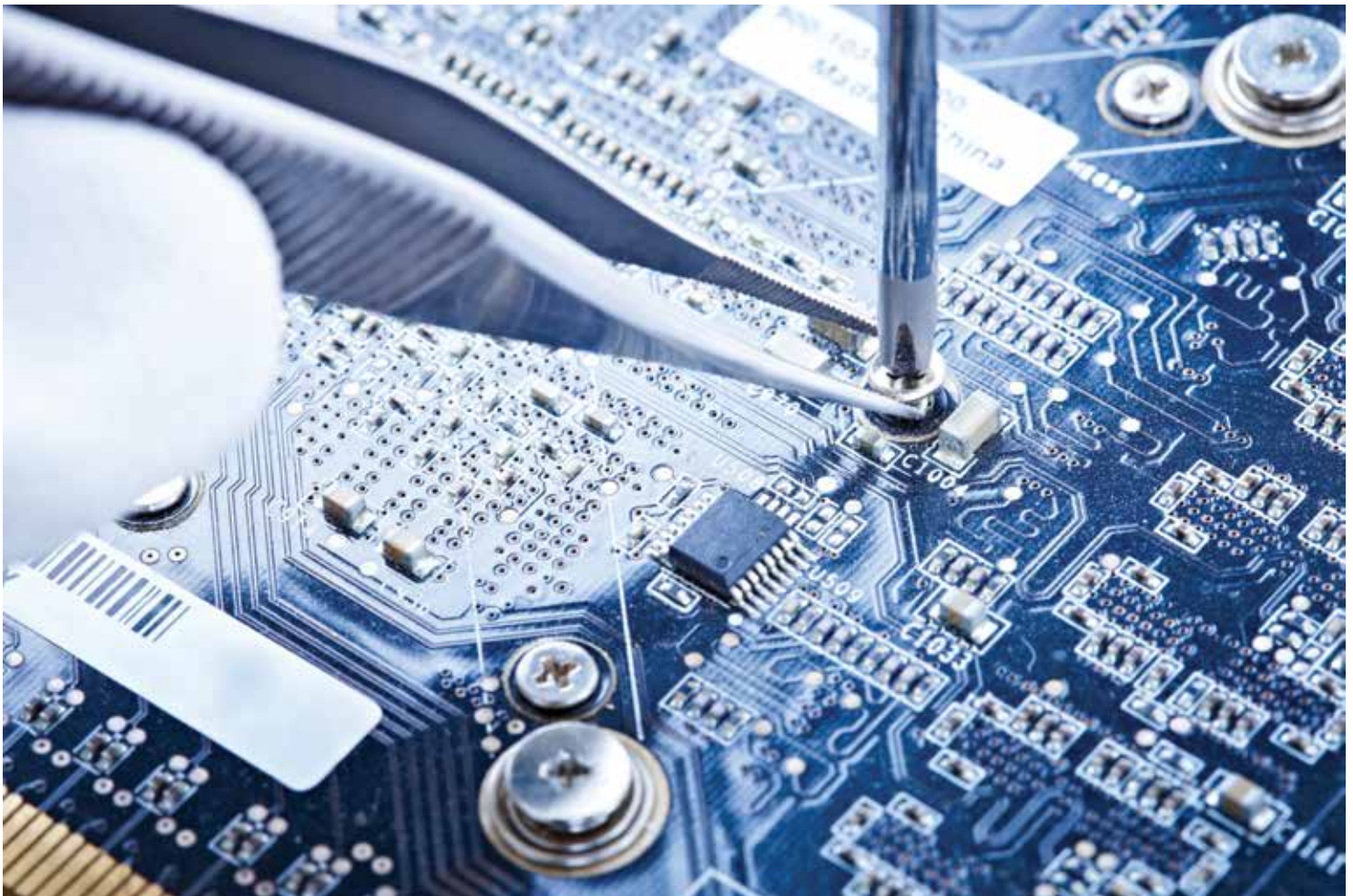
the banking sector. The AsyaCall application provides our customers with fast and easy access to Alo Asya, allowing them to obtain information on a range of issues such as account balances, account movements, credit cards and so on, where they may perform transactions and receive technical support and assistance from our customer representatives on issues such as Internet / Mobile Banking, and ATM use.

In addition, we offered the AsyaCard application, which had already been developed for iPhone users, to iPad and Android users in the first quarter of 2014. The application shows the most appropriate and nearest campaigns for credit cards by sector, brand and distance.

Human Resources

A performance evaluation process which was developed to be more objective and customer-oriented was implemented in December. A new title structure has been created and put into practice, to make the complex structure of titles simpler, more transparent and in line with market practices.

A new work tracking system was created in order to provide effective and efficient use of working time and contributes to the Bank, Head Office, Region, Branch, and individual based productivity measurement.



The right Bank to guide you through...

Moving forward without deviating from our goal in order to meet our customers' needs and expectations by promoting modern banking services within the framework of participation banking principles.



BANK ASYA

www.bankasya.com.tr | 0850 222 4 888

Kuveyt Türk celebrates its 25th year of operation in 2014.



Ufuk UYAN
General Manager-Kuveyt Türk

Kuveyt Türk, managed to increase its profitability in 2014 at a rate well in excess of its targets. The Bank's net profit for 2014 increased by 23.3% YoY to reach TL 370 million.

At Kuveyt Türk, we celebrated our 25th anniversary in 2014 and maintained our steady growth in 2014. For Kuveyt Türk, 2014 was a year in which we developed new products and our target audience began to diversify in this direction.

A customer focus and the principles of innovative approach, as well as the cost advantage of offering the right products and services were behind Kuveyt Türk's successful growth during the year.

Within this understanding, Kuveyt Türk has continued to reinforce the perception of being "the participation bank that develops innovative products and services"; and to introduce new products and services to its customers in areas such as sukuk, SME banking, gold banking, housing finance, and İhtiyaç Kart (Needs Card).

Having attracted a considerable amount of interest from qualified investors with sukuk issuances, Kuveyt Türk issued a 5-year term sukuk during the year.

The total volume of the issuance was US\$ 500 million with a return rate of 5.162 per cent, which was six times oversubscribed because of the high investor interest, despite the competitive pricing.

Kuveyt Türk, has further enhanced the services it offers SMEs, which we see as the most important hope in bringing down the current account deficit, and as the motor of growth in 2014.

Kuveyt Türk also realized the largest sukuk issuance sold to domestic investors at the same time as using the financial leasing assets, treasury lease certificate and commodity murabaha for the first time.

Our bank has further enhanced the services it offers SMEs, which we see as the most important hope in bringing down the current account deficit, and as the motor of growth in 2014. In addition to the "Export Financing" products, the "Pre-Shipment Credit in Foreign Currency" product was brought into service, so Eximbank loans were allocated to participation banks in 2014.

There was a remarkable growth in Gold Banking, which sets Kuveyt Türk apart in the entire banking sector with its innovative features.

The leader in Housing Finance

Our Bank, ranking first in the sector with its remarkable growth rates in housing finance, extended a significant amount of financing for urban transformation in 2014.

Kuveyt Türk's "İhtiyaç Kart" product, which is an example for other banks in the sector, has continued to attract intense interest. The İhtiyaç Kart, developed as an alternative to the consumer loan for the first time in Turkey, offers customers the opportunity to carry out payments with installments of up to 36 months for

short term spending such as marriage, house improvement and healthcare expenses.

As a new segment, important steps in meeting the demands and needs of private banking customers such as investment and disbursement of funds were taken in 2014. A private banking department was established to meet the investment and borrowing needs of domestic and foreign customers with exceptional service standards, providing the desired growth in the target customer group. This helped Kuveyt Türk reach its market leadership position in 2014.

Introducing the R&D center in 2014

The R&D Center, one of the most important investments of the Bank, was one of the successes of 2014. Kuveyt Türk R&D Center, which launched the BOA software that delivers infrastructure for the banking services, received intense interest from international financial circles at the Sibos International Banking Operations Seminar.

Kuveyt Türk managed to increase its asset size in 2014, as it did last five years, with the contribution of new products and services. Kuveyt Türk's total assets reached TL 34 billion, increasing by 31.3% YoY, and its shareholders equity reached TL 3 billion, increasing by 31.3% YoY as of the end of 2014. Its collected funds reached TL 22.1 billion, marking an increase of 30% YoY and the funds allocated by Kuveyt Türk reached TL 21.3 billion, an increase of 27.9% YoY.

A TL 370 million net profit in 2014

Kuveyt Türk, managed to increase its profitability in 2014 at a rate well in excess of its targets. The Bank's net profit for 2014 increased by 23.3% YoY to reach TL 370 million. As of March 2015, the number of employees had reached 5,148 and



the total number of branches increased to 319, including the two branches abroad.

We hope 2015 will be one year that we will complete with success and developments which will enable us to achieve our important goals in our vision. We thank the Kuveyt Türk family, our shareholders and our customers once again for this successful performance we have achieved.

Kuveyt Türk managed to increase its asset size in 2014, as it did last five years, with the contribution of new products and services.

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.



Establishment Date	1989
Main Shareholders	Kuwait Finance House (62%) Kuwait Public Institute for Social Security (9%) Islamic Development Bank (9%) General Directorate Foundation, Turkey (18%) Others (2%)
Chairman	Hamad Abdulmohsen ALMARZOUQ
General Manager	Ufuk UYAN
Headquarters	Büyükdere Cad. No: 129/1 34394 Esentepe/İstanbul/TURKEY
Phone/Fax	+90 212 354 11 11 / +90 212 354 12 12
Website	www.kuveytturk.com.tr
SWIFT Code	KTEFTRIS
EFT Code	0205
Number of Domestic Branches	308
Number of Branches Abroad	1
Number of Representative Offices Abroad	1
Financial Subsidiaries Abroad	1
Number of Employees	5,127

*The Bank's shareholders with an interest of 10% and above, their shares, and the percentage of publicly held shares

Kuveyt Türk Senior Management

Ufuk UYAN Board Member and CEO

Born in Eskişehir in 1958, Ufuk Uyan graduated from Boğaziçi University, Department of Economics in 1981 and received a Master's degree from the Department of Business Administration at the same university in 1983. After beginning his professional career as a Research Assistant at the Boğaziçi University, Department of Economics in 1979, he served as a Research Economist at the Turkish Industrial Development Bank's Directorate of Special Research in 1982. Mr. Uyan became a Deputy Project Manager at Albaraka Türk in 1985 and joined Kuveyt Türk as the Director of Projects and Investments in 1989. He was appointed as Executive Vice President in 1993 and later Executive Assistant to the CEO. Ufuk Uyan has been the Bank's CEO since 1999 and also serves as Member of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Remuneration Committee, Credit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Discipline Committee, Strategic Investment, Strategy Executing, Strategic Supervision and Assets and Liabilities Committee.

Ahmet KARACA Executive Vice President-Financial Control

Born in Konya in 1970, Ahmet Karaca graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Public Administration in 1990. Starting his career as Assistant Sworn Bank Auditor at the Undersecretariat of the Treasury in 1992, Mr. Karaca was promoted to Sworn Bank Auditor in 1995. Joining the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey with the same title and function in 2000, he became the Deputy Chief Sworn Bank Auditor at the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey between 2002 and 2003, and was appointed Chief Sworn Bank Auditor in 2004. Between 2004 and 2006, Ahmet Karaca received a master's degree in Economics from the State University of New York at Albany, with a master's thesis on International Banking and Capital Markets. Mr. Karaca joined Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. in July 2006 as Executive Vice President of Financial Control (Chief Financial Officer), a position he continues to hold.

Ahmet Süleyman KARAKAYA Executive Vice President-Commercial Banking

Born in Istanbul in 1953, Ahmet Süleyman Karakaya graduated from Istanbul University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Business Administration and Finance in 1979. Mr. Karakaya started his banking career as an Auditor at Garanti Bank and later worked in the Internal Audit Board, Risk Management Department and Credits Department of the same bank between 1981 and 2003. He was appointed as Executive Vice President of Corporate and Commercial Banking of Kuveyt Türk in 2003. Since the Corporate Banking segment was transferred to the Corporate and International Banking Department in September 2012 due to the restructuring of Kuveyt, Mr. Karakaya now serves as Executive Vice President of Commercial Banking.

Bilal SAYIN Executive Vice President-Credits

Born in Sakarya in 1966, Bilal Sayın graduated from Middle East Technical University, Department of Public Administration in 1990. Beginning his banking career at Albaraka Türk in 1990, Mr. Sayın joined Kuveyt Türk's Projects and Investments Department in 1995. Appointed as Manager of the Corporate and Commercial Credits Department in 1999, Bilal Sayın has been serving as the Executive Vice President of Credits (Chief Credit Officer) since 2003.

Hüseyin Cevdet YILMAZ President of Risk-Control and Compliance Group

Born in Istanbul in 1966, Hüseyin Cevdet Yılmaz graduated from Boğaziçi University, Department of Business Administration in 1989. Mr. Yılmaz began his banking career as an Assistant Auditor at Esbank's Internal Audit Board. After serving as Auditor and Branch Manager within this organization, he joined Kuveyt Türk in September 2000 as the Head of the Internal Audit Department. Hüseyin Cevdet Yılmaz was appointed as Head of the Audit and Risk Group in 2003. Mr. Yılmaz has been serving as the Head of Risk, Control and Compliance since 2012.

İrfan YILMAZ Executive Vice President - Banking Services

Born in Hakkari in 1970, İrfan Yılmaz graduated from Istanbul Technical University, Depart-



ment of Management Engineering in 1989. Beginning his banking career at the Financial Affairs Department of Kuveyt Türk in 1990, Mr. Yılmaz was assigned to the Internal Audit Department in 1996 and later served as the Head of the Internal Audit Department between 1998 and 2000. Appointed as Manager of Retail Banking in 2000, İrfan Yılmaz was promoted to Executive Vice President of Retail Banking and Business Banking in 2005 after serving in the Retail Banking Department for five years. Since October 2012, he has been serving as Executive Vice President of Banking Services.

Dr.R. Ahmet ALBAYRAK
Executive Vice President-Corporate and International Banking

Born in Istanbul in 1966, Dr. R. Ahmet Albayrak graduated from Istanbul Technical University, Department of Industrial Engineering in 1988 and received his Master's degree in Organizational Leadership and Business from North Carolina State University in the United States in 1993. Dr. Albayrak earned his PhD from Istanbul Technical University in 2007 for his research on Technology Management. Beginning his banking career as a Specialist at Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. in 1988, Dr. Albayrak joined Kuveyt Türk in 1994 and

served in the Financial Analysis and Marketing departments until 1996. Serving in senior management posts in the private sector between 1996 and 2001, he rejoined Kuveyt Türk as acting Executive Vice President of Branch Operations in 2002. Dr. Albayrak was appointed as Executive Vice President of Operations, Technology, and Administrative Services in 2005. After the reorganization undertaken in 2008, the Human Resources, Training and Development, Quality, and Strategy Monitoring Departments also reported to Dr. Ahmet Albayrak, who became Executive Vice President of Banking Services Group. Since October 2012, Dr. Albayrak has been serving as Executive Vice President, of Corporate and International Banking.

Nurettin KOLAÇ
Executive Vice President-Legal Affairs and Risk Follow-Up

Born in Elazığ in 1966, Nurettin Kolaç is a graduate of Marmara University, Faculty of Law. He worked as freelance attorney and legal advisor in the banking, leasing and insurance industries. Mr. Kolaç served as Assistant Head of Department and Department Head (Legal) at the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey from 2004 until April 2010. Boasting

21 years of experience in law and banking, Nurettin Kolaç joined the Kuveyt Türk family as Executive Vice President of Legal Affairs and Risk Follow-Up in April 2010.

Aslan DEMİR
Executive Vice President-Strategy

A graduate of Marmara University, Department of International Relations, Demir is currently a student in the MBA program at the University of Sheffield. Having started his banking career as Officer at the Kuveyt Türk Treasury Department in 1995, Mr. Demir worked for six years in the department before serving in the Project Management and Quality Department from 2001 till 2004. In 2005, he was appointed Director of Project Management and Quality. After the restructuring in 2007, he continued his career as Head of Information Technologies. Since October 2012, Mr. Demir has been serving as Executive Vice President of Strategy.

Mehmet ORAL
Executive Vice President-Retail Banking

A graduate of Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Mehmet Oral started his career at Kuveyt Türk as Central Branch Officer in 1992. After working for eight years at the Central Branch, he was appointed as Director of the İMES Branch in 2000, and went on to serve as Director of Bursa Branch from 2001 till 2004 and Director of Merter Branch from 2004 till 2005. After the Bank's transition to region offices, he became Regional Director of the Istanbul European Side Region Office in 2005. After serving in this position for four years, Mr. Oral took office as Director of HR, Training and Quality Group in 2009. Since October 2012, he has been serving as Executive Vice President of Retail and Business Banking.

Abdurrahman DELİPOYRAZ
Executive Vice President-SME Banking

A 1992 graduate of Istanbul Technical University, Department of Industrial Engineering, he started his professional career at Kuveyt Türk, in the Financial Analysis and Intelligence Department. Later, he went on to work in Corporate and Commercial Banking Sales Department, before serving as Branch Manager at the Beşüzevler and Bakırköy branches. In December 2004, he was appointed Regional Director and served as Istanbul Europe-1 and Istanbul Anatolia Regional Directors. In January 2015, he started serving as Executive Vice President of SME Banking.



Specialized Products, New Services and Technologies

Alternative Distribution Channels

Website

With its user-friendly interface, detailed information about the bank's products and services as well as current financial information including Turkish and English financial reports are made available to customers on Kuveyt Türk's Corporate Website. The website enables customers to easily locate the branches closest to them, by showing the location of our branches, ATMs and XTM's on a map. Customers have the opportunity to apply for services including the opening of accounts, funding, the Individual Retirement System (BES) and insurance.

Internet Branch

Kuveyt Türk's Internet Branch, which was renovated in 2013, offered a range of new functions in 2014; it provides products such as cheque and promissory notes monitoring, KKB report inquiry and cash flow to its customers. While money transfer transactions through the Kuveyt Türk internet banking channel continue to be offered as a free service for customers, features such as intelligent processing and defined receiver registration, view the weather forecasts for the current city and profile creations provide customers with an easier, faster and visually rich experience. The banking infrastructure of the internet banking back office administration screens have been carried on the BOA and renovated and a faster and easier experience are presented to internal customers. Also in 2014, Kuveyt Türk's Corporate Internet Banking service received

the "Online Banking of the Year" award at Asian Banking & Finance Retail Banking, a prestigious award organization in the international finance and banking world.

Internet Branch Online Financing
Kuveyt Türk rolled out its "Online Financing" product, where our corporate customers, who are determined by our bank according to our criteria, may carry out appropriate funding applications, tracking and perform the invoice installation and payment processes through Internet Branch.

Your Bank

"Your Bank" is a digital banking platform where Kuveyt Türk customers can apply for products through online channels without the need to go the branch. With this product, customers may open an account at Kuveyt Türk through the website without coming to the branch. For the moment, this channel only allows customers to open an account; in time, the service will expand to offer an increased variety of products, by providing the service with other products.

Digital Branch (XTM)

In 2014, within the scope of the second phase, work on improving the processing functions of XTM digital branches, of which the first one was opened in 2013, was done. In 2014, the priority is given to product promotion, credit usage, marketing campaigns, and customer access has been monitored and began to provide service to corporate customers. The new

branch models were tested by working multiple marketers in some of the digital branches. By the end of 2014, 21 XTM's have been serving in the field, 5 of which in the branch status. In 2014, approximately 6,000 new customers acquired from XTM's, about TL 20 million deposits were obtained from these customers. In addition, disbursement of approximately TL 15 million has been made through XTM customers.

ATM

In the scope of ATM transformation, ATM infrastructure began to be improved within the Kuveyt Türk and new infrastructure trials have begun in pilot ATMs in 2014. Meanwhile, thanks to new flexible infrastructure, services are begun to be given in 5 languages namely, Arabic, German, English and Russian.

Mobile Banking for Windows Phone 8

The rise of Windows 8 and Windows Phone 8 were important developments for the industry in 2013. Kuveyt Türk's mobile application is available for almost all platforms; the Bank was one of the first banks to make its services available on the Windows platform.

Mobile Branch v3

The Mobile Branch made available to customers with a new version in June 2014, changing application design and moving infrastructure completely to BOA. The Mobile Branch has been offered to customers by adding Bill Payment, Nearest Kuveyt Türk ATMs / Branches, Profit Share and Financing Calculator menus. The application works in iOS, Android and Windows Phone 8 platforms.

Tablet Branch

With Tablet Branch application, developed for only tablet devices, all transactions made from the mobile banking channel can also be made. Kuveyt Türk Tablet Branch is presented to customers on iPad and Android tablets in 2014.

Forex Mobile Integration

Integration has been completed for our customers who use internet banking to trade shares through the Forex Mobile application by selecting Kuveyt Türk among other brokerage houses to buy and sell stock.

Mobile Branch Online Financing

Online Financing product implemented for our institutional clients that meet the criteria set by our Bank, to make application for funding through the Mobile Branch, monitoring, invoice installation and payment transactions.





KUVEYTTÜRK
PARTICIPATION BANK INC.



The power that brings
all strong values of the world:
Kuveyt Türk

Increasing support for the national economy and the real sector



V. Derya GÜNERK
General Manager-Türkiye Finans

Türkiye Finans is one of the top 8 banks in Turkey according to its credit rating. Fitch Ratings affirmed Türkiye Finans' long term foreign currency credit rating as "BBB" with a 'stable' outlook following the evaluation conducted in 2014. The national credit rating was determined as AAA (tur) with a 'stable' outlook.

As well as strides we as Türkiye Finans have made in recent years, as well as the innovative products and services we have introduced which have given direction to the participation banking sector in Turkey, we also extend significant support to the real sector in order to contribute to the country's economy. In this sense, our Bank's steady and rapid growth performance continued successfully in 2014.

Türkiye Finans is one of the top 8 banks in Turkey according to its credit rating. Fitch Ratings affirmed Türkiye Finans' long term foreign currency credit rating as "BBB" with a 'stable' outlook following the evaluation conducted in 2014. The national credit rating was determined as AAA (tur) with a 'stable' outlook.

Our Bank increased its capital to TL 2.6 billion in the last quarter of 2014, becoming the participation bank with the highest paid-in capital in Turkey, while in the banking sector ranked 7th in terms of the size of the paid up capital.

Thanks to our strong capital structure and our rapid growth performance, we continued to in-

Our Bank has accomplished successful work in our country and in world markets through sukuk issuances and murabaha syndications in the participation banking sector during the last two years.

crease our contribution to employment in our country. Our number of employees reached 4,478, while the number of our branches reached 280, with a total of 530 ATMs.

Our Bank's total assets increased by 33% YoY to exceed TL 33.5 billion at the end of 2014. The most important funding resource, funds collected, reached TL 19.1 billion, increasing by 26%.

The volume of cash funds allocated, including finance lease receivables, increased by 33% YoY to reach TL 24.3 billion, while the size of the non-cash loan portfolio reached TL 10.6 billion. Thanks to the retained earnings, our shareholders' equity increased by 25% YoY to TL 3.2 billion.

Taking pride from our achievements in the international arena

Our Bank has accomplished successful work in our country and in world markets through sukuk issuances and murabaha syndications in the participation banking sector during the last two years. The total murabaha syndication obtained amounted to US\$ 350 million during the year. The two sukuk issuances carried out by our bank, one amounting to US\$ 500 million and the other of 800 million Malaysian ringgit, received considerable interest from international investors. In particular, our sukuk issuance, in ringgit, was the first Malaysian ringgit denominated sukuk to be issued by a Turkish institution, as well as being the first as well as the largest Malaysian ringgit sukuk issuance undertaken in Malaysia by a foreign organization.

Our Bank continued its activities in the domestic sukuk market, and carried out sukuk IPO's amounting to TL 100 million and TL 139 million respectively in 2014. In addition, a TL 60 million sukuk was successfully issued to qualified investors in December 2014.

Funding With Sukuk

Türkiye Finans was the first participation bank to implement the issuance of sukuk in financing the real sector in Turkey, issuing lease certificate amounting to a total of TL 102.5 million to three corporate customers.

Participation Insurance with Profit Shares - Financial Assurance

In February 2015, our bank began offering our customers "Profit Share Participation Insurance - Financial Assurance", the first profit sharing participation insurance policy, in cooperation with Vakıf Emeklilik. Türkiye Finance achieved a first in the participation insurance sector with its new product.

On the other hand, with the Bahrain Branch, scheduled to open in the first half of 2015, our Bank will gain considerable advantages in strengthening its relations with the Gulf region and in accessing Islamic financial products to establish connections with powerful players in the market.

Sustainability lies at the heart of our activities

Our Bank determines sustainability and social responsibility as important axes of its activities, and remains committed to raising awareness and protecting cultural heritage, and carrying it to the future.

Türkiye Finans is the first and only financial institution to have supported the historic Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling championship. In 2014, our Bank also continued to support the Dialogue in the Dark exhibition and Mobile Down Cafe project; it was among the participants of the special event of Bodrum Midtown Orchestra and "Darüşşafaka Bookstore Parents" project, aimed at contributing to education. In order to create social awareness concerning intervention in sudden cardiac arrest cases, "Mass CPR" events of Staying Alive Association are supported.

Our objectives in the field and strategies have been presented in a transparent manner for our stakeholders by publishing the first Sustainability Report to be prepared in the participation banking sector and by our bank. The Bank's Sustainability Report, which was the first and only report among the banks authorized to collect deposits in Turkey, was approved at A+ level by GRI, crowning our success.

A year full of awards

Our Bank won a clutch of awards from national and international institutions in 2014 in honor of the products we launched during 2014, always with an eye to reading our customers' needs and expectations, and the positive contribution we made to the banking sector. In a prestigious platform, the Global Banking & Finance Review, where the world's leading financial institutions are evaluated, Türkiye Finans received awards for "Turkey's Fastest Growing Commercial Bank", "Turkey's Fastest Growing

SME Bank", "Turkey's Fastest Growing Retail Bank" and "Turkey's Best Co-Branded Credit Card". Our Bank was also awarded the CIO Award in 2014 with the Agile Transformation project. Our Bank was selected as the "Best Participation Bank of Turkey" by the Islamic Finance News Magazine as well as the Global Financial Market Review, a leading news portal in the financial sector.

Our strategy is plain: To grow with Turkey and share the value that we generate with the country

Our Bank will remain the leading participation bank in 2015, as it has every year, with the following steps taken in view of the strategic priorities set out in line with the growth targets; customer oriented activities, capabilities in product and service development, international credibility, success in fund diversification and technological investments.

We are determined to manage and develop our assets and to share the value that we generate with our stakeholders by utilizing our power groups. For this purpose, we, as the Türkiye Finans family, will sustain our activities with excitement and devotion.

The architects of Türkiye Finans's position as an increasingly popular bank are our customer-oriented employees. I would like to extend my special thanks to our employees and to all our customers who have supported and trusted us, to our shareholders and to our stakeholders.

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Türkiye'nin Finans'ı

Türkiye Finans



Establishment Date	1991 (Anadolu Finans); 2005 Türkiye Finans
Main Shareholders*	NCB (67,03%) Boydak Group (22,34%) Gözde Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş. (10,57%)
Chairman	Mustafa BOYDAK
General Manager	V. Derya GÜRERK
Headquarters	Hürriyet Mah. Adnan Kahveci Cad. No: 131 Yakacık 34876 Kartal/İstanbul/TURKEY
Phone/Fax	+90 216 586 70 00 / +90 216 586 63 26
Website	www.turkiyefinans.com.tr
SWIFT Code	AFKBTRIS
EFT Code	206
Number of Domestic Branches	280
Number of Branches Abroad	-
Number of Representative Offices Abroad	-
Financial Subsidiaries Abroad	-
Number of Employees	4,478

*The Bank's shareholders with an interest of 10% and above, their shares, and the percentage of publicly held shares

Türkiye Finans Senior Management

V. DERYA GÜREK

Board Member and CEO

Born in Ankara in 1963. He holds a BS degree from Gazi University and an MBA from the Manchester Business School and University of Wales (the UK). He started his career at Etibank where he worked between 1983 and 1985. He worked at Citibank, Turkey between 1986 and 1996 and at Citibank, New York, USA until 1998. Then he took office as Foreign Affairs Assistant General Manager at Kentbank between 1998 and 2000. From 2000 to 2008 he mainly took responsibilities in the management of business development and corporate transformation projects at Türkiye İş Bankası. Within this period (2003 to 2005), he held the position of Assistant General Manager, and then a Director reporting to the Board Chairman at AVEA, a subsidiary of Türkiye İş Bankası. Between 2008 and 2009, he held the position of CFO and Vice President of the Executive Committee at Dedeman Holding. In 2009, V. Derya Gürek joined to Türkiye Finans family as Executive Vice President of Transformation and Project Management and as of June 2011, he has been CEO and Board member of Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası.

ABDÜLLATİF ÖZKAYNAK

Executive Vice President

Born in Antalya in 1960. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Gazi University. Started his business career in Egebank, he held various positions at Accounting, Budgeting and Financial Control Department of the bank. He became the Financial Affairs Group Manager in Anadolu Finans Kurumu in 1998. He took active roles in the merger of Family Finans and Anadolu Finans as well as in the sale of majority shares of Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası to NCB. After working as Financial Control Manager in the Accounting and Budget Department, he has been serving as the Executive Vice President responsible for Finance since August 2011.

ALİ GÜNEY

Executive Vice President

Born in Rize in 1964. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Marmara University. He worked at the Funds Management Department of Faisal Finans between 1990-1993, and then he served as Assistant Manager at the Funds Management and Treasury Department of İhlas Finans between 1995-1999. After taking the position of Funds Management and Treasury Department Manager between 1999-2005, he served as the Treasury Department Manager in Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası between 2006-2009. He has been the Executive Vice President responsible for the Treasury in the bank since 2009.

DURSUN ARSLAN

Executive Vice President

Born in Germany in 1974. He graduated from the Department of International Relations (English), Faculty of Political Sciences, Marmara University and then completed an MBA at the Faculty of Political Sciences, Fatih University.



He served at the Fund Management Department, Anadolu Finans Kurumu between 2000-2005 and then he joined Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası where he served as Fund Management Manager, Treasury Operations Manager and Program Management Manager at between 2006-2011, and Strategy and Business Development Director between 2011-2013. Since March 2013, he serves as the bank's Executive Vice President responsible for Operations, Strategy and Business Development.

EROL GÖRGÜN

Executive Vice President

Born in Emirdağ, Afyon in 1968. He graduated from the Department of Public Management, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Marmara University and then completed an MBA at the Money-Bank Department, Institute of Social Sciences, Istanbul University. After serving as DATA Origination and Verification Operator at the Ministry of Finance for a short period, he worked as Assistant Specialist and then Specialist, at the Department of Project Evaluation and Origination of Faisal Finans Kurumu between 1989-1995. He served as Head, Deputy Manager and then Manager, Department of Project Origination and Marketing at İhlas Finans Kurumu between 1995-2000. He functioned as General Coordinator at the Nakpa Plastik Group of Companies between 2001-2003, Güneşli Branch Manager and Head of

Financial Analysis and Intelligence Department at the Anadolu Finans Kurumu between 2003-2005. In 2006 he joined Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası where he served as Head of Corporate Loans Allocation Department, Head of Credit Follow-up and Settlement Department, Head of Enterprise Banking Loan Allocation Department and then Head of Commercial Loans and Leasing Allocation Department between 2006-2013. Since October 2013, he became the Executive Vice President responsible for Loans.

FAHRİ ÖBEK

Executive Vice President

Born in Tosya-Kastamonu in 1969. He graduated from Computer Science and Engineering Department, Ege University and received his Master's degree in Business Management from Koç University. He started his business career Bilpa and then continued at Egebank. He held various positions in Koçbank between 1991-2006. After the merger of Koçbank - Yapı Kredi in 2006 he took the position of Senior System Analyst in the Software Development. He was the Deputy General Manager in Charge of IT Management in Yapı Kredi Bank between 2008-2010. He served as the Department Head in Charge of Information Technologies, Vodafone Turkey (CIO) between 2010-2011. He has been the Executive Vice President responsible for IT Systems in Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası since June 2011.

İKRAM GÖKTAŞ**Executive Vice President**

Born in Mutki/Bitlis in 1969. He graduated from Business Administration Department, Faculty of Political Sciences at Ankara University. He served as an Auditor at the Board of Auditors of Garanti Bank between 1992-1997 where he then took the positions of Assistant Manager, Istanbul Corporate Branch, Çorum Branch Manager between 1997-2000. Between 2001-2005 he was the Banking Services Manager in Anadolu Finans Kurumu. He became the Banking Services Manager in Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası in 2009 and was appointed as the Executive Vice President responsible for Delivery and Service Channels.

MENDUH KARA**Executive Vice President**

Born in İzmir in 1975. He graduated from İstanbul University, Faculty of Economics, International Relations Department. Started his business career at Lale Ajans, he held various positions at Dışbank between 1998-2002. He worked in the Corporate Marketing Department at Anadolu Finans Kurumu between 2002-2005. In 2006 he joined Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası where he served as Assistant Manager - Corporate Marketing, Merter Branch Manager, Manager - Enterprise Banking and Manager - Commercial Banking between 2006-2011. Since January 2012 he has been the Executive Vice President responsible for Enterprise Banking. Collections Department, Business Banking Department, Commercial Products Development and Customer Analytics Department.

OSMAN ÇELİK**Executive Vice President**

Born in Erzincan in 1964. He graduated from Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Middle East Technical University. He worked as an Economist in the State Statistical Institute between 1986-1987. He functioned as Specialist and Chief Specialist, Project Evaluation and Preparation Department, Faisal Finans between 1988-1995. He was the Project and Marketing Manager at İhlas Finans between 1995-1999. He was an Executive Vice President in Anadolu Finans between 2000-2005. He served as the Executive Vice President responsible for Loans between 2006-2013 and then since October 2013 he has been the Executive Vice President responsible for Commercial Banking. In 2006 he joined Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası as the Executive Vice President responsible for Loans and then he was appointed as Executive Vice President responsible for Commercial Banking in October 2013. Areas of Responsibility at Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası as Executive Vice President: Commercial Banking Department, Corporate Banking Department, Corporate Branches..

SEMİH ALŞAR**Executive Vice President**

Born in İstanbul in 1969. He graduated from the Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, İstanbul University in 1990. Started his business career in Birleşik Yatırım Bankası as Financial Analyst, he then held various positions

in Marmara Bankası, Bank Ekspres, Finansbank, Egebank and Global Menkul Değerler. In 2012 he joined Asya Katılım Bankası and worked as Individual Marketing and Product Development Manager between 2004-2011. He has been the Executive Vice President responsible for Retail Banking in Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası since July 2011.

ZUHAL ULUTÜRK**Executive Vice President**

Born in Yozgat in 1971. She graduated from the Department of Economics, Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, completed her e-MBA in Boğaziçi University. Started her business career as an Assistant Auditor in Akbank in 1993, she became an Auditor in the same bank in 1996. She served as an Auditor in Kentbank between 1996-1998 and then held the position of Human Resources Manager between 1998-2001. She was the Human Resources Group Manager in Denizbank between 2002-2007. She served as the Executive Vice President in Charge of Human Resources, Training and Organization in Şekerbank between 2007-2010, and as the Head of Human Resources Business Partners Department at Vodafone between 2010-2011. Since August 2011 she has been the Executive Vice President responsible for Human Resources and Training.



Specialty Products, New Services and Technologies

Advantageous Solutions for SMEs

As Turkey's leading participation bank, we continue to offer special advantages to tradesmen and SMEs for business and investment. With the "Faal Card" (Active Card), which we offer to tradesmen and businesses, our customers meet financing needs in commercial activities related to purchasing goods and services, with affordable payment terms, quickly and easily. With "Siftah Kart", we offer customers the chance to pay in installments for all goods and services expenditures within the framework of the participation banking principles through the POS for SMEs, without the need to go to branches, based on system-defined payment models previously selected by themselves. With the "Paratik Ticari Kart" (Paratik Commercial Card) product, legal users may easily carry out all of their banking transactions from ATMs at any time of their choosing. We allow our customers to feel assured with specially prepared packages such as "İşyerim Güvende Paketi", (My Safe Office), "Limit Güvence" (Limit Assurance), and "Çek Güvence and Faal/Siftah Kart Güvence Sigortaları" (Check Assurance and Faal / Siftah Card Assurance Insurance) for the purpose of establishment of risk protection and awareness of the risks.

Financial Support for Farmers

We offer our agricultural products and services in two different categories; business financing and investment financing. Crop production financing, dairy farming finance, livestock fattening financing come under the heading of business financing. Investment financing includes tractor financing, combine harvester financing, machinery and equipment financing, vehicle financing, greenhouse management and investment financing, and field / greenhouse / vineyard / garden purchase financing. With the "Gülen Çiftçi" (Smiling Farmer) agricultural package, we offer our customers in the agricultural sector a range of periodic payment plans, which may vary in accordance with the cash flow. In the framework of this package, our customers may use funding, depending on the type of the product and duration of the investment with installments of 3, 6, 9 months, or annual payments.

Product Diversity in Gold Banking

The Gold Account enables customers to utilize their savings as gold and trade gold in grams whenever they wish. In addition, with the Gold Participation Account, customers receive their dividend yield in the form of grams of gold at maturity they identify at a maturity of their choosing. With the Custom Gram -Gold application, our customers will be able to offer a very special gift to their loved ones by ordering specially designed gold, with a photograph or message of their choice printed on it. On Golden Collection Days, customers' accessories and gold are examined by experts from the Istanbul Gold Refinery, which are appraised on the

basis of 24-carat gold and deposited into their account as gold.

Mobile Banking Experience

After the Bank's iPhone and Android applications, we now offer the convenience of the Internet Banking mobile application to our customers using Windows Phone. In the mobile branch application, bill payment processes may be performed by barcode and customers may use their own profile photo and share IBAN information by SMS or email. The nearest or desired branch and ATM locations are calculated taking into account the customer's location and address / telephone information is displayed to the user. Automatic calls may be initiated for the branch in the phone application; customers may also receive directions to the branch address.

Fast and reliable exchange work possible through TFX Target

TFX Target service is a new platform we have provided for our customers with foreign currency and precious metals accounts in 2014. With TFX Target, we provide our customers with the ability to conduct easier and faster exchange transactions and enter orders over the internet. In the TFX Target platform, as a participation bank, we respond to the demands of users who are unwilling to carry out leveraged trading. Reaching more than 2,000 users in a short time, we believe our new platform will grow further.

Service in Arabic from Customer Contact Center

Türkiye Finans Customer Contact Center, after the English, began to serve in the Arabic language as of 2014. Our customers have the privilege of receiving services from private client officials who speak Arabic on weekdays between 9AM and 6PM. By offering the Arabic

service to customers in their own language, we aim to enhance our quality of service.

Unlicensed renewable energy

With the "Unlicensed renewable energy financing package" that we prepared under the slogan of "Generate Your Own Electricity", we finance all the costs of turn key projects arising from the purchase of unlicensed energy generation equipment, power plant installations and grid connections at reasonable maturities and rates. Under the package we offer our customers a price advantage and expert consulting services (SEP GSM, ITFC, etc.) in sovereign credit with specialized foreign trade consulting services in the energy sector and other sectors. We also offer privileges in foreign trade services such as special pricing for export registered foreign exchange loan transactions.

We have developed appropriate solutions for our customers during the transition period to the e-billing system.

We offer solutions for our customers through the e-billing integration, archiving and e-booking application. We have carefully prepared our customers for a change in the commercial life by providing fast and reliable solutions they may need for e-billing, e-archiving and e-booking applications. We offer the opportunity to apply for free e-billing and free e-bill portal usage facilities for three months to all large, medium and small size businesses cooperating with the companies with special integration permission from the of Revenue Administration.

Funding With Sukuk

As the first participation bank to implement the issuance of sukuk in financing the real sector in Turkey,

Türkiye Finans, conducted a total of TL 102.5 million of leasing certificate issuances for three corporate customers.

"Profit Sharing Participation Insurance - Financial Assurance"

In February 2015, our Bank, in cooperation with Vakıf Emeklilik (Vakıf Pension) began offering our customers the first profit sharing participation insurance policy in the life branch - the "Profit Share Participation Insurance - Financial Assurance" product. Türkiye Finans achieved a first in the participation insurance sector with its new product





*A pioneer for the
country, a driving
force of participation*

*One bank is the driving
force behind participation
banking, knows the
country, and the strength
that is gained from a local
presence, allowing it to
lead and support financial
markets. Türkiye Finans:
Turkey's pioneering
participation bank.*

Turkey's Finance
**Türkiye
Finans** 

Key Financial Data and Graphs

CONTENTS

85	SECTORAL FINANCIAL DATA
88	SECTORAL GRAPHS
90	SECTORAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
92	ALBARAKA - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
94	BANK ASYA - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
96	KUVEYTTÜRK - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
98	TÜRKİYE FİNANS - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
100	ALBARAKA - BRANCHES
106	BANK ASYA - BRANCHES
111	KUVEYTTÜRK - BRANCHES
118	TÜRKİYE FİNANS - BRANCHES

Turkish Banking Sector's Indicators by Segments

Bank	Number of Institutions	Assets			Deposits			Loans		
		2014-TL million	2014-share (%)	2013-share (%)	2014-TL million	2014-share (%)	2013-share (%)	2014-TL million	2014-share (%)	2013-share (%)
Participation Banks	4	104,163	5.2	5.5	65,405	6.2	6.5	69,639	5.4	6.2
Savings Banks	32	1,805,427	90.5	90.5	991,223	93.8	93.5	1,151,639	90.0	89.5
Development and Investment Banks	13	84,571	4.3	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	58,859	4.6	4.3
Total	49	1,994,161	100	100	1,056,628	100	100	1,280,137	100	100

Source: BRSA

Participation Banks and Banking Sector: Key Financial Indicators (TL million) (December 2014)*

Financial Highlights		Participation Banks			Banking Sector		
		2014	2013	2014/2013 (Change %)	2014	2013	2014/2013 (Change %)
Deposits**	TL	38,979	36,696	6.2	664,527	596,694	11.4
	FC	23,004	20,267	13.5	375,798	331,635	13.3
	FC-Metal	3,422	4,532	-24.5	16,303	20,989	-22.3
	Total	65,405	61,495	6.4	1,056,628	949,318	11.3
Loans ***		69,639	67,219	3.6	1,280,137	1,077,496	18.8
Non-Performing Loans (Net)		1,213	832	45.8	9,526	7,024	35.6
Total Assets		104,242	96,075	8.5	1,994,238	1,732,401	15.1
Shareholders' Equity		9,648	8,833	9.2	232,084	193,745	19.8
Net Profit		89	1,052	-91.5	24,665	24,664	0.0
Number of Employees		16,249	16,763	-3.1	216,880	214,226	1.2
Number of Branches	Branches Domestic	986	961	2.6	12,125	11,903	1.9
	Branches Abroad	4	4	0.0	85	83	2.4
	Total	990	965	2.6	12,210	11,986	1.9

* Based on BRSA reports.

** Bank deposits are excluded. Rediscounts are included.

*** Loans under follow-up are excluded. Rediscounts are included.

Participation Banks: Key Financial Indicators (TL thousand) (December 2014)

Financial Highlights		Albaraka Türk		Bank Asya		Kuveyt Türk		Türkiye Finans		Grand Total	Grand Total	2014/2013 (Change %)
		2014	2014/2013 (Change %)	2014	2014/2013 (Change %)	2014	2014/2013 (Change %)	2014	2014/2013 (Change %)	2014	2013	
Funds Collected	TP	9,782,163	30	4,865,894	-54	12,147,375	30	12,443,928	29	39,239,360	36,984,083	6
	FC	6,861,055	37	4,021,059	-50	9,997,339	30	6,668,832	21	27,548,285	26,226,112	5
	TOTAL	16,643,218	33	8,886,953	-52	22,144,614	30	19,112,760	26	66,787,545	63,210,195	6
Funds Allocated		16,143,978	34	8,544,306	-59	21,213,691	28	24,063,493	32	69,965,468	67,415,970	4
Non-Performing Loans (Net)		39,714	51	1,387,416	116	71,977	58	228,470	73	1,727,577	847,119	104
Non-Performing Loans (Gross) / Loans		2,0	-	20,9	-	2,3	-	2,5	-	4,6	3,4	-
Total Assets		23,046,424	34	13,523,387	-51	34,008,175	31	33,494,790	33	104,072,776	96,021,671	8
Shareholders' Equity		1,790,927	20	1,641,990	-35	3,022,870	31	2,809,287	11	9,265,074	8,832,644	5
Net Profit		252,631	5	(876,872)	-586	370,450	23	334,228	2	80,437	1,051,633	-92
Number of Employees		3,510	15	3,200	-37	5,082	9	4,478	12	16,270	16,763	-3
Number of Branches		202	21	200	-29	308	15	280	12	990	966	2

Participation Banks: Asset Structure and Changes in Selected Items

Assets	Amount (TL million)			Change (%)		Share in Total (%)		
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	2013-2012	2014	2013	2012
Liquid Assets	12,416	9,569	8,154	30	17	12	10	12
Securities Portfolio	6,738	4,815	2,445	40	97	6	5	3
Available-for-Sale Assets(Net)	5,424	4,086	2,086	33	96	5	4	3
Held-To-Maturity Assets (Net)	1,314	729	359	80	103	1	1	1
Loans	64,065	62,029	47,961	3	29	62	65	68
Non-Performing Loans (Gross)	3,190	2,261	1,515	41	49	3	2	2
(-) Special Reserves	1,991	1,429	1,138	39	26	2	1	2
Leasing Receivables(Net)	3,003	1,875	812	60	131	3	2	1
Non-Current Assets	2,051	1,671	1,512	23	11	2	2	2
Affiliates and Subsidiaries	487	459	363	6	26	0	0	1
Fixed Assets	1,564	1,212	1,149	29	5	2	1	2
Rediscounts	2,637	3,506	1,321	-25	165	3	4	2
Other Assets	1,334	1,149	1,035	16	11	1	1	1
Total Assets	104,163	96,075	70,279	8	37	100	100	100

Participation Banks: Liabilities Structure and Changes in Selected Items

Liabilities	Amount (TL million)			Change (%)		Share in Total (%)		
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	2013-2012	2014	2013	2012
Deposits	65,230	61,314	47,921	6	28	63	64	68
TL	38,838	36,567	28,408	6	29	37	38	40
FC	26,392	24,747	19,513	7	27	25	26	28
Loans To Banks	14,916	15,255	9,236	-2	65	14	16	13
Rediscounts	404	446	277	-9	61	0	0	0
Shareholders' Equity	9,610	8,833	7,377	9	20	9	9	10
Paid-in Capital	6,687	5,275	4,550	27	16	6	5	6
Capital Reserves	2,451	2,335	1,728	5	35	2	2	2
Prior Years' Profits	95	1	1	9400	0	0	0	0
Period Profit	80	1,052	916	-92	15	0	1	1
Others	297	170	182	75	-7	0	0	0
Other Liabilities	8,725	5,289	5,468	65	-3	8	6	8
Total	104,163	96,075	70,279	8	37	100	100	100

Participation Banks: Income/Loss Structure and Changes in Selected Items

Income/Loss	Amount (TL million)			Change (%)		Share in Net Income/Loss Before Tax (%)		
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	2013-2012	2014	2013	2012
Profit Share Income	6.526	5.527	4.976	18	11	1886	427	430
Profit Share Expense	3.346	2.644	2.502	27	6	967	204	216
Net Profit Share Income	3.180	2.883	2.474	10	17	919	223	214
Income Other Than Profit Share	2.598	2.010	1.685	29	19	751	155	146
Net Fees and Commissions Income.	799	801	815	0	-2	231	62	70
Banking Services Income	670	578	499	16	16	194	45	43
Other Income Other Than Profit Share	1.129	631	371	79	70	326	49	32
Expenses Other Than Profit Share	3.656	2.963	2.472	23	20	1057	229	213
Personnel	1.410	1.186	992	19	20	408	92	86
Fees and Commissions Expenses	331	247	214	34	15	96	19	18
Other Expenses Other Than Profit Share	1.915	1.530	1.266	25	21	553	118	109
Income/Expenses Other Than Profit Share	188	310	207	-39	50	54	24	18
P/L From Capital Market Transactions	72	114	291	-37	-61	21	9	25
Profit/Loss From FX Transactions	115	195	-85	-41	-329	33	15	-7
Others	1	1	0	-	-	0	0	0
Profit/Loss Before Tax	346	1.294	1.158	-73	12	27	112	115
Tax Provisions	265	243	242	9	0	77	19	21
Net Profit/Loss	80	1.052	916	-92	15	23	81	79

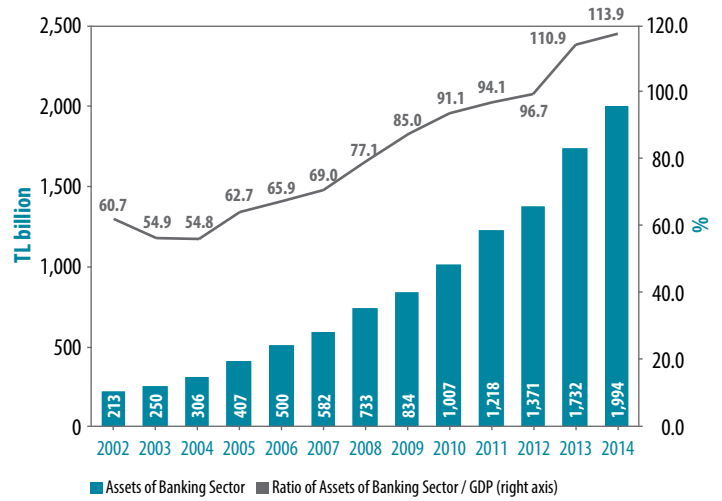
Participation Banks vs Banking Sector: Comparison between Selected Ratios

No	Description	Participation Banks			Banking Sector		
		2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
1	Non-Performing Loans (Gross)/Total Cash Loans (%)	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
2	Provisions for Non-Performing Loans/ Non-Performing Loans (Gross) (%)	62.4	63.2	75.1	73.9	76.3	75.2
3	Large Deposits (TL 1 million and Above)/Total Deposits (%)	34.3	35.5	32.5	50.7	51.3	48.3
4	Profit/Loss Before Tax/Average Total Assets (ROAA) (%)	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.4
5	Net Profit/Loss/Average Shareholders' Equity (ROAE) (%)	0.9	13.8	14.7	12.2	14.2	15.7
6	Net Profit Share Income/Loss/Average Total Assets (%)	0.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1
7	Fees, Commissions and Banking Services Income /Average Total Assets (%)	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
8	Fees, Commission and Banking Services Income/Total Income (%)	15.6	17.5	17.5	14.0	14.6	13.5
9	Operational Expenses/Average Total Assets (%)	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
10	Income Other Than Profit Share/Expenses Other Than Profit Share (%)	90.2	95.2	92.0	98.5	96.4	95.9
11	Fees and Commissions Income/ Operational Expenses (%)	55.2	61.2	66.7	65.8	63.9	64.0
12	Average Total Assets/Average Number of Employees (TL thousand)	5.818	5.144	4.253	8.611	7.396	6.483
13	Deposits/ Average Number of Employees (TL thousand)	3.835	3.775	3.278	4.883	4.537	3.901
14	Profit/Loss Before Tax/ Average Number of Employees (TL thousand)	20	80	79	146	149	153
15	Deposits/ Number of Branches (TL thousand)	64.905	68.660	64.066	86.817	82.112	71.743
16	Loans/Number of Branches (TL thousand)	69.908	74.093	67.230	105.577	93.676	76.123
17	Number of Employees / Number of Branches (Person)	16	17	19	18	18	18
18	Total Cash Loans/Deposits (%)	107.7	107.9	104.9	121.6	114.1	106.1
19	Total Securities Portfolio/Deposits (%)	10.4	7.9	5.1	28.7	30.3	35.0
20	Demand Deposits/Total Deposits (%)	24.5	24.5	21.9	18.9	18.7	17.9
21	Shareholders' Equity/Total Risk-Weighted Items (Capital Adequacy Standard Ratio) (%)	14.5	14.0	13.9	16.3	15.3	17.9
22	Liabilities / Shareholders' Equity (%)	969.5	973.5	839.6	743.3	778.4	637.3

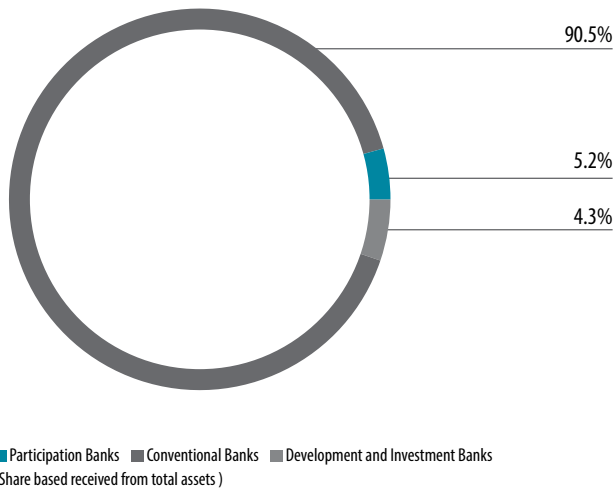
In 2014, the share of participation banking industry in overall banking industry was 5.2%.

Funds collected and funded credits by participation banks in the period of 2012-2014 grew 26% and 31%, respectively.

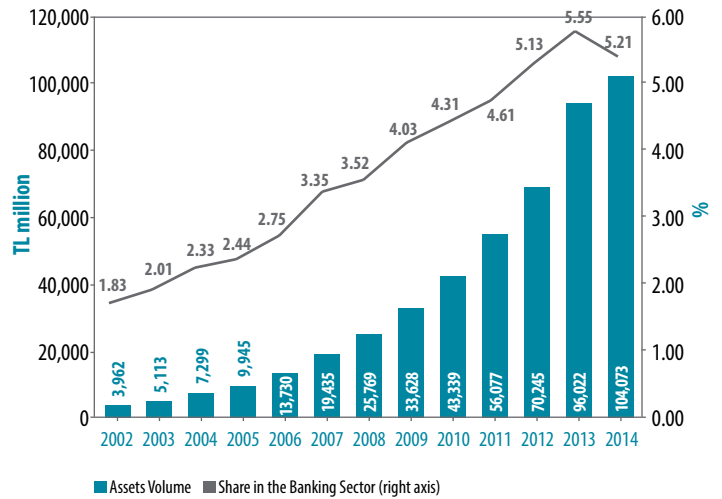
Turkish Banking Sector and Ratio to GDP



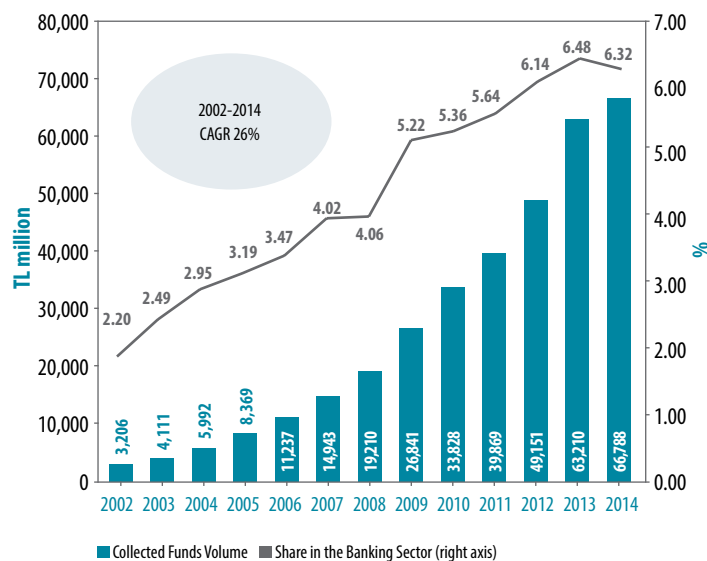
Turkish Banking Sector Assets / % share



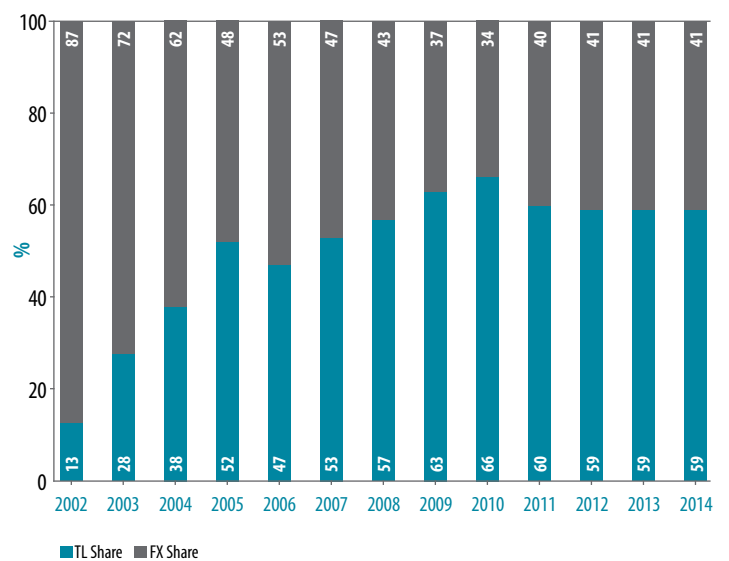
Development of Assets of Participation Banks and Shares in the Sector



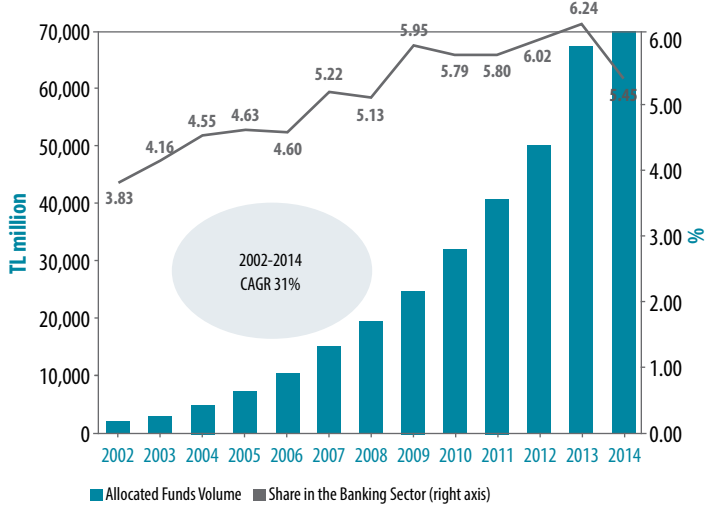
Development of Funds Collected of Participation Banks



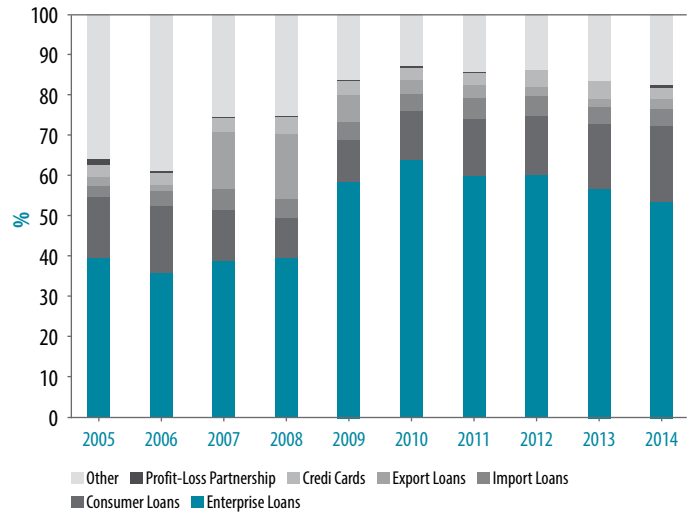
TL/FC Concentration of Funds Collected of Participation Banks



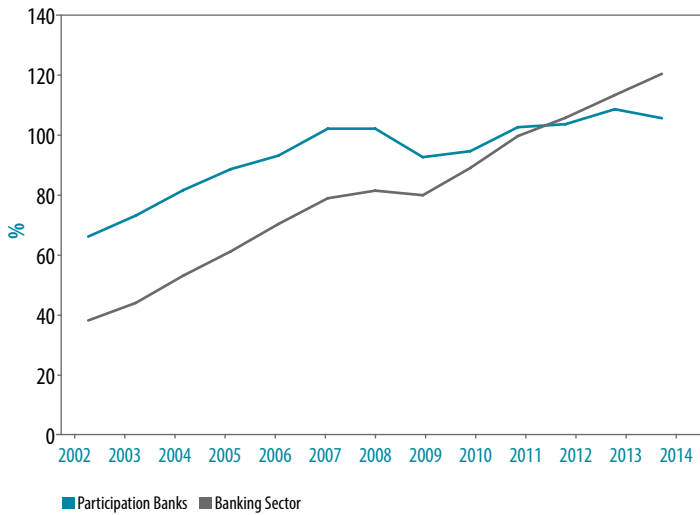
Development of Funds Allocated of Participation Banks



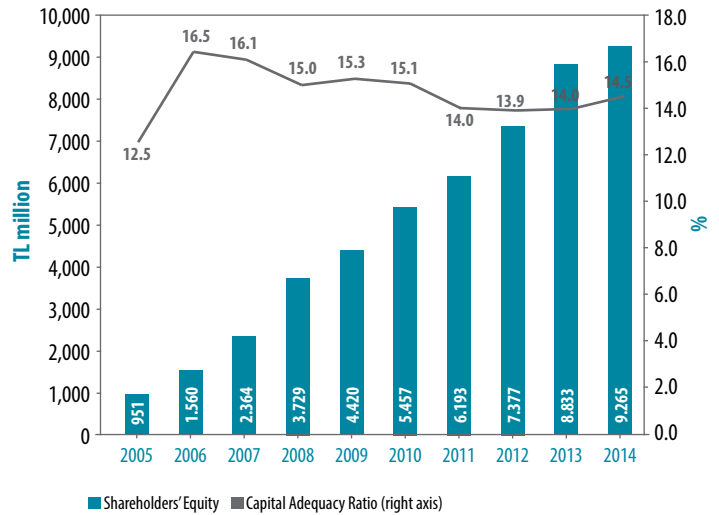
Concentration of Funds Allocated by Groups



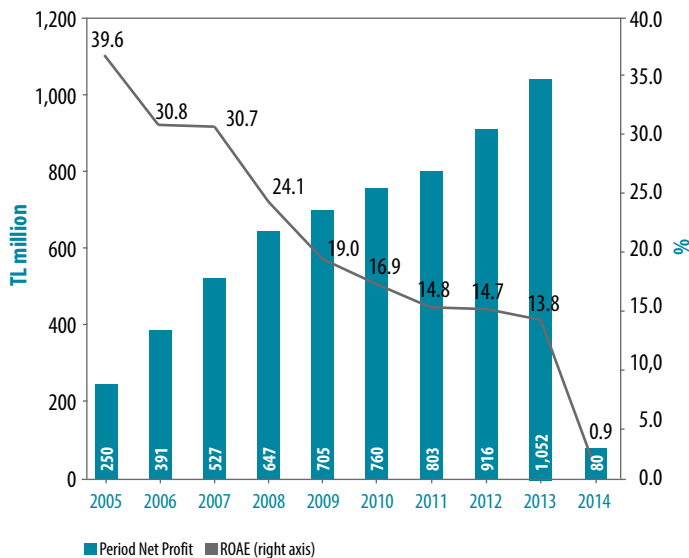
Ratio of Funds Allocated to Funds Collected (%)



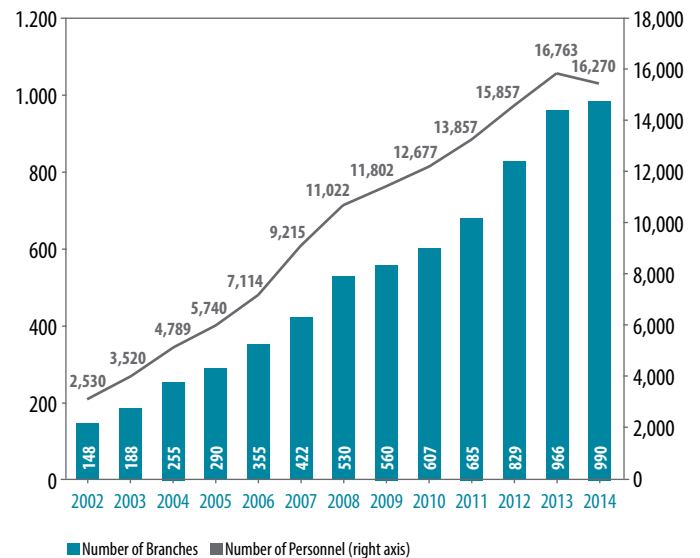
Development of Shareholders' Equity of Participation Banks



Development of Net Profit of Participation Banks



Development of Branches and Staff of Participation Banks



Participation Banks: Aggregated Summary Balance Sheet - Assets (TL thousand)

Assets	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	2,185,126	14,317,196	16,502,322	2,188,748	12,223,891	14,412,639
II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (Net)	54,780	35,218	89,998	138,016	63,954	201,970
III. Banks	633,865	5,048,094	5,681,959	1,149,782	3,919,583	5,069,365
IV. Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Financial Assets-Available for Sale (Net)	4,018,216	1,581,653	5,599,869	3,476,818	678,293	4,155,111
VI. Loans and Receivables	61,578,517	6,583,075	68,161,592	60,231,602	6,141,858	66,373,460
VII. Investments Held to Maturity (Net)	1,351,709	-	1,351,709	745,390	-	745,390
VIII. Investments in Associates (Net)	8,422	-	8,422	17,128	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
IX. Subsidiaries (Net)	411,328	-	411,328	337,460	-	337,460
X. Joint Ventures (Net)	21,000	-	21,000	11,000	-	11,000
XI. Lease Receivables (Net)	2,884,372	118,662	3,003,034	1,842,437	32,118	1,874,555
XII. Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Tangible Assets (Net)	1,482,612	2,662	1,485,274	1,212,571	2,300	1,214,871
XIV. Intangible Assets (Net)	154,130	3,560	157,690	121,445	634	122,079
XV. Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Tax Asset	118,988	-	118,988	96,831	-	96,831
XVII. Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	173,008	46,408	219,416	114,771	154	114,925
XVIII. Other Assets	1,119,628	140,547	1,260,175	1,157,098	71,381	1,228,479
Total Assets	76,195,701	27,877,075	104,072,776	72,841,097	23,180,574	96,021,671

Participation Banks: Aggregated Summary - Liabilities (TL thousand)

Liabilities	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Funds Collected	39,239,260	27,548,285	66,787,545	36,984,083	26,226,112	63,210,195
II. Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	18,846	17,944	36,790	68,114	57,492	125,606
III. Funds Borrowed	799,283	18,462,373	19,261,656	678,784	14,982,535	15,661,319
IV. Borrowings From Money Markets	1,781,243	-	1,781,243	1,854,860	-	1,854,860
V. Securities Issued (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Miscellaneous Payables	1,700,634	266,602	1,967,236	1,703,467	145,187	1,848,654
VII. Other Liabilities	1,106,195	69,932	1,176,127	1,381,519	72,562	1,454,081
VIII. Lease Payables	143,600	321,358	464,958	12,438	297,207	309,645
IX. Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	51,547	51,547	-	-	-
X. Provisions	986,471	225,907	1,212,378	902,457	260,329	1,162,786
XI. Tax Liability	195,183	4	195,187	151,529	36	151,565
XII. Liabilities for Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Subordinated Loans	-	1,528,475	1,528,475	-	1,410,316	1,410,316
XIV. Shareholders' Equity	9,608,188	1,446	9,609,634	8,857,847	(25,203)	8,832,644
Total Liabilities	55,578,903	48,493,873	104,072,776	52,595,098	43,426,573	96,021,671

Participation Banks: Aggregated Summary Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
A. Off- Balance Sheet Commitments (I+II+III)	59,692,393	30,372,380	90,064,773	54,861,922	34,323,741	89,185,663
I. Guarantees and Sureties	18,422,038	15,299,913	33,721,951	16,732,885	16,345,271	33,078,156
II. Commitments	36,474,774	2,460,783	38,935,557	30,758,859	3,405,962	34,164,821
III. Derivative Financial Instruments	4,795,581	12,611,684	17,407,265	7,370,178	14,572,508	21,942,686
B. Custody and Pledged Items (IV+V+VI)	595,973,829	165,062,280	761,036,109	478,306,762	150,481,285	628,788,047
IV. Items Held in Custody	10,268,007	6,226,464	16,494,471	8,647,676	4,605,219	13,252,895
V. Pledged Items	585,694,183	158,782,639	744,476,822	469,647,410	145,825,979	615,473,389
VI. Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	11,639	53,177	64,816	11,676	50,087	61,763
Total Off- Balance Sheet Accounts (A+B)	655,666,222	195,434,660	851,100,882	533,168,684	184,805,026	717,973,710

Participation Banks: Aggregated Summary Statement of Income (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014	Prior Period 31.12.2013
I. Profit Share Income	6,982,012	5,975,653
II. Profit Share Expense	2,127,199	991,063
III. Net Profit Share Income/Loss (I - II)[I - II]	3,603,181	3,306,786
IV. Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses	631,460	676,924
V. Dividend Income	11,712	3,835
VI. Trading Income/Loss (Net)	187,566	309,610
VII. Other Operating Income	1,109,132	597,924
VIII. Total Operating Income (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	5,543,051	4,895,079
IX. Provision for Loan Losses and Other Receivables (-)	(1,428,274)	(317,279)
X. Other Operating Expenses (-)	(258,532)	(320,877)
XI. Net Operating Income/(Loss) (VIII-IX-X)	338,295	1,294,369
XII. Excess Amount Recorded as Gain After Merger	-	-
XIII. Income / (Loss) on Equity Method	-	-
XIV. Income / (Loss) on Net Monetary Position	-	-
XV. Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations Before Taxes (XI+...+XIV)	338,295	1,294,369
XVI. Tax Provision for Continued Operations (±)	(257,858)	(242,736)
XVII. Net Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations (XV±XVI)	80,437	1,051,633
XVIII. Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-
XIX. Loss From Discontinued Operations (-)	-	-
XX. Income / (Loss) on Discontinued Operations Before Taxes (XVIII-XIX)	-	-
XXI. Tax Provision for Discontinued Operations (±)	-	-
XXII. Net Income / Loss From Discontinued Operations (XX±XXI)	-	-
XXIII. Net Income / Loss (XVII+XXII)	80,437	1,051,633


Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Assets (TL thousand)

Assets	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	352,393	2,776,793	3,129,186	246,414	2,036,267	2,282,681
II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (Net)	5,611	-	5,611	4,769	22	4,791
III. Banks	511,402	1,136,833	1,648,235	625,878	752,830	1,378,708
IV. Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Financial Assets-Available for Sale (Net)	496,367	163,393	659,760	127,575	113,315	240,890
VI. Loans and Receivables	13,494,112	1,979,934	15,474,046	10,403,976	1,583,604	11,987,580
VII. Investments Held to Maturity (Net)	783,309	-	783,309	745,390	-	745,390
VIII. Investments in Associates (Net)	4,211	-	4,211	4,211	-	4,211
IX. Subsidiaries (Net)	250	-	250	250	-	250
X. Joint Ventures (Net)	10,500	-	10,500	5,500	-	5,500
XI. Lease Receivables (Net)	709,646	-	709,646	72,321	-	72,321
XII. Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Tangible Assets (Net)	485,461	1,678	487,139	378,689	1,925	380,614
XIV. Intangible Assets (Net)	26,326	565	26,891	15,335	594	15,929
XV. Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Tax Asset	3,551	-	3,551	10,914	-	10,914
XVII. Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	27,678	-	27,678	28,253	154	28,407
XVIII. Other Assets	74,852	1,559	76,411	56,113	2,254	58,367
Total Assets	16,985,669	6,060,755	23,046,424	12,725,588	4,490,965	17,216,553

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Liabilities (TL thousand)

Liabilities	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Funds Collected	9,782,163	6,861,055	16,643,218	7,518,851	5,007,361	12,526,212
II. Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	-	-	-	2,804	-	2,804
III. Funds Borrowed	-	3,215,998	3,215,998	-	2,035,816	2,035,816
IV. Borrowings From Money Markets	116,740	-	116,740	144,775	-	144,775
V. Securities Issued (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Miscellaneous Payables	434,001	76,171	510,172	307,767	21,407	329,174
VII. Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Lease Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Provisions	180,386	52,438	232,824	146,944	54,519	201,463
XI. Tax Liability	64,116	3	64,119	46,033	35	46,068
XII. Liabilities for Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Subordinated Loans	-	472,426	472,426	-	432,973	432,973
XIV. Shareholders' Equity	1,790,092	835	1,790,927	1,501,799	(4,531)	1,497,268
Total Liabilities	12,367,498	10,678,926	23,046,424	9,668,973	7,547,580	17,216,553

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
A. Off- Balance Sheet Commitments (I+II+III)	5,077,895	3,929,264	9,007,159	4,064,280	3,567,122	7,631,402
I. Guarantees and Sureties	4,149,365	3,929,144	8,078,509	2,956,853	3,207,014	6,163,867
II. Commitments	928,530	120	928,650	813,111	63,108	876,219
III. Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	294,316	297,000	591,316
B. Custody and Pledged Items (IV+V+VI)	30,389,457	4,509,815	34,899,272	22,641,233	3,855,845	26,497,078
IV. Items Held in Custody	1,353,738	1,454,959	2,808,697	1,660,275	1,293,437	2,953,712
V. Pledged Items	29,035,719	3,054,856	32,090,575	20,980,958	2,562,408	23,543,366
VI. Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Off- Balance Sheet Accounts (A+B)	35,467,352	8,439,079	43,906,431	26,705,513	7,422,967	34,128,480

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Statement of Income (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014	Prior Period 31.12.2013
I. Profit Share Income	1,502,306	1,153,336
II. Profit Share Expense	803,332	528,160
III. Net Profit Share Income/Loss (I - II) [I - II]	698,974	625,176
IV. Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses	128,336	113,197
V. Dividend Income	180	459
VI. Trading Income/Loss (Net)	53,257	37,181
VII. Other Operating Income	96,819	118,814
VIII. Total Operating Income (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	977,566	894,827
IX. Provision for Loan Losses and Other Receivables (-)	149,576	190,883
X. Other Operating Expenses (-)	502,438	404,401
XI. Net Operating Income/(Loss) (VIII-IX-X)	325,552	299,543
XII. Excess Amount Recorded as Gain After Merger	-	-
XIII. Income / (Loss) on Equity Method	-	-
XIV. Income / (Loss) on Net Monetary Position	-	-
XV. Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations Before Taxes (XI+...+XIV)	325,552	299,543
XVI. Tax Provision for Continued Operations (±)	(72,921)	(58,134)
XVII. Net Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations (XV±XVI)	252,631	241,409
XVIII. Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-
XIX. Loss From Discontinued Operations (-)	-	-
XX. Income / (Loss) on Discontinued Operations Before Taxes (XVIII-XIX)	-	-
XXI. Tax Provision for Discontinued Operations (±)	-	-
XXII. Net Income / Loss From Discontinued Operations (XX±XXI)	-	-
XXIII. Net Income / Loss (XVII+XXII)	252,631	241,409


Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Assets (TL thousand)

Assets	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	353,274	1,278,596	1,631,870	985,542	2,994,555	3,980,097
II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (Net)	-	10,362	10,362	-	35,718	35,718
III. Banks	2,291	791,293	793,584	8,189	254,386	262,575
IV. Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Financial Assets-Available for Sale (Net)	759,766	-	759,766	1,177,499	-	1,177,499
VI. Loans and Receivables	8,149,509	906,533	9,056,042	18,494,975	2,210,038	20,705,013
VII. Investments Held to Maturity (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Investments in Associates (Net)	4,211	-	4,211	12,917	46,408	59,325
IX. Subsidiaries (Net)	242,623	-	242,623	213,906	-	213,906
X. Joint Ventures (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Lease Receivables (Net)	347,126	135	347,261	549,328	2,825	552,153
XII. Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Tangible Assets (Net)	81,573	-	81,573	150,807	-	150,807
XIV. Intangible Assets (Net)	11,369	-	11,369	13,303	-	13,303
XV. Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Tax Asset	28,795	-	28,795	32,315	-	32,315
XVII. Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	113,872	46,408	160,280	57,452	-	57,452
XVIII. Other Assets	392,242	3,409	395,651	537,742	7,042	544,784
Total Assets	10,486,651	3,036,736	13,523,387	22,233,975	5,550,972	27,784,947

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Liabilities (TL thousand)

Liabilities	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Funds Collected	4,865,894	4,021,059	8,886,953	10,496,222	8,015,341	18,511,563
II. Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	-	1,423	1,423	-	25,548	25,548
III. Funds Borrowed	-	1,172,345	1,172,345	360,282	3,447,781	3,808,063
IV. Borrowings From Money Markets	303,131	-	303,131	767,097	-	767,097
V. Securities Issued (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Miscellaneous Payables	359,617	4,977	364,594	761,357	4,789	766,146
VII. Other Liabilities	288,687	24,604	313,291	425,890	28,412	454,302
VIII. Lease Payables	-	-	-	12,438	392	12,830
IX. Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Provisions	149,085	75,795	224,880	239,105	101,798	340,903
XI. Tax Liability	23,322	1	23,323	43,285	1	43,286
XII. Liabilities for Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Subordinated Loans	-	591,457	591,457	-	544,263	544,263
XIV. Shareholders' Equity	1,641,990	-	1,641,990	2,510,946	-	2,510,946
Total Liabilities	7,631,726	5,891,661	13,523,387	15,616,622	12,168,325	27,784,947

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
A. Off- Balance Sheet Commitments (I+II+III)	6,246,007	3,961,623	10,207,630	9,853,101	10,637,253	20,490,354
I. Guarantees and Sureties	3,742,243	3,037,733	6,779,976	4,316,049	5,021,754	9,337,803
II. Commitments	2,139,136	395,760	2,534,896	4,232,248	2,225,343	6,457,591
III. Derivative Financial Instruments	364,628	528,130	892,758	1,304,804	3,390,156	4,694,960
B. Custody and Pledged Items (IV+V+VI)	129,988,692	59,164,287	189,152,979	140,904,925	56,240,558	197,145,483
IV. Items Held in Custody	808,367	724,657	1,533,024	1,185,578	1,077,593	2,263,171
V. Pledged Items	129,180,325	58,439,630	187,619,955	139,719,347	55,162,965	194,882,312
VI. Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Off- Balance Sheet Accounts (A+B)	136,234,699	63,125,910	199,360,609	150,758,026	66,877,811	217,635,837

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Statement of Income (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014	Prior Period 31.12.2013
I. Profit Share Income	1,290,957	1,816,158
II. Profit Share Expense	(625,816)	(838,902)
III. Net Profit Share Income/Loss (I - II)[I - II]	665,141	977,256
IV. Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses	220,631	320,524
V. Dividend Income	11,532	3,376
VI. Trading Income/Loss (Net)	(39,003)	28,356
VII. Other Operating Income	694,196	233,271
VIII. Total Operating Income (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	1,552,497	1,562,783
IX. Provision for Loan Losses and Other Receivables (-)	(1,552,244)	(550,265)
X. Other Operating Expenses (-)	(875,534)	(799,414)
XI. Net Operating Income/(Loss) (VIII-IX-X)	(875,281)	213,104
XII. Excess Amount Recorded as Gain After Merger	-	-
XIII. Income / (Loss) on Equity Method	-	-
XIV. Income / (Loss) on Net Monetary Position	-	-
XV. Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations Before Taxes (XI+...+XIV)	(875,281)	213,104
XVI. Tax Provision for Continued Operations (±)	(1,591)	(32,500)
XVII. Net Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations (XV±XVI)	(876,872)	180,604
XVIII. Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-
XIX. Loss From Discontinued Operations (-)	-	-
XX. Income / (Loss) on Discontinued Operations Before Taxes (XVIII-XIX)	-	-
XXI. Tax Provision for Discontinued Operations (±)	-	-
XXII. Net Income / Loss From Discontinued Operations (XX±XXI)	-	-
XXIII. Net Income / Loss (XVII+XXII)	(876,872)	180,604


Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Assets (TL thousand)

Assets	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	594,034	5,990,608	6,584,642	398,486	3,915,121	4,313,607
II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (Net)	39,666	8,249	47,915	99,320	15,472	114,792
III. Banks	34,681	2,632,853	2,667,534	31,267	2,442,612	2,473,879
IV. Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Financial Assets-Available for Sale (Net)	1,617,489	586,700	2,204,189	1,104,437	219,260	1,323,697
VI. Loans and Receivables	18,276,411	2,298,671	20,575,082	14,803,658	1,429,248	16,232,906
VII. Investments Held to Maturity (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Investments in Associates (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subsidiaries (Net)	168,355	-	168,355	123,254	-	123,254
X. Joint Ventures (Net)	10,500	-	10,500	5,500	-	5,500
XI. Lease Receivables (Net)	592,059	118,527	710,586	379,139	29,293	408,432
XII. Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Tangible Assets (Net)	498,002	984	498,986	471,386	375	471,761
XIV. Intangible Assets (Net)	67,270	2,995	70,265	55,658	40	55,698
XV. Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Tax Asset	50,016	-	50,016	30,953	-	30,953
XVII. Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	31,316	-	31,316	28,999	-	28,999
XVIII. Other Assets	281,822	106,967	388,789	251,895	58,169	310,064
Total Assets	22,261,621	11,746,554	34,008,175	17,783,952	8,109,590	25,893,542

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Liabilities (TL thousand)

Liabilities	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Funds Collected	12,147,275	9,997,339	22,144,614	9,327,032	7,703,670	17,030,702
II. Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	14,088	11,797	25,885	43,664	15,284	58,948
III. Funds Borrowed	248,480	6,055,418	6,303,898	157,355	4,494,076	4,651,431
IV. Borrowings From Money Markets	708,743	-	708,743	221,428	-	221,428
V. Securities Issued (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Miscellaneous Payables	121,921	22,213	144,134	110,396	7,960	118,356
VII. Other Liabilities	415,747	23,321	439,068	426,108	24,398	450,506
VIII. Lease Payables	-	321,358	321,358	-	296,815	296,815
IX. Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Provisions	337,196	63,502	400,698	241,124	69,007	310,131
XI. Tax Liability	32,315	-	32,315	20,096	-	20,096
XII. Liabilities for Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Subordinated Loans	-	464,592	464,592	-	433,080	433,080
XIV. Shareholders' Equity	3,022,530	340	3,022,870	2,306,762	-4,713	2,302,049
Total Liabilities	17,048,295	16,959,880	34,008,175	12,853,965	13,039,577	25,893,542

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
A. Off- Balance Sheet Commitments (I+II+III)	38,792,854	10,469,112	49,261,966	31,917,151	10,745,004	42,662,155
I. Guarantees and Sureties	4,271,750	3,943,299	8,215,049	4,093,800	4,578,547	8,672,347
II. Commitments	31,156,909	752,846	31,909,755	23,674,249	794,002	24,468,251
III. Derivative Financial Instruments	3,364,195	5,772,967	9,137,162	4,149,102	5,372,455	9,521,557
B. Custody and Pledged Items (IV+V+VI)	129,010,642	73,881,498	202,892,140	87,086,723	68,887,686	155,974,409
IV. Items Held in Custody	4,547,108	1,069,432	5,616,540	3,785,834	673,347	4,459,181
V. Pledged Items	124,451,895	72,784,734	197,236,629	83,289,213	68,188,947	151,478,160
VI. Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	11,639	27,332	38,971	11,676	25,392	37,068
Total Off- Balance Sheet Accounts (A+B)	167,803,496	84,350,610	252,154,106	119,003,874	79,632,690	198,636,564

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Statement of Income (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014	Prior Period 31.12.2013
I. Profit Share Income	2,018,781	1,439,926
II. Profit Share Expense	877,547	609,655
III. Net Profit Share Income/Loss (I - II)[I - II]	1,141,234	830,271
IV. Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses	133,895	114,931
V. Dividend Income	-	-
VI. Trading Income/Loss (Net)	147,655	172,396
VII. Other Operating Income	146,916	137,605
VIII. Total Operating Income (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	1,569,700	1,255,203
IX. Provision for Loan Losses and Other Receivables (-)	273,856	244,853
X. Other Operating Expenses (-)	833,105	641,140
XI. Net Operating Income/(Loss) (VIII-IX-X)	462,739	369,210
XII. Excess Amount Recorded as Gain After Merger	-	-
XIII. Income / (Loss) on Equity Method	-	-
XIV. Income / (Loss) on Net Monetary Position	-	-
XV. Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations Before Taxes (XI+...+XIV)	462,739	369,210
XVI. Tax Provision for Continued Operations (±)	-92,289	-68,867
XVII. Net Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations (XV±XVI)	370,450	300,343
XVIII. Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-
XIX. Loss From Discontinued Operations (-)	-	-
XX. Income / (Loss) on Discontinued Operations Before Taxes (XVIII-XIX)	-	-
XXI. Tax Provision for Discontinued Operations (±)	-	-
XXII. Net Income / Loss From Discontinued Operations (XX±XXI)	-	-
XXIII. Net Income / Loss (XVII+XXII)	370,450	300,343


Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Assets (TL thousand)

Assets	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	885,425	4,271,199	5,156,624	558,306	3,277,948	3,836,254
II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (Net)	9,503	16,607	26,110	33,927	12,742	46,669
III. Banks	85,491	487,115	572,606	484,448	469,755	954,203
IV. Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Financial Assets-Available for Sale (Net)	1,144,594	831,560	1,976,154	1,067,307	345,718	1,413,025
VI. Loans and Receivables	21,658,485	1,397,937	23,056,422	16,528,993	918,968	17,447,961
VII. Investments Held to Maturity (Net)	568,400	-	568,400	-	-	-
VIII. Investments in Associates (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subsidiaries (Net)	100	-	100	50	-	50
X. Joint Ventures (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Lease Receivables (Net)	1,235,541	-	1,235,541	841,649	-	841,649
XII. Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Tangible Assets (Net)	417,576	-	417,576	211,689	-	211,689
XIV. Intangible Assets (Net)	49,165	-	49,165	37,149	-	37,149
XV. Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Tax Asset	36,626	-	36,626	22,649	-	22,649
XVII. Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	142	-	142	67	-	67
XVIII. Other Assets	370,712	28,612	399,324	311,348	3,916	315,264
Total Assets	26,461,760	7,033,030	33,494,790	20,097,582	5,029,047	25,126,629

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Balance Sheet - Liabilities (TL thousand)

Liabilities	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
I. Funds Collected	12,443,928	6,668,832	19,112,760	9,641,978	5,499,740	15,141,718
II. Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	4,758	4,724	9,482	21,646	16,660	38,306
III. Funds Borrowed	550,803	8,018,612	8,569,415	161,147	5,004,862	5,166,009
IV. Borrowings From Money Markets	652,629	-	652,629	721,560	-	721,560
V. Securities Issued (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Miscellaneous Payables	785,095	163,241	948,336	523,947	111,031	634,978
VII. Other Liabilities	401,761	22,007	423,768	529,521	19,752	549,273
VIII. Lease Payables	143,600	-	143,600	-	-	-
IX. Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	51,547	51,547	-	-	-
X. Provisions	319,804	34,172	353,976	275,284	35,005	310,289
XI. Tax Liability	75,430	-	75,430	42,115	-	42,115
XII. Liabilities for Assets Held for Sale and Assets of Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. Shareholders' Equity	3,153,576	271	3,153,847	2,538,340	(15,959)	2,522,381
Total Liabilities	18,531,384	14,963,406	33,494,790	14,455,538	10,671,091	25,126,629

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014			Prior Period 31.12.2013		
	TP	FC	Total	TP	FC	Total
A. Off- Balance Sheet Commitments (I+II+III)	9,575,637	12,012,381	21,588,018	9,027,390	9,374,362	18,401,752
I. Guarantees and Sureties	6,258,680	4,389,737	10,648,417	5,366,183	3,537,956	8,904,139
II. Commitments	2,250,199	1,312,057	3,562,256	2,039,251	323,509	2,362,760
III. Derivative Financial Instruments	1,066,758	6,310,587	7,377,345	1,621,956	5,512,897	7,134,853
B. Custody and Pledged Items (IV+V+VI)	306,585,038	27,506,680	334,091,718	227,673,881	21,497,196	249,171,077
IV. Items Held in Custody	3,558,794	2,977,416	6,536,210	2,015,989	1,560,842	3,576,831
V. Pledged Items	303,026,244	24,503,419	327,529,663	225,657,892	19,911,659	245,569,551
VI. Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	-	25,845	25,845	-	24,695	24,695
Total Off- Balance Sheet Accounts (A+B)	316,160,675	39,519,061	355,679,736	236,701,271	30,871,558	267,572,829

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş. Summary Statement of Income (TL thousand)

	Current Period 31.12.2014	Prior Period 31.12.2013
I. Profit Share Income	2,169,968	1,566,233
II. Profit Share Expense	1,072,136	692,150
III. Net Profit Share Income/Loss (I - II)[I - II]	1,097,832	874,083
IV. Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses	148,598	128,272
V. Dividend Income	-	-
VI. Trading Income/Loss (Net)	25,657	71,677
VII. Other Operating Income	171,201	108,234
VIII. Total Operating Income (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	1,443,288	1,182,266
IX. Provision for Loan Losses and Other Receivables (-)	(299,462)	(202,750)
X. Other Operating Expenses (-)	(718,541)	(567,004)
XI. Net Operating Income/(Loss) (VIII-IX-X)	425,285	412,512
XII. Excess Amount Recorded as Gain After Merger	-	-
XIII. Income / (Loss) on Equity Method	-	-
XIV. Income / (Loss) on Net Monetary Position	-	-
XV. Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations Before Taxes (XI+...+XIV)	425,285	412,512
XVI. Tax Provision for Continued Operations (±)	(91,057)	(83,235)
XVII. Net Income / (Loss) From Continued Operations (XV±XVI)	334,228	329,277
XVIII. Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-
XIX. Loss From Discontinued Operations (-)	-	-
XX. Income / (Loss) on Discontinued Operations Before Taxes (XVIII-XIX)	-	-
XXI. Tax Provision for Discontinued Operations (±)	-	-
XXII. Net Income / Loss From Discontinued Operations (XX±XXI)	-	-
XXIII. Net Income / Loss (XVII+XXII)	334,228	329,277

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Head Office

Dr. Adnan Büyükdenez Cad.
No: 6 (Bereket Camii Karşısı) 34768
Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 666 01 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 00

Ankara Region Representative Offices

Kızılelma Mah. Anafartalar Cad.
No: 59 Ulus/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 311 00 43
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 34

Ege Region Representative Offices

Yeşillik Cad. No: 437-441
Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 254 54 00

İç Anadolu Region Representative Offices

Feritpaşa Mah. Kule Cad.
Kule Plaza İş Merkezi No: 2-25 Kat: 17
Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 235 00 44
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 44

İstanbul Anadolu Region Representative Offices

Kozyatağı Mah. Saniye Ermutlu Sok.
No: 6 Şaşmaz Plaza Kat: 12 D: 24
Kozyatağı/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 464 81 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 33

İstanbul Avrupa 1 Region Representative Offices

Büyükdere Cad. No: 78-80
Akabe Ticaret Merkezi Kat: 10
Mecidiyeköy - Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 347 68 58
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 31

İstanbul Avrupa 2. Region Representative Offices

Çoban Çeşme Mah. Sanayi Cad.
Nish İstanbul No: 44 A Blok Kat: 14
Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 603 60 18
Fax: (+90 216) 666 16 32

Head Branch

Dr. Adnan Büyükdenez Cad. No: 6
(Bereket Camii Karşısı)
34768 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 666 02 02
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 01

Adana/Adana Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 85
01060 Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 363 11 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 08

Adana/Barkal Branch

Turhan Cemal Beriker Bulv.
Adana İş Merkezi A-Blok No: 25
01100 Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 429 78 78
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 79

Adana/Çukurova Branch

Mahfesiğmaz Mah. Turgut Özal Bulv.
No: 131/A Çukurova/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 233 23 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 61

Adana/Küçüksaat Branch

Sefaözler Cad. No: 3/E
01060 Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 351 20 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 96

Adana/Organize Sanayi Branch

Adana Hacı Sabancı Organize Sanayi
Bölgesi OSB Turgut Özal Bulv.
No: 17 Sarıçam/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 394 53 29
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 39

Adıyaman/Adıyaman Branch

Gölbacı Cad. Sıddık Efendi Pasajı
No: 13 ADIYAMAN
Tel: (+90 462) 213 60 84
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 26

Afyon/Afyon Branch

Milli Egemenlik Cad.
No: 14/A 03100 AFYONKARAHİSAR
Tel: (+90 272) 214 10 14
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 62

Aksaray/Aksaray Branch

Bankalar Cad. No: 32 68100 AKSARAY
Tel: 0382 212 12 71
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 91

Ankara/Ankara Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 57/A
06410 Sıhhiye/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 430 53 20
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 02

Ankara/Bakanlıklar Branch

Tunus Cad. No: 6/A
06800 Kavaklıdere, Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 417 70 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 03

Ankara/Balgat Branch

Ceyhun Atf Kansu Cad. No: 100/Ü
06520 Balgat, Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 472 40 30
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 42

Ankara/Başkent Kurumsal Branch

Ceyhun Atf Kansu Cad. Başkent Plaza
No: 106 Kat: 12 D: 42-45
Balgat - Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 474 09 09
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 32

Ankara/Cebeci/Ankara Branch

Demirlibahçe Mah. Talatpaşa Bulv.
No: 173/B Mamak/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 363 30 11
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 64

Ankara/Çukurambar Branch

Kızılırmak Mah. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Cad.
No: 17/8 Çukurambar/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 287 44 02
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 91

Ankara/Etimesgut Branch

Kazım Karabekir Mah. İstasyon Cad.
No: 49/C-D Etimesgut/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 245 57 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 68

Ankara/Etlük Branch

Yunus Emre Cad. No: 5/A-B
06010 Etlük/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 325 91 91
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 59

Ankara/İvedik Branch

İvedik Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
Melih Gökçek Bulv. No: 18/3
06378 Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 394 70 05
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 07

Ankara/Keçiören Branch

Kızılarpınarı Cad. No: 104/A
Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 314 14 14
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 28

Ankara/Ostim Branch

100. Yıl Bulv. No: 1
06370 Ostim, Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 385 79 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 31

Ankara/Pursaklar Branch

Merkez Mah. Yunus Emre Cad.
No: 15/A Pursaklar/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 527 00 93
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 73

Ankara/Sincan Branch

Ankara Cad. No: 23/2
06930 Sincan/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 270 99 88
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 64

Ankara/Siteler Branch

Karacakaya Cad. No: 73/1
06160 Siteler/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 353 49 50
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 14

Ankara/Şaşmaz Branch

2488 Cad. (Eski 6.Cad.) No: 16 3/C
06790 Şaşmaz, Etimesgut/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 278 32 42
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 06

Ankara/Turan Güneş Branch

Turan Güneş Bulv. No: 54/B
06500 Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 443 07 65
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 90

Ankara/Ulus Branch

Anafartalar Cad. No: 59
06250 Altındağ, Ulus/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 324 65 70
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 89

Ankara/Ümitköy Branch

Seyfi Saltoğlu Cad. No: 35/7
06810 Çayyolu, Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 241 60 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 87

Antalya/Antalya Branch

Milli Egemenlik Cad. No: 36/5-6
07100 Muratpaşa/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 247 46 12
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 21

Antalya/Çallı Branch

Namık Kemal Bulv.
No: 7 Kepez/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 344 45 05
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 15

Antalya/Konyaaltı Branch

Arapşuyu Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
M. Gökay Plaza A Blok No: 23/C-D
Konyaaltı/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 290 99 19
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 49

Antalya/Manavgat Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Demokrasi Bulv.
No: 40/A Manavgat/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 742 00 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 67

Aydın/Aydın Branch

Hükümet Bulv. No: 11
09100 Efeler/AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 213 48 38
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 66

Aydın/Nazilli Branch

Altıntaş Mah. Türkocağı Cad.
No: 51/A Nazilli/AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 315 01 02
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 96

Balıkesir/Balıkesir Branch

Anafartalar Cad. No: 15
10100 Altıeylül/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 243 73 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 22

Balıkesir/Bandırma Branch

Dere Mah. İsmet İnönü Cad.
No: 4 Bandırma/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 714 43 30
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 88

Batman/Batman Branch

Diyarbakır Cad. No: 58
72070 BATMAN
Tel: (+90 488) 215 26 42
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 72

Bitlis/Tatvan Branch

Aydınlar Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 78-2 Tatvan/BİTLİS
Tel: (+90 434) 827 46 41
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 72

Bolu/Bolu Branch

İzzet Baysal Cad.
No: 85 14100 BOLU
Tel: (+90 374) 218 12 92
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 23

Burdur/Bucak Branch

Yeni Mahalle Süleyman Demirel Bulv.
No: 21/3-4 Bucak/BURDUR
Tel: (+90 248) 325 23 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 86

Bursa/Bursa Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 27
16010 BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 220 97 60
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 04

Bursa/Demirtaş Branch

Yeni Yalova Yolu Cad. No: 496
Demirtaş - Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 211 26 11
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 56

Bursa/İnegöl Branch

Kemalpaşa Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 12 İnegöl/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 716 04 90
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 55

Bursa/Kestel Branch

Kestel OSB Bursa Cad. No: 75
B Blok 2 Nolu İşyeri Kestel/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 372 75 87
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 40

Bursa/Nilüfer Branch

Nilüfer Cad. İzmir Yolu Üzeri
Küçük Sanayi Girişi No: 4 BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 443 74 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 95

Bursa/Uludağ Branch

Ankarayolu Cad. No: 73
Yıldırım/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 272 59 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 38

Çanakkale/Çanakkale Branch

Çarşı Cad. No: 135
17100 ÇANAKKALE
Tel: (+90 286) 214 40 82
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 08

Çankırı/Çankırı Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah.
Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Sok.
No: 32/C Merkez/ÇANKIRI
Tel: (+90 376) 212 72 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 63

Çorum/Çorum Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 23
19000 ÇORUM
Tel: (+90 364) 224 19 11
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 63

Denizli/Denizli Branch

2. Ticari Yol No: 43
20100 Merkezefendi/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 242 00 25
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 33

Denizli/Sanayi Branch

İlbade Mah. Örnek Cad. No: 167/A
Merkezefendi/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 372 01 25
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 79

Diyarbakır/Diyarbakır Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 19
21300 Sur/DIYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 224 75 30
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 32

Diyarbakır/Kayapınar Branch

Kayapınar Cad. Yeni Sebze Hali Kavşağı
Rema Sitesi A-Blok No: 30
Kayapınar/DIYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 251 31 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 16

Düzce/Düzce Branch

İstanbul Cad. No: 3/A
81010 DÜZCE
Tel: (+90 380) 512 08 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 61

Elazığ/Elazığ Branch

Hürriyet Cad. No: 35/B
23100 ELAZIĞ
Tel: (+90 424) 212 47 24
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 60

Erzurum/Erzurum Branch

Orhan Şerifsoy Cad.
Özlem İş Merkezi A-Blok
No: 2 25100 ERZURUM
Tel: (+90 442) 213 24 76
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 54

Eskişehir/Eskişehir Branch

Sakarya Cad. No: 45/A
26130 Tepebaşı/ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 231 36 66
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 50

Gaziantep/GATEM Branch

Sanayi Mah. Erdoğan Ergönül Cad.
No: 41 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 238 17 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 87

Gaziantep/Gaziantep Branch

Suburcu Cad. No: 4
27400 Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 230 91 68
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 09

Gaziantep/Organize Sanayi Branch

2. Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Celal Doğan
Bulv. No: 71 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 337 87 87
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 71

Gaziantep/Şehitkamil Branch

Prof. Muammer Aksoy Bulv.
No: 19/E 27090 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 215 36 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 19

Giresun/Giresun Branch

Hacı Mikat Mah. Fatih Cad.
No: 28 GİRESUN
Tel: (+90 454) 213 30 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 35

Hatay/Antakya Branch

Haraparası Mah. Yavuz Sultan Selim Cad.
No: 27/B-C-D-E Antakya/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 225 12 26
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 47

Hatay/İskenderun Branch

Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak Cad.
No: 4 31200 İskenderun/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 614 68 60
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 00

Isparta/Isparta Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 11
32100 ISPARTA
Tel: (+90 246) 223 47 42
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 74

İstanbul/Akşemsettin Branch

Telsiz Mah. Seyit Nizam Cad.
No: 160/B Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 415 83 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 78

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.**İstanbul/Alibeyköy Branch**

Atatürk Cad. No: 21
34100 Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 627 43 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 17

İstanbul/Altunizade Branch

Kısıklı Cad. Aköz İş Merkezi A-Blok No: 2
Altunizade, Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 651 74 94
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 92

İstanbul/Anadolu Kurumsal Branch

Kozyatağı Mah. Saniye Ermutlu Sok.
No: 6 Şaşmaz Plaza Kat: 12 D: 25
Kozyatağı/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 445 05 50
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 30

İstanbul/Arnavutköy Branch

Fatih Cad. Kadakal İş Merkezi
No: 15/B 34276 Arnavutköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 597 67 57
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 12

İstanbul/Avcılar Branch

Merkez Mah. Reşitpaşa Cad.
No: 37/2B Avcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 509 05 24
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 53

İstanbul/Avrupa Kurumsal Branch

Büyükdere Cad. No: 78-80
Akabe Ticaret Merkezi Kat: 10
Mecidiyeköy - Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 347 13 53
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 31

İstanbul/Bağcılar Branch

Osmancazi Cad. No: 23/B
34560 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 434 23 28
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 28

İstanbul/Bahçelievler Branch

Eski Edirne Asfaltı
Ömür Sitesi B1-Blok No: 30
34180 Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 642 00 44
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 75

İstanbul/Bahçelievler Soğanlı Branch

Soğanlı Mah. Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad.
No: 176 B Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 643 16 72
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 98

İstanbul/Bakırköy Çarşı Branch

Sakızağacı Mah. İstanbul Cad.
No: 40/A Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 583 66 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 99

İstanbul/Balmumcu Branch

Gayrettepe Mah. Barbaros Bulv.
No: 157B D: 7 Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 216 74 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 89

İstanbul/Basın Ekspres Branch

Yenibosna Merkez Mah.
Değirmenbahçe Cad. No: 17-A1/10
Yenibosna/Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 397 04 58
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 52

İstanbul/Başakşehir Branch

İkitelli OSB Mah. Tümsan 1. Kısım
3. Blok Sok. No: 15/15
Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 485 12 74
Fax: (+90 216) 666 19 00

İstanbul/Bayrampaşa Branch

Yenidoğan Mah. Abdi İpekçi Cad.
No: 67 Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 612 52 21
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 13

İstanbul/Beşüzevler Branch

Eski Edirne Asfaltı No: 349-351
34045 Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 477 61 90
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 27

İstanbul/Beyazıt Branch

Mimar Kemalettin Mah.
Yeniçeriler Cad. No: 59B
Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 516 17 13
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 84

İstanbul/Beylikdüzü Branch

Yavuz Sultan Selim Bulv.
Perla Vista AVM No: C-73
34520 Beykent - Beylikdüzü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 871 00 45
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 30

İstanbul/Beylikdüzü Organize Sanayi Branch

Beylikdüzü OSB Mah. Birlik Sanayi Sitesi
3. Cad. No: 1 Beylikdüzü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 876 49 13
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 54

İstanbul/Büyükkçekmece Branch

Mimar Sinan Cad. Cami Sok.
No: 1 34500 Büyükkçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 881 57 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 21

İstanbul/Cennet Mah. Branch

Cennet Mah. Barbaros Cad.
No: 73/B Küçükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 598 79 02
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 50

İstanbul/Çağlayan Branch

Vatan Cad. No: 15/C
34403 Çağlayan, Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 246 06 11
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 44

İstanbul/Çakmak Branch

Armağanevler Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 414A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 335 04 64
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 83

İstanbul/Çekmeköy Branch

Meclis Mah. Aşkın Sok.
No: 27/C Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 420 63 63
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 22

İstanbul/Esenler Branch

Atışalanı Cad. No: 46/B
34220 Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 508 49 99
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 80

İstanbul/Esenyurt Branch

Doğan Araslı Cad.
Hanplas İş Merkezi No: 150
34510 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 699 33 99
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 13

İstanbul/Eyüp Branch

Eyüp Merkez Mah. Fahri Korutürk Cad.
No: 52/A Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 578 10 20
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 92

İstanbul/Fatih Branch

Macarkardeşler Cad. No: 30
34080 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 635 48 96
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 15

İstanbul/Firuzköy Branch

M. Kemal Paşa Mah. Firuzköy Bulv.
No: 103 Avcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 428 68 36
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 82

İstanbul/Florya Branch

Şenlikköy Mah. Florya Cad. No: 88/1-2
Florya/Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 574 20 41
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 42

İstanbul/Gaziosmanpaşa Branch

Çukurçeşme Cad. No: 5
34245 Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 563 54 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 93

İstanbul/Güneşli Branch

Güneşli Mah. Koçman Cad.
No: 4 Güneşli/Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 474 03 03
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 40

İstanbul/Güngören Branch

Posta Cad. No: 109/1
34164 Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 539 03 80
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 01

İstanbul/Hadımköy Branch

Kıraç Tem Bağlantı Yolu No: 196
34522 Kıraç, Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 886 19 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 98

İstanbul/Hasanpaşa Branch

Hasanpaşa Mah.
Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad. No: 7
Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 336 55 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 81

İstanbul/Ihlamurkuyu Branch

Ihlamurkuyu Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 271/A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 614 00 77
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 51

İstanbul/İkitelli Branch

İkitelli Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
Atatürk Cad. No: 72/C
34306 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 671 28 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 24

İstanbul/İmes Branch

İmes Sanayi Sitesi, A-Blok 104. Sok.
No: 2 34776
Y.Dudullu, Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 590 09 90
Fax: (216 666 17 37)

İstanbul/İncirli Branch

İncirli Cad. No: 106
34740 Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 542 02 22
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 12

İstanbul/İstoç Branch

İstoç Ticaret Merkezi, 3. Ada No: 77
34218 Mahmutbey, Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 659 68 70
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 83

İstanbul/Kadıköy Branch

Rıhtım Cad. No: 44
34716 Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 414 31 63
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 11

İstanbul/Karaköy Branch

Haraççı Ali Sok. No: 2
Karaköy Meydanı
34420 Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 252 56 87
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 05

İstanbul/Kartal Branch

Ankara Cad. No: 92
34860 Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 473 60 05
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 56

İstanbul/Kavacık Branch

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Cad.
Beşler Plaza, B-Blok No: 38/1
34810 Kavacık/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 680 27 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 57

İstanbul/Kaynarca Branch

Cemal Gürsel Cad. No: 175
Kaynarca, Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 397 07 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 27

İstanbul/Kocamustafapaşa Branch

Kocamustafapaşa Cad. No: 186
Kocamustafapaşa, Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 587 89 89
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 29

İstanbul/Kozyatağı Branch

Üsküdar Cad. Saniye Ermutlu Sok.
Şaşmaz Plaza No: 6
34742 Kozyatağı, Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 384 28 22
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 85

İstanbul/Kurtköy Branch

Ankara Cad. No: 322
Kurtköy, Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 378 14 39
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 20

İstanbul/Küçükbakkalköy Branch

Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Fevzipaşa Cad.
No: 45 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 576 89 99
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 33

İstanbul/Küçükköy Branch

Hekimsuyu Cad. No: 7 Küçükköy
34180 Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 618 11 80
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 24

İstanbul/Laleli Branch

Ordu Cad. No: 56
34130 Laleli, Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 528 70 70
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 71

İstanbul/Levent Sanayi Branch

Eski Büyükdere Cad. No: 49/A
34416 4. Levent, Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 278 25 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 49

İstanbul/Maltepe Branch

Bağlarbaşı Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 418A Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 370 14 70
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 43

İstanbul/Masko Branch

İkitelli OSB Mah. Süleyman Demirel Bulv.
Esot Sanayi Sitesi Esot İş Merkezi No:
6/1B Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 549 37 77
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 37

İstanbul/Maslak Branch

Büyükdere Cad. No: 257-G
Maslak/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 276 01 11
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 09

İstanbul/Mecidiyeköy Branch

Büyükdere Cad. No: 80
34460 Mecidiyeköy, Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 347 16 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 10

İstanbul/Mega Center Branch

Kocatepe Mah. Yağ İskelesi Cad.
No: 29/C Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 437 38 04
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 75

İstanbul/Merter Branch

Keresteciler Sitesi Fatih Cad.
No: 24 34169
Merter, Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 637 84 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 26

İstanbul/Metrokent Branch

Başak Mah. Yeşil Vadi Cad.
Metrokent Sitesi D2 Blok No: 3/1Z
Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 777 98 53
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 99

İstanbul/Osmanbey Branch

Meşrutiyet Mah. Halaskargazi Cad.
No: 100A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 231 81 65
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 86

İstanbul/Pendik E5 Branch

Çınardere Mah.
Gönenli Mehmet Efendi Cad.
No: 71/F-G Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 379 49 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 74

İstanbul/Pendik Branch

23 Nisan Cad. No: 16/A
34890 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 483 65 05
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 25

İstanbul/Sahrayıcedit Branch

Şemsettin Günaltay Cad.
No: 250/A 34735 Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 302 16 32
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 36

İstanbul/Sancaktepe Branch

Eski Ankara Cad. No: 50/A
34785 Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 622 55 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 04

İstanbul/Sefaköy Branch

Ahmet Kocabıyık Sok. No: 13/A
34295 Sefaköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 580 32 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 58

İstanbul/Silivri Branch

Piri Mehmet Paşa Mah.
Fevzi Çakmak Cad. No: 3B
Silivri/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 728 78 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 66

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Branch

Abdurrahman Gazi Mah.
Bosna Bulv. No: 4
Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 419 37 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 41

İstanbul/Sultançiftliği Branch

Eski Edirne Asfaltı No: 672/B
34270 Sultangazi/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 475 53 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 94

İstanbul/Sultanhamam Branch

Marpuççular Sok. No: 26
34110 Eminönü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 519 64 30
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 23

İstanbul/Şehremini Branch

Şehremini Mah. Turgut Özal Millet Cad.
No: 163/A Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 585 00 13
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 69

İstanbul/Şirinevler Branch

Mahmutbey Cad. No: 15
34191 Şirinevler, Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 551 81 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 48

İstanbul/Terazidere Branch

Terazidere Mah. Güneş Cad.
No: 5-7 Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 501 28 76
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 97

İstanbul/Topçular Branch

Rami Kışla Cad. Vaytaşlar Plaza
No: 58 34055 Topçular, Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 613 85 74
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 84

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.**İstanbul/Topkapı Branch**

Maltepe Mah. Gümüşsuyu Cad.
No: 28 Dk: 156 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 565 95 03
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 38

İstanbul/Trakya Kurumsal Branch

Evrân Mah. Koçman Cad.
No: 54 B Blok 2. Kat İşyeri No: 22
Güneşli-Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 550 16 65
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 36

İstanbul/Tuzla Sanayi Branch

Mescit Mah. Demokrasî Cad.
No: 3 A11 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 394 86 54
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 44

İstanbul/Ümraniye Branch

Alemdağ Cad. No: 10-12 Ümraniye
34764 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 443 66 35
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 18

İstanbul/Ümraniye Çarşısı Branch

İstiklal Mah. Alemdağ Cad. No: 176A
Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 523 44 14
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 95

İstanbul/Üsküdar Branch

Mimar Sinan Mah.
Hakimiyet-i Milliye Cad. Molla Eşref Sok.
No: 17 - 17/A Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 532 89 39
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 35

İstanbul/Yavuzselim Branch

Ali Kuşçu Mah. Fevzipaşa Cad.
No: 60 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 532 92 52
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 93

İstanbul/Zeytinburnu Branch

Semiha Şakir Cad. No: 15
34025 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 510 10 22
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 39

İzmir/Bornova Branch

Mustafa Kemal Cad. No: 20/E
35040 Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 342 43 23
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 97

İzmir/Çiğli Branch

Anadolu Cad. No: 780
35640 Çiğli/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 386 10 13
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 14

İzmir/Işıkent Branch

Egemenlik Mah. 6129 Sok.
No: 49 Aykûsan Sanayi Sitesi,
Işıkent/Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 436 47 72
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 77

İzmir/Gıda Çarşısı Branch

1203/1 Sok. No: 21 Gıda Çarşısı
Yenişehir - Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 469 14 03
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 53

İzmir/İzmir Branch

Fevzipaşa Bulv. No: 51
35210 Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 441 21 61
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 03

İzmir/Karabağlar Branch

Aşık Veysel Mah. Yeşillik Cad.
No: 437-441A Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 237 27 81
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 47

İzmir/Kemalpaşa Branch

Sekiz Eylül Mah. İzmir Cad.
No: 22/A Kemalpaşa/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 878 31 38
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 57

Kahramanmaraş/Kahramanmaraş Branch

Yusuflar Mah. Hacı Arifoğlu Cad.
No: 28/A Onikişubat/KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 225 49 26
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 17

Karabük/Karabük Branch

Hürriyet Cad. Beyaz Saray İşhanı
No: 151/A 78100 KARABÜK
Tel: (+90 370) 415 66 33
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 05

Karaman/Karaman Branch

İsmetpaşa Cad.
No: 22/B KARAMAN
Tel: (+90 338) 213 91 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 25

Kastamonu/Kastamonu Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 46/B 37100 KASTAMONU
Tel: (+90 366) 212 88 37
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 73

Kayseri/Kayseri Branch

Vatan Cad. No: 26
38040 Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 222 67 91
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 07

Kayseri/Organize Sanayi Branch

Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 12 Cad.
OSB Ticaret Merkezi No: 5/22
38070 Anbar, Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 321 42 82
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 11

Kayseri/Sanayi Branch

Osman Kavuncu Cad.
No: 112/A 38010 KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 336 63 66
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 45

Kayseri/Sivas Cad. Branch

Mimarsinan Mah. Sivas Bulv.
No: 145-B Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 235 18 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 85

Kocaeli/Gebze Branch

Hacı Halil Mah. Körfez Cad.
No: 18 Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 641 15 82
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 34

Kocaeli/Gebze Organize Sanayi Branch

Gebze Güzeller Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
Atatürk Bulv. No: 2/B Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 751 20 28
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 18

Kocaeli/İzmit Branch

Alemdar Cad. No: 17
41100 KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 323 37 72
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 19

Kocaeli/İzmit E5 Branch

Körfez Mah. D-100 Karayolu
(Ankara Karayolu) No: 123
İzmit/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 324 78 06
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 45

Kocaeli/Körfez Branch

Kuzey Mah. Cahit Zarifoğlu Cad.
No: 65 Körfez/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 526 62 75
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 59

Konya/Akşehir Branch

Selçuk Mah. İnönü Cad.
No: 29/A Akşehir/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 811 02 47
Fax: (+90 216) 666 19 02

Konya/Büsan Branch

Kosgeb Cad. No: 1/F
Büsan Özel Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
42050 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 345 40 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 51

Konya/Ereğli Branch

Namık Kemal Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 19/A Ereğli/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 712 00 71
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 94

Konya/Konya Branch

Mevlana Cad. No: 5
42030 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 19 77
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 06

Konya/Organize Sanayi Branch

Konya Org. Sanayi Bölgesi
Kırım Cad. No: 20 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 239 21 76
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 34

Konya/Sanayi Branch

Musalla Bağları Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 101 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 238 21 25
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 29

Konya/Mevlana Branch

Taşkapı Medrese Cad.
No: 2/A-2/B-2/202
Meram/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 00 42
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 02

Konya/Yeni Töptancılar Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Karakayış Cad.
No: 289-(1 İşyeri) Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 342 00 72
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 76

Konya/Zafer Sanayi Branch

Horozluhan Mah. Selçuklu Cad. No: 2/B
Zafer Sanayi Sitesi/Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 248 84 30
Fax: (+90 216) 666 19 01

Kütahya/Kütahya Branch

Balıklı Mah. Pekmez Pazarı Cad.
No: 12/A KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 223 75 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 41

Kütahya Tavşanlı Branch

Yeni Mahalle Ada Cad.
No: 7 Tavşanlı/KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 614 77 61
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 65

Malatya/Malatya Branch

Hamidiye Mah. İnönü Cad.
No: 49/A Battalgazi/MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 326 04 20
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 16

Manisa/Manisa Branch

Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad.
No: 14 45020 Şehzadeler/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 238 93 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 67

Manisa/Turgutlu Branch

Turan Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 180/A Turgutlu/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 312 75 00
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 58

Mardin/Mardin Branch

13 Mart Mah. Vali Ozan Cad.
No: 82/1- 84/A-B-C-D
Artuklu/MARDİN
Tel: (+90 482) 213 22 50
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 46

Mersin/Mersin Branch

İstiklal Cad No: 33
33060 MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 237 85 60
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 70

Muş/Muş Branch

Kültür Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 46/A/70 Merkez/Muş
Tel: (+90 436) 212 80 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 70

Neşehir/Neşehir Branch

Kapucubaşı Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 105 NEVŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 384) 212 12 16
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 43

Ordu/Fatsa Branch

Mustafa Kemal Paşa Mah.
Sakarya Cad. No: 13/B Fatsa/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 400 46 46
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 90

Ordu/Ordu Branch

Süleyman Felek Cad.
No: 73 52100 Altınordu/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 214 73 51
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 88

Osmaniye/Osmaniye Branch

Atatürk Cad. No: 164
80010 OSMANİYE
Tel: (+90 328) 813 71 71
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 68

Rize/Rize Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 105H
53100 RİZE
Tel: (+90 464) 214 27 67
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 77

Sakarya/Adapazarı Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 39 ADAPAZARI
Tel: (+90 264) 277 91 41
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 20

Samsun/Samsun Branch

Kaptanağa Cad. No: 12
55030 İlkadım/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 435 10 92
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 10

Samsun/Sanayi Branch

Şabanoglu Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 229/2 Tekkeköy/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 266 62 52
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 62

Siirt/Siirt Branch

Bahçelievler Mah.
Mizbah Çalapçıyay Cad.
No: 12C Merkez/SİİRT
Tel: (+90 484) 223 41 40
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 80

Sivas/Sivas Branch

Sirer Cad. No: 22/A
58070 SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 224 00 90
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 52

Şanlıurfa/Şanlıurfa Branch

Kadri Eroğan Cad. No: 22
63100 Haliliye/ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 313 01 58
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 46

Tekirdağ/Çerkezköy Branch

Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa Mah.
Atatürk Cad. No: 6-8B
Çerkezköy/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 725 00 22
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 60

Tekirdağ/Çorlu Branch

Salih Omurtak Cad. No: 34/C
59850 Çorlu/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 673 66 10
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 82

Tekirdağ/Tekirdağ Branch

Yavuz Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 133 Süleymanpaşa/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 260 16 88
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 81

Tokat/Tokat Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv. No: 167
60100 TOKAT
Tel: (+90 356) 214 69 66
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 78

Trabzon/Akçaabat Branch

Orta Mahalle İnönü Cad.
No: 145 Akçaabat/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 228 80 01
Fax: (+90 216) 666 19 03

Trabzon/Değirmendere Branch

Sanayi Mah. Devlet Karayolu Cad.
No: 89 Değirmendere
Ortahisar/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 325 00 23
Fax: (+90 216) 666 18 48

Trabzon/Trabzon Branch

Kahramanmaraş Cad.
No: 35/B
Ortahisar/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 321 66 06
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 55

Van/Van Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 124
65100 İpekyolu/VAN
Tel: (+90 432) 212 17 12
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 65

Yalova/Yalova Branch

Yalı Cad. No: 19/A
77100 YALOVA
Tel: (+90 226) 812 23 80
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 69

Zonguldak/Karadeniz Ereğli Branch

Müftü Mah. Devrim Bulv.
No: 9/A Kdz.Ereğli/ZONGULDAK
Tel: (+90 372) 322 84 14
Fax: (+90 216) 666 17 76

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Head Office

Saray Mah. Dr. Adnan Büyükdeniz Cad.
No.10 34768 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 633 50 00 (pbx)

Ankara Region Representative Offices

Ehlibeyt Mah. Ceyhan Atuf Kansu Cad. 1271
Sok. Sümer İş Merkezi 3. Kat No: 15/11
Balgat/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 472 81 91
Fax: (+90 312) 472 74 70

Ege Region Representative Offices

Akdeniz Cad. No: 1 Reyent İş Hanı Kat 6
Pasaport Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 441 15 51
Fax: (+90 232) 441 15 15

Güneydoğu Anadolu Region Representative Offices

Budak Mah. Gazi Muhtarpaşa Bulv.
No: 45/F Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 323 53 12
Fax: (+90 342) 323 51 61

İstanbul Anadolu Region Representative Offices

Yenişehir Mah. Mevlana Sok.
No: 31 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 580 96 96
Fax: (+90 216) 580 97 17

İstanbul Avrupa Region Representative Offices

Evren Mah. Koçman Cad.
No: 40 Güneşli- Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 630 12 00
Fax: (+90 212) 630 20 41

Karadeniz Region Representative Offices

Kale Mah. Ziya Paşa Sok. No: 6
Kat: 4 İlkadım/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 432 27 77
Fax: (+90 362) 432 22 77

Marmara Region Representative Offices

Ahmet Paşa Mah. Fomara İş Merkezi
No: 73 Kat 5 Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 272 02 02
Fax: (+90 224) 272 10 60

Adana/Adana Branch

Çınarlı Mah. Atatürk Cad. Kemal Özülkü İş
Merkezi No: 23 Zemin Kat Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 457 67 00
Fax: (+90 322) 457 52 53

Adana/Çukurova Branch

Adalı Köyü Turgut Özal Bulv. Dosteller Apt.
No: 176 Çukurova - Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 233 09 81
Fax: (+90 322) 233 09 31

Adapazarı/Adapazarı Branch

Tiğçılar Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 69 A ADAPAZARI
Tel: (+90 264) 281 39 10
Fax: (+90 264) 281 39 01

Adıyaman/Adıyaman Branch

Atatürk Cad. Ulu Cami Yanı 444 Sok.
No: 10 ADIYAMAN
Tel: (+90 462) 216 60 50
Fax: (+90 462) 216 66 90

Afyon/Afyon Branch

Dumlupınar Mah. Yüzbaşı Ağâh Cad.
No: 1 AFYON
Tel: (+90 272) 214 50 00
Fax: (+90 272) 214 33 33

Ağrı/Ağrı Branch

Yavuz Mah. Kağızman Cad. No: 19 AĞRI
Tel: 0472 215 30 30
Fax: 0472 215 38 38

Aksaray/Aksaray Branch

Minarecik Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 14/A AKSARAY
Tel: 0382 212 74 36
Fax: 0382 213 15 70

Amasya/Amasya Branch

Yüzevler Mah. Danişment Cad.
No: 14/A AMASYA
Tel: (+90 358) 213 11 70
Fax: (+90 358) 213 10 60

Ankara/Ankara Branch

Anafartalar Cad. No: 63
Anafartalar - Altındağ/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 310 47 47
Fax: (+90 312) 310 47 57

Ankara/Balgat Branch

Ehlibeyt Mah. Ceyhan Atuf Kansu Cad.
No: 100/T (B Blok No: 20) Balgat/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 473 54 20
Fax: (+90 312) 473 54 30

Ankara/Başkent Kurumsal Branch

Armada İş Merkezi Eskişehir Yolu
No: 6 Kat: 20/34 - 06520 Söğütözü/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 219 18 38
Fax: (+90 312) 219 18 40

Ankara/Çankaya Branch

Hoşdere Cad. No: 222 Zemin Kat
Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 439 52 50
Fax: (+90 312) 439 52 55

Ankara/Çukurambar Branch

Kızılırmak Mah. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Cad.
No: 17/5 Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 220 51 80
Fax: (+90 312) 220 51 87

Ankara/Etimesgut Branch

Kazım Karabekir Mah. İstasyon Cad.
No: 43/A-B Etimesgut/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 244 98 00
Fax: (+90 312) 244 74 70

Ankara/Etlük Branch

İncirli Mah. Yunus Emre Cad.
No: 5 Etlük-Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 321 86 31
Fax: (+90 312) 322 61 45

Ankara/Gölbaşı Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 96 Gölbaşı/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 484 92 00
Fax: (+90 312) 484 71 70

Ankara/Keçiören Branch

Güçlükaya Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 11-B Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 360 65 10
Fax: (+90 312) 360 65 50

Ankara/Keçiören Çarşı Branch

Şenlik Mah. Nuri Pamir Cad.
No: 6/A-B Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 356 40 44
Fax: (+90 312) 356 20 25

Ankara/Kızılay Branch

Meşrutiyet Cad. No: 16/A Kızılay/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 419 37 00
Fax: (+90 312) 417 29 00

Ankara/Mamak Branch

Hüseyin Gazi Mah. Mamak Çarşıçı Cad.
No: 16/A Mamak/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 368 89 89
Fax: (+90 312) 368 93 00

Ankara/Ostim Branch

Yeni Mahalle Yüzüncü Yıl Bulv.
No.74 Ostim/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 354 84 74
Fax: (+90 312) 354 40 05

Ankara/Polatlı Branch

Ankara Cad. No: 36 Polatlı-ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 621 33 58
Fax: (+90 312) 621 26 49

Ankara/Sincan Branch

Atatürk Mah. Onur Sok.
No: 16/A Sincan/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 276 81 10
Fax: (+90 312) 276 81 15

Ankara/Siteler Branch

Demirhenderek Cad. No: 68 Siteler/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 353 42 00
Fax: (+90 312) 353 57 00

Ankara/Yenimahalle Branch

Ragıp Tüzün Cad. No: 167
Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 315 34 43
Fax: (+90 312) 315 53 80

Antalya/Alanya Branch

Şekerhane Mah. Şevket Tokuş Cad.
Kerim Çağırıcı Sok. Kellecioğlu Apt.
No: 35/A Alanya/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 519 07 02
Fax: (+90 242) 519 05 84

Antalya/Antalya Branch

Adnan Menderes Bulv.
Has İş Merkezi No: 9 ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 248 00 71
Fax: (+90 242) 242 43 45

Antalya/Çallı Branch

Ulus Mah. Orhan Veli Cad.
No: 2 Kepez/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 345 94 45
Fax: (+90 242) 345 95 59

Antalya/Kumluca Branch

Meydan Mah. Bosna Sok. No: 1-B
Kumluca/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 887 20 29
Fax: (+90 242) 887 20 25

Antalya/Manavgat Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Demokrasi Bulv.
No: 50 Manavgat/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 746 98 98
Fax: (+90 242) 746 90 28

Aydın/Aydın Branch

Hükümet Bulv. Hasan Efendi Mah.
No: 19/A AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 213 03 90
Fax: (+90 256) 225 22 26

Aydın/Nazilli Branch

Altıntaş Mah. İstasyon Bulv. No: 23
Nazilli/AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 314 10 70
Fax: (+90 256) 314 15 88

Balıkesir/Balıkesir Branch

Altıeylül Mah. Kızılay Cad. No: 6 BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 239 66 13
Fax: (+90 266) 239 68 40

Balıkesir/Bandırma Branch

İsmet İnönü Cad. No: 68/A
Bandırma/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 718 15 15
Fax: (+90 266) 718 15 30

Balıkesir/Edremit Branch

Soğanymez Mah. Menderes Bulv.
No: 32/A Edremit/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 373 80 88
Fax: (+90 266) 373 45 50

Bartın/Bartın Branch

Orta Mahalle Karakaş Cad.
No: 19/B Merkez/BARTIN
Tel: (+90 378) 222 00 80
Fax: (+90 378) 222 00 81

Batman/Batman Branch

Meydan Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 41 Merkez/BATMAN
Tel: (+90 488) 212 07 95
Fax: (+90 488) 212 07 22

Bilecik/Bilecik Branch

Gazipaşa Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 28/A BİLECİK
Tel: (+90 228) 213 05 08
Fax: (+90 228) 213 03 05

Bingöl/Bingöl Branch

İnönü Mah. Genç Cad. No: 62 BİNGÖL
Tel: (+90 426) 213 14 64
Fax: (+90 426) 213 17 01

Bitlis/Tatvan Branch

Aydınlar Mah. Abdullah Kocakaplan Cad.
No: 31 A Blok Tatvan/BİTLİS
Tel: (+90 434) 8280420
Fax: (+90 434) 8280430

Bolu/Bolu Branch

İzzet Baysal Cad. Güney Kaya Pasajı
No: 77 Zemin Kat No: 7-8-9-10 BOLU
Tel: (+90 374) 212 15 15
Fax: (+90 374) 212 35 07

Bursa/Bursa Branch

Şehreküstü Mah. Haşim İşcan Cad.
No: 2 Osmangazi BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 225 14 80
Fax: (+90 224) 225 14 89

Bursa/Demirtaş Branch

Panayır Mah. Yeni Yalova Cad.
No: 455/H Osmangazi-BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 211 19 09
Fax: (+90 224) 211 19 08

Bursa/İnegöl Branch

Nuri Doğrul Cad. No: 29 İnegöl-BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 715 17 55
Fax: (+90 224) 715 72 75

Bursa/Nilüfer Branch

İhsani Mah. İzmir Yolu Bankalar Cad.
Çilek Sok. Atalay 9 Sitesi A Blok No: 22
Nilüfer-BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 249 49 09
Fax: (+90 224) 249 45 99

Bursa/Yıldırım Branch

Duaçınarı Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 237 Yıldırım-BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 367 78 00
Fax: (+90 224) 367 77 61

Çanakkale/Biga Branch

Sakarya Mah. Çan Cad.
No: 3 Biga/ÇANAKKALE
Tel: (+90 286) 316 48 58
Fax: (+90 286) 316 48 40

Çanakkale/Çanakkale Branch

Çarşı Cad. No: 131 ÇANAKKALE
Tel: (+90 286) 212 05 00
Fax: (+90 286) 214 12 09

Çorum/Çorum Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 51 ÇORUM
Tel: (+90 364) 224 11 60
Fax: (+90 364) 224 24 36

Denizli/Denizli Branch

Saraylar Mah. Saltak Cad.
No: 6/C Merkez/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 241 87 88
Fax: (+90 258) 241 35 70

Denizli/Denizli Sanayi Branch

İlbade Mah. İzmir Bulv.
No: 169 Merkez/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 371 99 89
Fax: (+90 258) 371 88 82

Diyarbakır/Dağkapı Branch

Gazi Cad. No: 18 DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 224 39 39
Fax: (+90 412) 223 25 50

Diyarbakır/Diyarbakır Branch

Mevlana Halit Mah. Şanlıurfa Yolu Bulv.
Serin Apt. No: 57/C DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 251 62 61
Fax: (+90 412) 251 98 08

Düzce/Düzce Branch

Burhaniye Mah. İstanbul Cad.
No: 3/B DÜZCE
Tel: (+90 380) 523 57 80
Fax: (+90 380) 524 94 24

Edirne/Edirne Branch

Çavuşbey Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 3 EDİRNE
Tel: (+90 284) 212 10 01
Fax: (+90 284) 212 10 03

Elazığ/Elazığ Branch

Rızıye Mah. Gazi Cad. No: 2
Zemin Kat: 4 ELAZIĞ
Tel: (+90 424) 237 37 00
Fax: (+90 424) 237 53 53

Erzincan/Erzincan Branch

Karaağaç Mah. Fevzi Paşa Cad.
No: 26/B-ERZİNCAN
Tel: 446 214 14 24
Fax: 446 214 15 35

Erzurum/Erzurum Branch

Gez Mah. Orhan Şerifsoy Cad.
No: 15 ERZURUM
Tel: (+90 442) 235 76 00
Fax: (+90 442) 235 76 08

Eskişehir/Eskişehir Branch

İstiklal C. Şair Fuzuli Cad. No: 24 ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 230 82 00
Fax: (+90 222) 230 55 47

Gaziantep/Gatem Branch

Gatem Toptancılar Sitesi Sarı Ada 1. Blok
No: 2 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 238 37 37
Fax: (+90 342) 238 37 77

Gaziantep/Gaziantep Branch

Muammer Aksoy Bulv. Prestij İş Merkezi
No: 8-9 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 215 17 79
Fax: (+90 342) 215 17 93

Gaziantep/İpekyolu Branch

Budak Mah. Gazi Muhtarpaşa Bulv.
No: 44/F Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 323 98 00
Fax: (+90 342) 323 94 90

Gaziantep/Suburcu Branch

Karagöz Mah. Karagöz Cad.
No: 2/A Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 232 65 10
Fax: (+90 342) 232 66 72

Giresun/Giresun Branch

Hacımiklat Mah. Fatih Cad.
No: 18 Merkez/GİRESUN
Tel: (+90 454) 214 10 90
Fax: (+90 454) 214 10 09

Hatay/Antakya Branch

Haraparası Mah. Yavuz Sultan Selim Cad.
No: 25/B Antakya/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 225 13 83
Fax: (+90 326) 225 26 42

Hatay/İskenderun Branch

Çay Mah. Tayfur Sökmen Bulv.
No: 1/C İskenderun/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 617 93 10
Fax: (+90 326) 613 70 86

Isparta/Isparta Branch

Pirim Mehmet Mah. 118 Cad.
Koca Mustafa Pasajı
No: 16 İSPARTA
Tel: (+90 246) 223 11 19
Fax: (+90 246) 223 20 75

İstanbul/Aksaray İstanbul Branch

Mesihpaşa Mah. Gazi Mustafa Kemalpaşa
Cad. No: 36/A Aksaray-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 458 77 77
Fax: (+90 212) 458 78 58

İstanbul/Altıntepe Branch

Altıntepe Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 71/B Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 417 80 66
Fax: (+90 216) 417 86 06

İstanbul/Altunizade Branch

Kısıklı Cad. No: 9/A Altunizade/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 474 42 11
Fax: (+90 216) 474 41 48

İstanbul/Anadolu Kurumsal Branch

Değirmen Sok. Nidakule İş Merkezi
No: 18 Kat: 19 Kozyatağı/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 372 13 00
Fax: (+90 216) 372 15 50

İstanbul/Arnavutköy Branch

İslambey Mah. Fatih Cad. No: 24
Arnavutköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 597 08 28
Fax: (+90 212) 597 70 44

İstanbul/Ataşehir Branch

Yenişehir Mah. Mevlana Sok.
No: 31 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 580 98 98
Fax: (+90 216) 580 97 37

İstanbul/Avclar Branch

E-5 Yolu Üzeri Merkez Mah. Engin Sok.
No: 1 34310 Avclar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 694 80 00
Fax: (+90 212) 694 78 78

İstanbul/Avrupa Kurumsal Branch

Esentepe Mah. Büyükdere Cad.
No: 102 Maya Center B Blok
K: 24 Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 272 50 04
Fax: (+90 212) 272 60 69

İstanbul/Bağcılar Branch

Salı Pazarı Merkez Mah. 1. Sok. No: 9
Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 435 78 00
Fax: (+90 212) 435 75 57

İstanbul/Bahçelievler Branch

İzzettin Çalışlar Cad. No.23/B
Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 502 81 00
Fax: (+90 212) 502 80 88

İstanbul/Bahçeşehir Branch

Bahçeşehir 1. Kısım Mah. Ebabil Sok.
Defne 03 Villa 09 No: 12 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 669 36 30
Fax: (+90 212) 669 29 20

İstanbul/Bakırköy Branch

Zuhuratbaba Mah. İncirli Cad.
No: 113 Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 466 05 06
Fax: (+90 212) 466 37 00

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş.**İstanbul/Başakşehir Branch**

Ziya Gökalp Mah. İkitelli Organize Sanayi Bölgesi S.S Tümsan 1. Kısım Sanayi Sitesi
3. Blok No: 5 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 486 19 24
Fax: (+90 212) 485 35 68

İstanbul/Bayrampaşa Branch

Yenidoğan Mah. Abdi İpekçi Cad. Parkhan
No: 8/B BAYRAMPAŞA
Tel: (+90 212) 493 13 00
Fax: (+90 212) 493 16 16

İstanbul/Beşyüzevler Branch

Yıldırım Mah. Eski Edirne Asfaltı
No: 269/1-A Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 618 80 35
Fax: (+90 212) 618 70 65

İstanbul/Beylikdüzü Branch

Gürpınar Kavşağı E5 Yolu Üzeri
Deko İş Merkezi
Beylikdüzü - Büyükkçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 872 68 48
Fax: (+90 212) 873 13 16

İstanbul/Çağlayan Branch

Çağlayan Vatan Cad. Avrasya İş Merkezi No:
6/A Çağlayan -Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
34403 Tel: (+90 212) 291 80 08
Fax: (+90 212) 291 66 64

İstanbul/Cumhuriyet Caddesi Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Nazım Hikmet Bulv.
No: 89/A-b Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 853 50 51
Fax: (+90 212) 853 34 37

İstanbul/Çekmeköy Branch

Meclis Mah. Teraziler Cad. Aşkın Sok.
No: 19/B Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 466 13 53
Fax: (+90 212) 466 13 43

İstanbul/Dolayoba Branch

Çınardere Mah. E-5 Yanyolu Cad.
No: 63/1 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 379 74 84
Fax: (+90 212) 379 96 60

İstanbul/Dudullu Branch

Yukarı Dudullu Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 449-457/D Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 612 10 11
Fax: (+90 212) 612 10 33

İstanbul/Erenköy Branch

Sahrayı Cedit Mah. Şemsettin Günaltay Cad.
Çiğdem Apt. No: 238
Erenköy-Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 467 16 06
Fax: (+90 212) 467 00 76

İstanbul/Esenler Branch

Menderes Mah. Atışalanı Cad.
No: 15/A Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 611 00 15
Fax: (+90 212) 611 00 98

İstanbul/Esenyurt Branch

Namık Kemal Mah. Doğan Araslı Bulv.
No: 91 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 450 00 66
Fax: (+90 212) 450 04 33

İstanbul/Fatih Çarısı Branch

İskenderpaşa Mah. Macar Kardeşler Cad.
No: 59 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 521 10 70
Fax: (+90 212) 521 10 75

İstanbul/Fatih Branch

Akşemsettin Mah. Akdeniz Cad.
No: 10 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 531 88 87
Fax: (+90 212) 531 80 87

İstanbul/Florya Branch

Şenlikköy Mah. Özgen Sok.
No: 1 Florya/BAKIRKÖY
Tel: (+90 212) 573 48 28
Fax: (+90 212) 573 40 39

İstanbul/Gaziosmanpaşa Branch

Merkez Mah. Salihpasa Cad.
No: 38/A Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 418 49 99
Fax: (+90 212) 418 47 70

İstanbul/Gültepe Branch

Ortabayır Mah. Talatpaşa Cad.
No: 85-95/A Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 2368181
Fax: (+90 212) 2363015

İstanbul/Güneşli Branch

Evren Mah. Koçman Cad. No: 40
Güneşli- Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 630 93 93
Fax: (+90 212) 630 36 20

İstanbul/Hadımköy Branch

Akçaburgaz Mah. Hadımköy Yolu
No: 148 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 886 26 10
Fax: (+90 212) 886 26 25

İstanbul/İkitelli Branch

İkitelli Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Ziya Gökalp
Mah. Atatürk Bulv. No: 74/B
Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 549 81 41
Fax: (+90 212) 549 81 40

İstanbul/İmes Branch

İmes Sanayi Sit. C Blok 301 Sok.
No: 3/A Yukarı Dudullu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 540 24 24
Fax: (+90 212) 540 51 70

İstanbul/İstoç Branch

İstoç E-1 Blok Öksüzöğulları Plaza
No: 5/3 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 659 60 00
Fax: (+90 212) 659 33 11

İstanbul/Kadıköy Branch

Eğitim Mah. Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad.
No: 71/B Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 449 27 10
Fax: (+90 212) 449 27 09

İstanbul/Kağıthane Branch

Mezbaha Sok. No: 1 Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 295 81 33
Fax: (+90 212) 294 98 64

İstanbul/Kartal Branch

Kordonboyu Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 110/C Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 389 99 96
Fax: (+90 212) 389 55 66

İstanbul/Karaköy Branch

Müeyyedyade Mah. Kemeraltı Cad.
No: 6/A Karaköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 243 85 40
Fax: (+90 212) 243 85 41

İstanbul/Kavacık Branch

Orhan Veli Kanık Cad. Martı İş Merkezi
No: 72 Kavacık/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 537 19 70
Fax: (+90 212) 425 02 77

İstanbul/Kozyatağı Branch

Şaşmaz Plaza Saniye Ermutlu Sok.
No: 4 Kozyatağı/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 445 36 26
Fax: (+90 212) 445 33 62

İstanbul/Kurtköy Branch

Kurtköy Mah. Üstün Cad.
No: 2 Kurtköy-Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 378 34 31
Fax: (+90 212) 595 28 10

İstanbul/Küçükbakkalköy Branch

Kayışdağı Cad. No: 105/A Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 575 81 88
Fax: (+90 212) 575 81 08

İstanbul/Levent Sanayi Branch

Sanayi Mah. Sultan Selim Cad.
No: 1/C Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 283 34 20
Fax: (+90 212) 269 67 69

İstanbul/Libadiye Branch

Bulgurlu Mah. Libadiye Cad.
No: 60 Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 545 30 90
Fax: (+90 212) 545 08 11

İstanbul/Maltepe Branch

Cevizli Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 444-446/A Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 305 00 50
Fax: (+90 212) 305 00 40

İstanbul/Mecidiyeköy Branch

Mecidiyeköy Yolu Cad. No: 6/A
Mecidiyeköy - Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 356 37 00
Fax: (+90 212) 356 17 17

İstanbul/Merkez Şube

Saray Mah. Dr. Adnan Büyükdenez Cad.
No: 10 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 633 69 43

İstanbul/Merter Branch

Mehmet Nesih Özmen Mah.
Merter Tekstil Merkezi Selvi Sok.
No: 10 Merter-Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 637 69 00
Fax: (+90 212) 637 69 10

İstanbul/Nuruosmaniye Branch

Alemdar Mah. Nuru Osmaniye Cad.
No: 12 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 512 92 92
Fax: (+90 212) 512 96 00

İstanbul/Pendik Branch

Doğu Mah. 23 Nisan Cad.
No: 59 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 491 69 42
Fax: (+90 212) 491 69 46

İstanbul/Sarıyer Branch

Şehit Midhat Cad. No: 27 Sarıyer/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 271 50 65
Fax: (+90 212) 271 55 88

İstanbul/Sefaköy Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Ahmet Kocabıyık Sok.
No: 12/C Sefaköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 541 68 08
Fax: (+90 212) 541 78 44

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Branch

Fatih Bulv. No: 193 Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 419 90 00
Fax: (+90 212) 419 21 10

İstanbul/Sultançiftliği Branch

Cebeci Mah. Eski Edirne Asfaltı No: 702A
Sultançiftliği-Sultangazi/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 667 34 34
Fax: (+90 212) 667 53 53

İstanbul/Sultanhamam Branch

Rüstempaşa Mah. Vasiçınar Cad.
No: 49 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 522 22 85
Fax: (+90 212) 522 53 00

İstanbul/Şişli Branch

Meşrutiyet Mah. Halaskargazi Cad.
No: 98/A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 296 70 05
Fax: (+90 212) 296 70 06

İstanbul/Şirinevler Branch

Eski Londra Asfaltı Hürriyet Mah.
Dumlupınar Sok. No: 10
Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 639 18 19
Fax: (+90 212) 639 18 29

İstanbul/Taksim Branch

İnönü Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 59A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 240 22 95
Fax: (+90 212) 240 64 13

İstanbul/Telsiz Mah. Branch

Telsiz Mah. Seyitnizam Cad.
No: 176/A Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 665 40 33
Fax: (+90 212) 665 40 36

İstanbul/Topçular Branch

Topçular Mah. Rami-Kışla Cad. Kurtoğlu İş
Merkezi No: 7/L Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 674 66 43
Fax: (+90 212) 674 81 55

İstanbul/Topkapı Branch

Maltepe Mah. Davutpaşa Cad. No: 101
DK 294 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 482 51 65
Fax: (+90 212) 483 20 33

İstanbul/Tuzla Serbest Bölge Branch

İstanbul Deri Serbest Bölgesi
Hakkı Matraş Cad. No.11 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: 216 394 07 81
Fax: 216 394 07 87

İstanbul/Tuzla Branch

Aydıntepe Mah. Dr. Sadık Ahmet Cad.
No: 53/A Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 392 93 89
Fax: (+90 216) 392 30 37

İstanbul/Ümraniye Branch

Namık Kemal Mah. Sütçü Cad.
No: 2 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 523 04 50
Fax: (+90 216) 523 04 56

İstanbul/Üsküdar Branch

Atlas Çıkmazi No: 5/40 Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 532 55 55
Fax: (+90 216) 532 90 90

İstanbul/Yenibosna Radar Branch

Merkez Mah. Atatürk Cad. No: 1/A
Yenibosna Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 474 63 63
Fax: (+90 212) 474 63 43

İstanbul/Zeytinburnu Branch

Prof. Muammer Aksoy Cad. No: 41
34020 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 546 42 42
Fax: (+90 212) 546 45 60

İzmir/Bornova Branch

Erzene Mah. Fevzi Çakmak Cad.
No: 15/A Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 343 16 16
Fax: (+90 232) 343 71 20

İzmir/İzmir Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv. No: 58/1
Çankaya/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 445 37 10
Fax: (+90 232) 445 62 21

İzmir/Karabağlar Branch

Yeşillik Cad. No: 417 Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 254 79 79
Fax: (+90 232) 254 11 61

İzmir/Karşıyaka Branch

Girne Bulv. No: 152 Karşıyaka/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 372 77 20
Fax: (+90 232) 372 86 70

İzmir/Ödemiş Branch

Akıncılar Mah. Gazi Cad.
No: 34/A Ödemiş/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 545 45 47
Fax: (+90 232) 545 40 46

İzmir/Şirinyer Branch

Güven Mah. Menderes Cad.
No: 318-318-A Buca/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 4482828
Fax: (+90 232) 4484028

İzmir/Torbalı Branch

Tepeköy Mah. Ağalar Cad.
No: 6/A Torbalı/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 856 56 50
Fax: (+90 232) 856 52 50

İzmir/Yenişehir Branch

1203/3 Sok. No: 1/F
Ege Ticaret Merkezi-Gıda Çarşısı
Yenişehir/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 457 93 83
Fax: (+90 232) 457 97 96

Kahramanmaraş/Elbistan Branch

Güneşli Mah. Battalgazi Cad.
No: 6/A Elbistan/KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 413 58 58
Fax: (+90 344) 413 13 10

Kahramanmaraş/Kahramanmaraş Branch

Menderes Mah. Trabzon Bulv.
No: 73/A KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 221 59 00
Fax: (+90 344) 221 59 60

Karabük/Karabük Branch

Bayır Mah. Hürriyet Cad.
No: 116 KARABÜK
Tel: (+90 370) 412 66 06
Fax: (+90 370) 413 14 74

Karaman/Karaman Branch

Fenari Mah. 9. Sok. Şimşek İş Merkezi
No: 4/A KARAMAN
Tel: (+90 338) 214 30 15
Fax: (+90 338) 214 30 65

Kastamonu/Kastamonu Branch

Hepkebirler Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 46/A KASTAMONU
Tel: (+90 366) 212 65 10
Fax: (+90 366) 212 65 20

Kayseri/Erciyes Branch

Serçeönü Mah. Ahievran Cad.
No: 11/A Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 222 89 80
Fax: (+90 352) 222 69 60

Kayseri/Kayseri Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Nazmi Tokar Cad.
No.9 KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 221 00 69
Fax: (+90 352) 221 29 88

Kayseri/Kayseri Sanayi Branch

O.S.B. 11. Cadde No: 9/K
Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 320 11 40
Fax: (+90 352) 320 12 80

Kırıkkale/Kırıkkale Branch

Yenidoğan Mah. Barbaros Hayrettin Cad.
No: 24/A KIRIKKALE
Tel: (+90 318) 225 20 00
Fax: (+90 318) 225 26 17

Kırşehir/Kırşehir Branch

Medrese Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 15/B Merkez/KIRŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 386) 214 47 44
Fax: (+90 386) 214 27 27

Kocaeli/Gebze Branch

Hacı Halil Mah. Körfez Cad.
No: 10 Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 644 07 07
Fax: (+90 262) 644 15 05

Kocaeli/Gebze Çarşı Branch

Hacı Halil Mah. Zübeyde Hanım Cad.
Tekhan No: 37 Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 645 02 80
Fax: (+90 262) 645 02 93

Kocaeli/İzmit Branch

Karabaş Mah. Cengiz Topel Cad.
No: 12 İZMİT
Tel: (+90 262) 323 09 00
Fax: (+90 262) 323 09 08

Konya/Akşehir Branch

Selçuk Mah. Gazeteci Ahmet Şener Sok.
No: 8-B Akşehir/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 812 40 44
Fax: (+90 332) 812 40 41

Konya/Büsan Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Kosgeb Cad.
Büsan San. Sitesi No: 19 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 345 46 46
Fax: (+90 332) 345 46 55

Konya/Konya Branch

Musalla Bağları Mah. Belh Cad.
No: 10 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 238 95 05
Fax: (+90 332) 238 95 13

Konya/Konya Ereğli Branch

Pirömer Mah. İnönü Cad. Çimenlik Sok.
No: 2-A Ereğli/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 712 40 40
Fax: (+90 332) 712 42 32

Konya/Mevlana Branch

Pürçüklü Mah. Aziziye Cad.
No: 24 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 08 80
Fax: (+90 332) 353 30 80

Kütahya/Kütahya Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. Karakol Sok.
Acar Apt. 43030 No: 1/2 KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 216 85 85
Fax: (+90 274) 216 74 74

Kütahya/Tavşanlı Branch

Yeni Mahalle Emet Cad.
No: 18/B Tavşanlı/KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 615 03 20
Fax: (+90 274) 612 30 70

Malatya/Malatya Branch

Hüseyin Bey Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 26 MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 323 31 31
Fax: (+90 422) 323 47 77

Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Manisa/Akhisar Branch

Paşa Mah. Haşim Haşimoğlu Cad. 50. Sok.
No: 23 Akhisar/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 412 11 58
Fax: (+90 236) 412 11 28

Manisa/Manisa Branch

1. Anafartalar Mah. Gaziosmanpaşa Cad.
No: 36 MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 231 21 00
Fax: (+90 236) 232 42 31

Manisa/Salihli Branch

Atatürk Mah. Belediye Cad.
89/A Salihli/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 712 23 20
Fax: (+90 236) 712 24 20

Manisa/Soma Branch

Namazgah Mah. Kazım Karabekir Cad.
No: 2A Soma/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 612 22 23
Fax: (+90 236) 612 12 33

Manisa/Turgutlu Branch

Turan Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 174 Turgutlu/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 286) 313 20 23
Fax: (+90 286) 313 20 85

Mardin/Mardin Branch

13 Mart Mah. Vali Ozan Cad.
No: 50 MARDİN
Tel: (+90 482) 212 65 45
Fax: (+90 482) 212 65 15

Mersin/Mersin Branch

Çankaya Mah. İstiklal Cad.
No: 59/A MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 238 77 10
Fax: (+90 324) 238 81 66

Mersin/Pozcu Branch

İnönü Mah. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv.
No: 393/A Yenişehir/İÇEL
Tel: (+90 324) 325 20 10
Fax: (+90 324) 325 30 40

Mersin/Tarsus Branch

Şehitmustafa Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 21/A Tarsus/İÇEL
Tel: (+90 324) 624 44 25
Fax: (+90 324) 624 50 60

Muğla/Fethiye Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 5 Fethiye/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 612 10 40
Fax: (+90 252) 612 10 80

Muş/Muş Branch

Kültür Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 116 Merkez/MUŞ
Tel: (+90 436) 212 25 30
Fax: (+90 436) 212 31 31

Neveşehir/Neveşehir Branch

Aksaray Cad. No: 19 NEVŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 384) 213 05 55
Fax: (+90 384) 213 07 35

Niğde/Niğde Branch

Esenbey Mah. Ayhan Şahenk Bulv.
No: 18-C Merkez/NİĞDE
Tel: 0388 213 10 60
Fax: 0388 213 10 12

Ordu/Fatsa Branch

Mustafa Kemal Paşa Mah.
Hacı Hulusi Baba Cad. No: 4/A Fatsa/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 423 22 26
Fax: (+90 452) 423 40 49

Ordu/Ordu Branch

Şarkıye Mah. Kazım Karabekir Cad.
No: 7 ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 223 30 50
Fax: (+90 452) 223 30 65

Osmaniye/Osmaniye Branch

İstiklal Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 150 OSMANİYE
Tel: (+90 328) 812 00 66
Fax: (+90 328) 814 86 66

Rize/Rize Branch

Yeniköy Mah. Tevfik İleri Cad.
No: 22/C RİZE
Tel: (+90 464) 217 09 82
Fax: (+90 464) 217 09 77

Samsun/Çarşamba Branch

Orta Mahalle Cumhuriyet Meydanı
No: 12 Çarşamba/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 833 35 35
Fax: (+90 362) 833 68 68

Samsun/Samsun Branch

Kale Mah. Kazımpaşa Cad.
No: 9 İlkadım/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 432 51 52
Fax: (+90 362) 435 57 07

Siirt/Siirt Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Hazreti Fakirullah Cad.
No: 57/A Merkez/SİİRT
Tel: (+90 484) 223 10 51
Fax: (+90 484) 223 10 61

Sinop/Boyabat Branch

Camiikebir Mah. Adnan Menderes Bulv.
No: 27/B Boyabat/SİNOP
Tel: (+90 368) 315 30 31
Fax: (+90 368) 315 20 30

Sivas/Sivas Branch

Eskikale Mah. Bankalar Cad. 13-2 Sok.
No: 4 SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 225 56 96
Fax: (+90 346) 224 25 34

Şanlıurfa/Şanlıurfa Branch

Yusuf Paşa Mah. Asfalyol Cad.
No: 4 ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 216 80 80
Fax: (+90 414) 216 49 49

Şırnak/Cizre Branch

Şah Mah. Sanayi Cad.
No: 3/A Cizre/ŞIRNAK
Tel: 0486 616 17 16
Fax: 0486 616 16 23

Tekirdağ/Çerkezköy Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 39 Çerkezköy/Tekirdağ
Tel: (+90 282) 725 37 05
Fax: (+90 282) 725 32 26

Tekirdağ/Çorlu Branch

Cemaliye Mah. Omurtak Cad.
No: (+90 286)/1 Çorlu/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 653 22 40
Fax: (+90 282) 653 31 80

Tekirdağ/Tekirdağ Branch

Hükümet Cad. No: 142 TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 260 64 90
Fax: (+90 282) 260 59 04

Tokat/Tokat Branch

Yar Ahmet Mah. Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv.
No: 185/A TOKAT
Tel: (+90 356) 214 07 07
Fax: (+90 356) 213 11 50

Trabzon/Akçaabat Branch

Ortamahalle İnönü Cad.
No: 129 Akçaabat/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 228 52 31
Fax: (+90 462) 228 50 60

Trabzon/Trabzon Branch

Kemer kaya Mah. Kahramanmaraş Cad.
No: 37/A TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 321 93 00
Fax: (+90 462) 321 94 70

Uşak/Uşak Branch

Kurtuluş Mah. İsmetpaşa Cad.
No: 70/A UŞAK
Tel: (+90 276) 224 54 56
Fax: (+90 276) 224 61 30

Van/Van Branch

Çarşı Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
Vali konağı Karşısı No: 118/A-B VAN
Tel: (+90 432) 210 23 40
Fax: (+90 432) 214 02 90

Yalova Branch

Yalı Cad. Güner İş Merkezi
No: 11 Merkez/YALOVA
Tel: (+90 226) 813 15 00
Fax: (+90 226) 811 59 43

Yozgat Branch

Aşağı Nohutlu Mah. Lise Cad.
No: 11/B Merkez/YOZGAT
Tel: (+90 354) 212 84 84
Fax: (+90 354) 212 82 00

Zonguldak/Kdz. Ereğli Branch

Müftü Mah. Erdemir Cad.
No: 60/B Kdz. Ereğli/ZONGULDAK
Tel: (+90 372) 322 06 00
Fax: (+90 372) 322 18 78

Zonguldak/Zonguldak Branch

Mithatpaşa Mah. Bülent Ecevit Cad.
No: 15/A Merkez/ZONGULDAK
Tel: (+90 372) 252 47 47
Fax: (+90 372) 252 52 54

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Adana/Adana Branch

Ali Münif Cad. No: 5 Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 352 22 16 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 322) 352 66 80

Adana/Barajyolu Branch

Sümer Mah. Şehit Yüzbaşı
Bülent Angın Bulv. No: 95/C
Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 223 04 84 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 322) 223 04 83

Adana/Barkal Branch

Yeşiloba Mah. 46003 Sok.
Adana İş Merkezi No: 1-07
Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 429 04 19 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 322) 429 04 11

Adana/Çukurova Branch

Toros Mah. Turgut Özal Bulv. No: 163/A
İlsu Civan Apt. Altı Çukurova/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 232 48 22 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 322) 235 66 50

Adana/Yüreğir Branch

Dadalıoğlu Mah. Kozan Yolu Üzeri
No: 376 Yüreğir/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 303 00 93 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 322) 303 00 92

Adapazarı/Adapazarı Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 35 ADAPAZARI
Tel: (+90 264) 282 10 14 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 264) 282 09 66

Adapazarı/Erenler Branch

Erenler Mah. Sakarya Cad.
No: 316/2 Erenler/Sakarya/ADAPAZARI
Tel: (+90 264) 241 29 41 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 264) 241 29 11

Adapazarı/Adıyaman Branch

Sümer Meydanı, Gölbaşı Cad.
No: 13/B ADIYAMAN
Tel: (+90 462) 213 05 05 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 264) 213 09 09

Afyonkarahisar/Afyonkarahisar Branch

Millet Cad. No: 70 AFYONKARAHİSAR
Tel: (+90 272) 213 53 75 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 272) 213 53 99

Afyonkarahisar/Ambaryolu Branch

Dumlupınar Mah. Kadınana Cad.
No: 39/A AFYONKARAHİSAR
Tel: (+90 272) 214 18 04 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 272) 214 34 17

Ağrı/Ağrı Branch

Erzurum Cad. Gazi Bulv.
Adliye Sarayı Karşısı 11 AĞRI
Tel: (+90 472) 215 05 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 472) 215 05 56

Aksaray/Aksaray Branch

Bankalar Cad. No: 25/A AKSARAY
Tel: (+90 382) 213 15 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 382) 212 64 35

Ankara/Ankara Branch

Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad.
No: 17/A Ulus/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 310 35 15 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 311 66 60

Ankara/Balgat Branch

Ziyabey Cad. No: 53 Balgat-Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 287 57 74 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 287 58 57

Ankara/Başkent Kurumsal Branch

Nergiz Sok. No: 7 Via Tower İş Merkezi
Kat: 10-11 Söğütözü
Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 287 53 04 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 287 55 67

Ankara/Cebeci Branch

Cemal Gürsel Cad. No: 81/13-14
Cebeci/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 320 42 22 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 320 42 62

Ankara/Çankaya Branch

Aziziye Mah. Hoşdere Cad. No: 165
Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 438 14 41 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 438 13 66

Ankara/Çukurambar Branch

Kızılırmak Mah. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Cad.
No: 15/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 210 15 65 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 210 15 66

Ankara/Demetevler Branch

Demetevler 4.Cadde 4/A
Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 336 77 97 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 335 99 47

Ankara/Demirtepe Branch

Kızılay Mah. Fevzi Çakmak Sok.
No: 24/33-34 Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 230 21 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 230 77 33

Ankara/Demirtepe Branch

Kızılay Mah. Fevzi Çakmak Sok.
No: 24/33-34 Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 230 21 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 230 77 33

Ankara/Esertepe Branch

Esertepe Mah. 301. Sok. No: 10/14 A
Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 379 02 99 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 379 02 52

Ankara/Etimesgut Branch

Kazım Karabekir Mah. 2052. Sok.
No: 8 Etimesgut/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 243 35 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 243 35 31

Ankara/Etlük Branch

Emrah Mah. Yunus Emre Cad. 8/A
Etlük-Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 326 77 88 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 326 77 64

Ankara/İvedik Branch

İvedik O.S.B. 1368.Cadde Eminel İş Merkezi
No: 18/9 Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 395 53 12 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 395 54 87

Ankara/Keçiören Branch

Kızılırmak Cad. No: 55/B Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 361 99 90 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 361 99 98

Ankara/Kızılay Branch

Mithatpaşa Cad. No: 31-32 Kızılay/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 431 01 73 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 431 01 85

Ankara/Mamak Branch

Harman Mah. Mamak Çarşısı İçi Cad.
No: 37/A Mamak/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 368 60 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 368 50 08

Ankara/Ostim Branch

Ostim M.100.Yıl Bulv. No: 51
Y.Mahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 385 94 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 385 94 01

Ankara/Polatlı Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Eti Cad.
No: 36/A Polatlı/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 622 00 42 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 622 00 88

Ankara/Pursaklar Branch

Belediye Cad. No: 3/A Pursaklar/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 527 33 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 527 41 42

Ankara/Sincan Branch

Atatürk Mah. Meltem Sok.
No: 41 Sincan/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 269 99 96 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 271 98 61

Ankara/Siteler Branch

Demirhenderek Cad.
No: 65/A Siteler-Altındağ/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 350 47 03 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 350 47 13

Ankara/Şaşmaz Branch

Bahçekapı Mah. 2488. Cad.
No: 16/A Etimesgut/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 278 01 48 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 278 01 19

Ankara/Timko Branch

Macun Mah. 177. Cadde
No: 19 B-8 Blok ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 387 09 20 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 397 05 94

Ankara/Ümitköy Branch

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Taner Kışlalı Mah.
2715. Sok. No: 2/14
Çayyolu-Yenimahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 241 84 41 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 241 84 64

Ankara/Yıldız Branch

Turan Güneş Bulv. No: 58/B
Yıldız-Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 440 49 86 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 312) 440 90 61

Antalya/Antalya Branch

Adnan Menderes Bulv. No: 25/1 ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 241 06 95 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 241 07 00

Antalya/Aspendos Bulv. Branch

Mehmetçik Mah. Aspendos Bulv.
No: 69/E ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 311 05 58 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 311 05 60

Antalya/Güllük Branch

Güllük Cad. Saraçoğlu İşmerkezi
No: 78 ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 247 43 71 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 247 94 71

Antalya/Kepez Branch

Teomanpaşa Mah. Yeşilirmak Cad.
No: 36/A Kepez/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 339 31 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 339 31 17

Antalya/Konyaaltı Branch

Arapsuyu Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 115/B Konyaaltı/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 229 78 29 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 230 35 69

Antalya/Lara Branch

Şirinyalı Mah. Gökşen Cad.
No: 40/D Lara/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 316 20 52 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 316 20 72

Antalya/Manavgat Branch

Eski Hisar Mah. Demokrasi Bulv. No: 73-1
Manavgat/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 746 47 76 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 242) 746 47 74

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Balıkesir/Balıkesir Branch

Eski Kuyumcular Mah. Atalar Cad.
No: 18 BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 241 70 70 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 266) 241 24 54

Balıkesir/Bandırma Branch

Günaydın Mah. Kaşif Acar Cad.
No: 29 Bandırma/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 712 09 52 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 266) 712 09 39

Balıkesir/Edremit Branch

Yılmaz Akpınar Bulv. No: 6
Edremit/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 373 56 86 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 266) 374 14 61

Bartın/Bartın Branch

Kırtepe Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 29/A BARTIN
Tel: (+90 378) 227 80 22 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 378) 227 80 06

Batman/Batman Branch

Atatürk Bulv. Diyarbakır Cad.
No: 56/ABC BATMAN
Tel: (+90 488) 215 11 99 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 488) 215 11 44

Bitlis/Tatvan Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 33 Tatvan/BİTLİS
Tel: (+90 434) 828 04 54 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 434) 828 04 55

Bolu/Bolu Branch

Büyük Cami M. İzzet Baysal C.
Belediye Meydanı 116 BOLU
Tel: (+90 374) 217 04 77 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 374) 217 01 67

Bursa/Beşevler Sanayi Branch

Üçevler Mah. Nilüfer Cad.
No: 6/2 Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 443 51 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 443 52 62

Bursa/Bursa Branch

Anadolu Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 119/A-B Yıldırım/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 360 60 44 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 360 77 22

Bursa/Cumhuriyet Caddesi Branch

Alacamescit Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 67 Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 225 59 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 225 59 21

Bursa/Demirtaş Branch

Panayır Mah. Yeni Yalova Yolu
No: 455/G Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 211 11 85 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 211 01 48

Bursa/Dikkaldırım Branch

Hüdavendigâr Mah. Dikkaldırım Cad.
No: 91 Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 238 30 96 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 239 36 67

Bursa/Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulv. Branch

Fethiye Mah. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulv.
Bulvar İş Merkezi No: 199/23 Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 242 02 60 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 243 02 09

Bursa/Gemlik Branch

Orhangazi Cad. No: 1 Gemlik/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 514 84 04 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 514 84 80

Bursa/Gürsu Branch

Zafer Mah. Şehit Yüzbaşı Cengiz Topel Cad.
No: 26/A Gürsu/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 371 27 66 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 371 81 69

Bursa/İnegöl Branch

Nuri Doğru Cad. No: 20 İnegöl/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 711 10 77 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 711 10 74

Bursa/Kestel Branch

Kestel OSB, Bursa Cad.
No: 75/B-4 Kestel/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 372 96 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 372 60 79

Bursa/Mustafakemalpaşa Branch

Hamzabey Mah. Garaj Sok.
No: 7 Mustafakemalpaşa/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 613 47 07 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 613 47 17

Bursa/Nilüfer Branch

Karaman Mah. İzmirlyolu Cad. 90
Dükkan: Z11, Z12, 1-06, 1-07, 1-08
Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 247 40 44 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 247 40 11

Bursa/Osmangazi Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Cad.
No: 66-69 Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 223 23 50 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 223 62 72

Bursa/Özlüce Branch

Altınşehir Mah. Ahmet Taner Kışlalı Cad.
No: 34 C/B Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 413 13 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 413 13 05

Bursa/Yeşilyayla Branch

Teyyareci Mehmet Ali Cad.
No: 301 Yıldırım/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 364 10 27 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 224) 364 10 95

Çorum/Çorum Branch

Çepni Mah. İnönü Cad. No: 24/A ÇORUM
Tel: (+90 364) 201 03 71 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 364) 201 03 80

Denizli/Denizli Branch

İkinci Ticariyol Cad.
No: 10 Bayramyeri/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 264 92 90 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 258) 264 94 91

Denizli/Sanayi Branch

Akçeşme Mah. Menderes Bulv.
No: 89 Gümüşler/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 371 32 79 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 258) 371 84 07

Denizli Sümer Branch

Sümer Mah. 3. Sanayi Sitesi 25.Sok.
No: 21/B Merkezefendi/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 251 05 20 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 258) 251 05 21

Diyarbakır/Diclekent Branch

Peyas Mah. Diclekent Bulv. No: 99/B
Kayapınar/DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 257 19 79 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 412) 257 36 16

Diyarbakır/Diyarbakır Branch

Gazi Cad. No: 27/D DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 223 53 48 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 412) 223 51 00

Diyarbakır/Ofis Branch

Kooperatifler Mah. Kurt İsmail Paşa
3.Sok. No: 25
Yenişehir/DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 223 22 63 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 412) 223 22 46

Düzce/Cedidiye Branch

İstanbul Cad. No: 9 Merkez/Düzce
Tel: (+90 380) 512 17 76 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 380) 514 99 26

Düzce/Meydan Branch

Camikebir Mah. Şen Sok.
No: 1B-1C DÜZCE
Tel: (+90 380) 514 58 34 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 380) 514 58 57

Erzincan/Erzincan Branch

Fevzipaşa Cad. No: 40 ERZİNCAN
Tel: 0446 212 09 09 (pbx)
Fax: 0446 212 33 66

Erzurum/Erzurum Branch

İstasyon Cad. Merkez Bankası Karşısı
No: 24 ERZURUM
Tel: (+90 442) 235 76 26 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 442) 235 76 32

Elazığ/Elazığ Branch

Hürriyet Cad. No: 14 ELAZIĞ
Tel: (+90 424) 238 80 81 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 442) 238 80 88

Eskişehir/Eskişehir Branch

İsmet İnönü Cad. No: 2 ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 220 23 50 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 222) 220 20 33

Eskişehir/Sanayi Branch

S.S.Eskişehir Mobilya ve
Ağaç İşleri (EMKO) Küçük Sanayi
Sitesi Yapı Koop. A1 Blok No: 2/B ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 228 02 44 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 222) 228 02 40

Gaziantep/Gatem Branch

Gatem Topt. Sit. Mavi Ada 3.Blok
No: 2 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 238 01 35 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 238 04 70

Gaziantep/Gaziantep Branch

Prof. M. Aksoy Bulv.
Osmanlı İşmerkezi GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 215 32 72 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 215 29 66

Gaziantep/OSB Branch

2. Organize Sanayi Bölgesi,
Celal Doğan Bulv. No: 71
Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 337 89 57 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 337 91 87

Gaziantep/Karagöz Branch

Karagöz Cad. No: 4/A Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 232 99 79 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 232 99 78

Gaziantep/Karataş Branch

Karataş Mah. 428.Cadde
No: 1/F Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 371 00 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 371 01 56

Gaziantep/Nizip Branch

Mimar Sinan Mah.
Mustafa Kökmen Bulv. No: 13/E
Nizip/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 512 05 25 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 342) 518 28 04

Giresun/Giresun Branch

Sultanselim Mah.
Osmanağa Cad. No: 1 GİRESUN
Tel: (+90 454) 202 00 52 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 454) 202 00 60

Gümüşhane/Gümüşhane Branch

Karaer Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 10/D GÜMÜŞHANE
Tel: (+90 456) 213 58 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 456) 213 48 93

Hatay/Antakya Branch

Yavuz Selim Cad. Çuhadaroğlu İşmerkezi 1
Antakya/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 225 28 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 326) 225 28 04

Hatay/İskenderun Branch

Savaş Mah. Mareşal Çakmak Cad.
Akıncı İşhanı HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 613 07 57 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 326) 613 08 67

Isparta/Gülkent Branch

Sanayi Mah. 102.Cadde
No: 52 Merkez/İSPARTA
Tel: (+90 246) 201 20 51 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 246) 201 20 55

Isparta/Isparta Branch

Yayla Mah. 118. Cad.
(Cumhuriyet Caddesi) İTKM
No: 25-27B/5 Merkez/Isparta
Tel: (+90 246) 232 46 27 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 246) 232 46 78

İstanbul/Altunizade Branch

Mahir İz Cad. No: 8/A Altunizade/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 474 02 55 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 474 02 64

İstanbul/Anadolu Kurumsal Branch

Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Kazanlık Sok.
No: 3 Kat: 1 D.2 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 575 17 66 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 575 16 98

İstanbul/Arnavutköy Branch

Merkez Mah. Fatih Cad.
No: 21/A Arnavutköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 597 46 68 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 597 79 93

İstanbul/Atışalanı Branch

Mercan Mah. Atışalanı Cad.
No: 220/A Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 429 30 22 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 429 30 11

İstanbul/Avcılar Branch

Reşitpaşa Cad. Yazgan Apt.
A Blok 39/1 Avcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 590 98 97 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 509 86 12

İstanbul/Bağcılar Branch

İstanbul Cad. Çınar Mah.
No: 31 Bağcılar/İstanbul
Tel: (+90 212) 634 31 94 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 634 74 93

İstanbul/Bahçelievler Branch

Adnan Kahveci Bulv. Ömür Sitesi 30
Bahçelievler/İstanbul
Tel: (+90 212) 539 02 92 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 539 03 83

İstanbul/Bahçeşehir Branch

Kemal Sunal Cad.
Galeria Alışveriş Merkezi No: 19/14
Bahçeşehir-Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 669 59 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 669 59 77

İstanbul/Bakırköy Branch

İstanbul Cad. No: 13
34720 Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 543 92 60 (4 Hat)
Fax: (+90 212) 543 92 64

İstanbul/Bankalar Caddesi Branch

Okçumusa Cad. No: 31/A
Karaköy-Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 243 59 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 243 59 19

İstanbul/Başakşehir Branch

Başak Mah. Ertuğrulgazi Cad. 21/2E
Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 488 41 31 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 488 41 30

İstanbul/Bayrampaşa Branch

Abdi İpekçi Cad. Parkan Apt.
No: 8/A Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 576 45 07 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 576 46 04

İstanbul/Beşiktaş Branch

Sinanpaşa Mah. Sinanpaşa Köprüsü Sok.
No: 12 A-D: 1 Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 260 66 19 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 261 21 36

İstanbul/Beşyüzevler Branch

Eski Edirne Asfaltı
No: 186 Beşyüzevler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 535 99 92 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 535 85 58

İstanbul/Beyazıt Branch

Yeniçeriler Cad. No: 7
Çemberlitaş-Eminönü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 518 60 78 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 518 60 51

İstanbul/Beykent Branch

Pınarteppe Mah. Yavuz Sultan Selim Bulv.
Vista 1 Residence A2 Blok Daire: 4
Beykent-Büyükkçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 873 51 59 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 873 58 51

İstanbul/Beylikdüzü E-5 Branch

Yakuplu Mah. Hürriyet Bulv.
No: 1/Z (Skyport) Beylikdüzü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 876 76 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 876 76 81

İstanbul/Bosna Bulv. Branch

Bosna Bulv. No: 145/B Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 557 09 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 557 09 04

İstanbul/Bostancı Branch

Emin Ali Paşa Cad. Bostancı Sok.
No: 2/14 Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 372 04 40 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 372 03 66

İstanbul/Bulgurlu Branch

Bulgurlu Mah. Bulgurlu Cad.
No: 105 Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 650 80 49 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 650 80 59

İstanbul/Büyükkçekmece Branch

Atatürk Cad. No: 33 Büyükkçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 883 91 30 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 883 91 26

İstanbul/Camlıkahve Branch

M. Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Bağcılar Cad.
No: 120/B Güngören/İstanbul
Tel: (+90 212) 462 04 54 (pbx)

İstanbul/Cennet Mah. Branch

Cennet Mah. Yahya Kemal Beyatlı Cad.
No: 25 Küçükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 541 71 89 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 426 11 38

İstanbul/Cevizli Branch

Üsküdar Cad. No: 204/B
Kartal-Cevizli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 399 54 14 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 399 54 77

İstanbul/Cihangir Branch

Cihangir Mah. Ormanlı Cad.
No: 48 Avcılar/İstanbul
Tel: (+90 212) 590 98 97 (pbx)

İstanbul/Çağlayan Branch

Vatan Cad. No: 19/A
Çağlayan-Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 233 43 10 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 233 30 15

İstanbul/Çarşamba Branch

Atikali Mah. Manyasızade Cad.
No: 13 Çarşamba-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 621 51 12 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 621 66 53

İstanbul/Çekmeköy Branch

Mehmet Akif Mah. Şahinbey Cad.
No: 65-67/C Çekmeköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 642 64 24 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 642 64 18

İstanbul/Çeliktepe Branch

Emniyet Evler Mah. Seyir Cad.
No: 16/A Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 270 31 88 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 270 31 20

İstanbul/Çiftlik Branch

Yavuz Selim Mah. 8/1A Sok.
No: 1/1 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 656 80 36 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 656 80 17

İstanbul/Dolayoba Branch

Çınardere Mah. E-5 Yanyol
No: 71/A Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 379 02 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 379 02 01

İstanbul/Elmalıkent Branch

Elmalıkent Mah. Adem Yavuz Cad.
No: 141/C Ümraniye/İstanbul
Tel: (+90 216) 632 78 70 (pbx)

İstanbul/Eminönü Branch

Ankara Cad. No: 51 Sirkeci/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 87 17 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 514 87 34

İstanbul/Erenköy Branch

Şemsettin Günaltay C.
No: 244/A Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 359 41 09 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 359 41 08

İstanbul/Esenler Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Atışalanı Cad.
No: 52/A Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 508 17 87 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 508 77 34

İstanbul/Esentepe Kurumsal Branch

Büyükdere Cad. TEV-Kocabaş İşhanı
No: 111 Kat: 5
Gayrettepe-Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 217 32 55 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 217 35 22

İstanbul/Esenyalı Branch

Esenyalı Mah. Necmettin Erbakan Cad.
No: 100/1 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 493 63 18 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 493 42 40

İstanbul/Esenyurt Branch

Doğan Araslı Bulv. Tabela Durağı
No: 85/2 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 699 33 55 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 699 33 50

İstanbul/Esenyurt Cumhuriyet Caddesi Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Nazım Hikmet Bulv.
No: 86/5 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 852 05 72 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 852 05 35

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.**İstanbul/Eyüp Sultan Branch**

Fahri Korutürk Cad. No: 48 Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 616 15 67 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 418 82 65

İstanbul/Fındıkzade Branch

Millet Cad. No: 86/2-3-4
Fındıkzade/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 523 88 73 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 523 83 98

İstanbul/Fikirtepe Branch

Dumlupınar Mah. Mandıra Cad.
No: 184 Fikirtepe-Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 551 07 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 551 07 05

İstanbul/Firüzköy Branch

Firüzköy Bulv. No: 131/A Avcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 428 28 63 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 428 20 08

İstanbul/Florya Branch

Şenlikköy Cad. No: 70/2 A Blok
Florya-Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 573 53 23 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 573 53 99

İstanbul/Gaziosmanpaşa Branch

Merkez Mah. Salihpaşa Cad.
No: 54 Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 615 51 35 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 615 52 02

İstanbul/Gültepe Branch

Talatpaşa Cad. No: 70 Ortabayır/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 278 73 43 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 284 73 88

İstanbul/Güneşli Branch

Evren Mah. Gülbahar Cad.
No: 110-112 A Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 489 21 51 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 489 21 50

İstanbul/Güneşli Çarşı Branch

Güneşli Mah. Koçman Cad.
No: 12/B Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 550 40 99 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 550 40 82

İstanbul/Güngören Sanayi Branch

Sanayi Mah. Kazım Karabekir Cad.
No: 23/1 Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 677 88 09 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 677 88 19

İstanbul/Güngören Branch

Güven Mah. İnönü Cad.
No: 23/1 Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 505 96 95 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 505 51 59

İstanbul/Giyimkent Branch

Oruçreis Mah. Giyimkent Sitesi, Vadi Cad.
No: 154 Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 438 34 28 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 438 34 22

İstanbul/Hadımköy Branch

Sanayi 1 Bulv. Alkent 2000 Evleri Karşısı
No: 202 Çakmaklı-Büyükdöğmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 886 28 98 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 886 28 99

İstanbul/Hamidiye Branch

Hamidiye Mah. Girne Caddesi
No: 2/1 Kağıthane-İstanbul
Tel: (+90 212) 295 13 43 (pbx)

İstanbul/Hasanpaşa Branch

Kurbaldere Cad. No: 43/A
Hasanpaşa-Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 345 45 75 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 345 69 29

İstanbul/İhlamurkuyu Branch

Alemdağ Cad. No: 283/A/A
İhlamurkuyu-Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 611 02 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 611 04 41

İstanbul/İçerenköy Branch

Kayışdağı Cad. No: 29
K.Bakkalköy-Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 574 99 60
Fax: (+90 216) 574 99 45

İstanbul/İkitelli Branch

İkitelli Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
Atatürk Bulv. Altay İş Merkezi No: 58/C
Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 671 13 33 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 671 13 31

İstanbul/İkitelli Sanayi Branch

İkitelli O.S.B. Süleyman Demirel Bulv.
HESKOP-İŞ Modern San. Sit. I Blok
No: 20 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 777 63 07 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 777 63 03

İstanbul/İmes Branch

İMES San. Sit. 202.S.B Blok
No.2 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 466 48 70 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 466 48 74

İstanbul/İmsan-İkitelli Branch

İkitelli C. İmsan San. Sit. E.BI.23-24
K.Çekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 698 04 58 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 698 04 38

İstanbul/İstoç Branch

İstoç Ticaret Merkezi 17.Ada
No: 162-168 Mahmutbey/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 659 56 61 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 659 48 58

İstanbul/Kadıköy Branch

Söğütliçeşme C.Başçavuş Sok. 57/2
Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 349 77 61 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 349 77 65

İstanbul/Kağıthane Branch

Merkez Mah. Mezbağa Sok.
No: 7 Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 295 13 43 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 295 13 30

İstanbul/Kapalıçarşı Branch

Mahmutpaşa Cad.
No: 2/4 Eminönü/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 87 27 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 514 87 22

İstanbul/Karaköy Branch

Necatibey Cad. No: 34 Karaköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 292 02 42
Fax: (+90 212) 292 02 52

Kartal Branch

Kordonboyu Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 66 Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 488 05 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 488 05 17

İstanbul/Kasımpaşa Branch

CamiiKebir Mah. Bahriye Cad.
No: 37 Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 238 73 27 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 235 37 73

İstanbul/Kavacık Branch

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Cad. Otakçı Çıkmaşı
No: 1 Ak İş Merkezi Kavacık-Beykoz/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 331 10 40 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 331 10 38

İstanbul/Kayışdağı Branch

Kayışdağı Mah. Akyazılı Cad.
No: 39/B Ataşehir - İstanbul
Tel: (+90 216) 574 99 60 (pbx)

İstanbul/Kaynarca Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Cemal Gürsel
C.135/1Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 397 41 41
Fax: (+90 216) 396 04 00

İstanbul/Kazasker Branch

Kozyatağı Mah. Şemsettin Günaltay Cad.
No: 112/A İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 463 75 15 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 463 75 13

İstanbul/Kıraç Caddesi Branch

Akçaburgaz Mah. Hadımköy Yolu Cad.
No: 38/9 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 886 65 85 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 886 65 46

İstanbul/Kızıtaşı Branch

Sofular Mah. Macar Kardeşler Cad.
No: 43 Kızıtaşı-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 523 23 03 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 523 23 53

İstanbul/Kocamustafapaşa Branch

Kuvva-i Milliye Cad. No: 4/A
Kocamustafapaşa-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 589 43 69 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 589 09 72

İstanbul/Kozyatağı Branch

Sahrayı Cedit Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 63/D/4 Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 386 73 66 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 386 73 46

İstanbul/Kurtköy Branch

Ankara Cad. 203/B
Efe İşmerkezi Şişli-Kurtköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 595 40 15 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 595 39 08

İstanbul/Kuyumcukent Branch

Yenibosna Mah. Köyalı Mevkii
29 Ekim Cad. Kuyumcukent
Sitesi Atölye Bloğu Zemin Kat 5.Sok.
No: 22 (251) Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 603 22 56 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 603 22 57

İstanbul/Küçükbakkalköy Branch

Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Fevzi Paşa Cad.
No: 55/B Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 577 70 57 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 577 70 85

İstanbul/Küçükköy Branch

Cengiz Topel Cad. No: 171/D
Küçükköy-Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 609 09 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 609 09 41

İstanbul/Laleli Branch

Mimar Kemalettin Mah. Koca Ragıp Paşa Cad.
No: 8/B Laleli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 527 49 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 527 48 61-62

İstanbul/Laleli-Ordu Caddesi Branch

Balabanağa Mah. Ordu Cad.
No: 24E Laleli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 638 79 94 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 638 79 49

İstanbul/Mahmutbey Yolu Branch

Mahmutbey Cad. No: 33 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 657 38 18 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 657 37 22

İstanbul/Maltepe Branch

Cevizli Mah. Bağdat Cad. No: 444-446/B
Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 370 19 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 370 24 63

İstanbul/Maltepe Çarşısı Branch

Altay Çeşme Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 41/D Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 459 72 29 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 459 74 04

İstanbul/Maslak Branch

Nurul Plaza No: 257/D 21 Nolu Mağaza
Maslak-Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 286 55 35 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 286 55 47

İstanbul/Mecidiyeköy Branch

Büyükdere Cad. No: 77
Mecidiyeköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 266 76 99 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 266 77 04

İstanbul/Megacenter (Bayrampaşa) Branch

Kocatepe Mah. Megacenter Sit.12.Sok.
C Blok No: 113 Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 640 00 60 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 640 63 00

İstanbul/Mercan Branch

Mercan Mah. Uzunçarşılı Cad.
No: 44 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 33 04 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 514 33 01

İstanbul/Merkez Şube

Büyükdere Cad. No: 129/1A
Esentepe-Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 354 28 28 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 354 28 15

İstanbul/Merter Branch

Fatih Cad. No: 22 Merter/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 637 00 87 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 637 87 23

İstanbul/Merter Çarşısı Branch

Mehmet Nesih Özmen Mah. Nar Sok.
No: 14/A Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 641 92 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 641 92 28

İstanbul/Metrokent Branch

Yeşilvadi Cad. Metrokent Konutları
D1-14 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 777 63 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 777 63 20

İstanbul/Osmanbey Branch

Halaskargazi Cad. No: 100/B Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 296 93 10 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 296 93 15

İstanbul/Pendik Branch

Doğu Mah. Lokman Hekim Cad.
No: 14/1 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 390 85 45 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 390 85 49

İstanbul/Perpa Branch

Perpa Ticaret Merkezi A Blok Kat: 4-5-6
No: 290/A Okmeydanı-Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 222 80 21 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 222 81 64

İstanbul/Samandıra Branch

Eyüp Sultan Mah. Osmangazi Cad.
No: 108/A Samandıra-Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 311 29 41 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 561 19 01

İstanbul/Sanayi Mah. Branch

Sanayi Mah. Sultan Selim Cad.
No: 12 Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 283 86 06 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 279 88 34

İstanbul/Sarıyer Branch

Şehit Mithat Yılmaz Cad. Sarıyer Merkez Mah.
No: 9/A1-A2 Sarıyer/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 271 82 88 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 271 72 45

İstanbul/Sancaktepe Branch

Medis Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 2H Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 648 20 38 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 648 20 44

İstanbul/Sefaköy Branch

Kartaltepe Mah. Halkalı Cad.
No: 78 Sefaköy-K.Çekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 426 87 16 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 599 94 38

İstanbul/Seyitnizam Branch

Seyitnizam Mah. Yunus Emre Cad.
Merkez Park Yel Evleri
A2 Blok No: 45-46 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 546 11 20 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 546 11 18

İstanbul/Sirkeci Branch

Vasıfçınar Cad. No: 106
Eminönü-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 513 36 90 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 513 62 20

İstanbul/Soğanlık Branch

Orta Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 122/B Soğanlık-Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 451 11 07 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 451 10 76

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Tem Branch

Abdurrahmangazi Mah. Bosna Bulv.
No: 5/B Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 398 50 08 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 398 40 01

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Branch

Mehmet Akif Mah. Fatih Bulv.
No: 167 Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 496 46 79 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 496 69 34

İstanbul/Sultançiftliği Branch

İsmetpaşa Mah. Eski Edirne Asfaltı
No: 637/A Sultangazi/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 475 18 81 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 475 54 51

İstanbul/Şirinevler Branch

Şirinevler Mah. Meriç Sok.
No: 25 Şirinevler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 451 51 46 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 639 12 21

İstanbul/Şişli Branch

Halaskargazi Cad.
No: 202/1 Osmanbey-Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 224 99 59 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 224 99 50

İstanbul/Tahtakale Branch

Tahtakale Cad. Menekşe Han
No: 21 Eminönü-Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 513 16 36 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 513 16 56

İstanbul/Taksim Branch

Tarlabası Cad. No: 22 Taksim/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 361 41 48 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 361 68 64

İstanbul/Taşdelen Branch

Sultançiftliği Mah. Turgut Özal Bulv.
No: 89-93 D Çekmeköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 290 60 70 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 290 60 75

İstanbul/Tavukçuyolu Branch

Yukarı Dudullu Mah. Tavukçuyolu Cad.
No: 252 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 527 04 67 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 499 66 25

İstanbul/Telsiz Branch

Telsiz Mah. 85. Sok.
No: 87/A Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 558 60 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 558 60 48

İstanbul/Terazidere Branch

Esenler Cad. No: 123
Terazidere-Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 640 08 18 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 640 07 71

İstanbul/Topçular Branch

Ramıkışla Cad. Gündoğar İşmer.-1
No: 84 Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 674 60 75 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 674 60 94

İstanbul/Topkapı Branch

Davutpaşa Cad. No: 119/2
Topkapı-Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 481 39 97 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 481 29 50

İstanbul/Tuzla Sanayi Branch

Birmes Sanayi Sitesi D1 Blok
No: 5 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 394 87 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 394 87 09

İstanbul/Tuzla İçmeler Branch

İçmeler Mah. Aydınli Yolu Cad.
No: 10/52 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 494 14 54 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 494 14 06

İstanbul/Tümsan Branch

İkiteli OSB Mah. Tümsan 2.Kısım B Blok
No: 12 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 485 05 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 485 05 82

İstanbul/Üçyüzlü Branch

Çinçindere Cad. No: 157/A Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 569 70 30 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 569 70 90

İstanbul/Ümraniye Çarşısı Branch

Atatürk Mah. Muhtar Sokağı
No: 9A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 523 11 43 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 523 11 45

İstanbul/Ümraniye Branch

Atatürk Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 134/A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 443 08 43 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 443 08 41

İstanbul/Üsküdar Branch

Hakimiyeti Milliye Cad.
No: 58/A Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 495 48 74 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 216) 495 48 87

İstanbul/Yenibosna Branch

Yıldırım Beyazıt Cad.
No: 106 Yenibosna-Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 552 58 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 552 62 48

İstanbul/Yeşilpınar Branch

Kazım Karabekir Mah. İmam Hatip Lisesi Bulv.
No: 76/A Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 479 15 18 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 479 15 28

İstanbul/Yüzüyl Branch

Yüzüyl Mah. 35.Sok.
No: 1/A Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 430 46 62 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 432 95 41

İstanbul/Yıldıztepe Branch

Yenigün Mah. Bağcılar Cad.
No: 169 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 462 04 54 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 462 04 52

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.**İstanbul/Zeytinburnu Branch**

Prof. Muammer Aksoy Cad.
No: 21/B Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 546 70 60 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 546 77 07

İstanbul/Fatih Branch

Fevzipaşa Cad. No: 42 34240 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 631 32 50 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 212) 631 32 54

İzmir/Buca Branch

İnönü Mah. Uğur Mumcu Cad.
No: 92-92-A Buca/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 487 47 67 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 487 89 07

İzmir/Bozyaka Branch

Eski İzmir Cad. No: 188
Bozyaka-Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 256 98 55 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 255 29 51

İzmir/Çamdibi Branch

Fatih Cad. No: 102 D: A Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 461 98 08 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 461 98 40

İzmir/Çiğli Branch

Maltepe Cad. No: 2/E Çiğli/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 376 37 30 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 376 13 80

İzmir/Gaziemir Branch

Dokuz Eylül Mah. Akçay Cad.
No: 167 Gaziemir/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 252 24 62 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 252 14 59

İzmir/Gıda Çarşısı Branch

1202 Sok. No: 81 Gıda Çarşısı Yenişehir/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 449 99 09 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 469 11 07

İşikkent Branch

6121 Sok. No: 40 Aykusan,
İşikkent-Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 436 17 11 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 436 34 41

İzmir/İzmir Branch

Fevzi Paşa Bulv. N: 61/A Çankaya/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 445 26 92 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 445 26 96

İzmir/Karabağlar Branch

Yeşillik Cad. No: 417/1 Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 254 06 03 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 254 06 19

İzmir/Karşıyaka Branch

Girne Bulv. No: 172/A Karşıyaka/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 364 70 74 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 364 71 21

İzmir/Kemalpaşa Branch

Atatürk Mah. İnönü Cad. 41/1 Sok.
No: 2/10 Kemalpaşa/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 878 14 54 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 878 14 58

İzmir/Ödemiş Branch

Akıncılar Mah. Gazi Cad.
No: 36/1 Ödemiş/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 508 55 05 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 508 55 01

İzmir/Pınarbaşı Branch

Kemalpaşa Cad. No: 41/1 Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 478 49 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 232) 478 58 50

Kahramanmaraş/Azerbaycan Blv. Branch

Şazibey Mah. Azerbaycan Bulv.
No: 114/A KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 235 40 85 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 344) 235 40 82

Kahramanmaraş/Kahramanmaraş Branch

Trabzon Cad. No: 56/B KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 225 17 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 344) 225 20 45

Kayseri/Düvenönü Branch

Gevhernesibe Mah. Atatürk Bulv. 34/A
Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 222 81 72 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 352) 222 51 06

Kayseri/Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Branch

Kayseri Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 11. Caddesi
No: 9/B KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 290 85 22
Fax: (+90 352) 290 98 29

Kayseri/Kayseri Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Vatan Cad.
No: 25 Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 222 12 87 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 352) 222 55 49

Kayseri/Sahabiye Branch

Serçeönü Mah. Teoman Sok.
No: 15/A-20/A Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 231 01 31 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 352) 231 01 21

Kayseri/Sivas Bulv. Branch

Mimar Sinan Mah. Sivas Bulv. 197/A
Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 234 35 12 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 352) 234 35 62

Kayseri/Yeni Sanayi Branch

Osman Kavuncu Cad.
No: 243/A Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 331 57 57 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 352) 331 99 88

Kocaeli/Bekirpaşa Branch

28 Haziran Mah. Turan Güneş Cad. 295
Kocaeli/İZMİT
Tel: (+90 262) 324 11 21 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 324 70 30

Kocaeli/Çayırova Branch

Fatih Cad. No: 57
Yenimahalle-Çayırova/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 742 37 47 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 743 64 84

Kocaeli/Darica Branch

Kazım Karabekir Mah. İstasyon Cad.
No: 46/1 Darica/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 655 20 85 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 655 20 78

Kocaeli/Derince Branch

Çenedağ Mah. Yüksel Sok.
No: 4-A Derince/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 239 28 18 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 239 28 20

Kocaeli/Gebze Branch

Atatürk Cad. No: 15 Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 643 29 70 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 643 29 69

Kocaeli/Gebze Çarşısı Branch

Hacı Halil Mah. Zübeyde Hanım Cad.
İkizhan 1 No: 1 KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 644 40 44 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 644 31 32

Kocaeli/Gölcük Branch

Amiral Sağlam Cad. No: 5 Gölcük/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 412 48 80 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 413 39 11

Kocaeli/İzmit Branch

Karabaş Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 160/A Kocaeli/İZMİT
Tel: (+90 262) 325 55 33 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 324 26 17

Kocaeli/İzmit E-5 Branch

Karabaş Mah. Ankara Karayolu Cad.
No: 65/A İzmit/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 331 73 81 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 331 83 73

Kocaeli/Körfez Branch

Kuzey Mah. Cahit Zarifoğlu Cad.
No: 53/C Körfez/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 526 56 93 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 527 90 47

Kocaeli/Şekerpınar Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Özgürlük Cad.
No: 11/B Çayırova/Kocaeli
Tel: (+90 262) 658 20 88 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 262) 658 20 18

Konya/Alaaddin (Konya) Branch

Mevlana Cad. No: 3 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 74 94 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 350 74 38

Konya/Aziziye Branch

Mevlana Cad. No: 44/B KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 20 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 350 75 76

Konya/Büsan Branch

Büsan San. Sitesi Fevzi Çakmak Mah.
KOSGEB Cad. No: 22 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 345 08 84 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 345 08 86

Konya/İhsaniye Branch

İhsaniye Mah. Abdülezelpaşa Cad.
Bezirci İş Merkezi
No: 10-A Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 351 62 65
Fax: (+90 332) 351 48 87

Konya/Karatay Sanayi Branch

Fatih Mah. Köprü Sok.
No: 29-30/A Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 234 33 61 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 235 11 47

Konya/Konya Organize Sanayi Branch

Konya Organize Sanayi Bölgesi,
Büyük Kayacık Mah. Kırım Cad. No: 22
Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 239 21 69 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 239 21 66

Konya/Konya Branch

Musalla Bağları Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 119 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 238 10 10 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 237 67 34

Konya/Larende Branch

Şükran Mah. Furgan Dede Cad.
No: 85/A Meram/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 353 11 23 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 353 11 20

Konya/Yeni Toptancılar Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Karakayış Cad.
No: 287 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 342 56 12 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 342 56 83

Konya/Zafer Sanayi Branch

Horozluhan Mah. Selçuklu Cad.
No: 35-37 KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 249 80 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 332) 249 20 10

Kastamonu/Kastamonu Branch

Hepkebirler Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 46/C KASTAMONU
Tel: (+90 366) 212 19 29 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 366) 212 19 61

Kırıkkale/Kırıkkale Branch

Zafer Cad. No: 38/1 KIRIKKALE
Tel: (+90 318) 220 00 10 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 318) 220 00 11

Kırşehir/Kırşehir Branch

Medrese Mah. Atatürk Cad. No: 11 KIRŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 386) 212 23 13 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 386) 212 22 14

Karabük/Karabük Branch

PTT Cad. No: 7 KARABÜK
Tel: (+90 370) 412 73 74 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 370) 412 43 21

Kütahya/Kütahya Branch

Balıkli Mah. İtfaiye Sok. No: 2 KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 223 44 84 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 274) 223 60 63

Karaman/Karaman Branch

Mansuredede Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 42/A-B KARAMAN
Tel: (+90 338) 214 31 24 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 338) 214 31 22

Kars/Kars Branch

Yusufoğlu Mah. Kazım Paşa Cad. No: 65 KARS
Tel: (+90 474) 223 11 21 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 474) 212 06 59

Manisa/Akhisar Branch

Paşa Mah. Mustafa Abut Cad. 19.Sok.
No: 66 Akhisar/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 415 01 05 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 236) 415 01 08

Manisa/Manisa Branch

Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad. No: 30/A MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 231 54 77 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 236) 231 37 30

Malatya/Beydağı Branch

Şifa Mah. Topal Hafız Sok. No: 64/A MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 325 24 14 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 422) 325 24 11

Malatya/Malatya Branch

Saray Mah. Şehit Fahri Koçyiğit Sok.
No: 3/A Mekez MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 323 04 48 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 422) 323 03 98

Muğla/Bodrum Branch

Yokuşbaşı Mah. Hasan Reşat Öncü Cad. 10
Bodrum/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 313 54 03 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 252) 313 53 92

Muğla/Fethiye Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Belediye Cad. Özyer İşhanı
No: 8/B Fethiye/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 612 53 02 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 252) 612 53 27

Mersin/İçel Branch

Kuvay-i Milliye Cad. No: 8 MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 238 76 50 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 324) 238 76 54

Mersin/Serbest Bölge Branch

Mersin Serbest Bölge F Ada 3 Parsel MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 238 84 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 324) 238 84 05

Mersin/Mezitli Branch

Menderes Mah. GMK Bulv. No: 741B
Mezitli/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 357 49 92 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 324) 357 53 87

Mersin/Pozcu Branch

Gazi Mah. GMK Bulv. Çınar A Ap. No: 359/1
Yenişehir/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 328 19 93 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 324) 328 08 46

Mardin/Kızıltepe Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Hastane Cad. No: 45/B
Kılıncı Ap. Altı Kızıltepe/MARDİN
Tel: (+90 482) 313 12 63 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 482) 313 12 20

Mardin/Mardin Branch

13 Mart Mah. Vali Ozan Cad. No: 52/C
Bingül İş Merkezi Yenişehir/MARDİN
Tel: (+90 482) 212 10 92 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 482) 212 11 27

Neveşehir/Neveşehir Branch

Kapucubaşı Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 64/A NEVŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 384) 212 57 12 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 384) 212 57 07

Niğde/Niğde Branch

Grand Hotel Niğde Yanı
Hükümet Meydanı NİĞDE
Tel: (+90 388) 233 83 10 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 388) 233 83 40

Ordu/Ordu Branch

Şarkıye Mah. Sırrıpaşa Cad.
No: 89 Merkez/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 222 09 52 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 452) 222 09 50

Ordu/Ünye Branch

Liseler Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 90/C Ünye/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 333 66 44 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 452) 333 66 46

Osmaniye/Osmaniye Branch

Alibeyli Mah. Cevdet Sunay Cad.
No: 35 OSMANİYE
Tel: (+90 328) 814 11 01 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 328) 814 11 94

Rize/Rize Branch

Tevfik İleri Cad. No: 16/B RİZE
Tel: (+90 464) 217 09 00 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 464) 217 09 08

Samsun/Atakum Branch

Mimar Sinan Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 299 Atakum/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 437 01 27 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 362) 437 01 50

Samsun/Samsun Branch

Kale Mah. Kazım Paşa Cad.
No: 16/4-5-7-8 İlkadım SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 431 36 61 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 362) 431 36 38

Samsun/Sanayi Branch

Yeni Mah. 30.Sok. No: 11 Canik/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 228 06 38 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 362) 228 07 73

Siirt/Siirt Branch

Bahçelievler Hz. Fakirullah Cad.
No: 27/D-E SİİRT
Tel: (+90 484) 223 94 04 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 484) 223 94 13

Sivas/Kızılırmak Branch

Pulur Mah. Atatürk Cad. No: 100/E SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 222 35 73 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 346) 222 37 20

Sivas/Sivas Branch

Eskikale Mah. Bankalar Cad. No: 10/A SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 225 79 60 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 346) 225 79 64

Sivas/Sivas Branch

Eskikale Mah. Bankalar Cad. No: 10/A SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 225 79 60 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 346) 225 79 64

Şanlıurfa/Cumhuriyet Caddesi Branch

Şairnabi Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 90/B ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 313 48 33 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 414) 313 87 33

Şanlıurfa/Şanlıurfa Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 69 ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 216 20 22 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 414) 216 54 00

Trabzon/Akçaabat Branch

Dürbinar Mah. İnönü Cad.
No: 103/A Akçaabat/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 228 86 16 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 462) 228 93 16

Trabzon/Değirmendere Branch

Sanayi Mah. Devlet Karayolu Cad.
No: 89/5 Merkez/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 325 38 08 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 462) 325 38 15

Trabzon/Of Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 55/A Of/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 771 23 43 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 462) 771 23 70

Trabzon/Trabzon Branch

Kemer kaya Mah. Kahrmanmaraş Cad.
No: 17 Merkez/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 326 00 30 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 462) 326 24 94

Tokat Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv. No: 179 TOKAT
Tel: (+90 356) 212 68 28 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 356) 212 67 61

Tekirdağ/Çorlu Branch

Omurtak Cad. No: 79/2 Heykel/ÇORLU
Tel: (+90 282) 654 00 20 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 282) 654 00 33

Tekirdağ/Tekirdağ Branch

Aydoğdu Mah. Muratlı Cad.
No: 7 Merkez/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 260 60 34 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 282) 260 60 44

Uşak/Uşak Branch

İsmetpaşa Cad. No: 93 UŞAK
Tel: (+90 276) 227 77 49 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 276) 227 60 49

Van/Van Branch

Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 116 VAN
Tel: 0850 250 10 00-549 727 81 14 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 432) 216 18 89

Yalova/Yalova Branch

Rüstempaşa Mah. Huzur Sok.
No: 10 D: 1 (A) YALOVA
Tel: (+90 226) 813 32 34 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 226) 813 32 35

Zonguldak/Zonguldak Branch

Gazipaşa Cad. No: 35/A ZONGULDAK
Tel: (+90 372) 222 09 09 (pbx)
Fax: (+90 372) 222 09 02

Subsidiaries, Branches and Representation Offices Abroad**Germany Financial Services**

U1, 9 - 68161 Mannheim / GERMANY
Tel: +49 621 318 7440
Fax: +49 621 318 7442

Bahreyn Branch

Dilmun Tower (A), 121 Government Avenue
P.O.Box 1363 Manama-Kingdom of Bahrain
Tel: +973 17 20 11 11 (pbx)
Fax: 17 22 33 25

Dubai Branch

The Gate Village Building 4, Level 3 Office 3
P.O.Box 113355 Dubai United Arab Emirates
Tel: +971 4 401 95 84
Fax: +971 4 401 99 89

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Head Office/Kartal

Hürriyet Mah. Adnan Kahveci Cad.
No: 131 Yakacık 34876 Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 586 70 00
Fax: (+90 216) 586 63 26

GM Tophane Ek Hizmet Binası

Kemeraltı Cad. No: 46 Tophane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 393 10 00

İstanbul Anadolu Bölge

Kozyatağı Mah. Değirmen Sok.
No: 18/B-D Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 573 16 00
Fax: (+90 216) 573 16 09

İstanbul Avrupa-1 Bölge

Kemeraltı Cad. No: 46
Kat: 4 Tophane/Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 393 10 00
Fax: (+90 212) 393 11 80

İstanbul Avrupa-2 Bölge

Mahmut Bey Mah. 7.Yol Sok. 6. Ada
No: 31/33/35/37 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 659 36 84
Fax: (+90 212) 659 23 72

Ankara Bölge

Atatürk Bulv. No: 60 Kat: 2-3 Kızılay/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 417 30 90
Fax: (+90 312) 417 30 75

Ege Bölge

Halit Ziya Bulv. No: 42
Kayhan İş Hanı Kat: 5 Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 483 55 66
Fax: (+90 232) 483 80 32

Marmara Bölge

Odunluk Mah. Akademi Cad.
Zeno İş Merkezi B Blk. No: 2 Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 453 00 15
Fax: (+90 224) 453 00 74

Kayseri Bölge

Bankalar Cad. No: 5/A Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 221 15 66
Fax: (+90 352) 221 15 59

Akdeniz Bölge

Tepebağlar Mah. Abidin Paşa Cad.
No: 7/A Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 359 42 74
Fax: (+90 322) 359 01 88

Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölge

İncilipınar Mah. Prof. Muammer Aksoy Bulv.
No: 19/A Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 215 20 42
Fax: (+90 342) 215 17 26

Karadeniz Bölge

Kemer kaya Mah. Kahramanmaraş Cad.
Ustaömeroğlu İş Merkezi No: 19 TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 321 15 03
Fax: (+90 462) 321 42 74

Adana/Adana Branch

Tepebağ Mah. Abidin Paşa Cad.
No: 7/A Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 359 55 35
Fax: (+90 322) 359 56 73

Adana/Atatürk Cad. Branch

Cemalpaşa Mah. Atatürk Cad. Ağağil Apt.
No: 66/A Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 458 38 57
Fax: (+90 322) 459 70 98

Adana/Barajyolu Branch

Yeni baraj Mah. 68027 Sok. Girmen Apt.
No: 6/B Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 224 44 56
Fax: (+90 322) 224 44 62

Adana/Ceyhan Branch

Türlübaş Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 278/A Ceyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 611 52 65
Fax: (+90 322) 611 52 74

Adana/Kurttepe Branch

Yurt Mah. Turgut Özal Bulv.
No: 180/A Çukurova/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 247 15 40
Fax: (+90 322) 247 24 05

Adana/Seyhan Branch

Kuruköprü Mah. Çakmak Cad.
No: 39/B Seyhan/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 363 07 11
Fax: (+90 322) 363 06 32

Adana/Yüreğir Branch

Dadaloğlu Mah. Kozan Cad.
No: 357/A Yüreğir/ADANA
Tel: (+90 322) 328 20 63
Fax: (+90 322) 328 20 67

Adıyaman/Adıyaman Branch

Yeni pınar Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 35/A Merkez/ADİYAMAN
Tel: (+90 462) 213 34 34
Fax: (+90 462) 213 10 98

Afyon/Afyon Branch

Umrubey Mah. Cumhuriyet Meydanı
No: 5/A Merkez/AFYON
Tel: (+90 272) 213 06 07
Fax: (+90 272) 213 06 57

Aksaray/Aksaray Branch

Taşpazar Mah. 43.Cad.
No: 7/A-B Merkez/AKSARAY
Tel: (+90 382) 212 71 25
Fax: (+90 382) 213 22 16

Amasya/Amasya Branch

Yüzevler Mah. Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad.
No: 65/A Merkez/AMASYA
Tel: (+90 358) 212 15 20
Fax: (+90 358) 212 90 45

Ankara/Ankara Branch

Ziya Gökalp Cad. Adakale Sok.
No: 27/A Kızılay Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 430 50 50
Fax: (+90 312) 433 93 94

Ankara/Balgat Branch

Oğuzlar Mah. Ceyhun Atuf Kansu Cad.
No: 92/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 284 87 07
Fax: (+90 312) 284 87 14

Ankara/Başkent Kurumsal Branch

Atatürk Bulv. No: 60/4
Kızılay Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 417 98 98
Fax: (+90 312) 417 98 03

Ankara/Cebeci Branch

Fakülteler Mah. Cemal Gürsel Cad.
No: 69/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 319 90 52
Fax: (+90 312) 319 90 18

Ankara/Çankaya Branch

Hoşdere Cad. No: 188 Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 441 20 55
Fax: (+90 312) 441 20 93

Ankara/Çukurambar Branch

Çukurambar Mah. 1425 Cad.
No: 26/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 287 04 36
Fax: (+90 312) 287 04 56

Ankara/Demetevler Branch

Karşıyaka Mah. İvedik Cad. No: 428/A
Demetevler Yeni Mahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 335 04 76
Fax: (+90 312) 335 08 76

Ankara/Demirtepe Branch

Maltepe Mah. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv. No:
51/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 230 52 10
Fax: (+90 312) 230 52 09

Ankara/Etlük Branch

İncirli Mah. Gn. Dr. Teyfik Sağlam Cad.
No: 76/A Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 322 04 06
Fax: (+90 312) 322 14 64

Ankara/Gimat Branch

Macun Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 95/5 Yeni Mahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 397 22 77
Fax: (+90 312) 397 22 85

Ankara/Gölbaşı Branch

Seğmenler Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 71/A Gölbaşı/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 484 45 41
Fax: (+90 312) 484 45 61

Ankara/İvedik Branch

İvedik Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 1368. Cad.
Eminel İş Merkezi No: 18/16
Yeni Mahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 395 24 07
Fax: (+90 312) 394 38 69

Ankara/Keçiören Branch

Şenlik Mah. Kızılarpınarı Cad.
No: 107/C Keçiören/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 356 00 70
Fax: (+90 312) 356 00 76

Ankara/Kızılay Branch

Kızılay Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 60/A Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 417 44 40
Fax: (+90 312) 417 44 43

Ankara/Mamak Branch

Hüseyin Gazi Mah. Mamak Çarşı Cad.
No: 45 Mamak/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 369 23 46
Fax: (+90 312) 369 23 45

Ankara/Ostim Branch

Ostim Mah. 100.Yıl Bulv.
No: 36 Yeni Mahalle/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 385 68 23
Fax: (+90 312) 385 68 26

Ankara/Polatlı Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 35/C Polatlı/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 621 11 33
Fax: (+90 312) 621 06 96

Ankara/Sincan Branch

Atatürk Mah. Onur Sok.
No: 12/A Sincan/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 276 77 47
Fax: (+90 312) 276 77 46

Ankara/Siteler Branch

Ulubey Mah. Karacakaya Cad.
No: 73/O Siteler Altındağ/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 348 10 90
Fax: (+90 312) 348 34 02

Ankara/Ulus Branch

Necatibey Mah. Anafartalar Cad.
No: 45/C Altındağ/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 309 27 41
Fax: (+90 312) 309 27 46

Ankara/Yıldız Branch

Sancak Mah. Turan Güneş Bulv.
No: 31/D Çankaya/ANKARA
Tel: (+90 312) 441 36 11
Fax: (+90 312) 441 36 12

Antalya/Alanya Branch

Saray Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 82/A Alanya/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 512 90 06
Fax: (+90 242) 512 97 21

Antalya/Antalya Branch

Tahıl Pazarı Mah. Adnan Menderes Bulv.
Erkal Apt. A Blok No: 2/7 Merkez/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 244 53 57
Fax: (+90 242) 243 78 86

Antalya/Aspendos Bulv. Branch

Mehmetçik Mah. Aspendos Bulv.
Aspendos İş Merkezi Muratpaşa/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 322 28 57
Fax: (+90 242) 322 37 49

Antalya/Çallı Branch

Sedir Mah. Gazi Bulv. No: 96 Merkez/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 345 00 55
Fax: (+90 242) 345 33 53

Antalya/Konyaaltı Branch

Altunkum Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
Kaya Plaza No: 121/A Konyaaltı/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 228 71 27
Fax: (+90 242) 230 38 92

Antalya/Manavgat Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Demokrasi Bulv.
No: 10/A Manavgat/ANTALYA
Tel: (+90 242) 743 23 94
Fax: (+90 242) 743 23 95

Aydın/Aydın Branch

Ramazanpaşa Mah. Hükümet Bulv.
No: 18 Merkez/AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 213 70 02
Fax: (+90 256) 212 22 03

Aydın/Nazilli Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Hürriyet Cad.
No: 247/A Nazilli/AYDIN
Tel: (+90 256) 313 35 65
Fax: (+90 256) 313 49 87

Balıkesir/Balıkesir Branch

Altıyül Mah. Kızılay Cad.
No: 4/A Merkez/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 244 17 16
Fax: (+90 266) 244 12 56

Balıkesir/Bandırma Branch

Haydar Çavuş Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 22 Bandırma/BALIKESİR
Tel: (+90 266) 715 15 80
Fax: (+90 266) 715 15 64

Batman/Batman Branch

Şirinevler Mah. Atatürk Bulv. Demir Apt.
No: 48/B Merkez/BATMAN
Tel: (+90 488) 214 15 06
Fax: (+90 488) 213 14 86

Batman/Petrolkent Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Turgut Özal Bulv.
No: 182/C Merkez/BATMAN
Tel: (+90 488) 214 24 53
Fax: (+90 488) 214 24 58

Bingöl/Bingöl Branch

Yenişehir Mah. İnönü Cad.
No: 24 Merkez/BİNGÖL
Tel: (+90 426) 214 15 23
Fax: (+90 426) 214 15 24

Bolu/Bolu Branch

Karaçayır Mah. İzzet Baysal Cad.
No: 82/A Merkez/BOLU
Tel: (+90 374) 217 61 31
Fax: (+90 374) 217 71 23

Burdur/Burdur Branch

Özgür Mah. Gazi Cad. No: 49 Merkez/BURDUR
Tel: (+90 248) 234 62 42
Fax: (+90 248) 234 61 34

Bursa/Beşevler Branch

Oduluk Mah. Lefkoşa Cad.
No: 7/B-D Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 451 80 60
Fax: (+90 224) 451 80 99

Bursa/Bursa Branch

Aktarhüssam Mah.
Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Cad.
No: 25 Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 221 33 00
Fax: (+90 224) 221 33 02

Bursa/Demirtaş Branch

Panayır Mah. Yeni Yalova Yolu Cad.
No: 455/C Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 211 33 97
Fax: (+90 224) 211 33 98

Bursa/FSM Bulv. Branch

Esentepe Mah. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulv.
No: 98/1 Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 246 65 15
Fax: (+90 224) 246 62 25

Bursa/İnegöl Branch

Sinanbey Mah. Nuri Doğrul Cad. No: 5
İnegöl/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 711 90 80
Fax: (+90 224) 713 90 09

Bursa/Kestel Branch

Uludağ Cad. Kestel Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
A Blok No: 3 Kestel/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 372 01 78
Fax: (+90 224) 372 01 74

Bursa/Nilüfer Branch

Üçevler Mah. Nilüfer Cad.
No: 4/5 Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 443 43 00
Fax: (+90 224) 443 43 33

Bursa/Özlüce Branch

Altınşehir Mah. Uğur Mumcu Bulv.
No: 76B/B Nilüfer/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 413 78 32
Fax: (+90 224) 413 78 33

Bursa/Ulucami Branch

Nalbantoğlu Mah. 2. Bademli Sok.
No: 16/A Osmangazi/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 223 48 40
Fax: (+90 224) 223 48 46

Bursa/Vişne Cad. Branch

Duaçınarı Mah. Vişne Cad.
No: 144/1 Yıldırım/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 364 12 84
Fax: (+90 224) 362 14 01

Bursa/Yıldırım Branch

Anadolu Mah. Ankarayolu Cad.
No: 77 Yıldırım/BURSA
Tel: (+90 224) 361 52 22
Fax: (+90 224) 360 08 18

Çanakkale/Çanakkale Branch

Kemalpaşa Mah. Çarşı Cad.
No: 103 Merkez/ÇANAKKALE
Tel: (+90 286) 214 33 01
Fax: (+90 286) 214 33 09

Çorum/Çorum Branch

Çepni Mah. İnönü Cad. No: 41 Merkez/ÇORUM
Tel: (+90 364) 225 31 82
Fax: (+90 364) 224 81 47

Denizli/Denizli Branch

Saraylar Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 16/A Merkez/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 241 67 00
Fax: (+90 258) 261 90 74

Denizli/Bayramyeri Branch

Saraylar Mah. 2. Ticari Yol No: 30
Merkez/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 265 06 03
Fax: (+90 258) 265 06 07

Denizli/Denizli Sanayi Branch

İlbade Mah. Örnek Cad.
No: 167/B Merkez/DENİZLİ
Tel: (+90 258) 371 00 34
Fax: (+90 258) 371 00 54

Diyarbakır/Diclekent Branch

Kayapınar Mah. Diclekent Bulv.
No: 122 Kayapınar/DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 257 23 26
Fax: (+90 412) 257 23 22

Diyarbakır/Diyarbakır Branch

Cami Nebi Mah. Gazi Cad.
No: 31/C Sur/DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 229 00 03
Fax: (+90 412) 229 00 01

Diyarbakır/Kayapınar Branch

Peyas Mah. Urfa Bulv. Ekinçiler Sitesi A Blok
No: 80/C Kayapınar/DİYARBAKIR
Tel: (+90 412) 252 24 54
Fax: (+90 412) 252 24 94

Düzce/Düzce Branch

Camikebir Mah. İstanbul Cad.
No: 13/A Merkez/DÜZCE
Tel: (+90 380) 514 78 37
Fax: (+90 380) 514 78 38

Edirne/Edirne Branch

Çavuşbey Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 5/1 Merkez/EDİRNE
Tel: (+90 284) 214 92 40
Fax: (+90 284) 214 92 48

Elazığ/Elazığ Branch

İcadiye Mah. Hürriyet Cad.
No: 23/A Merkez/ELAZIĞ
Tel: (+90 424) 236 43 74
Fax: (+90 424) 218 21 29

Elazığ/Gazi Cad. Branch

Yeni Mah. Gazi Cad. No: 64 Merkez/ELAZIĞ
Tel: (+90 424) 237 04 48
Fax: (+90 424) 236 33 65

Erzincan/Erzincan Branch

Karaağaç Mah. Fevzipaşa Cad.
No: 24/A Merkez/ERZİNCAN
Tel: (+90 446) 223 39 39
Fax: (+90 446) 223 33 83

Erzurum/Erzurum Branch

Atatürk Mah. Üniversite Loj. Küme Evleri
No: 101 Yakutiye/ERZURUM
Tel: (+90 442) 213 50 10
Fax: (+90 442) 213 50 18

Erzurum/Yakutiye Branch

Muratpaşa Mah. Saraybosna Cad.
No: 26/A Yakutiye/ERZURUM
Tel: (+90 442) 237 45 71
Fax: (+90 442) 236 04 78

Eskişehir/Eskişehir Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Sakarya-1 Cad.
No: 27/A Merkez/ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 230 02 98
Fax: (+90 222) 220 14 13

Eskişehir/Eskişehir Sanayi Branch

Yetmişbeşinci Yıl Mah. EMKO
No: 1/A2 Odunpazarı/ESKİŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 222) 228 14 65
Fax: (+90 222) 228 07 45

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Gaziantep/Gaziantep Branch

İncilipınar Mah. Prof. Muammer Aksoy Bulv.
No: 19/A Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 215 35 31
Fax: (+90 342) 215 35 32

Gaziantep/Gaziantep Gatem Branch

Sanayi Mah. Erdoğan Ergönül Cad.
No: 17 Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 238 42 07
Fax: (+90 342) 238 42 08

Gaziantep/Karataş Branch

Karataş Mah. 428 Nolu Cadde
No: 1/D-E Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 371 44 01
Fax: (+90 342) 371 43 99

Gaziantep/Suburcu Branch

Karagöz Mah. Karagöz Cad.
No: 20 Şahinbey/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 231 20 10
Fax: (+90 342) 231 20 70

Gaziantep/Şehitkamil Branch

Budak Mah. Gazimuhtarpaşa Bulv.
Yaşam İş Merkezi No: 42/7
Şehitkamil/GAZİANTEP
Tel: (+90 342) 323 20 14
Fax: (+90 342) 323 20 19

Giresun/Giresun Branch

Sultan Selim Mah. Arif Bey Cad.
No: 3 Merkez/GİRESUN
Tel: (+90 454) 212 04 90
Fax: (+90 454) 212 73 70

Hatay/Antakya Branch

Haraparası Mah. Yavuz Sultan Selim Cad.
No: 17/A Antakya/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 225 37 61
Fax: (+90 326) 225 36 65

Hatay/İskenderun Branch

Savaş Mah. Şehit Pamir Cad.
No: 8/A İskenderun/HATAY
Tel: (+90 326) 613 16 15
Fax: (+90 326) 612 10 02

Isparta/Isparta Branch

Pirimehmet Mah. 101. Cad.
No: 25 Merkez/İSPARTA
Tel: (+90 246) 233 00 21
Fax: (+90 246) 233 00 29

İstanbul/Acıbadem Branch

Acıbadem Mah. Acıbadem Cad.
No: 143/A Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 340 60 00
Fax: (+90 216) 340 60 09

İstanbul/Aksaray Branch

Mesihpaşa Mah.
Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad.
No: 40/A Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 518 83 84
Fax: (+90 212) 518 71 50

İstanbul/Altintepe Branch

Altintepe Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 60/A Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 549 25 02
Fax: (+90 216) 549 25 06

İstanbul/Altunizade Branch

Altunizade Mah. Mahir İz Cad.
No: 26/A Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 651 87 90
Fax: (+90 216) 651 87 99

İstanbul/Arnavutköy Branch

Merkez Mah. Eski Edirne Cad.
No: 1171/1173C Arnavutköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 597 45 03
Fax: (+90 212) 597 45 31

İstanbul/Avclar Branch

Merkez Mah. Reşitpaşa Cad.
No: 37/2A Avclar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 593 34 44
Fax: (+90 212) 593 67 37

İstanbul/Avclar E-5 Branch

Cihangir Mah. E-5 Yanyol Cad.
No: 291/2B Avclar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 422 92 78
Fax: (+90 212) 422 92 69

İstanbul/Bağcılar Branch

Çınar Mah. Osman Gazi Cad.
No: 22/A Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 462 92 28
Fax: (+90 212) 433 59 02

İstanbul/Bağcılar Çiftlik Branch

Yavuzselim Mah. 4/1 Sok.
No: 1/A-B Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 651 35 95
Fax: (+90 212) 651 29 97

İstanbul/Bahçelievler Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Naci Kasım Sok.
No: 7/B Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 555 28 20
Fax: (+90 212) 555 68 19

İstanbul/Bahçeşehir Branch

Bahçeşehir 1.Kısım Mah. Dalgıçkuşu Cad.
No: 7/A Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 608 09 51
Fax: (+90 212) 608 09 61

İstanbul/Bakırköy Branch

Cevizlik Mah. Fahri Korutürk Cad.
No: 28/A Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 583 02 70
Fax: (+90 212) 583 13 70

İstanbul/Başakşehir Branch

Başak Mah. Yeşilvadi Cad. Metrokent
Dükkanları No: 3/1L Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 777 42 07
Fax: (+90 212) 777 42 11

İstanbul/Batı Ataşehir Branch

Barbaros Mah. Sütçü Yolu Cad.
No: 74 Özel İşyeri: 1 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 324 01 65
Fax: (+90 216) 317 30 44

İstanbul/Bayrampaşa Branch

Yenidoğan Mah. Abdi İpekçi Cad.
No: 43/A Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 612 24 20
Fax: (+90 212) 612 24 27

İstanbul/Beşiktaş Branch

Türkali Mah. İhlamurdere Cad.
No: 37 Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 236 86 89
Fax: (+90 212) 236 67 27

İstanbul/Beşyüzler Branch

Yıldırım Mah. Eski Edirne Asfaltı
No: 313/A Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 479 71 66
Fax: (+90 212) 649 70 98

İstanbul/Beykent Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Gürpınarıyolu Sok.
No: 2/C-16/17 Büyükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 871 31 18
Fax: (+90 212) 873 13 47

İstanbul/Beylikdüzü Branch

Beylikdüzü OSB Mah. Açelya Cad.
No: 1/8 Büyükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 876 68 00
Fax: (+90 212) 876 68 10

İstanbul/Boğaziçi Kurumsal Branch

Büyükdere Cad. No: 195
Levent Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 269 61 28
Fax: (+90 212) 281 98 17

İstanbul/Caddebostan Branch

Caddebostan Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 258/A Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 355 70 07
Fax: (+90 216) 355 70 12

İstanbul/Cennet Mah. Branch

Cennet Mah. Barbaros Cad. Cennet Konakları
F Blok No: 73/A Küçükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 592 32 84
Fax: (+90 212) 540 14 63

İstanbul/Çağlayan Branch

Çağlayan Mah. Vatan Cad. No: 30/A
Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 291 55 25
Fax: (+90 212) 234 70 92

İstanbul/Çamlıca Branch

Kısıklı Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 53/B Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 461 00 06
Fax: (+90 216) 461 00 07

İstanbul/Çekmeköy Branch

Çamlık Mah. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Cad.
No: 44/A Çekmeköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 640 01 05
Fax: (+90 216) 640 01 06

İstanbul/DES Branch

Dudullu OSB Mah. DES-1.Cad. A Blok
No: 5/B Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 420 38 00
Fax: (+90 216) 420 30 82

İstanbul/Dragos Branch

Cevizli Mah. Bağdat Cad. No: 514/A
Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 457 15 39
Fax: (+90 216) 441 05 85

İstanbul/Dudullu Branch

Yukarı Dudullu Mah. Necip Fazıl Bulv. KEYAP
Çarı A1 Blok No: 44/2 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 540 70 70
Fax: (+90 216) 540 54 87

İstanbul/Eminönü Branch

Rüstem Paşa Mah. Vasıfçınar Cad.
No: 45 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 01 54
Fax: (+90 212) 514 01 59

İstanbul/Erenköy Branch

19 Mayıs Mah. Şemsettin Günaltay Cad.
No: 198/A Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 478 54 02
Fax: (+90 216) 478 54 03

İstanbul/Esenler Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Atışalanı Cad.
No: 16 Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 568 10 80
Fax: (+90 212) 568 10 23

İstanbul/Esenyurt Branch

Namık Kemal Mah. Doğan Araslı Bulv.
No: 83/B Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 450 15 68
Fax: (+90 212) 450 20 45

İstanbul/Etiler Branch

Etiler Mah. Nispetiye Cad.
No: 63 Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 257 12 30
Fax: (+90 212) 257 37 25

İstanbul/Fatih Branch

Ali Kuşçu Mah. Macar Kardeşler Cad.
No: 54/B Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 631 04 90
Fax: (+90 212) 631 04 96

İstanbul/Fındıkzade Branch

Molla Gürani Mah. Turgut Özal Millet Cad.
No: 78A Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 491 20 40
Fax: (+90 212) 491 20 43

İstanbul/Florya Branch

Şenlikköy Mah. Florya Cad.
No: 47/B Bakırköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 624 60 93
Fax: (+90 212) 624 60 15

İstanbul/Gaziosmanpaşa Branch

Merkez Mah. Eyüp Cad. No: 2/1-A
Gaziosmanpaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 614 40 46
Fax: (+90 212) 616 69 69

İstanbul/Giyimkent Branch

Oruç Reis Mah. Vadi Cad.
No: 3 Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 438 35 69
Fax: (+90 212) 438 35 68

İstanbul/Gültepe Branch

Ortabayır Mah. Talatpaşa Cad.
No: 70/B Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 280 20 42
Fax: (+90 212) 280 19 71

İstanbul/Güneşli Branch

Evren Mah. Gülbahar Cad.
No: 14 Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 602 03 30
Fax: (+90 212) 602 03 25

İstanbul/Güneşli Çarşı Branch

Hürriyet Mah. Kuyu Sok.
No: 3/A Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 651 70 90
Fax: (+90 212) 651 70 33

İstanbul/Güngören Branch

Sanayi Mah. Sancaklı Cad.
No: 4/A Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 539 91 11
Fax: (+90 212) 539 91 12

İstanbul/Güngören Çarşı Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 23/B Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 502 80 41
Fax: (+90 212) 502 80 48

İstanbul/Hadımköy Yolu Branch

Akçaburgaz Mah. Hadımköy Yolu Cad.
No: 202/A Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 886 22 82
Fax: (+90 212) 886 22 92

İstanbul/Halkalı Branch

İkitelli OSB Mah. İmsan Küçük Sanayi Sitesi E
Blok No: 18-19 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 697 43 12
Fax: (+90 212) 698 43 13

İstanbul/İhlamurkuyu Branch

Tepeüstü Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 582/A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 540 87 50
Fax: (+90 212) 540 17 99

İstanbul/İkitelli Branch

Ziya Gökalp Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 74/D Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 671 21 00
Fax: (+90 212) 549 88 49

İstanbul/İkitelli Metro Branch

İkitelli OSB Mah. Bağcılar Güngören Metro
AVM B Blok Sok. No: 1 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 671 44 63
Fax: (+90 212) 671 48 51

İstanbul/İkitelli Sanayi Branch

Ziya Gökalp Mah. Süleyman Demirel Bulv.
HESKOP Yanı İş Modern Ticaret Merkezi H Blok
No: 20 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 777 55 83
Fax: (+90 212) 777 56 64

İstanbul/İst. End. ve Tic. Serbest Bölgesi Branch

İstanbul Endüstri ve Ticaret Serbest Bölgesi
Matraş Cad. No: 14 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 394 09 42
Fax: (+90 212) 394 08 84

İstanbul/İstoç Branch

İstoç Ticaret Merkezi Mahmut Bey Mah.
7.Yol Sok. 6.Ada No: 31/33/35/37
Bağcılar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 659 58 00
Fax: (+90 212) 659 56 54

İstanbul/Kadıköy Branch

Eğitim Mah. Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad.
No: 71/A Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 414 56 76
Fax: (+90 212) 414 56 23

İstanbul/Kağıthane Branch

Merkez Mah. Kemerburgaz Cad.
No: 6/B Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 295 02 05
Fax: (+90 212) 295 02 09

İstanbul/Kapalıçarşı Branch

Aynacılar Cad. No: 6
Kapalıçarşı Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 60 86
Fax: (+90 212) 514 60 89

İstanbul/Karaköy Branch

Arapcami Mah. Bankalar Cad. No: 29/A
Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 297 09 09
Fax: (+90 212) 237 40 17

İstanbul/Kartal Branch

Yukarı Mahalle Üsküdar Cad.
No: 14/B Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 387 21 51
Fax: (+90 216) 387 01 20

İstanbul/Kavacak Branch

Çubuklu Mah. Orhan Veli Kanık Cad.
No: 81/E Beykoz/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 680 38 60
Fax: (+90 216) 680 38 67

İstanbul/Kaynarca Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Cemal Gürsel Cad.
No: 171/B Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 596 49 00
Fax: (+90 216) 596 50 12

İstanbul/Kıraç Branch

Atatürk Mah. Atatürk Cad. Star Tower Çarşı
Blokları No: 49 Esenyurt/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 809 00 16
Fax: (+90 212) 809 00 18

İstanbul/Kozyatağı Branch

İnönü Cad. No: 94 Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 409 29 70
Fax: (+90 216) 409 29 74

İstanbul/Kozyatağı Kurumsal Branch

Kozyatağı Mah. Değirmen Sok.
No: 18/B-D Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 463 56 01
Fax: (+90 216) 463 56 02

İstanbul/Kurtköy Branch

Şeyhli Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 193/B Kurtköy Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 595 11 80
Fax: (+90 216) 595 11 75

İstanbul/Küçükbakkalköy Branch

Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Kayışdağı Cad.
No: 141 Ataşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 469 74 88
Fax: (+90 216) 469 74 87

İstanbul/Küçükyalı Branch

Küçükyalı Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 151/A Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 518 50 30
Fax: (+90 216) 518 59 70

İstanbul/Laleli Branch

Mimar Kemalettin Mah.
Soğanağa Camii Sok.
No: 33/A Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 517 37 40
Fax: (+90 212) 517 37 46

İstanbul/Levent Sanayi Branch

Sanayi Mah. Eski Büyükdere Cad.
No: 43/A Kağıthane/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 278 58 34
Fax: (+90 212) 278 58 83

İstanbul/Maltepe Branch

Bağlarbaşı Mah. Bağdat Cad.
No: 419/A Maltepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 442 80 05
Fax: (+90 216) 442 80 09

İstanbul/Maslak Branch

Maslak Mah. Zümrüt Sok.
No: 1/A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 286 95 36
Fax: (+90 212) 286 95 39

İstanbul/Mecidiyeköy Branch

Mecidiyeköy Mah. Büyükdere Cad.
No: 89/A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 356 03 15
Fax: (+90 212) 356 03 20

İstanbul/Mega Center Branch

Kocatepe Mah. Gümrük İskelesi Cad.
Mega Center No: 12/C- Z.Kat D: 5/37-12
Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 640 58 81
Fax: (+90 212) 640 47 87

İstanbul/Merkez Branch

Hürriyet Mah. Adnan Kahveci
No: 139 Kartal/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 452 86 43
Fax: (+90 216) 452 55 25

İstanbul/Merter Branch

Fatih Cad. No: 27 Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 637 26 09
Fax: (+90 212) 637 61 48

İstanbul/Merter Tekstil Branch

M. Nesi Özmen Mah. Merter Tekstil Merkezi
Gülsever Sok. No: 3/C Güngören/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 555 68 23
Fax: (+90 212) 507 96 80

İstanbul/Nişantaşı Branch

Vali Konağı Cad.
No: 54/B Nişantaşı Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 343 62 82
Fax: (+90 212) 343 62 19

İstanbul/Osmanağa Branch

Osmanağa Mah. Başçavuş Sok.
No: 31/B Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 348 28 19
Fax: (+90 216) 348 82 27

İstanbul/Osmanbey Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Halaskargazi Cad.
No: 127/A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 231 18 12
Fax: (+90 212) 231 20 52

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

İstanbul/Pendik Branch

Doğu Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 163 Pendik/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 483 64 05
Fax: (+90 216) 483 64 10

İstanbul/Perpa Branch

Halil Rifat Paşa Mah. Yüzer Havuz Sok.
Perpa Ticaret Merkezi Elektrokent A Blok
Kat: 4-5-6 No: 290/B Yeşil Avlu Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 222 66 16
Fax: (+90 212) 222 42 34

İstanbul/Rami Branch

Muratpaşa Mah. Uluyol Cad. İstanbul Tower
No: 17-19/B Blok-15 Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 417 38 40
Fax: (+90 212) 563 26 00

İstanbul/Sahrayıcedit Branch

Erenköy Mah. Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad.
No: 278/A Kadıköy/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 411 14 94
Fax: (+90 216) 411 14 98

İstanbul/Samandıra Branch

Osmangazi Mah. Osmangazi Cad.
No: 155-156/A Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 561 04 16
Fax: (+90 216) 561 04 26

İstanbul/Sancaktepe Branch

Sarıgazi Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 90/A Sancaktepe/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 622 44 77
Fax: (+90 216) 622 44 84

İstanbul/Sarıyer Branch

Merkez Mah. Sarıyer Deresi Sok.
No: 18 Sarıyer/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 218 60 23
Fax: (+90 212) 218 60 27

İstanbul/Sefaköy Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Ahmet Kocabıyık Sok.
No: 12/A Küçükçekmece/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 599 12 35
Fax: (+90 212) 599 12 89

İstanbul/Seyitnizam Branch

Seyitnizam Mah. Seyitnizam Cad.
No: 51/4-D Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 416 26 09
Fax: (+90 212) 416 25 96

İstanbul/Silivri Branch

Alibey Mah. Fevzi Çakmak Cad.
No: 16/A Silivri/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 728 96 01
Fax: (+90 212) 728 96 10

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Branch

Mehmet Akif Ersoy Mah. Fatih Bulv.
No: 185/A Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 496 12 22
Fax: (+90 216) 496 17 57

İstanbul/Sultanbeyli Çarşı Branch

Abdurrahmangazi Mah. Bosna Bulv.
No: 5/B D: 1 Sultanbeyli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 419 90 99
Fax: (+90 216) 419 90 70

İstanbul/Sultançiftliği Branch

Cebeci Mah. Eski Edirne Asfaltı
No: 732A Sultangazi/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 475 65 35
Fax: (+90 212) 475 36 35

İstanbul/Sultanhamam Branch

Hobyar Mah. Sultan Hamamı Cad.
No: 15/A Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 514 02 98
Fax: (+90 212) 514 16 77

İstanbul/Şirinevler Branch

Hürriyet Mah. Mahmutbey Cad.
No: 1/A Şirinevler Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 551 73 13
Fax: (+90 212) 654 20 17

İstanbul/Şişli Branch

19 Mayıs Mah. Halaskargazi Cad.
No: 154/A-B Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 219 40 80
Fax: (+90 212) 234 97 71

İstanbul/Taksim Branch

Harbiye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 30/A Şişli/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 296 58 28
Fax: (+90 212) 296 58 33

İstanbul/Tavukçuyolu Branch

Yukarı Dudullu Mah. Tavukçuyolu Cad.
No: 268 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 409 29 70
Fax: (+90 216) 409 29 78

İstanbul/Terazidere Branch

Terazidere Mah. Güneş Cad.
No: 15/A Bayrampaşa/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 501 02 56
Fax: (+90 212) 501 03 74

İstanbul/Topçular Branch

Topçular Mah. Rami Kışla Cad.
No: 68/G Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 612 13 00
Fax: (+90 212) 612 24 34

İstanbul/Tophane Branch

Hacımimi Mah. Kemeraltı Cad.
No: 46 Beyoğlu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 251 65 20
Fax: (+90 212) 245 56 32

İstanbul/Topkapı Branch

Maltepe Mah. Davutpaşa Cad.
No: 81 Dk.69 Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 674 33 36
Fax: (+90 212) 674 33 16

İstanbul/Trakya Kurumsal Branch

Merkez Mah. Kavak Sok.
No: 11 Yenibosna Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 552 62 29
Fax: (+90 212) 551 64 42

İstanbul/Tuzla Branch

İçmeler Mah. Mazhar Sok.
No: 21/B Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 493 13 82
Fax: (+90 216) 493 13 90

İstanbul/Tuzla Sanayi Branch

Mescit Mah. Demokrasi Cad.
Birmes Sanayi Sit. A8 Blok
No: 3 Tuzla/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 394 20 45
Fax: (+90 216) 394 94 37

İstanbul/Tümsan Branch

Ziya Gökalp Mah. Tümsan Sanayi Sitesi
1. Kısım 3. Blok No: 7 Başakşehir/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 486 12 39
Fax: (+90 212) 486 12 57

İstanbul/Ümraniye Branch

Atatürk Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
Dönmezler Apt. No: 58/B
Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 523 13 63
Fax: (+90 216) 523 13 70

İstanbul/Ümraniye Çarşı Branch

Atatürk Mah. Alemdağ Cad.
No: 82/A Ümraniye/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 316 85 85
Fax: (+90 216) 344 70 71

İstanbul/Üsküdar Branch

Mimar Sinan Mah. İnkılap Çıkmazı
No: 6 Üsküdar/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 216) 391 00 70
Fax: (+90 216) 391 00 77

İstanbul/Yavuz Selim Branch

Akşemsettin Mah. Fevzipaşa Cad.
No: 147 Fatih/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 631 93 53
Fax: (+90 212) 631 71 37

İstanbul/Yenibosna Branch

Yenibosna Merkez Mah. Köyceğiz Sok.
No: 2-4/A Bahçelievler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 474 42 09
Fax: (+90 212) 474 42 64

İstanbul/Yeşilpınar Branch

Yeşilpınar Mah. Pamuk Sok.
No: 8 Eyüp/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 535 25 71
Fax: (+90 212) 535 25 98

İstanbul/Üzümlü Branch

Oruçreis Mah. Barbaros Cad.
No: 80 Esenler/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 429 33 02
Fax: (+90 212) 432 31 12

İstanbul/Zeytinburnu Branch

Gökalp Mah. Prof. Dr. Muammer Aksoy Cad.
No: 81/A Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 665 07 27
Fax: (+90 212) 665 02 61

İstanbul/Zeytinburnu Havuz Branch

Telsiz Mah. Balıklı Yol Sok.
No: 68/A-B Zeytinburnu/İSTANBUL
Tel: (+90 212) 415 69 60
Fax: (+90 212) 415 69 87

İzmir/Buca Branch

Kazağaç Mah. Özmen Cad.
No: 121/A Buca/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 452 66 64
Fax: (+90 232) 452 60 45

İzmir/Çamdibi Branch

Mersinli Mah. Fatih Cad.
No: 80/1 Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 462 12 67
Fax: (+90 232) 435 34 29

İzmir/Çiğli Branch

Anadolu Cad. No: 937/A Çiğli/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 329 54 60
Fax: (+90 232) 329 54 77

İzmir/Işıkent Branch

Egemenlik Mah. 6123 Sok.
No: 20 Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 479 90 84
Fax: (+90 232) 479 90 83

İzmir/İzmir Branch

Akdeniz Mah. Fevzipaşa Bulv.
No: 55/A Çankaya Konak/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 445 51 75
Fax: (+90 232) 445 51 71

İzmir/Bornova Branch

Kazım Dirik Mah. Mustafa Kemal Cad.
No: 81/2 Bornova/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 339 57 07
Fax: (+90 232) 339 93 97

İzmir/Karabağlar Branch

Karabağlar Mah. Yeşillik Cad.
No: 419 Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 253 66 86
Fax: (+90 232) 254 83 25

İzmir/Karşıyaka Branch

Bahriye Üçok Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 49 Karşıyaka/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 382 76 79
Fax: (+90 232) 382 76 37

İzmir/Menemen Branch

Mermerli Mah. Mithatpaşa Cad.
No: 49 Menemen/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 831 61 96
Fax: (+90 232) 831 26 42

İzmir/Torbalı Branch

Tepeköy Mah. Ağalar Cad.
No: 20/A Torbalı/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 856 56 07
Fax: (+90 232) 856 56 87

İzmir/Üçkuyular Branch

Mithatpaşa Cad.
No: 1181/A Üçkuyular Karabağlar/İZMİR
Tel: (+90 232) 278 67 68
Fax: (+90 232) 278 67 61

Kahramanmaraş/Kahramanmaraş Branch

İsmetpaşa Mah. Trabzon Bulv.
No: 2/A Dulkadiroğlu/KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 224 00 32
Fax: (+90 344) 224 00 74

Kahramanmaraş/Çevreyolu Branch

Şazibey Mah. Azerbaycan Bulv.
No: 114/D-C-F Onikişubat/KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Tel: (+90 344) 235 19 05
Fax: (+90 344) 235 04 57

Karabük/Karabük Branch

Fevzifırat Cad. No: 103
Merkez/KARABÜK
Tel: (+90 370) 412 49 13
Fax: (+90 370) 412 49 14

Karaman/Karaman Branch

Fenari Mah. 9.Sok. No: 2/B
Merkez/KARAMAN
Tel: (+90 338) 214 70 70
Fax: (+90 338) 213 71 71

Kastamonu/Kastamonu Branch

Topçuoğlu Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 34/A Merkez/KASTAMONU
Tel: (+90 366) 212 97 90
Fax: (+90 366) 212 97 91

Kayseri/Anbar Branch

Anbar Mah. Osman Kavuncu Bulv.
No: 394/B Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 290 88 10
Fax: (+90 352) 290 88 16

Kayseri/Kayseri Branch

Kıçıkapı Mah. Bankalar Cad.
No: 1/A Merkez/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 222 34 88
Fax: (+90 352) 222 34 96

Kayseri/Kayseri OSB Branch

Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 8.Cadde
No: 62 Melikgazi/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 322 16 70
Fax: (+90 352) 322 16 78

Kayseri/Kayseri Sanayi Branch

Sanayi Mah. Osman Kavuncu Bulv.
No: 130 Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 336 45 28
Fax: (+90 352) 336 45 68

Kayseri/Sivas Cad. Branch

Mimarsinan Mah. Sivas Bulv.
No: 189/B Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 223 64 24
Fax: (+90 352) 223 58 85

Kayseri/Sahabiye Branch

Serçeönü Mah. Ahievran Cad.
No: 11/B Kocasinan/KAYSERİ
Tel: (+90 352) 231 93 11
Fax: (+90 352) 231 93 16

Kırıkkale/Kırıkkale Branch

Yenidoğan Mah. Barbaros Hayrettin Cad.
No: 32/A Merkez/KIRIKKALE
Tel: (+90 318) 218 89 89
Fax: (+90 318) 218 03 83

Kırklareli/Lüleburgaz Branch

Yeni Mah. Emrullah Efendi Cad.
No: 12/A Lüleburgaz/KIRKLARELİ
Tel: (+90 288) 412 00 20
Fax: (+90 288) 412 74 11

Kırşehir/Kırşehir Branch

Kuşdilli Mah. Terme Cad.
No: 16 Merkez/KIRŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 386) 212 32 62
Fax: (+90 386) 212 32 93

Kocaeli/Çayirova Branch

Çayirova Mah. Fatih Cad.
No: 114/B Çayirova/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 742 42 04
Fax: (+90 262) 742 41 65

Kocaeli/Gebze Branch

Hacı Halil Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 15/A Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 644 71 36
Fax: (+90 262) 644 67 71

Kocaeli/Gebze Akse Sapağı Branch

Mustafapaşa Mah. İbrahimağa Cad.
No: 69/A Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 643 70 41
Fax: (+90 262) 643 54 23

Kocaeli/Gebze E-5 Branch

Osman Yılmaz Mah. İstanbul Cad.
No: 56/B Gebze/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 644 87 19
Fax: (+90 262) 644 88 67

Kocaeli/İzmit Branch

Ömerağa Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 136/A İzmit/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 325 25 20
Fax: (+90 262) 321 92 87

Kocaeli/İzmit E5 Branch

Karabaş Mah. Hafız Selim Efendi Sok.
No: 14/C İzmit/KOCAELİ
Tel: (+90 262) 335 60 35
Fax: (+90 262) 335 60 40

Konya/Aziye Branch

Aziye Mah. Türbe Cad.
Şair Hasan Rüştü Sok. No: 2 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 351 93 04
Fax: (+90 332) 350 59 63

Konya/Büsan Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Kosgeb Cad.
No: 7/A Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 345 31 00
Fax: (+90 332) 345 31 10

Konya/İhsaniye Branch

Beyazıt Mah. Sultan Cem Cad.
No: 31/A Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 321 24 51
Fax: (+90 332) 321 24 61

Konya/Karatay Branch

Fatih Mah. Köprü Sok.
No: 25 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 236 33 01
Fax: (+90 332) 236 33 57

Konya/Konya Branch

Musalla Bağları Mah. Ankara Cad.
No: 117/1 Selçuklu/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 238 06 66
Fax: (+90 332) 238 58 54

Konya/Alaaddin Branch

Şems-i Tebrizi Mah. Mevlana Cad.
No: 1 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 350 72 15
Fax: (+90 332) 350 63 94

Konya/Yeni Toptancılar Sitesi Branch

Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Karakayış Cad.
No: 269/1 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 712 78 80
Fax: (+90 332) 710 10 16

Konya/Mevlana Branch

Şems-i Tebrizi Mah. Mevlana Cad.
No: 13/1 Karatay/KONYA
Tel: (+90 332) 353 61 03
Fax: (+90 332) 353 61 02

Kütahya/Kütahya Branch

Mecidiye Mah. Abdurrahman Paşa Cad.
No: 7 Merkez/KÜTAHYA
Tel: (+90 274) 216 40 81
Fax: (+90 274) 216 40 82

Malatya/Malatya Branch

B. Hüseyinbey Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 31 Merkez/MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 325 03 25
Fax: (+90 422) 325 94 59

Malatya/Çevreyolu Branch

İsmetiye Mah. Buhara Cad.
No: 173/C-D Merkez/MALATYA
Tel: (+90 422) 326 57 51
Fax: (+90 422) 326 57 54

Manisa/Akhisar Branch

Paşa Mah. Tahir Ün Cad. 14. Sok.
No: 80 Akhisar/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 414 55 40
Fax: (+90 236) 414 55 48

Manisa/Manisa Branch

1. Anafaltar Mah.
Mustafa Kemal Paşa Cad.
No: 38/A Merkez/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 239 84 84
Fax: (+90 236) 232 07 00

Manisa/Salihli Branch

Mithatpaşa Mah. Mithatpaşa Cad.
No: 137 Salihli/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 715 20 89
Fax: (+90 236) 715 20 99

Manisa/Turgutlu Branch

Turan Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 178 Turgutlu/MANİSA
Tel: (+90 236) 314 70 60
Fax: (+90 236) 314 80 10

Mardin/Mardin Branch

Yenişehir Mah. Vali Ozan Cad.
No: 69/A Merkez/MARDİN
Tel: (+90 482) 212 32 87
Fax: (+90 482) 212 32 97

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.

Mersin/Mersin Branch

Cami Şerif Mah. İstiklal Cad.
No: 33/B Merkez/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 238 20 24
Fax: (+90 324) 239 05 24

Mersin/Pozcu Branch

Gazi Mah. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv.
Eyüp Seçme Sit. B Blok
No: 345/C Yenışehir/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 328 68 57
Fax: (+90 324) 326 75 70

Mersin/Tarsus Branch

Kızılmurat Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 12 Tarsus/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 613 95 01
Fax: (+90 324) 614 30 49

Mersin/Toroslar Branch

Zeki Ayan Mah. 82019 Sok.
No: 2 Toroslar/MERSİN
Tel: (+90 324) 320 09 89
Fax: (+90 324) 321 30 04

Muğla/Bodrum Branch

Yokuşbaşı Mah. Hasan Reşat Öncü Cad.
No: 16 Bodrum/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 316 67 30
Fax: (+90 252) 316 69 75

Muğla/Fethiye Branch

Cumhuriyet Mah. Çarşı Cad.
No: 43 Fethiye/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 612 01 30
Fax: (+90 252) 612 03 73

Muğla/Muğla Branch

Emirbeyazıt Mah. Recai Gürelci Sok.
No: 8 Merkez/MUĞLA
Tel: (+90 252) 212 13 88
Fax: (+90 252) 214 48 15

Nevşehir/Nevşehir Branch

Camicedit Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 29/A Merkez/NEVŞEHİR
Tel: (+90 384) 214 36 00
Fax: (+90 384) 214 32 17

Niğde/Niğde Branch

Esenbey Mah. Ayhan Şahenk Bulv.
No: 26/B Merkez/NİĞDE
Tel: (+90 388) 233 12 27
Fax: (+90 388) 232 60 71

Ordu/Fatsa Branch

Mustafa Kemal Paşa Mah.
Cumhuriyet Meydanı No: 2/A Fatsa/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 424 24 06
Fax: (+90 452) 424 04 26

Ordu/Ordu Branch

Şarkıye Mah. Süleyman Felek Cad.
No: 88/1 Merkez/ORDU
Tel: (+90 452) 223 27 47
Fax: (+90 452) 223 44 49

Osmaniye/Osmaniye Branch

Alibeyli Mah. Palalı Süleyman Cad.
No: 9/B Merkez/OSMANİYE
Tel: (+90 328) 813 56 26
Fax: (+90 328) 813 59 90

Rize/Rize Branch

Çarşı Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 152/A Merkez/RİZE
Tel: (+90 464) 213 21 08
Fax: (+90 464) 214 01 65

Sakarya/Adapazarı Branch

Tiğcılar Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 29/B Adapazarı/SAKARYA
Tel: (+90 264) 274 01 91
Fax: (+90 264) 274 01 90

Sakarya/Erenler Branch

Erenler Mah. Sakarya Cad.
No: 346/B Erenler/SAKARYA
Tel: (+90 264) 276 99 81
Fax: (+90 264) 276 99 26

Sakarya/Serdivan Branch

Arabacalanı Mah. Çark Cad.
No: 102 Serdivan/SAKARYA
Tel: (+90 264) 777 11 95
Fax: (+90 264) 777 11 93

Samsun/Bafra Branch

Hükümet Cad. Büyükcami Mah.
No: 5/B Bafra/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 542 54 74
Fax: (+90 362) 542 54 84

Samsun/Samsun Branch

Kale Mah. Kazım Paşa Cad.
No: 12/A Merkez/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 435 86 04
Fax: (+90 362) 432 35 89

Samsun/Samsun Sanayi Branch

Şabanoğlu Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 229 Tekkeköy/SAMSUN
Tel: (+90 362) 266 83 07
Fax: (+90 362) 266 89 38

Siirt/Siirt Branch

Bahçelievler Mah. Hükümet Bulv.
No: 8/A Merkez/SİİRT
Tel: (+90 484) 224 69 30
Fax: (+90 484) 224 69 40

Sivas/Keşeli Branch

Demircilerardı Mah. Celal Bayar Cad.
No: 4/A Merkez/SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 221 33 50
Fax: (+90 346) 221 33 80

Sivas/Sivas Branch

Eskikale Mah. Sırer Cad.
No: 10/A Merkez/SİVAS
Tel: (+90 346) 225 72 00
Fax: (+90 346) 224 30 72

Şanlıurfa/Emniyet Cad. Branch

Ulubatlı Mah. Yunus Emre Cad.
No: 69/A Merkez/ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 312 25 68
Fax: (+90 414) 313 58 66

Şanlıurfa/Karaköprü Branch

Akbayır Mah. Yeşiloğlu Bulv.
No: 13 Karaköprü/ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 347 20 88
Fax: (+90 414) 347 70 57

Şanlıurfa/Şanlıurfa Branch

Atatürk Mah. Atatürk Bulv.
No: 80/A Merkez/ŞANLIURFA
Tel: (+90 414) 215 54 21
Fax: (+90 414) 215 54 24

Şırnak/Cizre Branch

Sanayi Cad. Doğan Apt.
No: 8/B Cizre/ŞIRNAK
Tel: (+90 486) 616 61 12
Fax: (+90 486) 616 61 18

Tekirdağ/Çerkezköy Branch

Gaziosmanpaşa Mah. Atatürk Cad.
No: 1/A Çerkezköy/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 726 91 40
Fax: (+90 282) 726 72 92

Tekirdağ/Çorlu Branch

Kazimiye Mah. Salih Omurtak Cad.
No: 20/A Çorlu/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 673 57 26
Fax: (+90 282) 673 57 32

Tekirdağ/Tekirdağ Branch

Yavuz Mah. Hükümet Cad.
No: 125 Merkez/TEKİRDAĞ
Tel: (+90 282) 260 40 04
Fax: (+90 282) 260 40 03

Tokat/Tokat Branch

Gülbaharhatun Mah.
Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv. No: 93/A
Merkez/TOKAT
Tel: (+90 356) 214 12 02
Fax: (+90 356) 214 12 19

Trabzon/Trabzon Branch

Kemer kaya Mah. Kahramanmaraş Cad.
Ustaömeroğlu İş Merkezi
No: 19 Merkez/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 326 01 36
Fax: (+90 462) 322 37 48

Trabzon/Değirmendere Branch

Sanayi Mah. Devlet Karayolu Cad.
No: 49 Merkez/TRABZON
Tel: (+90 462) 328 10 02
Fax: (+90 462) 328 10 05

Uşak/Uşak Branch

Kurtuluş Mah. İsmetpaşa Cad.
No: 46/A Merkez/UŞAK
Tel: (+90 276) 227 11 10
Fax: (+90 276) 227 74 76

Van/Van Branch

Şerefiye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 29 Merkez/VAN
Tel: (+90 432) 215 62 62
Fax: (+90 432) 214 44 45

Van/Van Semaver Branch

Kazım Karabekir Cad.
Semaver Kavşağı Arfay İş Merkezi
No: 7 Merkez/VAN
Tel: (+90 432) 217 01 40
Fax: (+90 432) 217 01 44

Yalova/Yalova Branch

R. Paşa Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.
No: 16/A Merkez/YALOVA
Tel: (+90 226) 811 21 50
Fax: (+90 226) 811 21 58

Yozgat/Yozgat Branch

Medrese Mah. Lise Cad. Birlik İş Merkezi
No: 26/A Merkez/YOZGAT
Tel: (+90 354) 217 84 10
Fax: (+90 354) 212 45 63

Zonguldak/Karadeniz Ereğli Branch

Müftü Mah. Yukarı Sok.
No: 4 Ereğli/ZONGULDAK
Tel: (+90 372) 323 53 23
Fax: (+90 372) 323 53 63



PARTICIPATION BANKS ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY

2014

Kısıklı Caddesi No: 22 Altunizade
34662 Üsküdar/İstanbul/TURKEY
Tel: +90 216 651 94 35 Faks: (+90 216 651 94 39
www.tkbb.org.tr bilgi@tkbb.org.tr

alBaraka 

 BANK ASYA

 KUVEYTTÜRK

Türkiye Finans 