Türk Telekomünikasyon Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries
31 December 2015

Consolidated Financial Statements
And Independent Auditors' Report

11 February 2016

This report contains 2 pages of "Independent Auditors' Report" and 108 pages of financial statements and explanatory notes.

Akis Bağımsız Denetim ve
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Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditors' Report Originally Prepared and Issues in Turkish to English

To the Board of Directors of Türk Telekomünikasyon Anonim Şirketi,

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Türk Telekomünikasyon Anonim Şirketi and its subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB") and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Independent Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no. 6102; Auditors' Report on System and Committee of Early Identification of Risks is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on 3 February 2016.

2) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group's bookkeeping activities, financial statements and group's financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

3) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and requested documents in connection with the audit.

Akis Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
A member of KPMG International Cooperative

Murat Alsan, SMMM
Partner

11 February 2016
İstanbul, TÜRKİYE

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TÜRK TELEKOMÜNİKASYON ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

		Current period	**Prior period**
		Audited	**Audited**
	Notes	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Assets			
Current assets		**8.441.600**	**6.413.004**
Cash and cash equivalents	*4*	2.837.786	2.538.446
Trade receivables			
- Due from related parties	*8*	6.504	17.757
- Trade receivables from third parties	*6*	3.794.474	3.115.181
Other receivables			
- Other receivables from third parties	*10*	83.144	39.948
Derivative financial instruments	*16*	388.767	74.032
Inventories	*11*	252.245	144.182
Prepaid expenses	*14*	286.791	263.072
Current tax related assets		50.468	6.355
Other current assets	*13*	741.421	187.664
		8.441.600	**6.386.637**
Assets held for sale	*18*	–	26.367
Non-current assets		**17.332.304**	**13.464.783**
Financial investments	*15*	11.840	11.840
Trade receivables			
- Trade receivables from third parties	*6*	49.135	40.113
Other receivables			
- Other receivables from third parties	*10*	31.537	45.330
Derivative financial instruments	*16*	45.002	24.395
Investment property	*19*	27.189	13.547
Property, plant and equipment	*20*	8.538.182	8.180.932
Intangible assets			
-Goodwill	*17*	44.944	48.734
-Other intangible assets	*21*	8.216.886	4.789.152
Prepaid expenses	*14*	46.454	30.392
Deferred tax assets	*12*	286.804	259.308
Other non-current assets	*13*	34.331	21.040
Total assets		**25.773.904**	**19.877.787**

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

(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

TÜRK TELEKOMÜNİKASYON ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

	Notes	**Current period Audited 31 December 2015**	**Prior period Audited 31 December 2014**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		**8.552.927**	**4.225.718**
Financial liabilities			
- Bank borrowings	*5*	242.091	29.414
Short term portion of long term financial liabilities			
- Bank borrowings	*5*	2.363.672	691.154
- Obligations under finance leases	*7*	8.034	12.961
- Bills, bonds and notes issued	*5*	9.963	4.943
Other financial liabilities			
- Non-controlling interest put option liability	*9*	–	439.664
Trade payables			
- Due to related parties	*8*	10.745	7.888
- Trade payables to third parties	*6*	4.225.532	1.541.161
Employee benefit obligations	*13*	115.205	275.767
Other payables			
- Other payables to third parties	*10*	628.116	463.088
Derivative financial instruments	*16*	104.673	–
Deferred revenue	*14*	131.035	110.709
Income tax payable	*32*	182.503	197.574
Short term provisions			
-Short term provisions for employee benefits	*22*	178.822	160.050
-Other short term provisions	*22*	296.674	241.259
Other current liabilities	*13*	55.862	50.086
Non-current liabilities		**12.227.609**	**9.348.729**
Financial liabilities			
- Bank borrowings	*5*	6.300.674	5.837.599
- Obligations under finance leases	*7*	997	6.995
- Bills, bonds and notes issued	*5*	2.877.296	2.294.732
Trade payables			
- Trade payables to third parties	*6*	962.258	613
Other payables			
- Other payables to third parties	*10*	617.453	7.619
Derivative financial instruments	*16*	160.911	84.592
Deferred revenue	*14*	267.564	255.555
Long term provisions			
-Provisions for employee termination benefits	*22*	635.366	555.595
-Long term provisions for employee benefits excluding employee termination benefits	*22*	79.677	68.907
-Other long-term provisions	*22*	7.711	7.593
Deferred tax liability	*12*	317.702	228.929
Equity		**4.993.368**	**6.303.340**
Total equity attributable to parent			
Paid-in share capital	*23*	3.500.000	3.500.000
Inflation adjustments to paid in capital (-)	*23*	(239.752)	(239.752)
Non-controlling interest put option liability reserve	*23*	–	(227.065)
Difference arising from the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary	*23*	(1.320.942)	(858.134)
Share based payment reserve	*23, 24*	9.528	9.528
Other comprehensive income / expense items not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Actuarial loss arising from employee benefits	*23*	(434.385)	(382.368)
Other comprehensive income/expense items to be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Hedging reserves		(208.646)	(124.116)
-Foreign currency translation reserve	*23*	44.430	48.703
Restricted reserves allocated from profits		2.289.384	2.122.798
Retained earnings		446.307	446.307
Net profit for the period		907.444	2.007.439
Total liabilities and equity		**25.773.904**	**19.877.787**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

	Notes	**Current Period Audited 1 January - 31 December 2015**	**Prior Period Audited 1 January - 31 December 2014**
Sales	*3*	14.522.855	13.601.623
Cost of sales (-)	*3, 27*	(7.565.517)	(7.030.297)
Gross profit		**6.957.338**	**6.571.326**
General administrative expenses (-)	*3, 27*	(2.143.274)	(1.833.865)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses (-)	*3, 27*	(1.901.161)	(1.843.191)
Research and development expenses (-)	*3, 27*	(47.304)	(66.521)
Other operating income	*3, 29*	622.216	307.224
Other operating expense (-)	*3, 29*	(448.327)	(254.692)
Operating profit		**3.039.488**	**2.880.281**
Income from investing activities	*3, 30*	141.009	251.174
Expense from investing activities (-)	*3, 30*	(15.518)	(7.631)
Operating profit before financial expenses		**3.164.979**	**3.123.824**
Financial income	*31*	2.808.848	1.786.215
Financial expense (-)	*31*	(4.712.546)	(2.334.158)
Profit before tax		**1.261.281**	**2.575.881**
Tax income/(expense)			
- Current tax expense	*32*	(310.756)	(696.190)
- Deferred tax income/(expense)	*12, 32*	(87.675)	89.277
Profit for the year		**862.850**	**1.968.968**
Profit attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests	*23*	**(44.594)**	**(38.471)**
Attributable to equity holders of the parent		**907.444**	**2.007.439**
Earnings per shares attributable to equity holders of the parent from (in full Kuruş)	*23*	**0,2593**	**0,5736**
Earnings per diluted shares attributable to equity holders of the parent from (in full Kuruş)	*23*	**0,2593**	**0,5736**

(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

TÜRK TELEKOMÜNİKASYON ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

		Current Period	**Prior Period**
		Audited	**Audited**
	Notes	**1 January - 31 December 2015**	**1 January - 31 December 2014**
Profit for the period		**862.850**	**1.968.968**
Other comprehensive income items not to be reclassified to profit:			
Actuarial loss from employee benefits	*22*	(62.385)	(19.128)
Tax effect of actuarial loss from employee benefits		12.097	3.689
Other comprehensive income items to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Change in foreign currency translation differences		(4.273)	(9.402)
Cash flow hedges-effective portion of changes in fair value	*16*	(73.245)	(134.168)
Tax effect of cash flow hedges-effective portion of changes in fair value	*16*	14.649	26.835
Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	*16*	(32.418)	8.484
Tax effect of hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	*16*	6.484	(1.697)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(139.091)**	**(125.387)**
Total comprehensive income		**723.759**	**1.843.581**
Appropriation of total comprehensive income:			
Non-controlling interest		**(44.641)**	**(38.539)**
Attributable to equity holders of the parent		**768.400**	**1.882.120**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

			Other comprehensive income items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				Other comprehensive income items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				Retained earnings				
	Paid-in share capital	**Inflation adjustment to paid in capital**	**Non controlling interest liability reserve**	**Share based payment reserve**	**Difference arising from the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary**	**Actuarial loss arising from employee benefits**	**Reserve for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation**	**Cash flow hedge reserve**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Restricted reserves allocated from profits**	**Retained earnings**	**Net profit for the period**	**Total equity attributable to parent**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2014	**3.500.000**	**(239.752)**	**(232.807)**	**9.528**	**(858.134)**	**(366.997)**	**(70.390)**	**46.820**	**58.105**	**2.049.085**	**129.106**	**1.303.045**	**5.327.609**	**–**	**5.327.609**
Net profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.007.439	2.007.439	(38.471)	1.968.968
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	(15.371)	6.787	(107.333)	(9.402)	–	–	–	(125.319)	(68)	(125.387)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	(15.371)	6.787	(107.333)	(9.402)	–	–	2.007.439	1.882.120	(38.539)	1.843.581
Transfer to legal reserves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73.713	317.201	(390.914)	–	–	–
Non-controlling interest before reclassification to minority put option liability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	251.138	251.138
Non-controlling interest put option liability (Note 9)	–	–	5.742	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.742	(212.599)	(206.857)
Dividend paid (Note 23)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(912.131)	(912.131)	–	(912.131)
Balance at 31 December 2014	**3.500.000**	**(239.752)**	**(227.065)**	**9.528**	**(858.134)**	**(382.368)**	**(63.603)**	**(60.513)**	**48.703**	**2.122.798**	**446.307**	**2.007.439**	**6.303.340**	**–**	**6.303.340**
Balance at 1 January 2015	**3.500.000**	**(239.752)**	**(227.065)**	**9.528**	**(858.134)**	**(382.368)**	**(63.603)**	**(60.513)**	**48.703**	**2.122.798**	**446.307**	**2.007.439**	**6.303.340**	**–**	**6.303.340**
Net profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	907.444	907.444	(44.594)	862.850
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	(50.288)	(25.934)	(58.596)	(4.273)	–	–	–	(139.091)	(47)	(139.138)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	(50.288)	(25.934)	(58.596)	(4.273)	–	–	907.444	768.353	(44.641)	723.712
Transfer to legal reserves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166.586	–	(166.586)	–	–	–
Acquisition of non-controlling interest without a change in control (Note 9)	–	–	227.065	–	(462.808)	(1.729)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(237.472)	44.641	(192.831)
Dividend paid (Note 23)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1.840.853)	(1.840.853)	–	(1.840.853)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**3.500.000**	**(239.752)**	**–**	**9.528**	**(1.320.942)**	**(434.385)**	**(89.537)**	**(119.109)**	**44.430**	**2.289.384**	**446.307**	**907.444**	**4.993.368**	**–**	**4.993.368**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

	Notes	**Current Period** **Audited** **1 January - 31 December 2015**	**Prior Period** **Audited** **1 January - 31 December 2014**
Net profit		862.850	1.968.968
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	*28*	2.235.298	1.952.452
Impairment	*28*	36.511	49.284
Tax expense	*32*	398.431	606.912
Gain and loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	*30*	(125.490)	(243.543)
TFRS Interpretation 12 construction (revenue) / cost, net		(38.235)	(41.224)
Interest income and (expense), net		(27.100)	71.266
Unrealised foreign currency exchange differences		1.949.962	447.983
Reversal of doubtful receivables	*6,10*	(235.678)	(172.392)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	*6,10*	539.564	372.963
Provision for employee termination benefits	*22*	106.393	151.378
Provision for employee benefits, net	*22*	148.598	160.168
Employee benefits obligation		–	44.205
Change in litigation provision, net	*22*	65.069	53.844
Change in unused vacation provision		15.599	14.211
Loss on derivative financial instruments, net	*31*	135.184	29.056
Gain on derivative financial instruments, net		(366.779)	(165.321)
Obsolete inventory provision / (reversal), net		2.002	(2.962)
Other provisions		(53.695)	1.798
Operating profit before working capital changes		**5.648.484**	**5.299.046**
Net working capital changes in:			
Increases in trade receivables		(664.872)	(211.943)
Increases in other current assets		(616.216)	97.461
Increase in inventories		(110.065)	(54.191)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		920.625	(169.321)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets		(15.468)	(6.869)
Increases in other current liabilities and provisions		(77.242)	(23.835)
Increases in other non-current liabilities		(17.196)	(5.598)
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash		(55.746)	39.735
Cash flow from operating activities			
Payments of employee termination benefits	*22*	(89.169)	(67.007)
Payments of provisions		(144.991)	(50.623)
Payments of tax		(363.457)	(558.272)
Interest received		168.448	147.458
Net cash provided by operating activities		**4.583.135**	**4.436.041**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		(27.500)	–
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		180.905	312.000
Purchases of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(3.319.603)	(2.169.257)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3.166.198)**	**(1.857.257)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bank borrowings		4.143.150	3.395.017
Repayment of bank borrowings		(3.251.504)	(5.477.794)
Bills, bonds and notes issued		–	2.130.293
Repayment of obligations under finance leases		(13.927)	(9.334)
Interest paid		(341.140)	(281.119)
Derivative instrument payments / receipts		3.999	23.653
Dividends paid	*23*	(1.840.853)	(912.131)
Interest received		157.401	130.223
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1.142.874)**	**(1.001.192)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		274.063	1.577.592
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		(30.468)	(4.179)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		2.270.791	697.377
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	*4*	**2.514.386**	**2.270.790**

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Türk Telekomünikasyon Anonim Şirketi ("Türk Telekom" or "the Company") is a joint stock company incorporated in Turkey. The Company has its history in the Posthane – i Amirane (Department of Post Office) which was originally established as a Ministry on 23 October 1840. On 4 February 1924, under the Telephone and Telegraph Law No. 406, the authorization to install and operate telephone networks throughout Turkey was given to the General Directorate of Post, Telegraph and Telephone ("PTT"). The Company was founded on 24 April 1995 as a result of the split of the telecommunication and postal services formerly carried out by the PTT. All of the personnel, assets and obligations of the PTT pertaining to telecommunication services were transferred to the Company, the shares of which were fully owned by the Prime Ministry Under secretariat of Treasury ("the Treasury").

On 24 August 2005, Oger Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. ("OTAŞ"), entered into a Share Sale Agreement with the Turkey's Privatization Authority for the purchase of a 55% stake in the Company. A Shareholders Agreement and a Share Pledge Agreement for the block sale of the Company were signed on 14 November 2005 and then after, OTAŞ became the parent company of the Company.

Out of TL 3.500.000 nominal amount of capital, 15% of the Company's shares owned by the Treasury corresponding to a nominal amount of TL 525.000 have been issued to the public through an initial public offering with the permission of Directorate of Istanbul Stock Exchange on 15 May 2008. Since then Company shares are traded in Borsa İstanbul with the name of TTKOM.

Oger Telecom Limited ("Oger Telecom") owns 99% of the shares of OTAŞ, which in turn owns 55% of the Company. Oger Telecom is an entity incorporated in August 2005 as a limited liability company under the laws of the Dubai International Financial Centre.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the ultimate parent and controlling party of the Company is Saudi Oger Ltd ("Saudi Oger"), because of its controlling ownership in Oger Telecom.

A concession agreement ("the Concession Agreement") was signed by the Company and Turkish Telecommunication Authority (now named the Information and Communication Technologies Authority ("ICTA") as at 14 November 2005. The Concession Agreement covers the provision of all kinds of telecommunication services, establishment of necessary telecommunications facilities and the use of such facilities by other licensed operators and the marketing and supply of telecommunication services for 25 years starting from 28 February 2001. The Concession Agreement will terminate on 28 February 2026 and the Company will transfer the entire infrastructure that has been used to provide telecommunication services to ICTA in working condition.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

The details of the Company's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

				Effective ownership of the Company (%)	
Name of Subsidiary	**Place of incorporation and operation**	**Principal activity**	**Functional Currency**	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
TTNet Anonim Şirketi ("TTNet")	Turkey	Internet service provider	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Avea İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.("Avea")	Turkey	GSM operator	Turkish Lira	**100**	89,99
Argela Yazılım ve Bilişim Teknolojileri Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi("Argela")	Turkey	Telecommunication solutions	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Innova Bilişim Çözümleri Anonim Şirketi ("Innova")	Turkey	Telecommunication solutions	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Assistt Rehberlik ve Müşteri Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi ("AssisTT")	Turkey	Call center and customer relations	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Sebit Eğitim ve Bilgi Teknolojileri A.Ş.("Sebit")	Turkey	Web Based Learning	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Argela - USA. Inc.	USA	Telecommunications solutions	U.S. Dollar	**100**	100
Sebit LLC	USA	Web based learning	U.S. Dollar	**100**	100
TT International Holding B.V.("TT International") (*)	Netherlands	Holding company	Euro	**100**	100
TT Global Services B.V. ("TT Global") (**)	Netherlands	Service company	Euro	**-**	100
Türk Telekom International AG ("TTINT Austria")(*)	Austria	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International Hu Kft (TTINT Hungary)(*)	Hungary	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
S.C. Euroweb Romania S.A.("TTINT Romania") (*)	Romania	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International Bulgaria EODD ("TTINT Bulgaria")(*)	Bulgaria	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International CZ s.r.o ("TTINT Czech Republic") (*)	Czech Republic	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
TTINT Telcomd.o.o Beograd ("TTINT Serbia") (*)	Serbia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
TTINT Telcomunikacijed.o.o ("TTINT Slovenia") (*)	Slovenia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International SK s.r.o ("TTINT Slovakia") (*)	Slovakia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
MTCTR Memorex Telekomunikasyon Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi ("TTINT Turkey") (*)	Turkey	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International UA TOV ("TTINT Ukraine") (*)	Ukraine	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International Italy S.R.L. (TTINT Italy) (*)	Italy	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
TTINT International DOOEL Skopje("TTINT Macedonia") (*)	Macedonia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International LLC ("TTINT Russia") (*)	Russia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekomunikasyon Euro Gmbh. ("TT Euro") (*)	Germany	Mobil service marketing	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International d.o.o.(*)	Croatia	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	Euro	**100**	100
Türk Telekom International HK Limited (*)	Hong Kong	Internet/data services, infrastructure and wholesale voice services provider	H.K. Dollar	**100**	100
Net Ekran TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
TTES Elektrik Tedarik Satış A.Ş.	Turkey	Electrical energy trading	Turkish Lira	**100**	-
TT Euro Belgium S.A. (*)	Belgium	Mobile service marketing	Euro	**100**	100
Fleksus Mobil Finans ve Dağıtım ("Fleksus ")	Turkey	Mobile finance	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran1 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran1")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran2 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran2")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran3 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran3")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran4 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran4")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran5 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran5")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran6 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran6")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	100
Net Ekran7 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran7")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	-
Net Ekran8 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran8")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	-
Net Ekran9 TV ve Medya Hiz. A.Ş. ("Net Ekran9")	Turkey	Television and radio broadcasting	Turkish Lira	**100**	-
11818 Rehberlik ve Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş. ("11818")	Turkey	Call center and customer relations	Turkish Lira	**100**	100

(*) Hereinafter, will be referred as TTINT Group.

(**) Liquidated as of 28 December 2015.

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

Hereinafter, Türk Telekom and its subsidiaries together will be referred to as "the Group".

The Group's principal activities include the provision of local, national, international and mobile telecommunication services, internet products and services, as well as call centre and customer relationship management, technology and information management.

The Company's registered office address is Turgut Özal Bulvarı, 06103 Aydınlıkevler, Ankara.

The numbers of personnel of the Group as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 have been disclosed in Note 22.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The main accounting policies used for preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements are stated below:

2.1 Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements

a) Preparation of financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are based in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("POA") as set out in the Communiqué serial II, No: 14.1 announcement of Capital Markets Board ("CMB") dated 13 June 2013 related to "Capital Market Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting" ("Communiqué") which is published in official gazette, no 28676. TAS is composed of Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, appendixes and interpretations.

b) Preparation of financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the illustrative financial statements published by CMB on 7 June 2013.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2015 are approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 3 February 2016. General Assembly and related legal institutions have the right to correct these financial statements and statutory financial statements.

c) Correction of financial statements during the hyperinflationary periods

CMB, with its resolution dated 17 March 2005, announced that all publicly traded entities operating in Turkey was not obliged to apply inflationary accounting effective from 1 January 2005. In accordance with this resolution, TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" is not applied to the consolidated financial statements since 1 January 2005.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements

d) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the property, plant and equipment and investment property acquisitions prior to 1 January 2000 for which the deemed cost method was applied in accordance with TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", derivative financial instruments and non-controlling interest put option liability which have been reflected at their fair values. Investment properties and tangible assets which are recognized with deemed cost method are valued with fair values as of 1 January 2000, non-controlling interest put option liabilities and derivative financial liabilities are valued with fair values as of balance sheet date.

The methods used to measure the fair values are discussed further in Note 2.4 (u).

e) Functional and presentation currency

Excluding the subsidiaries incorporated outside of Turkey, functional currency of all entities' included in consolidation is Turkish Lira ("TL") and they maintain their books of account in TL in accordance with Turkish Commercial Code, Tax Legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Functional currencies of the subsidiaries are presented in Note 1.

The consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards published by the POA and are presented in TL.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English:

The accounting principles described in Note 2 (defined as Turkish Accounting Standards/Turkish Financial Reporting Standards) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements differ from International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") with respect to the application of inflation accounting, classification of some income statement items and also for certain disclosures requirement of the POA.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the parent company Türk Telekom and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the entities included in the consolidation have been prepared as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

a) Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2015, the consolidated financial statements include the financial results of Türk Telekom and its subsidiaries that the Group has control over its financial and operational policies which are listed at Note 1.

Control is normally evidenced when the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has all the following; a) power over the investee b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement in the investee and c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of company's returns. The results of subsidiaries acquired are included in the consolidated statements of income from the effective date of acquisition as appropriate

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

a) Subsidiaries (continued)

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Group. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and events and are prepared with the same chart of accounts of the Company.

b) Business combinations

From 1 January 2010 the Group has applied revised TFRS 3 "Business Combinations" standard. The change in accounting policy has been applied prospectively and had no effect on business combinations completed during prior periods.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquirer. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, the liabilities incurred by the Group to former owners of the entity and the equity interests issued by the Group. When the agreement with the seller includes a clause that the consideration transferred could be adjusted for future events, the acquisition-date fair value of this contingent consideration is included in the cost of the acquisition. All transaction costs incurred by the Group have been recognized in general administrative expenses. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquirer either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquirer's identifiable net assets.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquirer.

Acquisition method requires allocation of the acquisition cost to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values on the date of acquisition. Acquired assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed according to TFRS 3 are recognized at fair values on the date of the acquisition. Acquired company is consolidated starting from the date of acquisition.

If the fair values of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities or cost of the acquisition are based on provisional assessment as at the balance sheet date, the Group made provisional accounting. Temporarily determined business combination accounting has to be completed within twelve months following the combination date and adjustment entries have to be made beginning from the combination date.

c) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interest consists of the amount of those interests at the date of the original acquisition and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the acquisition.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to non-controlling interest even if that result is in deficit (-) balance.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

c) Non-controlling interests (continued)

Changes in shareholding rate that does not change control power of the Company are considered as a transaction between shareholders and accounted under "differences arising from the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary" account.

d) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

e) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currencies of the Group entities at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date. Foreign currency differences arising on translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to reporting currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to reporting currency at average exchange rates in the related periods. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity.

The Group entities use USD, Euro or TL, as functional currency since these currencies are used to a significant extent in, or have a significant impact on, the operations of the related Group entities and reflect the economic substances of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to these entities. All currencies other than the functional currency selected for measuring items in the financial statements are treated as foreign currencies. Accordingly, transactions and balances not already measured in the functional currency have been re-measured to the related functional currencies. The Group uses TL as the reporting currency.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

e) Foreign currency (continued)

been re-measured to the related functional currencies. The Group uses TL as the reporting currency.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that report in the currency of an economy formerly accepted as hyperinflationary (Turkey) are restated to the unit of currency effective at the reporting date until 1 January 2005. As stated above, with the resolution dated 17 March 2005 to end the hyperinflation accounting for the periods starting after 31 December 2004, TL is not assessed as a currency of a hyperinflationary economy effective from 1 January 2005.

The foreign currency exchange rates as of the related periods are as follows:

	Average		Period end	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Euro / TL	3,0187	2,9042	3,1776	2,8207
USD / TL	2,7191	2,1865	2,9076	2,3189

iii) Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

The Company acquires foreign currency bank loans in order to hedge its net investment in a foreign operation. Foreign exchange gain and/or loss resulting from the subsidiary's net investment portion of this loan is reclassified to other comprehensive income. Foreign exchange gain and/or loss resulting from the subsidiary's net investment portion of this loan reclassified to other comprehensive income will be transferred to profit and loss in case of disposal. Tax effects of foreign exchange gain and/or loss resulting from the subsidiary's net investment portion of this loan is recognized under other comprehensive income as well.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies, comparative information and restatement of prior periods' financial statements

There is no reclassifications at prior periods.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Financial instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables and financial investments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables, receivables from related parties and financial investments.

Receivables from customers in relation to a component of revenue are recognized as trade receivables in financial statements. Receivables that are not classified as trade receivables and are not financial investments are recognized as other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at banks and other cash and cash equivalents.

Project and reserve accounts are included in other current assets. The use of project and reserve accounts are subjected to the approval of the lender in accordance with the financial contracts.

Accounting for finance income and expenses is discussed in Note 2.4 (o).

Financial investments

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group accounted its 20% shareholding in Cetel Telekom İletişim Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (Cetel) as financial investments in the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, Cetel is carried at cost after deducting impairment, if any, because the Company does not have significant influence at Cetel. The Company does not have a significant influence on Cetel and consequently Cetel is accounted under financial investments in the consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Non derivative financial liabilities comprise loans, trade and other payables, payables to related parties and other payables. Non derivative financial liabilities are recognized as explained below.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, debt securities issued, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

Trade payables are payables to third parties in relation to their capacity as suppliers. Payables stemming from transactions with parties that are not suppliers or customers which are not classified as trade payables and are not a result of financing operations are recognized as other payables.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

When a financial instrument gives rise to a contractual obligation on the part of the Group to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange another financial instrument under conditions that are potentially unfavorable, it is classified as a financial liability. The instrument is equity instrument if, are met:

a) The instrument includes no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group.

b) If the instrument will or may be settled in the Group's own equity instruments, it is a non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the Group to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or a derivative that will be settled only by the Group exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

iii) Share capital

The ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Financial instruments (continued)

iv) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures.

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market value for similar instruments.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as; cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company assesses the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. It is expected that hedge transaction is to be effective in stabilizing changes between changes in fair value or cash flow. During all financial reporting periods in which it is defined, hedge transaction is evaluated continuously for identification of effectiveness and it is expected to be consistent with documented risk management strategy. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80-125 percent.

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income.

The derivatives are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity.

The amount recognized in other comprehensive income is removed and included in profit or loss in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss under the same line item in the statement of comprehensive income as the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Financial instruments (continued)

iv) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedges (continued)

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects profit or loss. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is recognized. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss.

b) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") of the Group is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group elected to measure property, plant and equipment of the Company on a deemed cost basis in the first period of application of TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyper Inflationary Economy" since detailed records of the acquisition date and costs of items of PPE were not available for the Company prior to 1 January 2000. The deemed cost values for land and buildings as at 1 January 2000 were appraised by CMB licensed real-estate valuation companies. The network equipment and vehicles values were appraised by Detecon International GmbH (a subsidiary of Deutsche Telecom AG). Other than the PPE for which cost was determined on a deemed cost basis, the cost of PPE generally comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. PPE that are recognized at deemed cost basis or at cost are restated for the effects of inflation until 31 December 2004 in accordance with TAS 29.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item and are recognized net within "other operating income/(expense)" in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

ii) Subsequent cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated effective from purchase or replacement date to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Property plant and equipment	*Useful life (years)*
Buildings	21-50 years
Outside plant	5-21 years
Transmission equipment	5-21 years
Switching equipment	5-8 years
Data networks	3-10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-5 years
Other property, plant and equipment	2-8 years

The remaining useful lives of the PPE of the Company are limited to the concession periods. Considering the Concession Agreement useful lives of purchases made in 2015 are limited to 11 years.

Leased assets are depreciated by the same method used for property and equipment over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

c) Intangible assets

i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- The recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- The net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Intangible assets (continued)

i) Goodwill (continued)

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss. Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issuance of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is charged to the consolidated income statement during the year when the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or infinite. The Group does not have any intangible assets with infinite useful lives. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight line basis over the shorter of their useful economic lives or remaining concession period. Whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired it is assessed for impairment. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed each financial year end at least.

Changes in the expected useful lives or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated income statement. The amortization periods for intangible assets are between 3 and 25 years. The remaining useful lives of the intangible items are limited to the concession period. Considering the Concession Agreement, the useful lives of 2015 acquisitions are limited to 11 years.

iii) Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Impairment test is performed periodically in order to identify whether there is any impairment in the development stage. After initial recognition, development costs are recognized at cost less amortization and impairment. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Periodic impairment tests are applied to the assets in order to foresee any probable impairment on the assets in the period that they are not ready for utilization yet.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Investment properties

Investment properties, which are properties held to earn rent and/or for capital appreciation are measured initially at cost plus all direct transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. The Group decided to measure investment property on a deemed cost basis in the first period of application of TAS 29, since detailed records of the acquisition date and costs of items of investment property were not available prior to 1 January 2000 and restated these deemed cost basis for the effects of inflation until 31 December 2004.

Investment properties are transferred from/to property, plant and equipment when their utilization purpose is changed. When investment properties are disposed, the difference between sales revenue and the carrying amount is charged to the consolidated income statement.

Market values of the investment properties at 1 January 2000 were determined by CMB licensed independent real-estate appraisers. Following initial recognition, investment properties are carried at costs less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to investment properties excluding land, over their estimated useful economic lives, using the straight-line method. The useful lives of buildings that are owned by the Group range between 15 - 50 years (considering the Concession Agreement, 2015 acquisitions' useful lives are limited to 11 years).

e) Assets held for sale

The Group classifies a non-current asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset (or the group of assets held for sale) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and its sale must be highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or the group of assets held for sale) and an active program to set the buyers and complete the plan must have been initiated. Furthermore, the asset (or the group of assets held for sale) must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its fair value. In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification and actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

In case the period to complete sale of assets is extended due to circumstances which are not under the control of the Group, the assets will continue to be classified as assets held for sale provided that the Group has still an active sales program.

The Group measures assets held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The Group does not depreciate a non-current asset when it is classified as held for sale and the gain or loss arising from the sale of the assets is classified at income / expense from investing activities accounts.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Leased assets (continued)

i) The Group as lessor

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

ii) The Group as lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are included to the consolidated income statement.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Inventory

Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs comprise purchase cost and, where applicable and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is the less marketing, selling and other various expenses to be incurred in order to realize sale.

h) Impairment

i) Financial assets

At each balance sheet date, The Group assesses whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. When an objective evidence exists which represents that an impairment loss occurred in the receivables and loans stated as its amortized cost or the investments held until their maturity, amount of the loss has been determined as the difference between the current value calculated by discounting the estimated cash flows (excluding unrealized loan losses in the future) in the future based on the original interest rate (the effective interest rate calculated when initial accounting occurred) of the financial asset and the carrying value. Carrying value of the asset is decreased directly or by using a provision account. The related loss amount is recognized in income statement.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

In the subsequent term, if the impairment loss decreases and the related decrease is objectively associated with a case (such as improvement at the credit rate of the obligator) occurred after the impairment loss has been recognized/accounted, the recognized impairment loss has been reversed directly or by using a provision account. The reverse cannot cause carrying value of the related financial asset to be higher than the amortized value which arised as at the date of the reversal of impairment if the impairment is not recognized/accounted. The reversed amount is recognized/accounted in income statement.

Reserve is provided for the overdue uncollectible receivables. Also portfolio reserve is provided for the not due receivables based on certain criteria. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

ii) Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is an indication that any of its PPE and intangible assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities are assigned to these units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment (continued)

ii) Non-financial assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash generating units), to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amounts of the net assets assigned to the cash-generating unit, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

i) Reserve for employee severance indemnity

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense in the year in which the contributions relate to. Payments made to the Social Security Institution of Turkey and Turkish Republic Retirement Fund are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan. The Group pays contributions to the Social Security Institution of Turkey on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the period to which the employees' service relates.

For defined benefit plans and other long-term employment benefits, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the service cost of the previous period as expense at the earlier of the dates below:

a) The date of the change or reduction in the plan, and

b) The date of the recognition of the related restructuring costs (see: TAS 37) or the benefits deriving from the termination of the employment contract,

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for any unrecognized past service cost. There is no funding requirement for defined benefit plans. The Group recognizes actuarial gains and losses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

k) Contingent assets and liabilities

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and for which their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely within the control of the Group are treated as contingent assets or liabilities.

A contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. If the possibility of transfer of assets is probable, contingent liability is recognized in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is disclosed, when the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity is probable. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

l) Related parties

Parties are considered related to the Company if;

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

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

(b) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

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

m) Revenue

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of the goods and services can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes. Service revenues are recorded at the time services are rendered.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Revenue (continued)

i) Fixed-line revenues

Revenues from fixed-line telecommunication services like network access, local usage, domestic and international long distance and infrastructure leases are recognized on an accrual basis as services are provided. Connection fees are immediately recognized as revenue since the fees are below the cost of connection which is also recognized immediately as an expense.

Revenues from sale of Indefeasible Right of use contracts, which are long term capacity/line rental arrangements, are accounted over the term of the contract.

ii) GSM revenues

Revenues generated from mobile telecommunication services such as outgoing and incoming traffic, roaming revenues, revenues from value added services and monthly fees which are recognized at the time services are rendered. With respect to prepaid outgoing revenues, the Group generally collects cash in advance by selling scratch cards to dealers and distributors. In such cases, the Group does not recognize revenues until the subscribers use the service and present such amounts under deferred revenues in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group recognizes content revenue based on the agreement between the Group and the content providers. As the Group is the primary obligor of the service, the revenue received from the subscribers is presented on gross basis and the portion paid to the content providers is recognized as operating expense.

iii) Equipment sale revenues

Revenues from sales of phone device, modem and other network equipment are recorded as revenue at the time of delivery of equipment to customers.

In connection with campaigns, other telecommunication services may be bundled with phone devices and modems. Total consideration related to the bundled contract is allocated to the different components if the component has standalone value to the customer and the fair value of the component can be measured reliably. Total consideration is allocated to each component in proportion to the fair value of the individual components. Revenue attributed to delivered component is limited with the amount not contingent to the undelivered component. Equipment revenues are presented in other revenues. Cost of products and services are recognized as expense when related revenue is recognized.

n) Income from investing activities and expense from investing activities

Income from investing activities are comprised of incomes from scrap and property, plant and equipment sales.

Expense from investing activities are comprised of loss on sales of property, plant and equipment sales.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial income and financial costs

Finance income is comprised of interest income, foreign exchange gain, dividend income, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs are comprised of interest expense on borrowings, transaction costs, coupon payments of bond, impairment losses recognized on financial assets (except for trade receivables) and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in the profit or loss. Borrowing costs that cannot be matched with acquisition, construction or production of an asset are recognized in profit or loss by using effective interest rate.

Discount, interest and foreign exchange gains and losses arising from trading transactions are recognized in other operating income and expense.

p) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated profit/(loss) for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

r) Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax

Current tax is comprised of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Prepaid corporation taxes and corporate tax liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

r) Taxes (continued)

ii Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

• Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss;

• Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group’s able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

• Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The Company and the other consolidated subsidiaries have reflected their deferred tax asset and liabilities by netting their individual balances; however, there is no netting on a consolidation basis. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax loses, unused tax credits an deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

iii) Tax exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience.

s) Subscriber acquisition costs

The Group recognizes subscriber acquisition costs in the consolidated income statement during the year they are incurred. Subscriber acquisition costs include subsidization of the handset, taxes on subscription and dealer commissions incurred for acquisitions.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

t) Segment reporting

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

u) Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

i) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. This fair value is determined at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period for disclosure purposes.

ii) Derivatives

The fair value of interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts are based on broker quotes. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group entity and counterparty when appropriate.

iii) Bills, bonds and notes issued

The fair values of bills, bonds and notes issued are determined with reference to their quoted value at the measurement date. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of bills, bonds and notes issued are determined for disclosure purposes only.

iv) Other non-derivative financial liabilities

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value, at initial recognition and for disclosure purposes, at each annual reporting date. Fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the measurement date.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Standards effective from 2015 and standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are as follows. The Group will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, after the new standards and interpretations become in effect.

TFRS 9 - ***Financial Instruments – Classification and measurement***

As amended in December 2012, the new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Phase 1 of this new TFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. The amendments made to TFRS 9 will mainly affect the classification and measurement of financial assets and measurement of fair value option (FVO) liabilities and requires that the change in fair value of a FVO financial liability attributable to credit risk is presented under other comprehensive income. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

TAS 16 and TAS 38 – Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization

The amendments to TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment explicitly state that revenue-based methods of depreciation cannot be used for property, plant and equipment. The amendments to TAS 38 Intangible Assets introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on after 1 January 2016, and are to be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

TFRS 11 – Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations

The amendments clarify whether TFRS 3 Business Combinations applies when an entity acquires an interest in a joint operation that meets that standard's definition of a business. The amendments require business combination accounting to be applied to acquisitions of interests in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

TFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IASB has started a comprehensive project for Rate Regulated Activities in 2012. As part of the project, IASB published an interim standard to ease the transition to IFRS for rate regulated entities. The standard permits first time adopters of IFRS to continue using previous GAAP to account for regulatory deferral account balances. The interim standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, although early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Disclosure initiative (Amendments to TAS 1)

The narrow-focus amendments to TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify, rather than significantly change, existing TAS 1 requirements. In most cases the amendments respond to overly prescriptive interpretations of the wording in TAS 1. The amendments relate to the following: materiality, order of the notes, subtotals, accounting policies and disaggregation. The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Standards effective from 2015 and standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

Disclosure initiative (Amendments to TAS 1)

The narrow-focus amendments to TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify, rather than significantly change, existing TAS 1 requirements. In most cases the amendments respond to overly prescriptive interpretations of the wording in TAS 1. The amendments relate to the following: materiality, order of the notes, subtotals, accounting policies and disaggregation. The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group. does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28)

The amendments address the conflict between the existing guidance on consolidation and equity accounting. The amendments require the full gain to be recognized when the assets transferred meet the definition of a "business" under TFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Equity method in separate financial statements (Amendments to TAS 27)

The amendments allow the use of the equity method in separate financial statements, and apply to the accounting not only for associates and joint ventures, but also for subsidiaries. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to TFRS 10, TFRS 12 and TAS 28)

Before the amendment, it was unclear how to account for an investment entity subsidiary that provides investment-related services. As a result of the amendment, intermediate investment entities are not permitted to be consolidated.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Annual Improvements to TFRSs – 2012–2014 Cycle

The amendments are effective as of 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments will have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

TFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The amendments clarify the requirements of TFRS 5 when an entity changes the method of disposal of an asset (or disposal group) and no longer meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-distribution.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Standards effective from 2015 and standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Annual Improvements to TFRSs – 2012–2014 Cycle (continued)

TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

TFRS 7 is amended to clarify when servicing arrangement are in the scope of its disclosure requirements on continuing involvement in transferred financial assets in cases when they are derecognized in their entirety. TFRS 7 is also amended to clarify that the additional disclosures required by *Disclosures: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to TFRS 7)*

TAS 19 Employee Benefits

TAS 19 has been amended to clarify that high-quality corporate bonds or government bonds used in determining the discount rate should be issued in the same currency in which the benefits are to be paid.

TAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

TAS 34 has been amended to clarify that certain disclosure, if they are not included in the notes to interim financial statements, may be disclosed "elsewhere in the interim financial report" – i.e. incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to another part of the interim financial report (e.g. management commentary or risk report).

The new standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by POA

The following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing IFRS standards are issued by the IASB but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements. However, these standards, interpretations and amendments to existing IFRS standards are not yet adapted/issued to TFRS by the POA, thus they do not constitute part of TFRS. Such standards, interpretations and amendments that are issued by the IASB but not yet issued by the POA are referred to as IFRS or IAS. The Group will make the necessary changes to its consolidated financial statements after the new standards and interpretations are issued and become effective under TFRS.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting and amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7 and TAS 39 -IFRS 9 (2013)

In November 2013, the IASB issued a new version of IFRS 9, which includes the new hedge accounting requirements and some related amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7. Entities may make an accounting policy choice to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 for all of their hedging transactions. Further, the new standard removes the 1 January 2015 effective date of IFRS 9. The new version of IFRS 9 issued after IFRS 9 (2013) introduces the mandatory effective date of 1 January 2018 for IFRS 9, with early adoption permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Standards effective from 2015 and standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from TAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with customers

The standard is the result of a joint project and IASB and FASB which replaces existing IFRS and US GAAP guidance and introduces a new control-based revenue recognition model for contracts with customers. In the new standard, total consideration measured will be the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled, rather than fair value and new guidance have been introduced on separating goods and services in a contract and recognizing revenue over time. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

2.5 Significant accounting assessments, estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the management has made the following judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements (excluding those involving estimations).

i) Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessor: The Company has entered into a cross-occupation agreement with PTT. The Group has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of its properties subject to the agreement which are leased out on operating leases.

ii) *Income from Sales Campaign:* Group makes sales campaigns with suppliers under which they bundle telecommunication services with equipment supplied by the suppliers. The Group management accounts bundled offers as an agent if the sale transaction satisfies the below conditions:

- Group, has no inventory risk.
- Group has no responsibility on technical qualifications of equipment delivered to customers and responsibility after sale belongs to supplier.
- Group does not make any modification on the equipment.
- Group shares credit risk with the supplier.
- Group earns either a fixed rate of commission or zero profit on the transaction.

iii) Prepaid Card Sales Agent - Principal Analysis: Since Avea is primarily responsible for providing the service, has credit and inventory risk and determinant in setting prices; starting from April 2010, Avea recognizes prepaid card incomes on a gross basis.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.5 Significant accounting assessments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

iv) *Commission income*: Avea renders intermediary collection services regarding handsets sold by the distributors at Avea exclusive sale channels. Accordingly, the arrangement with the customer includes both handset principal amount and GSM services. Total considerations have been collected from the customers with up to 24 month instalments via GSM bills where each benefit is clearly identifiable and separable. Avea does not recognize any revenues from the sale of handsets and acts as an agent since it has no control over price , nor risk on stock . However, the collection risk of handset principal amount is on Avea and the distributors collect this amount from Avea on monthly basis. Apart from the GSM revenues, since customer base and sales channels are made available to the distributors, Avea charges a commission to those distributors. This commission income is classified under other revenues and it is recognized when the handset is delivered to the customer.

v) *Content Sales*: Since Avea is primarily responsible for providing the service, has credit and determinant in setting prices; Avea recognizes content revenues on a gross basis.

vi) Liabilities within the scope of vendor financing: For capital expenditures, the Group carries out vendor financing with some of its suppliers in accordance with the agreements made with banks and those suppliers. Since the terms are not substantially different with the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms of the liabilities, the Group continues to classify those liabilities as trade payables.

Critical judgments of the management in relation with TFRS Interpretation 12 are explained in "key sources of estimation uncertainty" in TFRS Interpretation 12 section.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

a) The Group determines whether property, plant and equipment are impaired by estimating the recoverable amount of the assets whenever there is an indication of impairment. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows (Note 17).

b) The estimates used by the Group in the application of TFRS Interpretation 12 are as follows:

i) The Company assesses that approximately 30% of the foreseen network investments related to the replacement of the network equipment which are reclassified to intangible assets and which are then recognized in the financial statements as intangible assets are the contractual replacements as required by the concession agreement. The Group has provided a provision amounting to TL 7.711 (31 December 2014: TL 7.593) (Note 22) in the consolidated financial statements for the foreseen contractual replacements in the future. Aforementioned provision is the present value of the contractual replacement expenses as at 31 December 2015 that will be realized in the future. Discount rate used in the provision calculation is determined as 12,84% (31 December 2014: 13,5%).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.5 Significant accounting assessments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

ii) In accordance with TFRS Interpretation 12, the Company has determined the cost of the investments in intangible assets recognized under the scope of TFRS Interpretation 12 by adding the profit margin, which is applied in the market for similar construction services, to the cost of acquiring the related network equipment. The estimated profit margin used in construction services provided in exchange for concession right is 13% (31 December 2014: 13%) for the year ended as of 31 December 2015. The profit margin of property, plant and equipment accounted within the scope of TFRS Interpretation 12 amounting to TL 332.355 (31 December 2014: TL 358.329) (Note 21) is TL 38.235 for the year ended as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 41.224).

c) A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a tax benefit will be realized in the future. If it is probable that a tax benefit will be realized, a deferred tax asset is recognized on unused tax losses, unused tax credits and other deductible temporary differences. With the expectation to recover certain part of its tax losses carried forward in Avea, the Group has recognized deferred tax assets on statutory tax losses available for offsetting with future statutory taxable profits. Every year, the Group re-assesses its tax loss carry forwards and if there is a material change in the deferred tax asset recognized in the consolidated financial statements, the deferred tax assets are also changed (Note 12).

d) Assumptions used in the impairment test of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have been explained in Note 17.

e) The impairment losses in trade and other receivables are based on management's evaluation of the volume of the receivables outstanding, historical collection trends and general economic conditions. The Group follows collection of trade receivables periodically and on the basis of previous years' collection ratios, records provisions in case of losses due to trade receivables. Should economic conditions, collection trends or any specific industry trend worsen compared to management estimates, allowance for doubtful receivables recognized in consolidated financial statements may not be sufficient to cover bad debts.

Assumptions used to calculate allowance for doubtful receivables in mobile segment are reconsidered by the Group during 2015. The reconsideration had an increasing effect on allowance for doubtful receivables amounting TL 45.539 for the year ended 31 December 2015. The effect of the change in doubtful receivable estimation for future periods cannot be determined since the allowance for doubtful receivables depends on future collections and total amount that will be invoiced.

f) Assumptions used by Company in goodwill impairment test are explained in Note 17. The Group determines the useful life of an asset by considering its future economic benefits. This evaluation is driven by the Group's previous experience on similar assets. The Group also considers useful life of the asset from technical and commercial perspectives due to changes and developments in market in order to assess whether additional impairment is required or not.

There are other estimations made by the management during the determination of useful lives and provisions for litigations (Note 25).

3. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group has two main segments; fixed line and mobile. Fixed line services are provided by Türk Telekom, TTNet, Argela, Innova, Sebit, AssisTT and TTINT Group whereas mobile service is provided by Avea. Group management assesses segment performance over earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"). EBITDA is calculated by adjusting the operating income by i) adding income/expense from investing activities, depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses and ii) deducting exchange gains/losses, interest and rediscount income/ expenses on current accounts presented in other operating income and expense. Group management uses EBITDA as it is comparable with other companies in the sector. As Group management does not monitor Group's performance over geographical segments, geographical segment reporting is not presented. The segment results and balance sheet items are presented below:

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	Fixed Line		Mobile		Intra-group eliminations		Consolidated	
	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Revenue								
Mobile	–	–	4.966.654	4.312.489	–	–	4.966.654	4.312.489
Broadband and TV	3.902.100	3.649.651	–	–	–	–	3.902.100	3.649.651
Fixed voice	2.716.186	3.029.600	–	–	–	–	2.716.186	3.029.600
Data service and leased line revenue	1.399.607	1.163.386	–	–	–	–	1.399.607	1.163.386
International revenue	555.727	522.015	–	–	–	–	555.727	522.015
Domestic interconnection revenue	328.730	359.046	–	–	–	–	328.730	359.046
TFRS Interpretation 12 revenue	332.355	358.329	–	–	–	–	332.355	358.329
Rental income from GSM operators	100.421	86.780	–	–	–	–	100.421	86.780
Other	750.454	581.606	–	–	–	–	750.454	581.606
Eliminations	–	–	–	–	(529.379)	(461.279)	(529.379)	(461.279)
Total revenue	**10.085.580**	**9.750.413**	**4.966.654**	**4.312.489**	**(529.379)**	**(461.279)**	**14.522.855**	**13.601.623**
Cost of sales and operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	(5.707.624)	(5.620.261)	(4.220.262)	(3.618.844)	542.439	466.967	(9.385.447)	(8.772.138)
Other income/(expense) and income/(expense) from investing activities	260.666	279.440	66.864	19.570	(28.150)	(2.935)	299.380	296.075
Depreciation and amortization	(1.320.486)	(1.156.013)	(916.435)	(796.469)	1.623	30	(2.235.298)	(1.952.452)
Impairment on tangible and intangible assets	(21.189)	(49.284)	(11.532)	–	–	–	(32.721)	(49.284)
Impairment on goodwill	(3.790)	–	–	–	–	–	(3.790)	–
EBITDA	4.504.263	4.349.724	830.868	696.123	(1.216)	734	5.333.915	5.046.581
Doubtful receivable provision expense	(98.516)	(119.131)	(205.370)	(81.440)	–	–	(303.886)	(200.571)
Capital expenditure (*)	1.881.214	1.361.739	4.110.849	782.530	(4.504)	1.430	5.987.559	2.145.699
Contribution to the consolidated revenue (**)	9.619.866	9.382.431	4.902.989	4.219.192	–	–	14.522.855	13.601.623
Contribution to the consolidated EBITDA (***)	4.054.252	4.109.145	1.279.663	937.436	–	–	5.333.915	5.046.581

(*) Capital expenditures do not include TL 38.235 (2014: TL 41.224) amounted profit margin which is capitalized on intangible assets that are accounted within the scope of TFRS Interpretation 12.

(**) "Contribution to the consolidated revenue" represents operating segments' revenues from companies other than those included in the consolidated financial statements. Group management still monitors financial performance of the segments based on their separate financial statements and because of this there is no change at the segment information disclosed. However, contribution of operating segments on the Group's revenue is presented to give additional information to the readers of the financial statements.

(***) "Contribution to the consolidated EBITDA" represents operating segments' EBITDA arose from transactions with companies other than those included in the consolidated financial statements. Group management still monitors financial performance of the segments based on their separate financial statements and because of this there is no change at the segment information disclosed. However, contribution of operating segments on the Group's revenue is presented to give additional information to the readers of the financial statements.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Fixed line segment EBITDA	4.504.263	4.349.724
Mobile segment EBITDA	830.868	696.123
Inter-segment eliminations	(1.216)	734
Consolidated EBITDA	**5.333.915**	**5.046.581**
Foreign exchange gains, interest income, discount income on current accounts presented in other operating income	391.357	214.734
Foreign exchange losses, interest expense, discount expense on current accounts presented in other operating expense (-)	(288.484)	(135.755)
Financial income	2.808.848	1.786.215
Financial expenses (-)	(4.712.546)	(2.334.158)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(2.271.809)	(2.001.736)
Consolidated profit before tax	**1.261.281**	**2.575.881**

31 December 2015	**Fixed Line**	**Mobile**	**Eliminations**	**Other unallocated amounts**	**Consolidated**
Total segment assets	17.580.619	10.594.367	(2.401.082)	−	**25.773.904**
Total segment liabilities	(16.136.389)	(7.045.666)	2.401.519	−	**(20.780.536)**

31 December 2014	**Fixed Line**	**Mobile**	**Eliminations**	**Other unallocated amounts (*)**	**Consolidated**
Total segment assets	16.031.406	5.511.679	(1.665.298)	−	**19.877.787**
Total segment liabilities	(11.449.888)	(3.356.732)	1.671.837	(439.664)	**(13.574.447)**

(*) Includes non-controling interest put option liability amounting to TL 439.664 as of 31 December 2014.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**
Cash on hand	332	447
Cash at banks– demand deposit	420.361	358.367
Cash at banks– time deposit	2.410.835	2.176.019
Other	6.258	3.613
	2.837.786	**2.538.446**

As of 31 December 2015, time deposits are all short-term, maturing within one month and denominated in both foreign currencies and TL. The interest rates are between 5,00% - 14,00% for TL deposits, between 0,10% - 3,50% for US Dollar deposits and between 0,20% - 2,65% for Euro deposits (31 December 2014: for TL deposits between 6,00% and 11,90%, for US Dollar deposits between 0,15% and 2,50%, for Euro deposits between 0,10% and 2,15%).

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**
Cash and cash equivalents	2.837.786	2.538.446
Less: restricted amounts		
- Collection protocols	(318.864)	(262.296)
- ATM collection	(3.801)	(3.206)
- Other	(735)	(2.154)
Unrestricted cash	**2.514.386**	**2.270.790**

As of 31 December 2015, demand deposits amounting to TL 318.864 (31 December 2014: TL 262.296) is restricted due to collection protocols signed with banks for receipts from the subscribers, under which proceeds are made available to the Group a certain number of days after the cash is collected. An additional amount of TL 3.801 arising from collections through automated teller machine ("ATM") is not available for use at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 3.206).

As of 31 December 2015, the Group has bank loans amounting to USD 386.595 (31 December 2014: USD 45.893) and Euro 455.244 (31 December 2014: nil) which have been committed to banks and have not been utilized yet, having a maturity date on 2 October 2017.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

5. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Bank borrowings

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Weighted average nominal interest rate (%)	**Original amount**	**TL equivalent**	**Weighted average nominal interest rate (%)**	**Original amount**	**TL equivalent**
Short-term borrowings:						
TL bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	9,27	237.582	237.582	11,85	28.503	28.503
TL bank borrowings with variable interest rates	–	1.553	1.553	–	–	–
Interest accruals:						
TL bank borrowings with fixed interest rates		2.956	2.956		911	911
Short-term borrowings			**242.091**			**29.414**
Short-term portion of long-term bank borrowings:						
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	3,05	48.625	141.381	3,04	46.731	108.365
USD bank borrowings with variable interest rates	3,00	586.259	1.704.607	2,95	151.006	350.168
EUR bank borrowings with variable interest rates	1,52	152.531	484.683	1,89	72.952	205.773
Interest accruals of long-term bank borrowings:						
TL bank borrowings with fixed interest rates		7	7		–	–
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates		622	1.808		830	1.925
USD bank borrowings with variable interest rates (*)		9.220	26.809		8.652	20.063
EUR bank borrowings with variable interest rates (**)		1.377	4.377		1.723	4.860
Short-term portion of long-term bank borrowings			**2.363.672**			**691.154**
Total short-term borrowings			**2.605.763**			**720.568**
Long-term borrowings:						
TL bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	14,80	16.000	16.000	11,84	24.003	24.003
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	3,05	112.259	326.404	3,04	160.751	372.765
USD bank borrowings with variable interest rates (*)	3,00	1.339.420	3.894.497	2,95	1.566.958	3.610.430
EUR bank borrowings with variable interest rates (**)	1,52	649.475	2.063.773	1,89	648.916	1.830.401
Total long-term borrowings			**6.300.674**			**5.837.599**
Total financial liabilities			**8.906.437**			**6.558.167**

(*) As at 31 December 2015, interest rate varies between Libor + 0,54% and 3,40% (31 December 2014: Libor + 0,80% ve 3,40%)

(**) As at 31 December 2015, interest rate varies between Euribor + 0,25% and 3,00% (31 December 2014: Euribor + 0,25% ve 3,00%)

As of 31 December 2015, guarantees amounting to USD 400.000 is for financial liabilities of Avea which are amounted to USD 230.000 and EUR 133.125, and guarantees amounting to EUR 300 is given for financial liabilities of TTINT Romania by Türk Telekom.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

5. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bank borrowings (continued)

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities in equivalent of TL are as follows:

	31 December 2015					31 December 2014				
	Up to 3 months	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**	**Up to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
TL bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	240.545	–	16.000	–	256.545	–	29.414	24.003	–	53.417
TRY bank borrowings with variable interest rates	1.553	–	–	–	1.553	–	–	–	–	–
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	8.762	134.427	326.404	–	469.593	6.265	104.025	361.818	10.947	483.055
USD bank borrowings with variable interest rates	158.898	1.572.517	2.824.591	1.069.906	5.625.912	110.080	260.151	2.622.615	987.815	3.980.661
Euro bank borrowings with variable interest rates	9.615	479.446	1.843.045	220.728	2.552.834	7.867	202.766	1.403.911	426.490	2.041.034
	419.373	**2.186.390**	**5.010.040**	**1.290.634**	**8.906.437**	**124.212**	**596.356**	**4.412.347**	**1.425.252**	**6.558.167**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

5. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bill, bonds and notes issued

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Weighted average nominal interest rate (%)	Original amount	TL equivalent	Weighted average nominal interest rate (%)	Original amount	TL equivalent
Bill, bonds and notes issued:						
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	4,54	3.427	9.963	4,54	2.132	4.943
Short-term bills, bonds and notes issued		**3.427**	**9.963**		**2.132**	**4.943**
Long-term bills, bonds and notes issued:						
USD bank borrowings with fixed interest rates	4,54	989.578	2.877.296	4,54	989.578	2.294.732
Long-term bills, bonds and notes issued		**989.578**	**2.877.296**		**989.578**	**2.294.732**
Total financial liabilities		**993.005**	**2.887.259**		**991.710**	**2.299.675**

The sales process of the bond issuances amounted to USD 500.000 with 10 years of maturity, and 4,875% coupon rate based on 4,982% reoffer yield was completed on June 19th, 2014. The bonds are now quoted at Irish Stock Exchange.

The sales process of the bond issuances amounted to USD 500.000 with 5 years of maturity, and 3,75% coupon rate based on 3,836% reoffer yield was completed on June 19th, 2014. The bonds are now quoted at Irish Stock Exchange.

The contractual maturities of issued long term bills, bonds and notes in equivalent of TL are as follows:

	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Issued long term bills, bonds and notes	9.963	1.441.897	1.435.399	2.887.259	4.943	1.149.957	1.144.775	2.299.675
	9.963	**1.441.897**	**1.435.399**	**2.887.259**	**4.943**	**1.149.957**	**1.144.775**	**2.299.675**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO THIRD PARTIES

Trade receivables

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Short-term		
Trade receivables	5.097.900	4.308.489
Other trade receivables	139.001	92.683
Income accruals	559.719	446.502
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-)	(2.002.146)	(1.732.493)
Total short-term trade receivables	**3.794.474**	**3.115.181**
Long-term		
Trade receivables	49.135	40.113
Total long-term trade receivables	**49.135**	**40.113**

Trade receivables generally have a maturity term of 60 days on average (31 December 2014: 60 days).

Receivables from customers in relation to a component of revenue are recognized as trade receivables in financial statements. Receivables that are not classified as trade receivables and are not financial investments are recognized as other receivables.

The movement of the allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
At January 1	(1.732.493)	(1.532.987)
Provision for the year	(538.411)	(372.181)
Reversal of provision - collections	235.063	171.619
Write off of doubtful receivables	33.686	904
Change in currency translation differences	9	152
At 31 December	**(2.002.146)**	**(1.732.493)**

The Group waits up to 90 days before initiating legal action for overdue receivables. Based on its previous collection performance from overdue receivables, the Company expects to make significant collections from its overdue receivables. As of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the analysis of trade receivables that were neither past nor due and past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	< 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	120-360 days	>360 days
31 December 2015	**3.843.609**	2.710.560	358.632	125.149	88.815	81.394	178.573	300.486
31 December 2014	**3.155.294**	2.215.446	273.435	117.343	68.512	77.805	162.108	240.645

Receivables guaranteed of the Group are amounted to TL 29.831 (31 December 2014: TL 25.331).

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO THIRD PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Trade payables

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Short-term		
Trade payables	3.819.843	1.238.250
Expense accruals	395.092	293.695
Other trade payables	10.597	9.216
Total short-term trade payables	**4.225.532**	**1.541.161**
Long-term		
Trade payables	962.191	613
Other trade payables	67	–
Total long-term trade payables	**962.258**	**613**

As at 31 December 2015 short-term trade payables includes Avea 4.5G licence payable amounting to TL 1.523.839 (31 December 2014: nil) and TV broadcasting and licence rights (Note 3).

The average maturity term of trade payables is between 30 and 150 days (31 December 2014: 30 and 90 days).

As of 31 December 2015, long term trade payables which have a maturity of more than 1 year includes Avea 4.5G licence payable amounting to TL 747.174 (31 December 2014: nil) and new TV broadcasting and license rights and.

Short term trade payables consists of payables within scope of supplier finance that amounting TL 625.477 as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: nil).

Trade payables are payables to third parties in relation to their capacity as suppliers. Payables stemming from transactions with parties that are not suppliers or customers which are not classified as trade payables and are not a result of financing operations are recognized as other payables.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

7. RECEIVABLES AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE AND OPERATIONAL LEASES

Financial leases:

The Group has no financial lease receivables as of 31 December 2015 and 2014.

Finance lease obligations that the Group has entered into for acquisition of network equipment, vehicle and a building are as follows:

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present Value of minimum lease payments	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present Value of minimum lease payments
Within one year	8.226	192	8.034	13.660	699	12.961
Between one to two years	1.002	5	997	7.139	144	6.995
	9.228	**197**	**9.031**	**20.799**	**843**	**19.956**

Operating leases:

a) After the foundation of the Company, an agreement was signed between PTT and the Company in 1997 to grant the right of free use of buildings occupied by both parties for 49 years. In 2005, an amendment was made to the agreement requiring the Company to pay TL 35.000 per year for ten years (which will be escalated based on rent increase rate determined by The Ministry of Finance) to PTT in exchange for the use of net m^2 of building space owned by the PTT but occupied by the Company or vice versa. Operational lease agreement has been terminated on 11 April 2015 and the parties are negotiating on a new agreement as of the reporting date.

At the balance sheet date, the Group has irrevocable operational leasing commitments on the basis of the other property rental operations. The maturity dates of these commitments as follows:

	31 December 2015 (*)	31 December 2014 (*)
Within one year	775	20.458
In the second to fifth years (inclusive)	−	4.326
	775	**24.784**

(*) Future escalations have not been considered and future payments are calculated based on current year's rent amount.

b) The Company has operating lease agreements with respect to leased lines. The revenue from leased lines for the year ended TL 31 December 2015 amounts to TL 427.804 (31 December 2014: TL 413.284).

c) Group entered into operating lease agreements with respect to base stations and leased lines. Total operating lease expense for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounts to TL 278.288 (31 December 2014: TL 275.287).

A summary of commitments in relation to base station leases and leased lines are as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Within one year	96.363	110.316
Between two and five years	340.381	322.034
Later than five years	70.140	41.690
	506.884	**474.040**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

8. DUE FROM AND DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

All intra-group transactions and balances including intra-group unrealized profits and losses are eliminated for consolidation purposes and are not disclosed in this note.

Institutions under state control are defined as related parties due to 30% ownership and the golden share of the Treasury. State controlled entities are defined as related parties but in accordance with the exemption provided by the TAS 24 disclosure requirements, state controlled entities are excluded from general reporting requirements.

Details of balances and transactions between the Group and other related parties as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are disclosed below:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Due from related parties		
Parent company		
Saudi Telecom Company ("STC") (2)	5.730	16.602
Other related parties		
Oger Telekom Yönetim Hizmetleri Limited Şirketi ("OTYH") (1)	3	37
Oger Systems Company Ltd. (1)	771	1.118
	6.504	**17.757**
Due to related parties		
Parent company		
STC (2)	682	650
Other related parties		
OTYH (1)	9.879	7.154
OGER Systems Company Ltd. (1)	123	−
Oger Telecom Ltd.	44	67
Oger Telecom South Africa (Proprietary) Limited (1)	17	17
	10.745	**7.888**

(1) A subsidiary of Oger Telecom

(2) Shareholder of Oger Telecom

Transactions with shareholders:

Avea is required under the terms of the Avea Concession Agreement, to pay 15% share to the Treasury (the Treasury Share) of its monthly gross revenue. Besides, the Company and its other subsidiaries that are operating in the telecommunications sector are required to pay universal service fund at 1% of their net revenues of each year and ICTA share at 0,35% of revenues to the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications under the law Global Service Act numbered 5369.

As of 31 December 2015, unpaid portion of Treasury Share, universal service fund and ICTA share are recorded under other short term payables and these expenses are accounted in cost of sales account.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

8. DUE FROM AND DUE TO RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Guarantees provided to related parties:

The guarantees given by the Company to support the long term financing of related parties are explained in Note 5.

Transactions with other related parties:

Postage services have been rendered by PTT to the Company.

Operational lease expense to PTT by the Company as part of the lease agreement amounts to TL 34.243 in 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 68.227).

The Company is rendering and receiving international traffic carriage services, data line rent services to and from STC and sharing advertisement expenses with STC. For the year ended 31 December 2015, total revenues and expenses incurred in relation to these services amounted to TL 19.410 and TL 1.023, respectively (31 December 2014: TL 697 expenses and TL 29.162 revenue).

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management were as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	**1 January - 31 December 2014**
Short-term benefits	**104.957**	**96.243**
Wage	41.202	31.087
Bonus and attendace fees	48.678	34.440
Post employment benefits to key management	15.077	30.716
Long-term defined benefit plans	**2.066**	**1.936**
Social Security Institution premimums (SSI)	2.066	1.936
	107.023	**98.179**

Furthermore, OTMSC charged to the Company a consultancy fee amounting to TL 33.735 (31 December 2014: TL 29.697) and an expense fee for an amount of TL 114 (31 December 2014: TL 210), for the year ended 31 December 2015. OTASC's ultimate shareholder is Saudi Oger. Based on the contract between OTMSC and the Company. Significant portion of this payment represents salaries of key management personnel. The contract has been renewed on 15 April 2012 for an annual charge of USD 12.000 (prior contract value: USD 8.500) for three years and terminated on 15 April 2015. On 12 May 2015 a new protocol is signed. According to this, the contract is renewed for two years by the same amount and will be terminated on 15 May 2017.

9. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST PUT OPTION LIABILITY

On 15 September 2006, the Company, İş Bank Group and other Avea shareholders signed an "Amendment Agreement" to the "Shareholder Agreement" and the "IPO and Put Agreement" originally dated 2004. In accordance with the Amendment Agreement, the Company granted a put option to İş Bank Group on the shares of Avea owned by İş Bank Group.

The Company, has signed Share Transfer Agreement with İş Bankası A.Ş., Türkiye Şişe and Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş., Trakya Yatırım Holding A.Ş., Anadolu Hayat Emeklilik A.Ş., Efes Holding A.Ş. and Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi in order to buy amounting to TL 875.000 representative share of 10,0035% of Avea's issued capital on 29 April 2015. Upon the transfer of the shares, above mentioned put option liability will be terminated. Non-controlling interest put option liability ended up with share transfer is valid as of the 4 August 2015. "Non-controlling interest put option liability" and "non-controlling interest put option liability reserve" in equity and non-controlling interest in "actuarial loss from employee benefits" is reclassified to "difference due to the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary". As of the valid date of share transfer, present value of purchase price is recognized in short term and long term payables.

As at 31 December 2015, present values of short term and long term payables resulting from the share transfer are TL 27.472 and TL 606.208, respectively (Note 10). As of the valid date of share transfer, the put option liability amounting to TL 632.542 is derecognized. Non-controlling insterest put option liability reserve amounting to negative TL 227.065 and actuarial loss arising from employee benefits amounting to TL 1.729 in equity are reclassified to "difference due to the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary" reserve in equity.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other short term receivable

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Other short term receivable	82.085	39.733
Deposits and guarantees given	1.059	215
Other doubtful receivables	24.434	23.896
Allowance for other doubtful receivables	(24.434)	(23.896)
	83.144	**39.948**

As of 31 December 2015, TL 54.057 (31 December 2014: TL 21.680) portion of other short term receivables consists of receivables from Ministry of Transport and Communications due to the expenses made under Universal Service Fund.

As of 31 December 2015, other doubtful provision amounting to TL 1.153 (31 December 2014: TL 781) is provided while TL 615 (31 December 2014: TL 772) is reversed.

Other long term receivables

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deposits and guarantees given	31.473	30.194
Other receivables	64	15.136
	31.537	**45.330**

Other short term payable

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Taxes and duties payable	307.249	186.881
ICTA shares	79.500	70.872
Treasury share accruals	77.631	70.973
Universal Service Fund (1)	117.724	115.263
Other payables	46.012	19.099
	628.116	**463.088**

(1) According to the article numbered 5369 related with “International Service Fund” published on 16 June 2005, Türk Telekom, TTNet and AssisTT will contribute 1% of their net revenues of each year to the Ministry of Transportation as Universal Service Fund. The contribution is payable by the end of April of the following year.

Other long term payables

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Other payables	606.208	–
Deposits and guarantees received	11.244	7.619
	617.453	**7.619**

As of 31 December 2015, whole other payables amount in other long term payables and part of 27.472 TL of other payables in other short term payables is related to discounted payable as a result of share transfer agreement in order to purchase 10,0035% share of Avea’s issued capital (Note 9).

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

11. INVENTORIES

The Group has inventory amounting to TL 252.245 as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 144.182). Major part of this balance is composed of modems, satellite receiver, computer, tablet, dect phones, cable, cable box, SIM cards and consumables such as linkage block.

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group calculates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities as reported under Turkish Accounting Standards and their tax base for statutory purposes. These temporary differences are mainly due to the timing differences of certain income and expense items in statutory and Turkish Accounting Standards financial statement as disclosed below.

The Group perpetually reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets and decided to account for deferred tax assets (resulting from Avea and TTINT) arising from the tax losses carried forward based on the estimated taxable profits according to the business plan.

As of 31 December 2015, deferred tax assets arising from prior year tax losses of TTINT Group is amounting to TL 15.389 (31 December 2014: TL 9.631). TTINT Group's unrecognized deductible tax losses that will be utilized upon the existence of a tax base and the expiration dates are as follows:

Expiration years	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
2021	1.436	1.585
2022	2.087	–
Indefinite	192.342	167.116
	195.865	**168.701**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

As of 31 December 2015, Avea's unrecognized deductable tax losses that will be utilized upon the existence of a tax base and the expiration dates are as follows:

Expiration years	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
2015	−	946.414
2016	1.020.603	1.020.603
2017	687.955	687.955
2018	621.709	621.709
2019	668.650	668.650
2020	856.977	−
	3.855.894	**3.945.331**

As of 31 December 2015, the deferred tax asset recognized for Avea's carried forward tax losses amounted to TL 261.500 (31 December 2014: TL 238.500).

As of 31 December 2015, as explained Note 32, Avea has investment allowances amounting to TL 72.889 for which deferred tax asset is not recognized (31 December 2014: TL 68.974).

In the Official Gazette on 7 April 2015, clause 10 of the Corporate Tax Law is amended with the clause 8 of the law numbered 6637 and with the amendment, it is stated that share capital companies excluding companies operating in finance, banking and insurance sectors and state economic enterprises will be able to deduct 50% of the interest to be calculated over cash capital increase amounts which are registered in Turkish Trade Registry or the interest calculated over the cash capital contributions of the newly established corporations, from their taxable income. The interest amount will be calculated by using the latest "annual weighted average interest rate applied over the "TL denominated commercial loans granted by banks" to be announced by Turkish Central Bank. Such interest calculation will be made for the period from the capital increase to the last day of the financial year and the allowance from tax base will be applicable for each following period. During 2015, Avea increased its share capital by TL 2.000.000 and in accordance with the legislation, interest calculated over this capital increase is deductible from the corporate taxes and can be carried forward infinitely. Avea has not recognized deferred tax assets over these benefits as of 31 December 2015.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, 20% tax rate is used for the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities for companies established in Turkey.

Deferred tax asset / liability	**Base for deferred tax calculation 31 December 2015**	**Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) 31 December 2015**	**Base for deferred tax calculation 31 December 2014**	**Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) 31 December 2014**
Temporary differences on property,plant and equipment / intangible assets	(2.313.693)	(462.739)	(2.071.772)	(414.354)
Income accruals	(169.688)	(33.938)	(122.832)	(24.566)
Derivative instruments	(168.186)	(33.637)	(13.835)	(2.767)
Fixed assets renovation fund	(41.579)	(8.316)	(103.199)	(20.640)
Lawsuit fees recognized as receivables	(15.136)	(3.027)	(15.072)	(3.014)
Other	(7.762)	(1.552)	(3.092)	(569)
	(2.716.044)	**(543.209)**	**(2.329.802)**	**(465.910)**
Deferred tax asset recognized from tax losses carried forward	1.384.450	276.890	1.240.654	248.131
Provision for long-term employee benefits	624.796	124.959	539.660	107.932
Other short and long term provisions	373.370	74.674	462.170	92.434
Universal service fund and other contributions	159.140	31.828	152.835	30.567
Provision for unused vacation	74.792	14.958	59.012	11.802
Provision for doubtful receivables	(28.244)	(5.649)	24.665	4.933
Other	(26.747)	(5.350)	2.445	491
	2.561.557	**512.310**	**2.481.441**	**496.290**
Deferred tax asset/(liability),net		**(30.898)**		**30.380**
Deferred tax asset,net		**286.804**		**259.308**
Deferred tax liability,net		**(317.702)**		**(228.929)**

As of 31 December 2015, the total amount of current or deferred taxes related to transactions recognized directly in equity is TL 157.369 (2014: TL 104.092)

As of 31 December 2015, the total amount of the Group's unrecognised deferred tax asset related to subsidiaries is TL 1.116.825 (2014 : TL 1.259.618).

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax income / (expense)	**1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015**	**1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014**
Tax losses carried forward	28.759	(27.631)
Fixed assets renovation fund	12.324	12.348
Provision for long-term employee benefits	4.930	(10.054)
Provision for unused vacation	3.156	755
Universal service fund and other contributions	1.261	3.015
Foreign currency translation differences	348	(829)
Lawsuit fees recognized as receivables	(13)	–
Income accruals	(9.372)	37.026
Provision for doubtful receivables	(10.582)	414
Other short and long term provisions	(17.760)	73.337
Derivative instruments	(30.869)	(2.767)
Temporary differences on property, plant and equipment	(48.385)	14.181
Other	(21.472)	(10.518)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	**(87.675)**	**89.277**

Movement of deferred tax liability	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Opening balance, 1 January	(228.929)	(354.753)
Recognized directly in other compherensive income:		
Acturial loss arising from employee benefits	12.097	3.689
Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	14.648	26.835
Recognized in profit or loss	(115.169)	94.472
Foreign currency translation differences	(349)	828
Balance at 31 December	**(317.702)**	**(228.929)**

Movement of deferred tax asset	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Opening balance, 1 January	259.308	264.503
Recognized in profit or loss	27.496	(5.195)
Balance at 31 December	**286.804**	**259.308**

	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**
Recognized in profit or loss:		
- Deferred tax liability (expense) / income	(115.169)	94.472
- Deferred tax asset income / (expense)	27.496	(5.195)
Deferred tax (expense) / income (Note 32)	**(87.675)**	**89.277**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

13. OTHER ASSETS, OTHER LIABILITIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Other current assets

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Value Added Tax ("VAT") and Special Communication Tax ("SCT")(**)	541.486	27.477
Intermediary services for collection (*)	123.783	95.180
TAFICS projects	46.364	44.793
Advances given (***)	27.906	18.144
Other current assets	1.882	2.070
	741.421	**187.664**

(*) Intermediary services for collections consist of advances given by Avea to its distributors.

(**) Includes "VAT" of payments made to ICTA for IMT Services and Infrastructures Authorization, also known as 4.5G tender in public.

(***) Advances given mainly consists of advances given to suppliers.

Other non-current assets

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Intermediary services for collection	34.324	21.037
Other non-current assets	7	3
	34.331	**21.040**

Other current liabilities

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Advances received	44.917	42.731
Other liabilities	10.945	7.355
	55.862	**50.086**

The Company acts as an intermediary of TAFICS projects by transferring advances received to the contractors and supports the management of the projects. Expenditures arising from the projects are deducted from the advances received at the date of the expenditure. Advances not used are held as time deposits and the interest earned is credited to the advances received in accordance with the agreement between the parties.

Employee benefit obligations

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Social security premiums payable	44.908	41.567
Employee's income tax payables	44.413	37.417
Payables to personnel	25.884	196.783
	115.205	**275.767**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

14. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

Short-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid rent expenses	160.203	123.960
Other prepaid expenses	125.411	137.910
Advances for inventories and fixed assets	1.177	1.202
	286.791	**263.072**

Other short term prepaid expenses consist of prepaid insurance, prepaid commissions, prepaid advertising and other prepaid expenses.

Long-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid rent expenses	33.802	22.593
Other prepaid expenses	12.652	7.799
	46.454	**30.392**

Short-term deferred revenues

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred revenues (*)	73.740	85.443
Advances received (**)	57.295	25.266
	131.035	**110.709**

(*) Deferred revenues mainly consists of the invoiced but unconsumed minutes' sales value.

(**) Advances taken mainly result from the advances taken by the Company and Avea from the customers.

Long-term deferred revenues

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred revenues (*)	184.053	175.123
Advances received (**)	83.511	80.432
	267.564	**255.555**

(*) Deferred revenues mainly result from TTINT's indefeasible right of use contracts.

(**) Advances taken mainly result from the advances taken by TTINT's according for indefeasible right of use contracts.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

15. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cetel	11.840	11.840
	11.840	**11.840**

Cetel was incorporated as a special purpose entity for the purpose of acquiring the 76% shares of Albtecom Sh.A which is located Albania and operates in telecommunication industry.

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company carries Cetel at cost after deducting impairment losses, if any, because the Company does not have significant influence on Cetel.

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Cash flow hedges and derivative financial instruments

Interest rate swaps

The Company has entered into an eight-part interest rate swap transaction between 11 April 2012 and 30 April 2012 with a maturity date on 21 March 2022 and a total notional amount of US Dollar 400.000. In addition, the Company has also entered into a four-part interest rate swap transaction between 8 April 2013 and 17 April 2013 with a maturity date on 21 August 2023 and a total notional amount of US Dollar 200.000.

The Company has also entered into a six-part interest rate swap transaction between 29 April -20 May 2014 with a maturity date on 19 June 2024 and a total notional amount of US Dollar 300.000. The Company has also entered into a five-part interest rate swap transaction between 15 - 16 May 2014 with a maturity date on 12 August 2024 and a total notional amount of US Dollar 150.000.

As of 31 December 2015 fair value of interest rate derivative transactions amounting to TL 160.911 has been recognized under long term financial liabilities (31 December 2014: TL 84.592). Unrealized loss on these derivatives amounting to TL 73.245 (31 December 2014: TL 133.058 loss) is recognized in other comprehensive income. Unrealized loss on these derivatives' time value amounting to TL 3.075 (31 December 2014: TL 8.948 loss) is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash flow hedges and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate swaps (continued)

Company	Notional Amount (USD Dollar)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2015 (TL)
Türk Telekom	400.000	11 April 2012 – 30 April 2012	21 March 2022	Pay fixed rates and receive floating rates between March 2014 and March 2022	(45.853)
Türk Telekom	200.000	8 April 2013 – 17 April 2013	21 August 2023	Pay fixed rates and receive floating rates between 19 August 2015 and 21 August 2023	(20.409)
Türk Telekom	300.000	29 April – 20 May 2014	19 June 2024	Pay fixed rates and receive floating rates between June 2016 and June 2024	(76.824)
Türk Telekom	150.000	15-16 May 2014	26 June 2024 - 12 August 2024	Pay fixed rates and receive rates between June 2016, and June 2024 and August 2016, and August 2024	(17.825)
					(160.911)

Company	Notional Amount (USD Dollar)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2014 (TL)
Türk Telekom	400.000	11 April 2012 – 30 April 2012	21 March 2022	Pay fixed rates between March 2014 and March 2022, and receive floating rates	(31.826)
Türk Telekom	200.000	8 April 2013 – 17 April 2013	21 August 2023	Pay fixed rates between 19 August 2015 and 21 August 2023, and receive floating rates	(2.379)
Türk Telekom	300.000	29 April – 20 May 2014	19 June 2024	Pay fixed rates between June 2016 and June 2024, and receive floating rates	(40.556)
Türk Telekom	150.000	15-16 May 2014	26 June 2024 - 12 August 2024	Pay floating price between June 2016,August 2016 June 2024 and August 2024 and receive fixed premiumin certain interest rate corridors through interest option strategies	(9.831)
					(84.592)

Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

The Company utilized a loan amounting to Euro 150.000 in order to hedge its net investment in a foreign operation with a Euro functional currency. Foreign exchange gain and/or loss resulting from the subsidiary's net investment portion of this loan is reclassified to reserve for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation under equity.

Other derivative instruments which are not designated as hedge

As of 31 December 2015 fair value of the interest rate swap transactions which are not designated as hedge and amounting to TL 45.002 is recognized under long term financial assets (31 December 2014: TL 24.395 assets). Unrealized gain on these derivatives amounting to TL 20.608 (31 December 2014: TL 36.160 gain) is recognized in profit or loss.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other derivative instruments which are not designated as hedge (continued)

Company	Notional Amount (USD Dollar)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2015 (TL)
Türk Telekom	400.000	11 April 2012 – 30 April 2012	21 March 2022	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between 19 March 2014 and 21 March 2022, and receive fixed premium (0,24%-0,27%)	15.315
Türk Telekom	200.000	8 April 2013 – 17 April 2013	21 August 2023	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between 21 August 2015 and 21 August 2023, and receive fixed premium (0,24%-0,27%)	7.195
				Pay the difference between floating rate and 4% if floating rate exceeds 4%, between June 2016 and June 2021, and receive fixed premium (0,44%-0,575%)	
Türk Telekom	300.000	29 April – 20 May 2014	19 June 2024	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between June 2021 and June 2024, and receive fixed premium (0,39%-0,45%)	22.492
					45.002

Company	Notional Amount (USD Dollar)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2014 (TL)
Türk Telekom	400.000	11 April 2012 – 30 April 2012	21 March 2022	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between March 2014 and March 2022, and receive fixed premium (0,24%-0,27%)	10.172
Türk Telekom	200.000	8 April 2013 – 17 April 2013	21 August 2023	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between August 2015 and August 2023, and receive fixed premium (0,24%-0,27%)	3.282
				Pay the difference between floating rate and 4% if floating rate exceeds 4%, between June 2016 and June 2021, and receive fixed premium (0,44%-0,575%)	
Türk Telekom	300.000	29 April – 20 May 2014	19 June 2024	Pay the difference between floating rate and 6% if floating rate exceeds 6%, between June 2021 and June 2024, and receive fixed premium (0,39%-0,45%)	10.941
					24.395

The Company has entered into three-part USD cross currency transactions on 6 January 2015 and 18 June 2015 with maturity dates on 19 June 2024 with a total notional amount of USD 500.000. The Company converted USD 500.000 debt into EUR debt with this transaction.

The Company has also entered into four-part USD cross currency transactions on 21 April- 9 July 2015 with maturity dates on 19 June 2019 with a total notional amount of USD 500.000. The company converted USD 500.000 debt into TL debt with this transaction.

As of 31 December 2015, fair value of derivative transactions amounting to TL 388.767 (31 December 2014: TL 73.967) is recognized under short term financial assets. Unrealized gain of these derivatives amounting to TL 314.800 (31 December 2014: TL 73.967) is recognized in profit or loss.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other derivative instruments which are not designated as hedge (continued)

Company	Notional Amount (USD Dollar)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2015 (TL)
Türk Telekom	175.000	6 January 2015	19 June 2024	Pay EUR and receive USD at maturity date [1]	58.970
Türk Telekom	175.000	30 April 2015	19 June 2024	Pay EUR and receive USD at a maturity date [2]	31.538
Türk Telekom	150.000	18 June 2015	19 June 2024	Pay EUR and receive USD at maturity date [3]	29.596
Türk Telekom	125.000	21 April 2015	19 June 2019	Pay TL and receive USD at maturity date [4]	86.625
Türk Telekom	125.000	17 June 2015	19 June 2019	Pay TL and receive USD at maturity date [5]	60.139
Türk Telekom	125.000	23 June 2015	19 June 2019	Pay TL and receive USD at maturity date [6]	58.417
Türk Telekom	125.000	9 July 2015	19 June 2019	Pay TL and receive USD at maturity date [7]	63.482
					388.767

[1] Payment of 3,11% interest on EUR 143.443 in exchange for 4,875% interest on USD 175.000, on the interest payment dates of ten-year bond between 19 December 2014 and 19 June 2024.
-Payment of EUR 143.443 in exchange for USD 175.000 at the maturity date of ten-year bond.

[2] Payment of 2,495 % interest on EUR 157.658 in exchange for 4,875% interest on USD 175.000, on the interest payment dates of ten-year bond between 19 December 2014 and 19 June 2024.
-Payment of EUR 157.658 in exchange for USD 175.000 at the maturity date of ten-year bond.

[3] Payment of 2,76 % interest on EUR 131.579 in exchange for 4,875% interest on USD 150.000, on the interest payment dates of ten-year bond between 19 June 2015 and 19 June 2024.
-Payment of EUR 131.579 in exchange for USD 150.000 at the maturity date of ten-year bond.

[4] On the interest payment dates of the five year bond between 19 December 2014 and 19 June 2019, in exchange for receiving 3,75% interest for 125.000 USD Dollar; the Company will pay 5,45 % interest on notional amount using the foreign exchange rates;

-If USD Dollar / TL rate is below 2,32; TL amount which is calculated by market exchange rate at transaction date
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is between 2,32 and 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by 2,32 exchange rate
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is above 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by extracting 1,43 from market exchange rate

- For capital payments, the Company will pay TL amount which is calculated with exchange rate option strategy indicated above for interest payments in exchange for receiving 125.000 USD Dollar on maturity date.

[5] On the interest payment dates of the five year bond between 19 December 2014 and 19 June 2019, in exchange for receiving 3,75% interest for 125.000 USD Dollar; the Company will pay 4,95 % interest on notional amount using the foreign exchange rates;

-If USD Dollar / TL rate is below 2,60; TL amount which is calculated by effective exchange rate at transaction date
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is between 2,60 and 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by 2,60 exchange rate
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is above 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by extracting 1,15 from market exchange rate

-For principal payments, the Company will pay TL amount which is calculated with exchange rate option strategy indicated above for interest payments in exchange for receiving 125.000 USD Dollar on maturity date.

[6] On the interest payment dates of the five year bond between 19 June 2015 and 19 June 2019, in exchange for receiving 3,75% interest for 125.000 USD Dollar; the Company will pay 5,12 % interest on notional amount using the foreign exchange rates;

-If USD Dollar / TL rate is below 2,60; TL amount which is calculated by effective exchange rate at transaction date
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is between 2,60 and 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by 2,60 exchange rate
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is above 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by extracting 1,15 from market exchange rate

-For principal payments, the Company will pay TL amount which is calculated with exchange rate option strategy indicated above for interest payments in exchange for receiving 125.000 USD Dollar on maturity date.

[7] On the interest payment dates of the five year bond between 19 June 2015 and 19 June 2019, in exchange for receiving 3,75% interest for 125.000 USD Dollar; the Company will pay 4,62 % interest on notional amount using the foreign exchange rates;

-If USD Dollar / TL rate is below 2,60; TL amount which is calculated by market exchange rate at transaction date
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is between 2,60 and 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by 2,60 exchange rate
-If USD Dollar / TL rate is above 3,75; TL amount which is calculated by extracting 1,15 from market exchange rate

- For capital payments, the Company will pay TL amount which is calculated with exchange rate option strategy indicated above for interest payments in exchange for receiving 125.000 USD Dollar on maturity date.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other derivative instruments which are not designated as hedge (continued)

Company	Notional Amount (USD)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2014 (TL)
Türk Telekom	500.000	11 September 2014	19 June 2019	The bond amount of USD 500.000 which has five year maturity between 19 June 2015 and 19 June 2019, there will be 3,75% interest recieved in the interest payment date with the exchange of interest payment 2,22% on EUR 386.100. At the payout date, EUR 368.100 will be paid in exchange for USD 500.000.	73.967
					73.967

The Company has also entered into foreign exchange option transactions on 6 January and 18 June 2015 with maturity dates on 18 June 2019 and 2024 with a total notional amount of EUR 906.296. As of 31 December 2015, fair value of derivative transactions amounting to TL 104.673 is recognized under short term financial liabilities. Unrealized loss on these derivatives amounting to TL 104.673 is recognized in profit or loss.

Company	Notional Amount EUR)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2015 (TL)
Türk Telekom	906.296	6 January 2015-18 June 2015	18 June 2019-19 June 2024	Foreign exchange option transactions	(104.673)
					(104.673)

As of 31 December 2014, the Company had also entered into sixteen-part copper option transactions between 21 August and 27 November 2013 with a total notional amount of 1.000 tones. As of 31 December 2015, the option has completely matured on 5 January 2015 and gain on these derivatives amounting to TL 65 is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Company	Notional Amount (tonnes)	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value Amount as at 31 December 2014 (TL)
Türk Telekom	1.000	21 August 2013 – 27 November 2013	31 December 2014 - 5 January 2015	Pay floating price between June 2014 and January 2015 and receive fixed price.	65
					65

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

17. GOODWILL

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Goodwill of Avea	29.694	29.694
Goodwill of Innova	7.308	11.098
Goodwill of Argela	7.942	7.942
	44.944	**48.734**

The Group performs impairment analysis for goodwill and other non-current asset groups annually as at 31 December. The Group has performed impairment analysis for all of the identified cash generating units.

Türk Telekom and TTNET cash generating unit impairment analysis

For cash generating unit impairment analysis of Türk Telekom and TTNET, total assets and liabilities are considered as one cash generating unit. Recoverable amount is calculated through 5 years business plan which is approved by the management.

The main assumptions used in the discounted cash flow in TL which was prepared based on the approved budgeted figures prepared until 2020 considers 15,3% discount rate, 4% expected growth rate and the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) sensitivity as of +0,5% / -0,5% (31 December 2014: +0,5% / -0,5%). For 2020 - 2026 periods, TL cash flow estimations are not projected with consideration of inflation rate of business plan and expected growth rate of the country. As a result, the Group does not require any impairment allowance.

Avea cash generating unit impairment test

Avea have been considered as a single cash generating unit and has been tested for impairment together for goodwill and all other assets. Recoverable amount is calculated through based on 5 years business plan which is approved by the management.

Discount rate used for the discount of cash flows for the periods that Avea will pay income tax is 16,1% and 16,5% for non-taxable period. Cash flow projections after 2020 are estimated by using 4% growth rate, considering the inflation rate used in the business plan and expected growth rate of the country. Company value of Avea has been tested at a sensitivity of WACC terminal growth rate by +0,5%/-0,5% (31 December 2014: 0,5%/-0,5%). As a result of the impairment test, it has been noted that there is no impairment is identified on goodwill arising on the Avea acquisition.

The following table shows the amount by which these two assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

Avea	**31 December 2015**
Weighted avearge cost of capital	17,8 - 17,4%
Growth rate	1,6%

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

17. GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

Innova and Argela cash generating unit impairment test

Innova and Argela, are both considered as single cash generating unit and are tested for impairment of for goodwill and all of their other assets. Recoverable amount was determined through the usage value which is calculated based on the 5 years business plan approved by the management. The estimated value of the projected cash flows consists of the discounted cash flows until 2020. Cash flow projections beyond 2020 are estimated by using 3% and 3% growth rate, for Innova and Argela, respectively, considering the inflation rate used in the business plan and expected growth rate of the country. The WACC rates used in valuation are 17,5% for Innova (31 December 2014: 18,5%) and 19,8% for Argela (31 December 2014: 21,5%) and valuation has been tested at a sensitivity of +0,5%/-0,5%. Growth rate has been tested for sensitivity for +0,5%/ -0,5%. For the WACC calculation, technology companies have been taken as a benchmark for the calculation of the beta coefficient. As a result of the impairment test, impairment identified for the cash generating unit and the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Innova is amounting to TL 3.790 and is recognized in cost of sales in profit or loss. Moreover, no impairment is identified for the cash generating units and the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Argela.

The following table shows the amount by which these two assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

Argela	**31 December 2015**
Weighted avearge cost of capital	21,15%
Growth rate	0,3%

TTINT cash generating unit impairment test

TTINT cash generating unit recoverable amount is determined over the usage value which had been calculated based on the 5 years business plan approved by the management. The estimated value of the projected cash flows consists of the discounted cash flows until 2020. The WACC rate used in valuation is 7,4% (31 December 2014: 7,5%) and valuation is tested at a sensitivity of +0,5%/-0,5%. In addition to this, gross profit margin rate is tested for sensitivity by +1%/-1% and capex/net sales ratio and growth rate is tested for sensitivity by +0,5%/-0,5%. For the WACC calculation, telecommunication companies are considered as a benchmark for the calculation of the beta coefficient.

TTINT	**31 December 2015**
Weighted avearge cost of capital	7,99%
Growth rate	0,14%

17. GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

Sebit cash generating unit impairment test

In cash generating unit impairment analysis for Sebit, total assets and liabilities were considered as one cash generating unit. Recoverable amount was determined through the usage value which had been calculated based on the five years business plan approved by the management. The discount ratio used for the cash flows is 18,8% (31 December 2014: 16,3%). The estimated value of the cash flows consists of the ones which were discounted until 2020. The growth rate for the current and subsequent terms was foreseen as 3% by considering the inflation rate stated in cash flow estimations business plan and the estimated growth rate of the country. Cash generating unit value was tested with +0,1%/-0,1% WACC and growth rate sensitivity of the cash flows (31 December 2014: +0,1%/-0,1%). As a result of test, an impairment from intangible assets amounting to TL 1.000 (31 December 2014: TL 5.726) is recognized in cost of sales (Note 21).

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

18. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Board of Directors of the Group decided not to dispose any real estate.

The movement of asset held for sale for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is given below:

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Opening balance	26.367	46.747
Disposal	(16.546)	(27.915)
Transfer	(9.821)	7.535
As at 31 December	**–**	**26.367**

19. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The movement of investment property and the related accumulated depreciation for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is given below:

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Cost		
Opening balance	21.491	29.393
Transfer	22.363	(7.902)
As at 31 December	**43.854**	**21.491**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	7.944	9.163
Transfer	6.304	(2.071)
Depreciation charge for the year	2.417	852
As at 31 December	**16.665**	**7.944**
Net book value as at 31 December	**27.189**	**13.547**

Investment property consists of number of buildings and lands mainly occupied by various corporations. The Group assesses whether there is any impairment indicator in investment properties. If such indicator exists the Group compares fair values and carrying values of the investment properties on an individual asset basis and records identified impairment of the investment properties.

The Group's investment properties consist of number of buildings and lands. In accordance with balance between cost and benefit principle the fair values of all investment properties are not determined in each year, instead selected investment properties' fair values have been determined. In this context, fair values of the investment properties as of the balance sheet date are not presented.

(Currency - in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise indicated. All other currencies are also expressed in thousands)

20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement of PPE and the related accumulated depreciation for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is given below:

	Land and buildings	**Network and other equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Furnitures and fixtures**	**Other fixed assets**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
Cost							
Openning balance, 1 January 2015	2.159.723	38.857.155	147.995	687.348	229.848	689.351	42.771.420
Transfer	45.632	347.873	2.576	21.027	(12.528)	(435.376)	(30.796)
Additions	26.581	945.599	2.452	62.061	10.705	678.203	1.725.601
Disposal	(6.764)	(1.827.712)	(4.156)	(19.777)	(2.981)	(57)	(1.861.447)
Foreign currency translation differences	1.665	60.716	182	261	212	4.022	67.058
Closing balance, 31 December 2015	**2.226.837**	**38.383.631**	**149.049**	**750.920**	**225.256**	**936.143**	**42.671.836**
Accumulated depreciation							
Openning balance, 1 January 2015	993.059	32.777.439	134.820	523.764	161.407	–	34.590.489
Transfers	5.955	279	1.094	7.225	(7.216)	–	7.337
Depreciation charge for the year	122.976	1.098.457	5.112	66.996	23.648	–	1.317.189
Disposal	(3.242)	(1.804.786)	(4.076)	(17.792)	(1.307)	–	(1.831.203)
Impairment	–	15.804	–	–	11.532	–	27.336
Foreign currency translation differences	271	21.934	(10)	113	198	–	22.506
Closing balance, 31 December 2015	**1.119.019**	**32.109.127**	**136.940**	**580.306**	**188.262**	**–**	**34.133.654**
Net book value, 31 December 2015	**1.107.818**	**6.274.504**	**12.109**	**170.614**	**36.994**	**936.143**	**8.538.182**

As of 31 December 2015, net book value of leased assets of Group composes of land and buildings amounting TL 31.331, network and other equipment amounting to TL 1.387 and vehicles amounting to TL 237 (31 December 2014: land and buildings amounting to TL 35.610, network and other equipment amounting to TL 102 and vehicles amounting to TL 319).

The Group does not have any capitalized borrowing cost on property, plant and equipment (31 December 2014: nil).

There is no restriction or pledge on the intangible as at 31 December 2015.

For the year ended 31 December 2015, impairment on property,plant and equipment amounting to TL 15.380 is recognized in cost of sales (31 December 2014: 43.558), TL 11.774 is recognized in general administrative expenses and TL 182 is recognized in marketing, sales and distribution expense.

(Currency - in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise indicated. All other currencies are also expressed in thousands)

20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Land and buildings	Network and other equipment	Vehicles	Furnitures and fixtures	Other fixed assets	Construction in progress	Total
Cost							
Openning balance, 1 January 2014	2.101.938	38.275.552	150.825	507.403	328.474	756.278	42.120.470
Transfer	32.957	472.358	939	136.505	(112.262)	(625.574)	(95.077)
Additions	30.848	603.444	1.361	48.827	20.745	559.586	1.264.811
Disposal	(5.594)	(470.210)	(4.936)	(5.263)	(7.139)	−	(493.142)
Foreign currency translation difference	(426)	(23.988)	(194)	(124)	30	(939)	(25.641)
Closing balance, 31 December 2014	**2.159.723**	**38.857.156**	**147.995**	**687.348**	**229.848**	**689.351**	**42.771.421**
Accumulated depreciation							
Openning balance, 1 January 2014	911.461	32.134.636	135.013	353.636	256.058	−	33.790.804
Transfer	100	(3.851)	88	114.306	(116.692)	−	(6.049)
Depreciation charge for the year	84.502	1.053.844	4.556	59.251	27.261	−	1.229.414
Disposal	(2.919)	(443.629)	(4.753)	(3.363)	(5.335)	−	(459.999)
Impairment	−	43.558	−	−	−	−	43.558
Foreign currency translation difference	(85)	(7.119)	(84)	(66)	115	−	(7.239)
Closing balance, 31 December 2014	**993.059**	**32.777.439**	**134.820**	**523.764**	**161.407**	**−**	**34.590.489**
Net book value, 31 December 2014	**1.166.664**	**6.079.717**	**13.175**	**163.584**	**68.441**	**689.351**	**8.180.932**

(Currency - in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise indicated. All other currencies are also expressed in thousands)

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licence	Customer relationship	Brand	Research and Development	Other intangible assets	Concession rights	Total
Cost							
Openning balance, 1 January 2015	1.478.323	1.016.627	302.898	243.116	3.054.364	2.514.274	**8.609.602**
Transfers	(5)	(156)	–	11.760	41.915	(27.499)	**26.015**
Disposals	–	–	–	(641)	(8.960)	–	**(9.601)**
Additions	3.058.982	–	18	32.005	876.834	332.355	**4.300.194**
Foreign currency translation differences	–	13.131	–	495	33.427	–	**47.053**
Closing balance, 31 December 2015	**4.537.300**	**1.029.602**	**302.916**	**286.735**	**3.997.580**	**2.819.130**	**12.973.263**
Accumulated amortization							
Openning balance, 1 January 2015	567.518	763.376	129.544	84.853	1.808.230	466.929	**3.820.450**
Transfers	–	(156)	–	(25)	460	(10.635)	**(10.356)**
Disposals	–	–	–	(160)	(817)	–	**(977)**
Amortization charge for the year	86.241	94.834	15.631	37.945	534.520	157.436	**926.607**
Impairment	–	–	–	2.640	2.745	–	**5.385**
Foreign currency translation differences	(46)	4.022	–	495	10.797	–	**15.268**
Closing balance, 31 December 2015	**653.713**	**862.076**	**145.175**	**125.748**	**2.355.935**	**613.730**	**4.756.377**
Net book value, 31 December 2015	**3.883.587**	**167.526**	**157.741**	**160.987**	**1.641.645**	**2.205.400**	**8.216.886**

(*) Additions amounting to TL 332.355 (31 December 2014: TL 358.329) comprise intangible assets under scope of TFRS Interpretation 12.

The Group have capitalized borrowing cost on intangible assets amounted TL 4.792 (31 December 2014: nil).

For the year ended 31 December 2015, impairment on intangible assets amounting to TL 4.464 is recognized in cost of sales (31 December 2014: TL 5.726), TL 526 is recognized in general administration expenses and TL 395 recognized in marketing, sales and distribution expenses.

For the year ended 31 December 2015, depreciation and amortization expense is recognized cost of sales, sales and distribution expenses, general administration expenses and research and development expenses amounting to TL 1.648.704 (31 December 2014: TL 1.457.659), TL 211.514 (31 December 2014: TL 167.603) and TL 364.656 (31 December 2014: TL 318.198), TL 10.424 (31 December 2014: 8.992), respectively.

(Currency - in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise indicated. All other currencies are also expressed in thousands)

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Licence	Customer relationship	Brand	Research and Development	Other intangible assets	Concession rights	Total
Cost							
Openning balance, 1 January 2014	1.478.244	1.020.255	302.540	187.012	2.486.684	2.155.945	7.630.680
Transfers	10	633	358	7.915	70.714	–	79.630
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(8.293)	–	(8.293)
Additions	227	–	–	48.034	515.522	358.329	922.112
Foreign currency translation differences	(158)	(4.261)	–	155	(10.263)	–	(14.527)
Closing balance, 31 December 2014	**1.478.323**	**1.016.627**	**302.898**	**243.116**	**3.054.364**	**2.514.274**	**8.609.602**
Accumulated amortization							
Openning balance, 1 January 2014	491.896	669.271	113.800	60.047	1.411.065	348.106	3.094.185
Transfers	–	633	113	(6.942)	6.527	–	331
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(894)	–	(894)
Amortization charge for the year	75.731	94.587	15.631	31.593	392.233	118.823	728.598
Impairment	–	–	–	–	5.726	–	5.726
Foreign currency translation differences	(109)	(1.115)	–	155	(6.427)	–	(7.496)
Closing balance, 31 December 2014	**567.518**	**763.376**	**129.544**	**84.853**	**1.808.230**	**466.929**	**3.820.450**
Net book value, 31 December 2014	**910.805**	**253.251**	**173.354**	**158.263**	**1.246.134**	**2.047.345**	**4.789.152**

(Currency - in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise indicated. All other currencies are also expressed in thousands)

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

As a result of impairment tests, the Group identified impairment on tangible assets amounting to TL 27.336 (31 December 2014: TL 43.558) and intangible assets amounting to TL 5.385 (31 December 2014: TL 5.726).

Remaining amortization periods after acquisition of significant intangible assets are as follows:

Avea license	13,4 years
Avea customer relationships	0,8 years
Avea brand name	4 years
TTINT customer relationships	9,8 years
TTINT other	14,8 years

On 26 January 2016, Avea and TTnet brand names are re-branded as “Türk Telekom” based on the decision of Group management. Following the change, useful life of Avea brand, which was 10,1 years, is now estimated as 4 years. The effect of this change on expected amortization expense, included in cost of sales, is as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	Later
Increase /(decrease) in amortization expense	23.761	23.761	23.761	23.761	(95.044)

The management performed a valuation study whether there is any indication of impairment within the scope of TAS 36. The basis and assumptions affecting the valuation study are as follows:

- The management foresees a continued cash flow and profits for the contracted subscribers considering their churn rates at the normal course of business
- Revenues projections of 5 years business plan approved by board of directors
- Revenues projections of Avea’s sub brands which will continue to generate revenues

Group management has not identified any impairment on Avea brand name as of 31 December 2015.

There is no restriction or pledge on the intangible as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: nil).

3G license tender

The tender for authorization of IMT-2000 / UMTS services has been held on 28 November 2008 with the participation of all three GSM operators operating in Turkey.

The license fee (including 18% VAT) amounting to TL 539.332 is paid by Avea in April 2009 and ultimately the Concession Agreement is signed on 30 April 2009.

The net book value of the 3G license as at 31 December 2015 is TL 320.238 (31 December 2014: TL 343.962).

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

GSM 900 additional frequency band tender

The tender for the reallocation of unused 900 MHz Frequency Bands had been held on 20 June 2008 and Avea had obtained C band with the minimum fee of TL 128 year /channel (excluding VAT).

Avea had been granted 5,5 additional GSM 900 MHz frequency channels as a result of the tender and ultimately total number of GSM 900 MHz frequency channels has reached to 12 together with previously-held 6,5 channels.

Avea made TL 14.122 (including VAT) payment as the tender fee for the remaining GSM license duration and amended license agreement has been signed between Avea and ICTA on 25 February 2009.

The net book value of the GSM 900 license as at 31 December 2015 is TL 7.134 (31 December 2014 – TL 7.841)

4.5G license tender

Tender of IMT Services and Infrastructures Authorization, also known as 4.5G tender in public has been held in Ankara on 26 August 2015 by ICTA. In the IMT Service and Infrastructure Authorization Tender done by ICTA, Avea has won the following packages: 2x10 MHz bandwidth in 800 MHz frequency for Euro 380.000, 2x7.6 MHz bandwidth in 900 MHz frequency for Euro 216.819, 2x20 MHz bandwidth in 1800 MHz frequency for Euro 310.000, 2x10 MHz bandwidth in 2600 MHz frequency for Euro 25.859, 1x15 MHz bandwidth in 2600 MHz frequency for Euro 22.000. Total spectrum fee is Euro 954.678. IMT Authorization period is valid until 30 April 2029 and will be able to start rendering services starting from 1 April 2016. 900 MHz and services in 1.800 MHz frequency are commenced to be rendered since 1 December 2015.The Company will pay the tender fee (including interest) in four equal installments amounting to Euro 973.396 (excluded VAT). The last installment date is 26 April 2017 and the Company paid in cash the first installment of tender fee amounting to Euro 243.349 equivalent to TL 777.330 and VAT amounting to 171.842 Euro equivalent to TL 548.915 on 26 October 2015. As of 31 December 2015 net book value of 4.5G license amounts to TL 3.047.838 in the consolidated financial statements.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

22. PROVISIONS

Other short-term provisions

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Litigation, ICTA penalty and customer return provisions	296.674	241.259
	296.674	**241.259**

The movement of provisions is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
As at January 1	**241.259**	**233.938**
Provisions for the period	156.766	93.160
Settled provisions	(9.708)	(46.179)
Reversals	(91.699)	(39.316)
Foreign currency translation difference	56	(344)
As at 31 December	**296.674**	**241.259**

Short-term provisions for employee benefits

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Short term provisions for employee benefits		
Personnel bonus provision	178.822	160.050
	178.822	**160.050**

The movement of provisions is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
As at January 1	**160.050**	**829**
Provision for the period	163.563	279.724
Provisions paid	(130.324)	(119.771)
Reversals	(14.965)	(614)
Foreign currency translation difference	498	(118)
As at 31 December	**178.822**	**160.050**

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Long term provisions for employee benefits		
Unused vacation provisions	79.677	68.907
	79.677	**68.907**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

22. PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Long term employee benefits excluding defined benefit obligation

The movement of provisions is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
As at January 1	**68.907**	**64.378**
Provision for the period	66.365	68.634
Provisions paid	(4.959)	(4.444)
Transfer – employee benefit obligations (Note 13)	–	(5.148)
Reversals	(50.766)	(54.423)
Foreign currency translation difference	130	(90)
As at 31 December	**79.677**	**68.907**

Other long-term provisions

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for the investments under the scope of TFRS Interpretation 12	7.711	7.593
	7.711	**7.593**

Defined benefit obligation

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, companies are required to make lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is ended due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The liability is not funded and accordingly there are no plan assets for the defined benefits as there is no funding requirement.

The retirement pay liability as at 31 December 2015 is subject to a ceiling of full TL 3.823,37 (31 December 2014: full TL 3.438,22) per monthly salary for each service year.

The average number of personnel subject to collective agreement as at 31 December 2015 is 12.407 (31 December 2014: 13.280) and the average number of personnel not subject to collective agreement as at 31 December 2014 is 21.406 (31 December 2014: 21.075). The total number of personnel as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are 34.147 and 34.389, respectively.

In addition to retirement benefits, the Group is liable for certain other long-term employment benefits such as business, service, representation indemnity and jubilee.

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	555.595	585.394
Service cost	55.420	94.877
Interest cost	50.973	56.501
Actuarial loss (*)	62.385	19.128
Benefits paid	(89.169)	(67.007)
Transfer - employee benefit obligations	–	(133.232)
Foreign currency translation difference	162	(66)
As at 31 December	**635.366**	**555.595**

(*) As at 31 December 2015, actuarial loss amounting to TL 62.385 (31 December 2014: TL 19.128) is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

22. PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Total expense recognized in the consolidated income statement:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Service cost	55.420	94.877
Interest cost	50.973	56.501
Total net cost recognized in the consolidated statement of income	**106.393**	**151.378**

Principal actuarial assumptions used:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Interest rate	9,5%	9,3%
Expected rate of ceiling increases	5,5%	5,5%

For the years ahead, voluntary employee withdrawal of the Group changes from 0,45% and 14,63% depending on age (31 December 2014: 0,60% and 14,90%).

As of 31 December 2015, sensitivity analysis is performed for the significant assumptions of defined benefit obligation:

	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate		Voluntary Employee Withdrawal Rate (A)	
Sensivity Level	**0,25% decrease (9,05%)**	**0,25% increase (9,55%)**	**0,25% decrease (5,25%)**	**0,25% increase (5,75%)**	**0,25% decrease**	**0,25% increase**
Net effect to defined benefit obligation	9.148	(9.264)	(9.623)	9.486	3.531	(3.462)

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

23. PAID IN CAPITAL, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the shareholders of the Company with their shareholding percentage are as follows:

	31 December 2015		**31 December 2014**	
	%	**TL**	**%**	**TL**
The Treasury	30	1.050.000	30	1.050.000
OTAŞ	55	1.925.000	55	1.925.000
Public Share	15	525.000	15	525.000
		3.500.000		**3.500.000**
Inflation adjustment to share capital		(239.752)		(239.752)
		3.260.248		**3.260.248**

The Company's share capital is fully paid and consists of 350.000.000.000 shares of 1 kuruş nominal value. OTAS is the holder of Group A shares and the Treasury is the holder of Group B and C Group D shares of the company are open to public and Group C share consists only of a single preferred stock.

The Treasury is the holder of the Preferred Stock (Golden Share) as per the law. This share is non-transferable. It provides certain rights to Treasury in order to protect national interests regarding economy and security: (a) Any proposed amendments to the Company's articles of association, (b) the transfer of any registered shares in the Company which would result in a change in the management control of the Company and (c) the registration of any transfer of registered shares in the Company's shareholders' ledger can not be realized without affirmative vote of the Golden Share at either a meeting of the board of directors or the general assembly. Otherwise, such transactions shall be deemed invalid. The holder of the Golden Share, the Treasury, has one member, representing the Golden Share, among the board of Directors.

23. PAID IN CAPITAL, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

As of 31 December 2015, Citicorp Trustee Company Limited has a pledge over 192.500.000.000 Group A shares belonging to OTAŞ which represent 55% of the total company shares on the name and behalf of the creditors of certain loan agreements.

The OTAŞ Term Loan agreement provides certain limitations with respect to dilution, sale and transfer of shares in OTAŞ, the Company and Avea.

Based on the articles of association of the Company, the board of the directors of the Company shall consist of 12 directors.

The board of directors shall be composed of 12 members nominated by the OTAŞ and Treasury as follows:

(a) The group A Shareholder shall be entitled to nominate 7 persons for election as directors;

(b) Provided that the Treasury as group B shareholder shall hold:

– 30% or more of the shares, the Treasury shall be entitled to nominate 4 persons for election as independent board members who carry the independence criteria as defined in the Capital Market legislation; or

– 15% or more of the shares (but less than 30% of the shares) the Treasury shall be entitled to nominate 2 persons for election as independent board members who carry the independence criteria as defined in the Capital Markets legislation;

– During the calculation of 15 % and 30 % of the Shares mentioned in above paragraphs, the amount of group B shares and group D shares held by the Treasury shall be taken into account together.

(c) as long as the Treasury holds 15% or more of the shares (but less than 30% of the shares), the group A shareholder shall be entitled to nominate 2 persons, who carry the independence criteria as defined in the Capital Markets legislation, for election as independent board members and 7 persons for election as Director.

(d) while the Treasury holds the C group privileged share, the Treasury shall be entitled to nominate a further 1 person for election as director for the C group privileged share.

The chairman of the board of directors shall be nominated by the directors nominated by the group A shares from among the directors and be elected and removed by the simple majority votes of those present at the meeting of the board of directors.

The meeting quorum at a board meeting shall be seven of the directors provided that there shall be at least one director appointed by the holder of the group A shares and one director appointed by the holder of the group B shares. If a meeting quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting or ceases to be present, the director(s) present shall adjourn the meeting to a specified place and time not earlier than five business days after the original date .The meeting quorum at such adjourned meeting shall consist of half of the number of directors then in office (regardless of the nominating share holder) plus one provided that three business days' notice has been given to all the directors.

Board resolutions shall be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the directors present at such meeting unless the resolution requires a higher majority vote.

The board of directors shall propose the distribution of the maximum of the Company’s profits lawfully available for distribution in each financial year subject to the board of directors making reasonable provisions and transfers to reserves.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

23. PAID IN CAPITAL, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

If the conditions set out below are not met, or would not be met if the relevant distribution were made, then subject to the following paragraph, the Company shall distribute the maximum amount of its profits which may be distributed without breaching those conditions.

Provided that it is not against the legislation regarding capital markets, the net profit may not be distributed, if:

a) the distribution would result in a breach of any covenant or undertaking given by any Group Company (Group Companies are defined in the articles of association) to any lender or would, in the opinion of the simple majority of those present at the relevant meeting of the board of directors, be likely to cause such breach within the following 12 months; or

b) the board of directors resolves by way of a simple majority of those present at the relevant meeting of the board that the distribution is materially prejudicial to the interests of any Group Company (as defined in the articles of associationof the Company) having regard to: (i) implementation of the investment program approved by the board of directors in the business plan or the budget; or (ii) the trading prospects of the Group Companies (as defined in the articles of association of the Company) and the need to maintain the sound financial standing of the group companies.

In accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, companies are required to assign legal reserves before profit appropriations. The legal reserve consists of first and second legal reserves, allocated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is allocated out of last period's statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum until the total reserve reaches 1/5 of the paid-in share capital (not indexed to the inflation). The second legal reserve is allocated after the first legal reserve and dividends, at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividend distributions. The Company's 2014 consolidated net income has been compared with its statutory net income and TL 2.007.439 was determined as an amount available for dividend distribution.

Dividends

During the year ended 31 December 2015, TL 1.840.853 has been committed to be distributed and distributed in cash to the shareholders from the remaining balance of 2014 distributable profit after assigning first and second legal reserves (a dividend of full kuruş 0,5260 per share).

During the year ended 31 December 2014, remaining balance of 2013 distributable profit after assigning first and second legal reserves, which amounted to TL 912.131 (a dividend of full kuruş 0,2606 per share) has been committed to be distributed and distributed in cash to the shareholders.

Other reserves

The amounts transferred directly to equity, instead of income statement as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**
Minority put option liability reserve (Note 9)	–	(227.065)
Share based payment reserve (Note 24)	9.528	9.528
Difference arising from acquisition of subsidiary	(1.320.942)	(858.134)
Reserve for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	(89.537)	(63.603)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(119.109)	(60.513)
Actuarial loss arising from employee	(434.385)	(382.368)
Currency translation differences	44.430	48.703
	(1.910.015)	**(1.533.452)**

23. PAID IN CAPITAL, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

Other reserves

Difference arising from acquisition of subsidiary

The acquisition of Avea shares has been effected through four steps in different years (40% in February 2004 through the merger of Aycell with Aria, 0,56% through an equity increase in May 2005 and finally 40,56% through the acquisition of new shares on 15 September 2006. Therefore, during the accounting of the latest acquisition of 40,56% shares on 15 September 2006, the first two acquisitions comprising a total shareholding of 40,56%, which have been accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements prior to 15 September 2006 have been re-measured to their fair values based on the fair value financial statements of Avea prepared as of 15 September 2006 for the purpose of the purchase price allocation based on IFRS 3. The result of the re-measurement amounting to TL 294.065 has been reflected as "Fair value difference arising from acquisition of subsidiary" in equity. In 2009 and 2012, the Company has increased its ownership within Avea with a rate of 0,19% and 8,87% the difference in minority interest, TL 14.569 and TL 549.500, has been reflected under difference arising from acquisition of subsidiary" in equity. The Company, has signed Share Transfer Agreement with İş Bankası A.Ş., Türkiye Şişe and Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş., Trakya Yatırım Holding A.Ş., Anadolu Hayat Emeklilik A.Ş., Efes Holding A.Ş. and Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi in order to buy amounting to TL 875.000 representative share of 10,0035% of Avea's issued capital on 29 April 2015. Upon the transfer of the 10,0035% of Avea's shares on 4 August 2015, put option liability is terminated, "non-controlling interest put option liability" and "non-controlling interest put option liability reserve" in equity and non-controlling interest in "actuarial loss from employee benefits" is reclassified to "difference due to the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary As of the valid date of share transfer, present value of purchase price is recognized in short term and long term payables. As at 31 December 2015, present values of short term and long term payables resulting from the share transfer are TL 27.472 and TL 606.208, respectively (Note 10). As of the valid date of share transfer, the put option liability amounting to TL 632.542 is derecognized. Non-controlling insterest put option liabilitiy reserve amounting to negative TL 227.065 and actuarial loss arising from employee benefits amounting to TL 1.729 in equity is reclassified to "difference due to the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary" in equity.

Reserve for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

The Company recognizes the differences arising on the translation of monetary items that are associated with the hedge of net investment in a foreign operation in other comprehensive income (Note 16).

Cash flow hedge reserve

The Group entered into interest rate swaps in order to hedge it position against changes in interest rates. Accordingly, effective fair value changes of these instruments are recognized directly in equity at cash flow hedge reserve (Note 16).

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

23. PAID IN CAPITAL, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interest

The Company, has signed Share Transfer Agreement with İş Bankası A.Ş., Türkiye Şişe and Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş., Trakya Yatırım Holding A.Ş., Anadolu Hayat Emeklilik A.Ş., Efes Holding A.Ş. and Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi in order to buy amounting to TL 875.000 representative share of 10,0035% of Avea's issued capital on 29 April 2015. Upon the transfer of the shares, above mentioned put option liability will be terminated. Non-controlling interest put option liability ended up with share transfer is valid as of the 4 August 2015. "Non-controlling interest put option liability" and "non-controlling interest put option liability reserve" in equity and non-controlling interest in "actuarial loss from employee benefits" is reclassified to "difference due to the change in shareholding rate in a subsidiary".

Earnings per share

The calculation of the basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company is as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2015	**1 January – 31 December 2014**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	350.000.000.000	350.000.000.000
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the Company	907.444	2.007.439
Basic and earnings per share (in full Kuruş)	0,2593	0,5736

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

24. SHARE BASED PAYMENT

According to the Turkish Council of Ministers decision dated 12 December 2007, which was published in the Turkish Official Gazette on 26 December 2007, 52.500.000.000 (45%) shares of Türk Telekom owned by the Treasury, the minority shareholder of Türk Telekom, has been sold as at 15 May 2008, through an initial public offering ("IPO") (such shares correspondence to corresponding to 15% Türk Telekom's shares). During the IPO, 12.299.160.300 of such shares have been allocated to the employees of Türk Telekom, PTT and small investors together with 5.220.503.800 shares allocated to domestic investors with high purchasing power with discounted price varying according to the payment terms and application date (compared to the price applied to the other corporate investors for the remaining shares of 34.980.335.900. The discounts provided to Türk Telekom employees have been considered as within the scope of IFRS 2 ("Share Based Payment") by the management of Türk Telekom considering the fact that Türk Telekom receives services from its employees. The Group has reflected the fair value of the discounts provided to Türk Telekom employees, amounting to TL 9.528, as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for year ended 31 December 2008 and credited the same amount into the equity as a share based payment reserve.

The market price during the IPO :	TL 4,60
The average price applied to the employees of Türk Telekom :	TL 4,2937
The number of shares sold to Türk Telekom's employees (lot) :	31.104.948
Total benefits provided to the employees :	TL 9.528

The management of Türk Telekom decided that the discounts provided to PTT's employees, small investors and domestic investors with high purchasing power are not within the scope of IFRS 2 by considering the fact that;

a) Türk Telekom has not received any benefits (goods and services) in exchange for the discounts provided these groups to and

a) the Treasury provided these discounts not as a party acting as a shareholder of Türk Telekom but rather as a State Authority in order to increase the number of small investors as it has been done in all other privatization enhanced through an IPO.

The fair value of the discounts provided to these groups amounts to approximately TL 34.000 in 2008, at the year of the transaction.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees received and given by the Group are summarized below:

		31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Original currency	TL	Original currency	TL
Guarantees received	**USD**	202.191	587.891	198.592	460.515
	TL	875.268	875.268	791.582	791.582
	Euro	59.095	187.780	7.130	20.111
			1.650.939		**1.272.208**
Guarantees given (*)	**USD**	162.049	471.173	158.138	366.707
	TL	202.530	202.530	152.767	152.767
	Euro	335.236	1.065.246	182.217	513.980
	AED	–	–	100	61
	Other	87	60	20	13
			1.739.009		**1.033.528**

(*) Guarantees given amounting to US Dollar 151.500 (31 December 2014: US Dollar 151.500) is related to the guarantee provided to the ICTA by Avea with respect to the Avea Concession Agreement and guarantees given amounting to Euro 12.840 (31 December 2014: Euro 12.840) is related with the guarantee provided for 3G license and amounting to Euro 57.281 is related with the guarantee provided for 4.5G license.

The Company's guarantee, pledge and mortgage (GPM) position as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 is as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
A. GPMs given on behalf of the Company's legal personality	1.739.009	1.033.528
B. GPMs given in favor of subsidiaries included in full consolidation	1.092.791	909.929
C. GPMS given by the Company for the liabilities of 3rd parties in order to run ordinary course of business	1.735.813	838.067
D. Other GPMs	–	–
i. GPMs given in favor of parent company	–	–
ii. GPMs given in favor of Company companies not in the scope of B and C above	–	–
iii. GPMs given in favor of third party companies not in the scope of C above	–	–
Total	**4.567.613**	**2.781.524**

Based on law 128/1 of Turkish Code of Obligations, Avea has given guarantee to distributors amounting to TL 1.735.813 for the financial obligation that would arise during the purchase of devices that will be sold as commitment sales by Avea (31 December 2014: TL 838.067).

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Other commitments

The Group has purchase commitments for sponsorships and advertising services at the amounting to US Dollar 26.500 and TL 86, equivalent to TL 75.684. (31 December 2014: TL 91.234) as at 31 December 2015. Payments for these commitments are going to be made in a 4 year period.

The Group has purchase commitments for fixed assets amounting to US Dollar 49.948, Euro 2.895, GBP 32 and TL 781.728, equivalent to TL 936.296 (31 December 2014: TL 437.467) as at 31 December 2015.

Türk Telekom concession agreement

The Concession Agreement was entered into between the Company and ICTA on 14 November 2005 following the privatization of the Company and the resultant reduction in the public shareholding to less than 50%. The Concession Agreement covers:

-the performance of the telecommunications services which are within the scope of the Agreement;

-the establishment and operation of necessary telecommunications facilities and the submission of these facilities to the use of other operators or persons and institutions making a demand as per the law;

-the marketing and provision of telecommunications services.

The Concession Agreement places an obligation on the Company, in the event of termination or non-renewal of the Concession Agreement, to transfer all equipment affecting the operation of the system together with all its functions and in good condition, and all immovable properties where such equipment is installed and which the Company uses, to the ICTA, or to any other institution to be designated by ICTA, at no cost.

In case ICTA determines that the Company has not fulfilled its obligations stemming from the Concession Agreement and has not corrected the situation within a period granted to it, or that there is a court decision on bankruptcy or composition against the Company, the Company is granted a grace period of not less than 90 days commencing from written notification by ICTA, to fulfil its obligations. Within this grace period, the Company submits a remedy program for its abovementioned obligations to ICTA. In case ICTA accepts the remedy program, the matters in dispute shall be re-examined at the end of the program provided. If the program is not accepted, then ICTA may terminate the Concession Agreement upon expiry of the period granted to the Company.

The Concession Agreement places also a number of obligations with respect to delivering services on the Company in relation to the provision of telecommunications services.

The Consession Agreement requires that the Company shall meet all payments accrued as a result of the Concession Agreement and the establishment and operation of the telecommunication network in accordance with the applicable legislation or agreements concluded by the Government of the Republic of Turkey. These payments specifically includes the permit and utilization fees for the use of frequencies. In addition, the Company is required to pay the ICTA 0,35% of its net sales revenue, as contribution share towards ICTA's expenses.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Türk Telekom concession agreement (continued)

Under the Concession Agreement, requests for access in relation to the infrastructure should be met to the extent technically possible and without discrimination. The Company is further required to publish reference access and interconnection offers approved by the ICTA. The Concession Agreement also contains an obligation on the Company to provide universal services. According to article 6 entitled "Revenues for Universal Service" of the Universal Service Law No:5369, the Company declares the amount of 1% of its net sales revenue to the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications until the end of April of the following year. This amount shall be transferred within the same period to the account of the central accounting department of the Ministry and shall be registered as revenue in the budget under the name of "Revenues for Universal Service".

The tariffs to be charged by the Company are subject to the approval of the ICTA unless expressly provided to the contrary in any regulation issued by the ICTA.

The content of customer bills is governed by relevant laws and regulations. It is possible to issue a separate invoice for each service, as well as to issue one single invoice for more than one service rendered to a subscriber. The cost of each service shall be demonstrated separately, in the event of preparation of one single invoice for more than one service. A detailed bill is sent to the subscribers upon request, to the extent technically possible and subject to the payment of a fee.

Other provisions of the Concession Agreement provide for the confidentiality of communications and the establishment of effective methods to answer customer complaints.

Concession Agreement for Licensing of Establishment and Operation of GSM-1800 Digital Cellular Mobile Telephone System

A concession agreement was entered into between Avea and the ICTA ("the Avea Concession Agreement") on 12 January 2005 which replaced and superseded the previous GSM 1800 license agreements in place in relation to Aycell and Aria. After GSM 900 Frequency Band bidding done by ICTA on June 20, 2008, agreement was rearranged.

The Avea concession agreement covers the establishment, development and operation of a GSM 1800 network and delivery of the system to the Authority or the establishment to be designated by the Authority at the end of the contracted term as being in an operating condition.

Pursuant to the Avea Concession Agreement, Avea was granted to use 75 channels in the 1800 MHz band and 12 channels in the 900 MHz band. The term of the Avea Concession Agreement is 25 years from 11 January 2001.

Avea may apply to the ICTA for renewal between dates 24 and 6 months before the end of Avea Concession Agreement. ICTA may renew the license of Avea by evaluating the renewal request according to legislation on that date.

In the event of expiry or non-renewal, Avea is under an obligation to transfer the network management centre, being the central operation units of the GSM 1800 system, gateway switchboards and central subscription works systems (including all kinds of technical hardware), together with all equipment affecting the operation of the system and the immovable properties used by Avea to the ICTA or to the establishment to be designated by ICTA at no cost.

Avea is also committed to renew the network in line with technological improvements and international agreements and maintain the adequacy of the network by means of technology until the end of the agreement. License fees were paid prior to the issuance of the concession agreement.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement for Licensing of Establishment and Operation of GSM-1800 Digital Cellular Mobile Telephone System (continued)

Avea provided a performance bond in the amount of US Dollar 151.500. Avea, additional to that bond, provided performance bond amounting TL 760 corresponding to 6% of bidding amount after GSM 900 Additional Frequency Band bidding by ICTA on 20 June 2008. Should the operator is understood to not perform its contractual obligations, the Authority shall record and confiscate the final guarantee as income.

The Avea Concession Agreement provides that the license may be transferred with the approval of the ICTA and within the terms of the Authorization Ordinance. However, no transfer may be made to an entity which already has a GSM 900 or GSM 1800 license in Turkey, or to related parties of such an entity, to the companies or subsidiaries which is owned or managed somehow by shareholders of entity or to the management of such entity and their first and second blood relatives and relative affinities. In cases such issues are determinate; GSM 1800 license given to them by ICTA is cancelled.

Regarding transfer of shares regulation clauses at the date of the transaction will be applied. The approval of the Competition Authority is also required for any change of control, being a transfer of the shares.

Fund payable to the Treasury

Avea will pay an amount equal to 15% of the gross sales on a monthly basis to the Treasury, except for the default interest imposed on their subscribers for their late payments, indirect taxes, financial obligations such as charges and fees, and the accrual amounts accounted for reporting purposes.

Contribution share to the ICTA

Avea shall pay 0,35% of the gross sales to the ICTA as contribution share to the ICTA's expenses, latest on the last working day of April of the following year.

Coverage area

Avea has guaranteed and undertook to cover (up to 2 Watt outdoors) at least 50% of the population of Turkey within three years after 11 January 2001 and at least 90% of the population of Turkey within five years after 11 January 2001. However, the localities where there are less than 10.000 inhabitants shall not be taken into consideration. This coverage area refers to the area to be covered by Avea alone, and will not be contributed by national roaming. Upon request of the ICTA, yearly utmost two settling areas shall be covered with priority by Avea.

Avea has completed its related liabilities with respect to coverage at 31 December 2004.

Service offerings

Avea agrees and undertakes to provide the services specified within the frame of GSM memorandum of understanding applied by GSM association including, but not limited to the services specified by GSM license agreement (call forwarding, barring of outgoing and incoming calls, technical assistance for subscribers and free call forwarding to police and other public emergency services).

Service quality

Avea will comply with the telephone service quality standards set down in the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU-T") recommendations in the GSM 1800 international standards. These standards require blocking rate of the licensed indoor network to be 5% and the call failure rate not to be more than 2%.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement for Licensing of Establishment and Operation of GSM-1800 Digital Cellular Mobile Telephone System (continued)

Tariffs

Avea may freely determine its tariffs provided that these tariffs are not contrary to the regulations of the ICTA

Emergencies

Avea will take the necessary measures with priority in order to satisfy the requirements and the needs of subscribers and users in emergencies, provided that the public authorities and enterprises will have priority in the case of health and security emergencies or fire and other disasters. Avea has to provide at least two base stations for the use of Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications in emergency.

Investment plans

Pursuant to the relevant regulation, by the first day of September every year, Avea will present its investment plan for the following calendar years to the ICTA. These plans will be valid for 3 years and will contain information about the dynamic demand forecasts, and number and locations of the exchange stations, base stations and base control stations to be established, the period of operation, and the investment costs. Within 120 days of receipt of the investment plan, the ICTA will approve the compliance of plans to the article 6th of the agreement. Investment plan will be presented so as to inform the ICTA after the requirements arising from the article 6th of the agreement are met.

National roaming

Avea may enter into contracts with other licensed GSM networks in Turkey for national roaming purposes. Roaming contracts and the financial clause of the contracts has to be presented to ICTA before signature procedures completed.

Suspension of operations

If deemed necessary for public security and national defense in case of war, general mobilization, etc. the Authority may temporarily or permanently suspend all or a part of the operational activities of Avea and may directly operate the network. The period of suspension as above will be added to the term of the license and the income of such a period, if any, will belong to Avea.

Termination of the agreement by the ICTA

The ICTA may cancel the license or terminate the Agreement for the following reasons;

i) A final judgment of the competent courts for insolvency of Avea or its composition with creditors,

ii) Determination of the failure of Avea to perform its contractual obligations hereunder and to remedy its default in a reasonable period of time granted,

iii) Determination that Avea extends its activities beyond the frequencies allocated hereunder or other frequencies that may be allocated by the ICTA to Avea for use in the GSM 1800 System, and failure of Avea to cease such activities in a reasonable period of time granted,

iv) Failure of Avea to pay the license fees hereunder.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement for Licensing of Establishment and Operation of GSM-1800 Digital Cellular Mobile Telephone System (continued)

Termination of the agreement by the ICTA (continued)

However, that except for point (iv) above, Avea will be given the opportunity to fulfill its obligations within a period not less than 90 days of written notice by the ICTA. During this period of time, Avea will furnish to the ICTA a corrective action program for fulfillment of its obligations. If this program is accepted by the ICTA, the points of disagreement will be revised at the end of the program. If this program is not acceptable, the ICTA may terminate the Agreement at the end of the time period provided to Avea

Upon termination of the Agreement, Avea shall transfer all of the GSM 1800 system equipment to the ICTA without any remuneration.

Insurance

Avea will maintain adequate all risk insurance for the telecommunication facilities and services established and operated until the end of the license term.

Concession Agreement of the Establishment and Operation of IMT2000/UMTS Infrastructures and Provision of Services

The Concession Agreement with ICTA has been signed on 30 April 2009 and Avea has been granted with 3G license for an amount of Euro 214.000 excluding VAT. The term of the license is 20 years effective from the signature date of the Agreement. 3G services have been launched on 30 July 2009. According to this Agreement;

- Avea shall provide subscribers' and users' 112 calls and other emergency situation calls to public security institutions and other public institutions, and to direct those calls to the centers requested by the said institutions, free of charge bearing all costs.
- Avea shall keep at least 2 units of IMT-2000/UMTS mobile base stations to be used in emergency situations under the request of the Ministry of Transport and Communication.
- Within the first 5 years by the signature of the Agreement, Avea shall obtain the approval of the ICTA for each assignment of Avea shares in ratio exceeding 10% to persons and entities other than the current shareholders and subsidiaries of the current shareholders. Any type of share assignment leading a change in the control of Avea shall be subject to the approval of the ICTA.
- Avea has granted a bank letter of guarantee amounting to 12.800 which is 6% of the license fee, for to act as final guarantee. Should the Avea is understood to not perform its contractual obligations; ICTA shall record and confiscate the final guarantee as income. In such confiscation of final guarantee as income is realized, Avea shall grant new final guarantee within 30 days. Should the new final guarantee not granted within the said period, the Agreement might be terminated.
- During the term of the Agreement, Avea shall each year submit its investment plan related to the subsequent calendar year, till 1 November to the ICTA. This plan shall be prepared for three years and shall include such information as the number, location, coverage areas, investment costs with respect to exchange centres, base stations and control stations to be established, as well as the realization ratio of the previous year's investment plan and reasons of deviation, if any.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement of the Establishment and Operation of IMT2000/UMTS Infrastructures and Provision of Services

- Avea will pay an amount equal to 15% of the gross sales on a monthly basis to the Treasury, except for the default interest imposed on their subscribers for their late payments, indirect taxes, financial obligations such as charges and fees, and the accrual amounts accounted for reporting purposes.
- Avea shall pay 0.35% of the gross sales to the ICTA as contribution share to the ICTA's expenses, latest on the last working day of April of the following year.

Coverage Area Obligations:

Following the signature of the Agreement, Avea shall have under coverage the population within the borders of;

- metropolitan municipalities within 3 years,
- all the municipalities of all provinces and districts within 6 years,
- all the residential locations having a population of more than 5.000 within 8 years,
- residential locations having a population of more than 1.000 within 10 years.

These are the areas which are to be covered by Avea alone and this obligation shall not be fulfilled through roaming.

Avea should maintain service quality in accordance with ICTA regulations, ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) standards and ITU (International Telecommunication Union) standards, decisions and recommendations given by ITU.

Upon request of the ICTA, yearly utmost two settling areas shall be covered with priority by Avea.

If there is any delay in fulfillment of the coverage area obligations, except the force major conditions, an administrative fine shall be applied within the frame of Relevant Legislation. If there is any delay in fulfillment of the coverage area obligations for a period of more than two years, then the Agreement might be terminated by the ICTA.

The Investments for hardware and software being used in the electronic communications network

Except for the investments made in the lease of place, towers, piles, pipes, containers, channels, energy transfer lines and similar infrastructure plants; each year Avea shall fulfill the following requirements for its investments related to electronic communications network (hardware, software etc.);

a) To procure at least 40% of such investments from vendor companies employing a R&D center established in Turkey and engaged in developing R&D projects in relation with the information and communication technologies provided at least 200 engineers functioning in such company in the first year after the signature of the Agreement, at least 300 engineers in the second year and at least 500 engineers for the third and subsequent years or from vendor companies employing a R&D center with at least 150 engineers functioning in the first year after the signature of the Agreement, at least 250 engineers in the second year and at least 350 engineers for the third and subsequent years however such company to employ also a Technical Assistance Centre with at least 50 engineers in the said first year, at least 100 engineers in the second year and at least 150 engineers in the third and subsequent years.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement of the Establishment and Operation of IMT2000/UMTS Infrastructures and Provision of Services (continued)

The Investments for hardware and software being used in the electronic communications network (continued)

A vendor company may not establish the R&D center and Technical Assistance Centre together with another vendor company; but may establish with a company, organization or institution resident in Turkey. The vendor company shall have at least 50% share of such centers. Said organization or institution resident in Turkey shall not employ other R&D centers and Technical Assistance Centers that have been established together with other vendor companies functioning in information and communication technologies area.

The university associates may also be employed part time, as engineers to be employed by the vendor company. The number of the university associates may not exceed 5% of the total number of engineers stated above.

Avea is obliged to perform its investments regarding the electronic communications network by auditing and determining whether vendor companies comply with the foregoing terms and conditions.

b) To procure at least 10% of such investments from the vendors in quality of Small and Medium Sized Entities and established in Turkey for the purpose of product and system development.

All the independent software and hardware units to be used in the network of Avea shall have open interface connections with each other.

ICTA may perform audits regarding the execution of this obligation or may commission another organization or institution to perform such auditing when deems necessary. The costs to arise from such audits shall be paid by Avea.

Should Avea is understood to procure goods and services through methods against the foregoing terms and conditions, an administrative monetary penalty shall be applied to Avea up to 1% of its turnover of the previous calendar year.

Should Avea not perform the said obligations, a penalty as 40% of total amount of its investments in the network (hardware, software etc.), except for the investments for lease of place, towers, piles, pipes, containers, channels, energy transfer lines and similar infrastructure plants, shall be applied separately to Avea for each year. This clause is valid for the first three years following the signature date of the Agreement.

The Termination of the Agreement by the Authority

Should Avea not perform the said obligations, a penalty as 40% of total amount of its investments in the network (hardware, software etc.), except for the investments for lease of place, towers, piles, pipes, containers, channels, energy transfer lines and similar infrastructure plants, shall be applied separately to Avea for each year. This clause is valid for the first three years following the signature date of the Agreement.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Concession Agreement of the Establishment and Operation of IMT2000/UMTS Infrastructures and Provision of Services (continued)

The Termination of the Agreement by the Authority (continued)

Termination of the Agreement by ICTA:

The Authority might terminate the Agreement for the following reasons;

- A bankruptcy or bankrupt's certificate decision on Avea given by the judicial authorities,
- Avea not performing some of its contractual obligations and not correcting such breach in the given period,
- Avea operating under the frequencies other than the ones allocated to itself by ICTA,
- Termination of Avea Concession Agreement
- Avea not performing national roaming obligation stated in the contract

In such circumstances, ICTA gives Avea the opportunity to fulfill its obligations within 90 days after the written notice. In case Avea cannot fulfill all the obligations within this period, the Agreement will be terminated by ICTA. The license fee or any other fee is not reimbursable in case of a termination of agreement. In the case of cancellation of agreement by ICTA, Avea will alienate all data and documents which constitute system, software affecting the running of system (including tower, beam, blare, container, channel, energy transmission lines, antenna etc), stated and in the usage of Avea to ICTA or to the entity ICTA enounces by making sure that there is no pledge, mortgage, levy and related legal blockages on them and they are free of cost and works free of problems.

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services

The Authorization Certificate has been given by ICTA to Avea on 27 October 2015 and Avea has been granted with the usage rights of respective frequencies. First installment with the total VAT fee has been paid by Avea in advance. Frequencies with respect to the Authorization Certificate can be used until 30 April 2029. The remaining amount will be paid in 3 equal installments of 6 months. IMT services will be launched on 1 April 2016.

According to the Authorization Certificate;

- Avea shall provide emergency call services in line with the regulations of ICTA, free of charge bearing all costs and comply with the regulations of ICTA in relation to this matter.
- Avea shall keep at least 2 mobile base stations so as to be used for the provision of IMT services upon the Ministry's request, in the case of disaster and emergency.
- Within the first 5 years by the signature of the Agreement, Avea shall obtain the approval of the ICTA for each assignment of Avea shares in ratio exceeding 10% to persons and entities other than the current shareholders and subsidiaries of the current shareholders. Any type of share assignment leading a change in the control of Avea shall be subject to the approval of the ICTA.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services (continued)

- Avea has granted a bank letter of guarantee amounting to Euro 57.300 which is 6% of the total fee, for to act as final guarantee. Should be understood that Avea to not perform its contractual obligations; ICTA shall record and confiscate the final guarantee as income. In such confiscation of final guarantee as income is realized, Avea shall grant new final guarantee within 30 days. Should the new final guarantee not granted within the said period, the Authorization might be terminated by ICTA.
- Avea will pay an amount equal to 15% of the gross sales on a monthly basis to the Treasury, except for the default interest imposed on their subscribers for their late payments, indirect taxes, financial obligations such as charges and fees, and the accrual amounts accounted for reporting purposes.
- Avea shall pay the administrative fee at the rate and in the way determined by ICTA in accordance with the applicable law.

Coverage Area Obligations:

Following the authorization, Avea shall put at least

- 95% of Turkey's population within 8 years
- 90% of the population in each province and district within 8 years
- 99% of highways, high speed and very high speed train routes and tunnels longer than 1 km within 3 years
- 95% of divided highways within 6 years
- 90% of conventional train routes within 10 years

under coverage. Additionally, following the authorization, Avea shall put at least

- 99% of highways, high speed and very high speed train routes and tunnels longer than 1 km added after the first year within 2 years of its entering into service
- 95% of divided highways added after the fourth year within 2 years of its entering into service
- 90% of conventional train routes added after the eight year within 2 years of its entering into service

under coverage.

Areas covered by Avea pursuant to the IMT-2000/UMTS Concession Agreement shall be deemed to be also covered under this authorization on condition that the service quality criteria set forth in the respective article are satisfied. Additionally, areas covered by Avea under this authorization for the purpose of provision of IMT services shall be deemed to be covered in the determination of the coverage obligation of IMT-2000/UMTS services.

Coverage obligation shall be fulfilled by Avea on its own and not through national roaming. However, Avea shall be entitled to share radio access network in the areas under the coverage obligation.

Maximum two settlements per year shall be primarily brought by Avea under coverage upon ICTA's request and under the service quality standards determined for such areas.

In the event that the fulfilment of coverage obligation is delayed for any reason other than force majeure events, administrative fine shall be applied pursuant to the applicable law. In the event that the fulfilment of the coverage obligation is delayed for more than two (2) years, the Authorization might be terminated by ICTA.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services (continued)

Service quality obligation:

Avea shall ensure data download at minimum 2 Mbps in the areas subject to coverage obligation at a probability of 95% per user. The matters related to the inspection of this obligation shall be determined by ICTA.

These data transmission speeds are minimum values and ICTA shall determine service quality obligations required to be ensured by Avea taking into account ETSI standards, ITU standards, decisions and recommendation, our national development targets, technological improvements and user requirements.

Sharing the Radio Access Network:

On condition that the provisions of the applicable law are not breached, Avea may install and operate the radio access network to be installed for the provision of IMT services together with other operators authorized to provide IMT services and further, lease necessary transmission lines from authorized operators in order to materialize the connections within the radio access network.

This right shall not remove the obligations of Avea under the authorization and shall not constitute a reason for non-fulfilment of such obligations. Avea shall not avoid fulfilling its obligations under the authorization due to reasons arising from the sharing. Avea shall, in the case of sharing, be obliged to take all measures required to prevent any interruption of services it provides under the authorization.

In all settlements having a population less than 10.000, Avea shall, following the authorization, be obliged to:

a) install antenna facilities to be installed under the authorization (excluding in-building antenna facilities) in such manner that facilitates active sharing of radio access network with other operators and share such facilities with the operators,
b) In the event that there exists any antenna facilities installed by other operators at the settlements in question following the authorization for the antenna facilities to be newly installed by Avea under this authorization, Avea shall use such antenna facility by active sharing of radio access network.

Following this authorization, the antenna facilities newly installed under IMT-2000/UMTS Concession Agreements shall also be subject to the obligation prescribed by this paragraph.

Avea shall be obliged to actively share radio access network in the antenna facilities to be newly installed under this authorization in order to cover highways, high speed railways and divided highways following the authorization. Following this authorization, the antenna facilities newly installed under IMT-2000/UMTS Concession Agreements shall also be subject to the aforementioned obligation.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services (continued)

Investments related to the hardware and software used in the network

Except investments made for property lease, tower, pole, pipe, container, conduit, power transmission lines and similar infrastructure; Avea shall, following the authorization, be obliged to provide:

a) At least 40% of its investments related to the network (such as hardware, software);Within two (2) years, from supplier companies established in Turkey as to develop R&D projects in the field of information and communication technologies, employing at least 500 engineers and 100 researchers; within four (4) years, from supplier companies having a R&D center, employing 500 engineers and 250 researchers, or within two (2) years, from supplier companies established in Turkey as to develop R&D projects in the field of information and communication technologies, employing at least 350 engineers and 100 researchers and also within two (2) years from supplier companies having a Technical Assistance Center employing at least 150 engineers, within four (4) years from supplier companies having R&D center employing 350 engineers and 250 researchers and within four (4) years from supplier companies having a Technical Assistance Center employing at least 150 engineers.

b) At least 10% of its investments from products produced in Turkey and from SMEs established to develop products and systems in Turkey.

Up to 60 within 2 years and up to 150 within 4 years following the authorization, of the personnel of Avea employed in the status of researcher at the R&D center established by Avea for the purpose of developing R&D projects in the field of information and communication technologies shall be taken into account under the obligation related to the number of the researchers set forth in the sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph provided that such center is organized as an independent unit under Avea's organization or all shares of the center are owned by Avea.

Teaching staff of universities who work part-time at R&D centers under the applicable law or while working at universities carry out academic studies requested by the supplier and/or Avea may be included in the researchers to be employed by the supplier and/or Avea at R&D centers. The number of teaching staff may not excess 10% of total number of researchers referred to in this subparagraph (a).

A supplier company may establish R&D and technical assistance centers together with institutions or bodies, except other suppliers, established in Turkey, which operate in the field of information and communication technologies and do not have a R&D or technical assistance center established with other suppliers. The supplier companies must hold at least 50% of the shares of such centers.

All independent software and hardware units to be used by Avea in the network shall be interconnected through explicit interfaces.

Avea shall be obliged to materialize its investments relating to the network (such as hardware, software) by checking and verifying whether or not the supplier companies and Small Entities ("SME") fulfil the conditions stated above.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services (continued)

Investments related to the hardware and software used in the network (continued)

Avea shall be obliged to supply its investments relating to the network (hardware or software such as base station, switching, router), except investments relating to property lease, tower, pole, container, channel, power transmission lines and similar facilities, from the products determined to be domestic product under the Law No 4734 and applicable law at least by 30% within the first year, at least by 40% within the second year and at least by 45% within subsequent years following the authorization. Such items among the products supplied by the supplier companies and SMEs to Avea, which are determined to be domestic products shall be taken into account under this obligation. Avea contemplating that it will not be able to fulfil its obligations set forth in the this paragraph due to the availability condition of the products determined to be domestic products, supply capacity of the producers and other conditions shall apply to ICTA indicating the reasons, no later than six (6) months before the expiry of the obligation period. ICTA may reduce or terminate the obligation for the respective period if it deems necessary.

Additional to the obligation in the paragraph above; investments specified in the paragraph above, to be measured for periods of 4 years, following the authorization Avea shall be obliged to supply from the products determined to be domestic product under the Law No 4734 and applicable law a minimum average of 30% in the first 4 years, 40% in the second 4 years and 45% in the third 4 years. Such items among the products supplied by the supplier companies and SMEs to Avea, which are determined to be domestic products shall be taken into account under this obligation. Avea contemplating that it will not be able to fulfil its obligations set forth in the this paragraph due to the availability condition of the products determined to be domestic products, supply capacity of the producers and other conditions shall apply to ICTA indicating the reasons, no later than six (6) months before the expiry of the obligation period. ICTA, provided that Ministry's opinion to be taken, may reduce or terminate the obligation for the respective period if it deems necessary.

Whether or not the obligations under this article have been fulfilled shall be evaluated with the obligations of Avea under the IMT-2000/UMTS Concession Agreement.

The Termination of the Authorization Certificate by ICTA

ICTA may terminate the Authorization Certificate for the following reasons;

- A bankruptcy or bankrupt's certificate decision on Avea given by the judicial authorities,
- Avea not performing some of its contractual obligations and not correcting such breach in the given period,
- Avea operating under the frequencies other than the ones allocated to itself by ICTA and not ceasing these operation within the given period,
- Termination of one of Avea's Concession Agreements signed earlier,
- Avea not performing its obligations stated in the article related to confidentiality of the communication, national security and public order

In such circumstances, ICTA gives Avea the opportunity to fulfill its obligations within 90 days after the written notice. In case Avea cannot fulfill all the obligations within this period, the Authorization Certificate will be terminated by ICTA.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Certificate of Rights and Obligations regarding the Installation and Operation of IMT Infrastructure and Provision of IMT Services (continued)

The Termination of the Authorization Certificate by ICTA (continued)

The license fee or any other fee is not reimbursable in case of a termination of agreement. In the case of cancellation of agreement by ICTA, Avea will alienate all data and documents which constitute system, software affecting the running of system (including tower, beam, blare, container, channel, energy transmission lines, antenna etc), stated and in the usage of Avea to ICTA or to the entity ICTA enounces by making sure that there is no pledge, mortgage, levy and related legal blockages on them and they are free of cost and works free of problems.

Legal proceedings of Türk Telekom

From time to time the Group has been, and expects to continue to be, subject to legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of its business.

Disputes between Türk Telekom and Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş ("Turkcell")

Telekom Group Companies Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş., Avea İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., and TTNet A.Ş. reached an agreement with Turkcell Group Companies Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., Superonline İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., and Kule Hizmet ve İşletmecilik A.Ş. to resolve the court cases, executive proceedings and disputes with a Settlement Protocol. With the Settlement Protocol, Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. agreed to pay TL 225.000 (excluding VAT and SCT, and including interest, and all dues associated with this protocol) to Türk Telekom Group Companies. Following this settlement protocol, Türk Telekom will not pay any amount to Turkcell Group companies. As of 31 December 2015, there is no provision in relation to these litigations, including principal and interest (31 December 2014: TL 91.884).

Disputes between the Company and its former personnel

Within the scope of the ongoing restructuring of the personnel organization of the Company in order to achieve the number of personnel identified, the contracts of the employees who are entitled for retirement and whose service are not needed have been terminated based on the Board of Directors Decision. Accordingly, certain number of those employees has filed re-employment lawsuits against the Company. Some of the lawsuits terminated against the Company while the remaining cases are still ongoing. Provision amounting to TL 13.590 (31 December 2014: TL 11.035) is provided as of 31 December 2015 for the ongoing cases.

Disputes between the Company and Municipalities

For contribution to the infrastructure investment and municipality share, municipalities filed against the Company and as at 31 December 2015, total provision including the nominal amount and legal interest charge which is amounting to TL 47.021 (31 December 2014: TL 45.301) is recognized.

Disputes between the Group and the ICTA

The Company has filed various lawsuits against ICTA. These lawsuits are related with the sector-specific and tariff legislations and legislations with respect to the other operators in the market. The sector-specific disputes generally stem from the objections with respect to the provisions of interconnection legislation, legislation with respect to telecommunication services and infrastructure. As of 31 December 2015, TL 102.459 provision provided for ICTA penalties and amounts to be repaid to customers due to ICTA resolutions (31 December 2014: TL 38.749).

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Legal proceedings of Türk Telekom (continued)

Disputes related to Avea's SCT

General Directorate of Revenue Administration has started a tax investigation about practice for computation of Special Communication Tax ("SCT") based on the revenue generated from prepaid cards to distributors and dealers.
As of 31 December 2015, a provision amounting to TL 69.729 is recognized (31 December 2014: TL 30.291).

Avea's Treasury share investigation

The Treasury share investigation was started by The Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of treasury for the period between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2013.
As of 31 December 2015, a provision amounting to TL 31.975 is recognized (31 December 2014: nil).

Other issues

Provision has been provided in the consolidated financial statements for the probable court cases against the Group based on the lawyers' assessments. The provision for such court cases is amounting to TL 31.900 as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 23.999). For the rest of the cases, Group lawyers commented that basis of those cases are not realistic and should be appealed. Therefore, no provision has been provided for these cases.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Telekom Group Companies; Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş., Avea İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., and TTNet A.Ş. reached an agreement with Turkcell Group Companies Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., Superonline İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., and Kule Hizmet ve İşletmecilik A.Ş. to resolve the court cases, executive proceedings and disputes with a Settlement Protocol on 30 December 2015. According to this settlement protocol Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. made payment amounts to TL 225.000 (excluding "VAT" and "SCT") to Türk Telekom Group Companies on 14 January 2016.

On 21 January 2016, TTES Elektrik Tedarik Satış A.Ş. (subsidiary of the Company) has obtained an electricity supply licence for 20-years.

As of 26 January 2016, Avea, Türk Telekom and TTNet brands, serving in mobile, fixed voice, fixed broadband and tv business are unified under single "Türk Telekom" brand, while keeping legal entities intact by delivering all products and services under a single brand.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

27. OPERATING EXPENSES (INCLUDING COST OF SALES)

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Cost of sales (-)	(7.565.517)	(7.030.297)
General administrative expenses (-)	(2.143.274)	(1.833.865)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses (-)	(1.901.161)	(1.843.191)
Research and development expenses (-)	(47.304)	(66.521)
	(11.657.256)	**(10.773.874)**

28. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Personnel expenses	(2.491.887)	(2.482.739)
Taxes	(1.234.637)	(1.073.127)
Domestic interconnection	(1.000.670)	(887.669)
Commission expenses	(581.303)	(598.038)
Repair and maintanance expenses	(541.890)	(506.718)
Rent expenses	(434.600)	(413.780)
Advertisement expenses	(406.066)	(358.496)
Utilities	(367.542)	(355.141)
TFRS Interpretation 12 related fixed assets additions and capex provision expenses	(294.237)	(316.593)
Cost of sales and cost of equipment sales of technology companies	(329.987)	(295.649)
International interconnection	(301.035)	(278.723)
Outsources services	(150.402)	(210.380)
Doubtful receivable expenses	(303.886)	(200.571)
Bill distribution expenses	(161.343)	(148.812)
Content expenses	(127.115)	(94.121)
Revenue sharing project expenses	(74.673)	(73.937)
Consulting expenses	(69.657)	(59.170)
Vehicles expenses	(38.565)	(45.785)
Court expert expenses	(46.985)	(45.441)
Promotion expenses	(62.619)	(27.929)
Management fee	(33.849)	(26.906)
Insurance expenses	(30.125)	(26.111)
Other expenses	(302.374)	(246.302)
Total operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization expense)	**(9.385.447)**	**(8.772.138)**
Depreciation, amortization	**(2.235.298)**	**(1.952.452)**
Impairment expenses	**(36.511)**	**(49.284)**
Total operating expenses	**(11.657.256)**	**(10.773.874)**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

29. OTHER OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES)

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Interest and discount income	274.448	147.458
Income from litigation	126.565	5.608
Foreign exchange gains	116.909	67.276
Indemnity income	24.825	25.977
Rental income	15.432	8.427
Commissions income	3.979	5.246
Other	60.058	47.232
Other operating income	**622.216**	**307.224**
Foreign exchange losses	(131.528)	(67.324)
Interest and discount expenses	(65.187)	(2.308)
Litigation provision compensation and penalty expenses	(55.697)	(85.074)
Interest expenses on employee benefit obligations (Note 22)	(50.973)	(56.501)
Interest expenses on litigation provision	(40.796)	(9.622)
Special consumption tax and other expenses	(2.700)	(3.809)
Other	(101.446)	(30.054)
Other operating expense (-)	**(448.327)**	**(254.692)**

30. INCOME/(EXPENSE) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014
Gain from scrap sales	43.279	140.196
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	97.730	110.978
Income from investing activites	**141.009**	**251.174**
Losses from sales on property, plant and equipment	(15.518)	(7.631)
Expense from investing activites (-)	**(15.518)**	**(7.631)**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

31. FINANCIAL INCOME / (EXPENSE)

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	**1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014**
Foreign exchange gains	2.269.929	1.490.326
Gain on derivative instruments	366.779	165.321
Interest income on bank deposits and delay charges	157.404	130.412
Other	14.736	156
Financial Income	**2.808.848**	**1.786.215**
Foreign exchange losses	(4.145.580)	(1.928.781)
Interest expense	(404.345)	(357.208)
Loss on derivative instruments	(135.184)	(29.056)
Other	(27.437)	(19.113)
Financial expenses	**(4.712.546)**	**(2.334.158)**
Financial expenses, net	**(1.903.698)**	**(547.943)**

32. TAXATION ON INCOME

	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**
Corporate tax payable:		
Current corporate tax provision	326.777	696.720
Prepaid taxes and funds (-)	(144.274)	(499.146)
Tax payable	**182.503**	**197.574**

	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015	**1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014**
Tax expense:		
Current tax expense:		
Current income tax expense	(333.260)	(695.023)
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous year	22.504	(1.167)
Deferred income / (expense) (Note 12) :		
Deferred tax (expense/income) due to derecognition/recognition of deferred tax asset	–	(1.391)
Deferred tax (expense) / income	(87.675)	90.668
	(398.431)	**(606.913)**

As of 31 December 2015, deferred tax income amounting to TL 17.003 (31 December 2014: TL 30.524) and current tax expense amounting to TL 6.484 (31 December 2014: TL 1.697) are recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

32. TAXATION ON INCOME (CONTINUED)

The Company and its subsidiaries located in Turkey are subject to taxation in accordance with the tax regulations and the legislation effective in Turkey where the Group companies operate. In Turkey, the corporation tax rate is 20% (2014: 20%). Corporate tax returns are required to be filed by the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the balance sheet date and taxes must be paid in one installment by the end of the fourth month. The tax legislation provides for a temporary tax of 20% (2014: 20%) to be calculated and paid based on earnings generated for each quarter. The amounts thus calculated and paid are offset against the final corporate tax liability for the year.

In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provision for taxes, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements, has been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of five years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The tax authorities can inspect tax returns and the related accounting records for a retrospective maximum period of five years.

Dividend payments made to resident and non-resident individuals, non-resident legal entities and corporations resident in Turkey (except for the ones exempt from corporate and income tax), are subject to an income tax of 15%.

Dividend payments made from a corporation resident in Turkey to a corporation also resident in Turkey are not subject to income tax. Furthermore, income tax is not calculated in case the profit is not distributed or transferred to equity.

The dividend income (excluding the participation certificates of investment funds and profit shares derived from the share certificates of investment trusts) derived by entities from the participation in the capital of another resident entity is exempt from corporate tax. Furthermore, 75% of the income derived by entities from the sale of participation shares, immovable property, preferential rights, founders' shares and redeemed shares which are carried in assets at least for two years is exempt from corporate tax. In order to be able to benefit from the exemption, the relevant income should be kept under a fund account in the liabilities and should not be withdrawn from the enterprise for 5 years. The sales amount should be collected by the end of the second calendar year following the year of sale.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

32. TAXATION ON INCOME (CONTINUED)

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Profit before tax	1.261.281	2.575.881
Tax at the corporate tax rate of 20%	252.256	515.176
Tax effects of:		
- adjustments of subsidiaries not subject to deferred tax	88.391	68.077
- deferred tax asset recognition / derecognized from previous years' tax losses carried forward by subsidiaries	28.759	(1.592)
- expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	27.540	24.169
- tax rate difference of subsidiaries	1.485	1.083
Tax expense for the year	**398.431**	**606.913**

Investment Incentives

Avea has obtained investment incentive certificates from the Turkish government authorities in connection with certain major capital expenditures, which entitle Avea, among other things, to:

a) A 100% exemption from customs duty on machinery and equipment to be imported,

b) An investment allowance of 100% on approved capital expenditures,

The investment allowance indicated in (b) above is deductible from current or future taxable profits for the purposes of corporation tax; however, such investment allowances are subject to a withholding tax. At 31 December 2015, investment allowances amount to TL 6.370.229 (2014: TL 6.032.725). Unrecognized deferred tax asset is TL 72.889 (2014 : TL 68.974).

The Law foresaw that the taxpayers that have investment allowance rights obtained under the scope of the previous provisions valid before 24 April 2003 and the provisions of the amended article 19 of the Income Tax Law (amended with Law No 4842) that were effective until 31 December 2005 would be able to utilize their investment allowance rights only for their income generated in the years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

However on 15 October 2009, the Constitutional Court decided to cancel the phrases which abolish the investment allowances after 2008 and limit the use of investment allowance incentive allowance with the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. The annulment decision is effective after being published in the Official Gazette no 27456 dated 8 January 2010. Accordingly, Avea may utilize those unused incentive in the future.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial risk policies of the Group are managed centrally with the support of a committee. All Group companies meet their cash needs determined in business plans approved by their boards, by using credits or capital increase with guidance of the central management. The Group may choose long or short term financing according to their financing needs and market assumptions.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to determine appropriate risks limits and controls, and to observe commitment to these limits. Risk management policies and systems are constantly under review to reflect changes in the Group's activities and market conditions.

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit.Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

Financial risk factors

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise forward market transactions, bank loans and cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise funds for the Group's operations and to hedge interest rate risk. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees to policies for managing each of these risks.

Credit risk

	Receivables						
	Trade Receivables		Other receivables				
31 December 2015	**Related Parties**	**Third Parties**	**Related Parties**	**Third Parties**	**Deposits and banks**	**Derivative Instruments**	**Other**
Maximum credit risk exposed to as at 31 December 2015 (A+B+C+D+E)	6.504	3.843.609	–	114.681	2.837.454	433.769	–
- Guaranteed portion of the maximum risk	–	29.831	–	–	–	–	–
A. Carrying amount of financial assets not overdue or not impaired	6.504	2.710.560	–	114.681	2.837.454	433.769	–
B. Carrying amount of financial assets with rediscussed conditions that are considered overdue or impaired if not rediscussed		–					
C. Carrying amount of financial assets overdue but not impaired	–	1.133.049	–	–	–	–	–
-Amount secured via guarantees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. Carrying amount of assets impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
-Overdue (gross book value)	–	2.002.146	–	24.433	–	–	–
-Impairment (-)	–	(2.002.146)	–	(24.433)	–	–	–
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

	Receivables						
	Trade Receivables		Other receivables				
31 December 2014	Related Parties	Third Parties	Related Parties	Third Parties	Deposits and banks	Derivative Instruments	Other
Maximum credit risk exposed to as at 31 December 2014 (A+B+C+D+E)	17.757	3.155.294	−	85.278	2.537.999	98.427	−
- Guaranteed portion of the maximum risk	−	25.331	−	−	−	−	−
A. Carrying amount of financial assets not overdue or not impaired	17.757	2.215.446	−	85.278	2.537.999	98.427	−
B. Carrying amount of financial assets with rediscussed conditions that are considered overdue or impaired if not rediscussed	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
C. Carrying amount of financial assets overdue but not impaired	−	939.848	−	−	−	−	−
-Amount secured via guarantees	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
D. Carrying amount of assets impaired	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
-Overdue (gross book value)	−	1.732.493	−	23.896	−	−	−
-Impairment (-)	−	(1.732.493)	−	(23.896)	−	−	−
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risk	−	−	−	−	−	−	−

Financial losses due to Group's receivables and financial assets which result from not implementing agreement clauses related to financial assets by a customer or other party constitutes credit risk.

When determining the credit risk exposure as at the balance sheet date, items like guarantees received, which increase the credit worthiness have not been considered. The aging for assets overdue but not impaired for has been provided in Note 6.

As of 31 December 2015, there is no significant credit risk of Company. The maximum credit risk Company exposure is reflected by presenting all financial assets from carrying amount on consolidated balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is uncertainty to cover future financial obligations.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between current assets and liabilities through close monitoring of payment plans and cash projections.

The Group manages current and long-term funding by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, reserve borrowing facilities and loan agreements with suppliers through continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2015 and 2014 based on contractual undiscounted payments (including interest payments not due yet).

Contract based maturities as at 31 December 2015	Book value	Total contract based cash outflow (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3 to 12 months (II)	1 to 5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities and bills,bonds and notes issued	11.793.697	13.086.804	413.493	2.496.246	7.562.841	2.614.224
Obligations under finance leases	9.032	9.228	2.362	5.864	1.002	−
Trade payables	4.792.699	4.899.905	2.099.040	1.812.515	988.350	−
Other payables	1.541.566	1.755.386	924.141	−	831.245	−
Related parties	10.745	7.585	7.585	−	−	−
Derivative financial liabilities (net)	**265.584**	**265.584**	**18.506**	**26.290**	**112.960**	**107.828**

Contract based maturities as at 31 December 2014	Book value	Total contract based cash outflow (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3 to 12 months (II)	1 to 5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities and bills, bonds and notes issued	8.857.842	10.713.742	168.084	834.588	7.310.949	2.400.121
Obligations under finance leases	19.956	20.800	3.395	10.265	7.140	−
Trade payables	1.248.079	1.248.079	1.090.667	156.799	613	−
Other payables	941.530	941.530	941.530	−	−	−
Related parties	7.888	7.888	7.888	−	−	−
Minority put option liability	439.664	439.664	−	439.664	−	−
Derivative financial liabilities (net)	**84.591**	**102.149**	**11.560**	**10.863**	**54.801**	**24.925**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk

Foreign Currency Risk

	31 December 2015					31 December 2014				
	TL Equivalent	**US Dollar**	**Euro**	**GBP**	**Other**	**TL Equivalent**	**USD**	**Euro**	**GBP**	**Other**
1. Trade receivables	141.338	16.822	28.505	–	2.387	165.583	32.415	31.644	2	1.864
2a. Monetary financial assets (Cash and banks accounts included)	1.935.008	374.424	266.343	–	–	209.276	56.734	27.545	5	–
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Other	62.369	2.793	17.072	–	–	49.146	316	17.163	–	–
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	**2.138.715**	**394.039**	**311.920**	**–**	**2.387**	**424.005**	**89.465**	**76.352**	**7**	**1.864**
5. Trade receivables	1	–	–	–	–	4.072	1.580	145	–	–
6a. Monetary financial assets	50.792	11.685	5.292	–	–	29.787	8.254	3.775	–	–
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Other	399	–	126	–	–	3.177	1.152	145	26	–
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	**51.192**	**11.685**	**5.418**	**–**	**–**	**37.036**	**10.986**	**4.065**	**26**	**–**
9. Total assets (4+8)	**2.189.907**	**405.723**	**317.338**	**–**	**2.387**	**461.041**	**100.451**	**80.417**	**33**	**1.864**
10. Trade payables	3.928.748	357.052	908.998	499	3	591.481	182.103	59.955	24	2
11. Financial liabilities	2.381.870	649.720	162.404	132	–	706.206	209.851	77.847	–	–
12a. Monetary other liabilities	23.197	2.454	5.055	–	–	18.514	2.834	4.234	–	–
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Short-term liabilities (10+11+12)	**6.333.815**	**1.009.226**	**1.076.457**	**631**	**3**	**1.316.201**	**394.788**	**142.036**	**24**	**2**
14. Trade payables	747.580	58	235.213	–	–	84	36	–	–	–
15. Financial liabilities	9.322.821	2.483.376	661.555	–	–	8.030.084	2.680.109	643.521	–	–
16 a. Monetary other liabilities	87.060	–	27.398	–	–	80.432	–	28.515	–	–
16 b. Non-monetary other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	**10.157.461**	**2.483.434**	**924.166**	**–**	**–**	**8.110.600**	**2.680.145**	**672.036**	**–**	**–**
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**16.491.276**	**3.492.660**	**2.000.623**	**631**	**3**	**9.426.801**	**3.074.933**	**814.072**	**24**	**2**
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	**1.532.716**	**1.000.000**	**(432.680)**	**–**	**–**	**70.375**	**500.000**	**(386.100)**	**1**	**–**
19a. Total asset amount hedged	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
19b. Total liability amount hedged	**(1.532.716)**	**(1.000.000)**	**432.680**	**–**	**–**	**(70.375)**	**(500.000)**	**386.100**	**(1)**	**–**
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	**(12.768.653)**	**(2.086.937)**	**(2.115.965)**	**(631)**	**2.384**	**(8.895.385)**	**(2.474.482)**	**(1.119.755)**	**10**	**1.862**
21. Net asset/(liability) position of foreign currency monetary items (IFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(14.364.137)**	**(3.089.730)**	**(1.700.483)**	**(631)**	**2.384**	**(9.018.083)**	**(2.975.950)**	**(750.963)**	**(17)**	**1.862**
22. Fair value of FX swap financial instruments	**284.094**	**89.052**	**7.920**	**–**	**–**	**73.967**	**31.897**	**–**	**–**	**–**
23. Hedged amount of foreign currency assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
24. Hedged amount of foreign currency liabilities	**(1.532.716)**	**(1.000.000)**	**432.680**	**–**	**–**	**70.375**	**(500.000)**	**386.100**	**(1)**	**–**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Group has transactional currency exposures mainly with respect to the financial liabilities and trade payables. Foreign currency denominated borrowings are stated in Note 5.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar and Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's net profit for the year (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities):

31 December 2015	**Profit/Loss**		**Other comprehensive income**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
Appreciation of USD against TL by 10%:				
1- USD net asset/liability	(897.221)	897.221	–	–
2- Hedged portion of USD risk (-)	290.760	(290.760)	–	–
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**(606.461)**	**606.461**	**–**	**–**
Appreciation of Euro against TL by 10%:				
4- Euro net asset/liability	(532.829)	532.829	(23.090)	23.090
5- Hedged portion of Euro risk (-)	(137.488)	137.488	–	–
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	**(670.317)**	**670.317**	**(23.090)**	**23.090**
Appreciation of other foreign currencies against TL by 10%:				
7- Other foreign currency net asset/liability	(78)	78	–	–
8- Hedged portion of other foreign currency (-)	–	–	–	–
9- Other foreign currency net effect (7+8)	**(78)**	**78**	**–**	**–**
Total (3+6+9)	**(1.276.856)**	**1.276.856**	**(23.090)**	**23.090**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

31 December 2014	**Profit/Loss**		**Other comprehensive income**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
Appreciation of USD against TL by 10%:				
1- USD net asset/liability	(689.753)	689.753	–	–
2- Hedged portion of USD risk (-)	115.945	(115.945)	–	–
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**(573.808)**	**573.808**	**–**	**–**
Appreciation of Euro against TL by 10%:				
4- Euro net asset/liability	(206.942)	206.942	(16.532)	16.532
5- Hedged portion of Euro risk (-)	(108.907)	108.907	–	–
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	**(315.849)**	**315.849**	**(16.532)**	**16.532**
Appreciation of other foreign currencies against TL by 10%:				
7- Other foreign currency net asset/liability	119	(119)	–	–
8- Hedged portion of other foreign currency (-)	–	–	–	–
9- Other foreign currency net effect (7+8)	**119**	**(119)**	**–**	**–**
Total (3+6+9)	**(889.538)**	**889.538**	**(16.532)**	**16.532**

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk

The value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Group's interest rate risk is primarily attributable to its borrowings.

The interest-bearing financial liabilities have variable interest rates, whereas the interest bearing financial assets have a fixed interest rate and future cash flows associated with these financial instruments will not fluctuate in amount. The Group is subject to interest risk due to financial liabilities and finance lease obligations. Policy of the Group is to manage this risk through fixed and variable rates borrowings. In order to cover for these risks, the Group has entered into interest rate swaps (Note 16).

The interest rate risk table is presented below:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Financial instruments with fixed interest rate		
Financial assets	2.410.835	2.176.019
Financial liabilities	(3.613.397)	(2.836.144)
	(1.202.562)	(660.125)
Effect of interest rate swaps	(2.616.840)	(2.087.010)
	(3.819.402)	**(2.747.135)**
Financial instruments with variable interest rate		
Financial liabilities	(8.180.299)	(6.021.698)
Effect of interest rate swaps	2.616.840	2.087.010
	(5.563.459)	**(3.934.688)**

If the base point of denominated interest rates for financial instruments with variable interest rate was higher/lower 0,25%, with all other variables held constant, the Group's income before tax and minority interest would be lower/higher by TL 8.018 as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 8.902).

On the other side because of hedging, if the base point of interest rate higher/lower 0.25%, equity would be higher by TL 44.951 (31 December 2014: TL 38.902), if the base point of interest rate lower 0,25%, equity would be lower by TL 45.852 (31 December 2014: TL 39.817).

Explanation on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at their fair values

The below table summarizes the carrying and fair values of financial asset and liabilities not presented at fair value in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Due to their short-term nature, the fair value of trade and other receivables represents their book value. The fair value of borrowings with fixed interests is obtained by calculating their discounted cash flows using the market interest rate effective at the reporting date. The fair value of foreign currency denominated borrowings with variable interests is obtained by discounting the projected cash flows using estimated market interest rates.

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Explanation on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at their fair values (continued)

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 December 2015	**31 December 2014**	**31 December 2015**	**31 December 2014**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.837.786	2.538.446	2.837.786	2.538.446
Trade and other receivables (including related parties)	3.964.794	3.258.329	3.964.794	3.258.329
Other financial investments (*)	11.840	11.840	(*)	(*)
Derivative financial assets	433.769	98.427	433.769	98.427
Financial liabilities				
Bank borrowings	8.906.437	6.558.167	8.905.625	6.557.626
Bills, bonds and notes issued	2.887.259	2.299.675	2.793.917	2.317.253
Financial leasing liabilities	9.031	19.956	9.031	19.956
Trade and other payables (including related parties)	6.559.309	2.296.135	6.559.309	2.296.135
Other financial liabilities (**)	–	439.664	–	439.664
Derivative financial liabilities	265.584	84.591	265.584	84.591

(*) Group's share in Cetel is carried at cost. Information on fair value of share in Cetel is not available.

(**) On 4 August 2015, the Company bought representative shares of 10,0035% of Avea's issued capital which was recognized as non-controlling interest (Note 13). As at 31 December 2015, non-controlling interest put option liability is amounted to nil.

Fair value hierarchy table

The group classifies the fair value measurement of each class of financial instruments according to the source, using the three-level hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1: Market price valuation techniques for the determined financial instruments traded in markets (unadjusted)

Level 2: Other valuation techniques includes direct or indirect observable inputs

Level 3: Valuation techniques does not contains observable market inputs

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Explanation on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at their fair values (continued)

Fair value hierarchy table as at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

			Fair Value Measurement		
	Date of Valuation	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)**	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Derivative Financial Assets:					
Cross currency swaps	31 December 2015	388.767	−	388.767	−
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2015	45.002	−	45.002	−
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivative Financial Liabilities:					
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2015	160.911	−	160.911	−
Cross currency swaps	31 December 2015	104.673	−	104.673	−
Other financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Bank borrowings	31 December 2015	8.905.625	−	8.905.625	−
Bills, bonds and notes issued	31 December 2015	2.793.917	2.793.917	−	−

(Currency in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated, all other currencies are also disclosed in thousands)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Explanation on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at their fair values (continued)

Fair value hierarchy table as at 31 December 2014 is as follows:

			Fair Value Measurement		
	Date of Valuation	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)**	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Derivative Financial Assets:					
Foreign exchange forward contracts	31 December 2014	73.967	–	73.967	–
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2014	24.395	–	24.395	–
Commodity derivative (Copper)	31 December 2014	65	–	65	–
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivative Financial Liabilities:					
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2014	84.592	–	84.592	–
Other financial liabilities:					
Non-controlling interest put option liability	31 December 2014	439.664	–	–	439.664
Other financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Bank borrowings	31 December 2014	6.557.626	–	6.557.626	–
Bills, bonds and notes issued	31 December 2014	2.317.253	2.317.253	–	–

Capital management policies

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or return capital to shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years 2015 and 2014.