

**50th Anniversary of
The Banks Association of Turkey
and
Banking System “1958-2007”**





50th Anniversary of The Banks Association of Turkey and Banking System “1958-2007”

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We are proud to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of our Association on the same year of the 85th Anniversary of our Republic...

The Banks Association of Turkey encourages diversification and spread of the use of consumer and corporate financial products and services within free market conditions in accordance with the laws and regulations and basic banking principles, and places a particular emphasis on the growth of the financial sector. Growth and efficient use of the financial sector should be an issue supported by all sectors, not by bankers only. Fundamental factors to contribute greatly to this process can be listed as macroeconomic stability and efficient supervision, as well as the legislative acts and regulations and good practices that increase the competition and observe the rights and interests of the customers and financial institutions alike and on a balanced way. These should enable good management and pricing of the risks, support the growth and strengthening of the financial sector, contribute to the enhancement of the competitive power of our country on a global scale, and should offer internationally-recognized good examples. All regulations – Banking Law, Capital Markets Law, arrangements regarding the housing finance, arrangements for protection of the consumers, Execution and Bankruptcy Law, Checks Law, Code of Obligations and Commercial Code – should observe these principles. Considerable progress has been made in Turkey in this respect. We believe that further steps to be taken based on these experiences will add to the achievements on the part of the financial sector, our country's economy as a whole, and our region, to the extent of contribution of these regulations to the formation of a rational competition.

The Banks Association of Turkey

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Preface

This book is prepared on the occasion of 50th anniversary of the Banks Association of Turkey which covers and assesses major developments regarding the deposit banks and investment and development banks within the banking system in Turkey in 1959-2007 period. Some of the chapters of the book “In its 40th Year the Banks Association of Turkey and Turkish Banking System 1958-1997” published by the Banks Association of Turkey in 1998 were reviewed and included to this book as well. Additionally, developments in the Turkish economy and banking sector in the period from 1998 until the end of 2007 have also been assessed and existing data have been analyzed.

The book is consisted of four chapters. The chapter “General Assessment” covers the developments in the economy and financial sector in the world and in our country in the last 50 years in conjunction with the events causing these developments. First chapter offers a historical assessment of the banking sector in Turkey. Second chapter makes economic and financial analyses of the period between 1990 and 2007. Third chapter covers developments on balance sheets and ratios of the banking sector in the period between 1959 and 2007. Fourth chapter studies the variables regarding the structural characteristics of the sector.

Statistical annex provides sector and group-based data for the period of 1959-2007 in TL and in USD for the balance sheets and income-expense statements, structure of the balance sheet in banking sector, selected ratios, number of banks, branch and employee, TL and FX distribution of the assets and liabilities, basic banking data and statistics regarding gross national product and population. This annex further gives the size of the selected balance sheet items of the banks active and operating in Turkey as of the end of 2007 in historical order, and the progress of the shares of these banks within the total assets of the banking sector as of the end of 2007, with additional brief information about the banks continuing their operations as well as those banks which terminated their activities or changed their status.

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Ersin Özince
Chairman of the Board of Directors

November 2008

General Outlook

Founded in 1958, the Banks Association of Turkey has reached half a century of age in 2008. Important economic developments and changes have emerged in our world and our country during this 50 years' period. Geographical borders became a nostalgia having significance only in maps, while economic borders became the past matter even on a greater scale. International integration gained speed with the participation and contribution of increasingly higher number of countries, and economic relations and trading volume grew rapidly, and the welfare increased. Regional collaborations – and even polarizations - have been formed in order to grow, and keep pace with, and also withstand against, the increasingly higher competition.

Speaking on a global scale, the income generated in the last 25 years was more than tripled, while foreign trade volume grew by more than five folds. The ratio of foreign trade volume to the national income rose by 15 percentage points to 45 percent. This indicates that the traded value of goods reached almost half of the total income generated. Major positive factors giving impetus to the growth of international trade and economic relations can be summed as the *détente* in international relations and politics; developments in communication and transportation helped also by technological revolution; economic policy approaches favoring market economy; willingness of the developing countries to participate to the economic cooperation, and general adoption of the practices allowing free circulation of capital. International rules and institutions gained importance in regulation of international economic relations; and economic and financial issues and matters are started to be approached from a global point of view, rather than on the basis of and from the eyes of a single and insulated country.

Unhindered flow of commodities and the capital in particular between the countries and continents sets the ground for establishment of new financial institutions and a global market which is integrated into new digital technology. Considering the time difference between the different regions of the world, financial markets have somewhat become in operation almost for 24 hours of the day. International economic developments have had positive effects on the growth of the financial sector across the world and carried the financial sector to a very significant position. Developing countries in particular have made efforts for the improvement of the activity environment in order to achieve a permanent and stable investment and production increase. These efforts were made to secure both domestic and external resources and the growth, deepening and strengthening of the financial sector in order to ensure efficient use of these resources in competitive investment and production areas.

Countries succeeding in these efforts were able to overcome the constraint of capital accumulation which is itself the key for accelerating the growth and for sustaining the development and they managed to secure funds from international markets directly or through borrowing. According to the data of International Finance Institute; net annual capital inflow to the developing countries rose to USD 173 billion in 1990s from USD 58 billion in 1980s. This capital inflow amount exceeded USD 700 billion in recent years through further growth after 2000s.

Despite its benefits, international integration also created new difficulties for the countries – more so for the developing countries - participating to the integration. While benefitting from the capital inflows, these countries had problems in management of capital outflows. Capital moves rendered these countries susceptible against shocks, and inflationist pressures increased, exchange rate risks rose and inequality was boosted. Unemployment rate in many countries did not fall and even rose. The problems encountered revealed the weaknesses of the national financial systems as well. In addition to the deterioration of the economic environment, the problems in the financial

structure of the financial institutions, weaknesses in the supervision of the financial institutions, weak links between the risk and the capital, loans directed by the governments, and limited extent of transparency were the main causes of the crisis experienced in many countries. As the world economy shrank, the problems that were experienced in countries failing to concentrate on the international integration sufficiently were not limited with these countries only, but became contagious and assumed an international character. In the last quarter of a century in particular, serious problems have erupted in different countries or groups of countries worldwide almost once in each decade. Many developing countries taking market economy as preference could not entirely save themselves from the negative fall-outs of the problems with global character although these countries restructured their public sector, and completed the reforms such as restructuring of the public sector, improving and strengthening the financial markets, creating a competitive environment, removing the barriers before better functioning of the markets, reducing the public intervention, social security and privatization.

Instabilities caused by the problems in the world economy recently have also acted as a warning for the developed countries and the international organizations to come together and seek solutions to the problems. Top item in the agenda of these efforts aimed at establishing international economic stability was the reforms that will ensure fortification of the economic structures led by the financial system. Common ground reached as a result of these efforts was to create a stable economic environment, develop the markets, ensure transparency in all fronts, increase the efficiency of supervision, develop the cooperation on the subject of prevention of international financial crises, make all legislative acts and regulations in complete as needed for better functioning of the markets and so as to cover all sectors of the economy, and improve and maintain competitive edge in all areas.

Financial sector plays a crucial role in accumulation of the capital which is one of the basic forces in ensuring a sustainable growth in economy. Accumulation and formation of capital is a significant part of securing and making available the resources as well as creating new technologies. Taking rational decisions during the use of resources is quite hard and complicated, and requires a specific know-how and experience. Likewise, information is also asymmetrical, and collection and making use of it have high costs. Existence of a robust financial system and sector reduces the cost of collecting, using and transferring the information and resources, and ensures better operation of the payments system. In the course of this process, deposit holders and investors guarantee efficiency and productivity, which play a positive role in ensuring the growth. Financial sector carries out many functions with lesser costs and more efficiently.

Financial sector's successful performance of its functions depends on the formation of the right framework for working conditions of the financial institutions. This framework includes applications of economic policy, macroeconomic ground ensuring stability, legislative acts and arrangements regulating the relations and rights of the borrowers, lenders and shareholders, as well as banking law, execution and bankruptcy system, commercial code, code of obligations, competition law, regulations, supervision and audit systems. Developments during the period starting with the foundation of our Republic and continuing up to date, and experiences gained from these developments explicitly show how significant each of these factors and their relationship with and conformity to each other are.

In the period starting from the foundation of the Republic in 1923 and continuing until 1980 – except for a period between 1923 and 1929 – the basic characteristic of the economic policy exercised in Turkey was the planned economy based on import substitution. Banking sector was widely under the control and influence of the government

during the planned economy period. Interest rates, bank commission rates and credit limits applied to the deposits and bank loans were determined in line with the import substitution policy in use, and basic function of banks was identified as ensuring financing for the investments included to the development plans.

No new license was granted for establishing any new foreign banks and – except for some specific cases – any new commercial banks in this period. It is thereby aimed that limited resources of the sector are distributed via existing banks in a limited competition environment in accordance with the ways stipulated under the plans. Working in an environment where there were no risks stemming from the changes and fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates and no product and price competition existed, the banks headed for widespread branch-banking in order to increase the deposits they collected with negative real interest rates.

One of the major problems encountered during efforts made to attain rapid industrialization was the failure to create savings required for such industrialization. Transfers from the budget, government borrowing, and resources raised from private savings as well as Central Bank loans, which is an inflationist resource, were mainly used in funding the medium and long-term financing needs for the investments. Monetary expansion accelerated as money supply became increasingly higher and higher because of the fact that loans made available by the Central Bank to the public sector were used for subsidy-like payments which in general do not lead to the supply of commodities and services in the economy and that these loans were in fact not repaid.

Although a swift industrialization move was realized during the planned period, the factors such as the use of inflationist methods in financing of the industrialization and that the industry thus developed solely for domestic consumption in a high-inflation environment without heading for exports led to a serious foreign exchange bottleneck in 1970s. Foreign debts increased considerably as a result of the Convertible Turkish Lira Deposits application and similar other measures aimed at overcoming this bottleneck. Difficulty of making imports due to the problems in balance of payments and due to foreign exchange shortage, and ensuing problems faced by the factories founded on import substitution strategy to procure their imported inputs causing them to work under capacity led to the abandoning of this industrialization strategy in early 1980s and adoption of an export markets-oriented production strategy instead.

Significant steps were taken in Turkey during 1980s for establishing a corporate infrastructure aimed at creating, developing and reinforcing a functioning market mechanism. It was ensured that prices were determined in marketplace, being one of the key stages of liberalization in financial services, and new arrangements were issued for regulating, monitoring, supervising the activities of banks. It was aimed to create an environment that makes it attractive for private sector to invest in financial institutions. However, it could not be ensured that effective and timely decisions were taken in response to the results of audits of financial institutions. Besides, public sector continued its extensive presence/ influence in the financial sector directly or indirectly. Fiscal budget discipline could not be maintained, and a monetary policy aiming price stability could not be put into effect.

Despite all of these crucial shortcomings, 1990s started with a regulation that set capital flows free, a move seen as the final stage of liberalization. However, despite these radical changes in economic policy, applications causing further growth of the macro-imbalances during 1990s led to increased risks, and to instability becoming established and permanent, and to significant deterioration of banks' financial structures. Economic performance further deteriorated during 1990s: economic growth followed an utterly unstable course, and inflation remained at high levels for a long time barring the func-

tioning of the market mechanism and leaving very negative effects on the financial system. Inflation caused an artificial increase in the trading volumes, but had negative effects on the intermediary activity. Public sector deficit grew. Saving surplus of private sector fell short of covering public sector savings deficit. Borrowing requirement from abroad increased. Central Bank's short term advances and state-owned banks' resources were used in financing of public sector deficit in the first half of 1990s. Uneconomical performance of direct loans was masked by the growth in deposits in periods of rapid economic growth. These features were acted as one of the main sources behind the vulnerability of the banking system in periods when economy started to slow down.

Borrowing from international markets by financial institutions, mainly banks, with much lower interest rates compared with domestic markets, and offering of these funds to the domestic markets stimulated the economic growth positively, but it also raised the risks. Most significant causes behind this process were the willingness of creditors in international markets to make their funds available, though in short-terms, as well as the investment/borrowing strategies stimulating demand for resources formed in line with the incentive of the governments for rapid growth without considering the principles of profitability.

Financing provided by the financial institutions charged with over-optimism to the unprofitable and unproductive activities owned by their shareholders or third persons led to the increase of credit risks. Customers with lower credibility substituted for customers with high credibility. This strategy caused the risks increase continuously in a period of widening of budget deficits. Both commercial banks and national and international investors increased their share in government borrowing instruments. Attractive tax regulations and capital adequacy regulations further reinforced banks' appetite for government borrowing instruments. Rapid and drastic changes in economic activity, high inflation, and high borrowing rates had negative effects on the performance of loans in general, and the non-performing loans grew as a result of this poor performance. Inability to collect or late collection of the receivables from the borrowers without any good intentions due to regulations delaying such collection and due to slow-working of the court processes and proceedings folded the losses and led to decrease in shareholders' equity.

In a period where the risks inherent to the operational environment rose rapidly, new banks were allowed to be incorporated while ownership structure was allowed to be changed in some existing banks without considering the merit and capability of shareholders. Banking system shrank rapidly during the economic crisis in 1994, and the banking system's shareholders' equity dissolved to a large extent. Full insurance guarantee was introduced to the saving deposits in order to restore confidence and prevent a systemic crisis. The Treasury assumed the role of lender of last resort on concerns of building confidence and maintaining stability in financial system. However, sensitivity was failed to be shown as required by taking the prudential decisions according to the results of audits on banks' activities even after this crisis. Introducing full guarantee on saving deposits was preferred in this period, instead of enforcing the measures in order to restrict the risks and guarantee the sound management of banks and financial institutions so as to avoid deterioration of financial structure of the system as a whole.

Banks extended bad lending practices as they were allowed to assume excessive risks in comparison with the capital structure and failed to set aside timely and sufficient provisions for non-performing loans and bad lending, thus the market discipline introduced by the application of capital adequacy ratio loosened. Connected lending of the financial institutions could not be addressed or penalties for such credit relations were inef-

fective. Therefore, monitoring of the credit risks was utterly limited. The efficiency of the supervising authority was very weak due to political influences. There were serious contradictions between decisions of the supervising authority and political authority, and in many instances, the implementations remained ineffective. The enforcement of the rules aimed at controlling the risks was hindered by inadequacies in supervision of financial institutions' off-shore activities. Since laws and regulations for the consolidation of banking activities or highly liberal rules did not exist, banks could easily avoid such provisions preventing lending to the subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

A crucial source of the problems in the banking sector was losses on the banks created by the banks' shareholders individually or collectively holding and controlling management and supervision of the bank through using bank's resources directly or indirectly for their own interests in a way which hazards sound operation of the bank in contradiction with the prudential rules and sound professional practices.

Despite the high risks present in markets and the preferences of depositors reflecting market risks; the taking of risks which contradict with the market conditions, customer attitudes, regulations, basic banking principles and rules, and the structure of shareholders' equity as well as the weaknesses in management of risks led to heavy losses on banks.

Currency substitution increased due to inflationist trends and uncertainties. Foreign exchange deposits reached half of the total deposits, and foreign exchange resources reached half of the total resources. Exchange rate risks and foreign exchange liquidity risks grew. Deposits had predominantly 3-months and shorter maturities. All of these developments made the management of the balance sheet harder and led to deterioration of the asset quality, reduction of the liquidity, falling of the profitability to very low levels compared with risks, and hampering of the growth in shareholders' equity.

On the other hand financial instruments, intermediary transactions for financial services and financial institutions were subject to a heavy tax burden. Intermediary costs increased due to liquidity obligations as well as taxes and similar other financial burdens. Therefore, the demand for financial instruments and services was declined and the resources headed to outside the financial system or outside the country. The banking system was exposed to a very serious "systemic risk" as of the end of 1990s. It was unavoidable that the banking system should be restructured and problems in banks' financial structures should be solved. Deterioration in banks' financial structures caused by the poor economic performance was a significant impediment before recovery of economic stability; and banking restructuring was vital issue.

The restructuring process in the banking system was first started with the "Disinflation Program" as of the end of 1999, and followed by the extensive "banking restructuring program" in 2001. Restructuring process in banking sector was based on four basic aims and elements: (i) settlement of the problems of banks transferred to the Saving Deposits Insurance Fund (SDIF) within the shortest possible time, (ii) Financial and operational restructuring of state-owned banks, (iii) rehabilitation of the structure of state-owned banks which have been affected negatively by the crisis in the banking sector and (iv) Realization of legal and corporate regulations to increase the efficiency of supervision in banking sector and to make the banking sector's structure more efficient and competitive. For this purpose, the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (BRSA) has been established as a regulatory and financial authority with administrative and financial autonomy in banking sector. Duties and authorities regarding the supervision and regulation of banks which were previously shared by the Treasury and the Central Bank in the past were transferred to BRSA which started its operations in August 2000.

In addition to the program providing restructuring in the banking sector, a new economic program was started in May 2001 for the purpose of re-establishing stability in economy and setting an efficient fight with inflation and providing fiscal discipline in public sector as its targets. Positive developments were realized in macro-economic variables and in the financial structure of banking sector in 2002-2007 period helped by the excessive liquidity in international financial markets and the accompanying high global economic growth as well as the creation of political stability and the increase in the efforts for the membership and harmonization with European Union, and decisive implementation of the basic principles of the economic program. In this period, growth was high and steady, per capita income increased, yearly inflation receded back to single-figure rates, public sector's borrowing requirement and its pressure on financial markets reduced, and the ratio of public sector's debt stock to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreased. Despite all of these positive developments, current account balance continued to give deficit in increasing numbers throughout the period. Main reason behind the increase in current account deficit was the turning of the surplus in private sector's savings balance to negative. Increased capital inflows during the period made it possible to finance the foreign trade deficit which is the main cause of current account deficit. However, increase in energy prices and further deteriorating effect of this increase on current account balance and the upward trend seen in non-interest expenditures starting from 2006 have been the main risks that started to become obvious towards the end of the said period.

Developments in economy after 2002 showed explicitly the significance of sustainable growth, fiscal discipline, low inflation and financial stability. In addition to contribution of the increase in economic performance to the recovery in economic activity environment, the competitive environment brought about by harmonization of the regulations with the international good practices and by more efficient supervision also helped financial institutions grow the balance sheets and service networks and increase the shareholders' equity, and they therefore started to assume larger roles in financing of the economic activity which in turn means economic growth. The ratio of the total assets to GNP rose again, TRY demand increased, and loans became larger both in amount and variety. Loans to GDP ratio rose by 23 percentage points to 43 percent at the end of 2007 compared with 2002, and the share of loans within total assets rose by two folds to 50 percent in the same period. Credit risks, market risks and exchange rate risks were abated, the share of fixed assets within balance sheet decreased, and the shareholders' equity became larger. Shareholders' equity rose to TRY 73.5 billion from TRY 9.7 billion, while free shareholders' equity rose to TRY 50.7 billion from TRY 4.1 billion. Capital adequacy ratio was realized as 19.1 percent. Return on equity ratio improved, and contribution of the profits to the growth of shareholders' equity increased. Market value of financial institutions rose.

From the viewpoint of individual customers, it was seen that banks are not only for depositing savings but they have other functions like making available individual loans to its customers. Developments in banking sector in recent years have highlighted these features and trends particularly in the area of individual banking. The share of individual loans within total assets rose above 30 percent from single figures in a short time. Credit supply by the banking sector increased steeply both because public sector borrowing needs became lighter in this period and the funds raised from abroad became more due to ample liquidity abroad. Improvement in banks' individual banking services were not limited with only the increase in the sum of individual loans, but they were also integrated with advanced technology and available product range became larger and the service quality reached to international standards.

Another significant change in the general structure of the banking system was in the ownership structure. Share of foreign banks within total assets rose to 24 percent in

2007 from only 3 percent in 2002. A striking development was that banks resident in Turkey increased their activities abroad, mainly in EU countries, through opening branches or founding new banks or through other financial subsidiaries in these countries. The number of financial subsidiaries abroad owned by banks resident in Turkey was 40. Foremost reason for this high number was the regulations and the monetary and tax burdens causing unfair competition between the resident and nonresident banks to the disadvantage of the resident banks. As a result of the failure to completely harmonize the internal regulations of the countries worldwide regarding the brokerage costs of banks in the banking sector which is most open to global competition, banks naturally tend to be present in financial centers where competition is by all aspects free and where they can offer the cheapest service to their customers. Total sum of the loans made available by resident banks' branches abroad stood at USD 49.7 billion as of 2007. This makes up 58 percent of the corporate loans made available by resident banks through their domestic branches. The sum of loans used by non-financial sector from nonresident banks excepting the resident banks' branches abroad was USD 71.6 billion. Resident banks had to surrender especially foreign exchange loans market segment to their non-resident competitors, which was a factor that restrained their growth.

Developments in banking sector in the period that followed the restructuring in 2000s outdid all previous periods in terms of the aggregates achieved; the aggregates produced in this period made up a significant portion in the total aggregates produced in the last 50 years of Turkish banking system both in absolute terms and in concern with major indicators such as asset quality, size and variety of loans, liquidity level, capital adequacy, risk management and profitability. Shareholders' equity of Turkish banking system in total dropped to USD 762 million in 1980 from USD 852 million in 1959, then rose to USD 4,535 million in 1990, to USD 7,514 million in 2000, and to USD 63,388 million in 2007. The ratio of net working capital to total assets stood at a historical record of 9 percent in 2007, and the share of fixed assets within total assets is at its historically lowest level.

Per capita bank assets increased by 28 folds, loans increased by 26 folds and deposits increased by 43 folds as of the end of the period subject to our study compared with 1959. Ratio of banks' assets to Gross National Product is at 87 percent, still below its 1999 level of 92 percent.

Loans-to-GNP ratio was at its highest level with 43 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the share of loans within total assets which stood at 50 percent in 2007 is still behind its 54 percent in 1981. Similarly, although loans-to-deposits ratio rose to 79 percent in 2007, it is also still short of its 84 percent level in 1990.

Number of banks in the Turkish banking system rose to 46 in 2007, which is the lowest in the records since 1983. In 2007 the numbers of branches and staff are below their 1999 levels yet. However, average number of branch and staff per bank rose to its highest recorded levels. On the other hand, population per staff statistic which stood at 466 as of the end of 2007 is still above the levels in 1970s and 1980s. Similarly, population per branch statistic is 9,700 and still above its levels in 1970s although it fell under 2001 levels.

Recent developments have shown it very clearly that Turkey has a great potential for growth and development in all fields. Making the growth sustainable and improving the performance are of great significance not only for our country but also for the countries of the region. This issue has gained even more significance for the neighboring countries which are almost all in developing stage. Turkey has sufficient accumulation and power for regional cooperation in terms of its experience and strategic location. Turkey

is well-situated for being a reliable and powerful partner and center for international economic cooperation both regionally and globally.

The characteristics and potential of our country have been started to be better understood and regarded upon in the last decade. Foreign investors' interests were directed to Turkey due to the practices aimed at founding robust macro-economic balances, a growth driven by private sector, reduction of the public sector deficits, pulling down of inflation, increasing foreign trade volume, a dynamic and capable labor structure, and a self-sufficient domestic market. Both a particular interest aroused for financial sector in this period and the financial sector's position became more special. In this regard, as the report prepared to make contribution to the implementation of the project for making Turkey a regional financial center also shows, Istanbul is a powerful and natural candidate for becoming a financial center in its region, and the potential effects to be created by Istanbul's becoming a financial center will offer significant opportunities not only for Turkey but also for its region. Our Association wishes that the financial sector grows in a healthy manner and gains depth, its global competition power increases, market values of our institutions rise, and our country becomes an international financial center.

1. Historical Development of Banking

Historical development of banking in Turkey has been analyzed under seven periods in this chapter. These periods can be named as Ottoman period (1847-1923), national banks period (1923-1932), state-owned banks period (1933-1944), private banks period (1945-1960), planned period (1960-1980), financial liberalization and opening period (1981-2001), and restructuring period (2002-2007).

1.1. Development of Banking During Ottoman Era

In Ottoman Empire, the first bank was founded in 1847 and the first banknote was issued in 1840 for covering budget deficits. The amount of this banknote named *kaime* increased significantly within a short time as officials often resorted to this instrument in order to cover the resource needs of the Ottoman Treasury which constantly gave deficits in those times. Also as a result of continuous foreign trade deficits, value of the *kaime* against foreign currencies recorded sharp falls within a few years, making it more difficult to raise resources from abroad for financing the imports of the Empire. This pressed the Ottoman Government to find solutions for the protection of value of *kaime* in international markets. In 1845, a deal was struck with two leading Galata bankers which started the practice of financing of the Ottoman Empire's imports over a fixed exchange rate through policies to be issued by these bankers to foreign financial markets. At the time of renewal of this contract in 1847, bankers asked the government to agree to their foundation of a bank that will perform the same function, which request was granted by the Ottoman Government. *Istanbul Bankası*, the name of the bank thus established, has until its winding up and dissolution in 1852 had valuable contribution for the maintenance of the fixed value of *kaimes* in international markets.

Considering the very short life and restricted area of operations of *Istanbul Bankası*, it is universally recognized that the real beginning of banking business in Ottoman Empire was marked by *Osmanlı Bankası* founded in 1856. Some of the major factors that lie beneath the foundation of *Osmanlı Bankası* can be summed over the historical background that Ottoman Empire, in particular following the *Tanzimat Fermanı* (Imperial Edict for Administrative Reforms) proclaimed in 1839, entered to a period of its expenditures exceeding its revenues, and it tried to cover this gap of resources by first issuing *kaimes* and then by borrowing from the local money lenders and bankers in Istanbul against the future tax revenues of the Empire, and then Ottoman Empire's capacity to borrow from international markets increased with Paris Agreement signed in 1856 at the end of Crimean War. The bank was founded with British capital to act as an intermediary between Ottoman Government and the foreign lenders and financiers for procurement of foreign debts. French interests became a partner to the Bank in 1863 and Austrian interests in 1875.

The most distinguishing mark between *Osmanlı Bankası* and other foreign banks operating in Ottoman Empire was the privilege granted to *Osmanlı Bankası* to print and issue banknotes under the Agreement of 1863. Falls in the value of *kaimes* and speculations on this currency pushed the government to take measures for withdrawing *kaimes* from circulation at the beginning of 1860s. An agreement was signed with *Osmanlı Bankası* in 1863 for both withdrawal of *kaimes* from circulation and bringing stability to the foreign exchange rates and meeting the short-term loan and loan requirements of the government. Main reason for granting *Osmanlı Bankası* the note-issuing privilege was the consideration that the Bank would perform the above referred tasks more easily if it was equipped with the authorities of a central bank, a type of institution that was newly being established in West European countries at that time. Previous failure in the issue of *kaimes* prevented people's adoption of the new banknotes issued by *Osmanlı*

Bankası too. Therefore, Osmanlı Bankası failed to exert a prominent role in identification of the liquidity and loan volume of the economy in general (Akgüç (1989), p. 115).

Under its agreement with Osmanlı Bankası in 1863, Ottoman Government agreed to deposit all its revenues to the Bank, to make all its payments via the Bank, to issue all bonds regarding its domestic and foreign borrowing through the Bank, to give a copy of its budget for each year to the Bank, and not to make any spending above the sums stipulated by the budget except for extraordinary situations. The Bank was further authorized to supervise the government's budget. Against all of these authorities, the Bank was obliged to supply short-term secured advances to the government (Akgüç (1989), p. 115).

The main area of activity of all other foreign banks established until the fall of the Empire was, just like Osmanlı Bankası, to find domestic and foreign borrowing for Ottoman treasury and to follow up and ensure payment of such debts. That's why banking in Ottoman period was named as "borrowing banking" (See Artun (1983), p. 22). After the declaration of insolvency by the Ottoman Empire in 1875, a new era started in the "borrowing banking" with the foundation of *Düyun-u Umumiye* (Office of Public Debts) in 1881, and transfer of the management of foreign debts of Ottoman Empire to the Office of Public Debts. Many foreign banks were founded in Ottoman Empire after 1881 as the transfer of the Ottoman's revenue resources to an international organization offered adequate security to European capital holders (Akgüç (1989), p. 11). Main function of these banks was to earn speculative profits from domestic and foreign borrowings and foreign exchange transactions of Ottoman governments and to provide loans to foreign companies having invested to the Empire.

Although foreign banks had majority within banks founded between 1856 and 1923, the process of foundation of banks with domestic capital, many of which were local and had a single branch, started with the declaration of the second Constitutional Monarchy (Constitutionalist Period) (*2. Meşrutiyet*) in 1908 and with the increase in nationalist tendencies. This process gained speed with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. "Main motive behind the emergence of national banking movement was to use the slowly-accumulating domestic capital for developing the national trade. Loan efforts of national banks thus established were dominantly in the form of commercial loans, loans for tradesmen and craftsmen, agricultural loans, real estate loans and consumption loans" (Artun (1983), p. 39). Founders of many of these banks were merchants and farmers exporting raw materials to Europe or importing industrial products from Europe (Akgüç (1989), p. 15).

In 1863, country funds were established for the purpose of granting agricultural loans to farmers with agreeable conditions. Capital of the country funds was tried to be collected from all community members at first, and then by each farmer's donation of wheat to the fund in proportion with his land. Subsequent difficulties faced in collection of this capital by time, and various corruptions erupting in the course of distribution of the loans from these funds caused reorganization of these funds under the name of "Interest Funds" (*Menafi Sandıkları*). Capital of Interest Funds was constituted by increasing the *Tithe Tax* by a sum called as contribution to Interest Fund payments. Upon the rise of new suspicions regarding the use of the funds collected in the Interest Funds soon after, *Ziraat Bankası* (Agriculture Bank) was founded in 1888 as the first state-owned bank of Ottoman Empire to take agricultural loans under supervision and control of the state, and the capital of Ziraat Bankası was formed through transfer of the receivables of Interest Funds as its capital.

"Although national economic policy of the government of the time favored the foundation of national (private) banks, a great portion of the banks founded by domestic capi-

tal in this period failed to live long and had to terminate their activities as they could not confront the dominance of powerful foreign banks in the loan market and could not compete with them." (Akgüç (1989), p. 15) "It can be concluded that this period which ended by the Liberation War of Turkey leading to the foundation and proclamation of the Republic has been a period of experience. Significance of national banking and that the government support is obligatory for national banks, have been realized in this period." (Zarakolu (1973), p. 16)

1.2. National Banks Period (1923-1932)

When the Turkish Republic was founded in 1923, the Turkish economy "was predominantly consisted of reproductive economies excepting a couple of military factories established during Ottoman Empire, investments by privileged foreign companies in railways and mining industries, and some utility companies founded for meeting the water, electricity, coal gas, telephone and public transportation demands of people living in big cities like Istanbul and Izmir. Markets were consisted of mainly enterprises of villagers who were producing solely for their own needs or who sold some of their products or who partly produced for the markets in order to get some pocket money they needed for buying the limited amount of other products for their own needs except for the enterprises which raised export products such as raisin, dried fig, hazelnut, cotton, etc. Production technique used in these enterprises was outdated and their capital needs were at minimum." (Zarakolu (1973), p. 28-29.) Governments of the period struggling to change this structure have had various initiatives for developing a national banking industry as they were aware of its significance in accelerating the country's development.

The need for founding and developing a national banking industry for economic development has been voiced by all participants to Izmir Economy Congress held in 1923 with the participation of the top officials of the government as well as leaders of the agriculture, commerce and industry sectors. According to the opinions presented to the Congress, "Private sector does not have sufficient means to establish strong banks. Government support is a must for the foundation of banks." (Akgüç (1989), p. 19.)

Merchant participants to the Congress suggested the foundation of a main commercial bank, and *Türkiye İş Bankası* was founded in 1924 as a private sector bank in line with these suggestions. Industrialists' suggestions submitted to Izmir Economy Congress included founding of an industry bank as well (Kocabaşoğlu et al., 2001). In line with these suggestions, *Türkiye Sanayi ve Maadin Bankası* was founded in 1925. This bank was the first development bank founded in Turkey. This Bank intended to disburse medium and long-term loans to private industrial enterprises and offer them information on financial, economic and technical subjects. The Bank failed to provide sufficient loans to industrial and mining enterprises, as it devoted main portion of its resources to its subsidiaries which it took over at the stage of its foundation, and its name was changed as *Türkiye Sanayi ve Kredi Bankası* in 1932, and its ownership was transferred to *Sümerbank* in 1933 (Zarakolu (1973), p. 28).

Representatives of agricultural sector participating to Izmir Economy Congress also requested that Ziraat Bankası be strengthened in order to make it possible that more loans in better conditions can be made available to the agricultural industry. In line with these suggestions, capital of Ziraat Bankası has been increased in 1924, and the Bank was authorized to carry out all banking activities in addition to disbursing agricultural loans, and its status was changed to a joint-stock company. Ziraat Bank's resources were again increased in 1930. Despite these capital increases, the Bank refrained from disbursing too much agricultural loans which had lower interest rates, and preferred to extend commercial loans instead (Tezel (1986), p. 200 and 349). During 1923-1932

period, many single-branch banks were founded in Turkey with domestic or foreign capital in order to meet the loan demands of local merchants.

Emlak ve Eytem Bank was founded in 1927 for the purpose of extending housing loans. This Bank's name was changed as *Emlak ve Kredi Bankası* in 1946. One of the major steps taken in banking sector during the Republican Era was the foundation of Central Bank of Turkey in 1930. Although works for founding a central bank first started in the first half of 1920s, it was not possible to assign gold and foreign exchange reserves required for founding a central bank with the own resources of the country due to problems in balance of payments and other problems in that period; and in addition, external conditions were not favorable for foreign financing either; so founding of the central bank was not possible until 1930.¹ Central Bank of Turkey was founded on 11 June 1930 as a joint-stock company with a capital of 15 million TL (History of CBT, www.tcmb.gov.tr).

According to the Law No. 1715 for its Incorporation, the Central Bank is an emission bank (bank of circulation) assigned with minting money, protecting the value of the currency, adjusting the general liquidity of the economy, and lending to banks. This Law no. 1715 remained in effect until 1971 with many amendments during this time all intended to make it possible that the Bank extends more loans to the Treasury and state economic enterprises. "Original strict conditions against issuing of banknotes by the Bank were soon melted down, and the Bank's main function was made to close the financing deficits of the public sector rather than having in place an efficient monetary policy" (Akgüç (1989), p. 129).

1.3. Period of Foundation of State-Owned Banks with Designated Purposes (1933-1944)

Turkey was still characterized predominantly with agricultural production in 1930s. The strategy of industrialization through encouraging the private sector as adopted in 1920s failed to produce any substantial conclusion due to the lack of capital accumulation in the country. This led to the discussion of opinions asserting that the government should play a more active role in realization of the industrial investments required for the economic development. Just at that time, the swelling foreign trade deficits driven by the looming Great Depression, and the significant falls in the revenues of the farmers caused by the price decreases globally pressed the search for finding new methods for industrialization.

As a result of these domestic and external pressures in early 1930s, the Government had to quit the strategy of industrialization based on encouraging the private sector as pursued in 1920s, and had to adopt the industrialization strategy based on industrial investments through state economic enterprises. At the base of this industrialization strategy called as "economic statism" (policy of state control) lied the belief that, due to the conditions prevailing in Turkey at the time, the state was better equipped than the private sector for the realization of the investments requiring huge capital formation and accumulation and sophisticated technical information. Statist experiences in Soviet Union and Germany at that time were studied and considered while formulating this strategy. Investment plans for industrial enterprises decided to be founded by the state have been prepared and included to the First and Second Industry Plans.

¹ "A significant part of the foreign financing needs of the Central Bank was met through an agreement with the American Turkish Investment Corporation about extending privileges for match production." (Akgüç (1989), p. 128)

Economic Statism strategy had significant implications for the banking system too. *Sümerbank* (1933), *Belediyeler Bankası* (Bank of Municipalities) (1933), *Etibank* (1935), *Denizbank* (Turkish Maritime Bank) (1937) and *Halk Bankası ve Halk Sandıkları* (People's Bank) (1938) have been founded by the Government in this period as *banks with designated purposes* for the purpose of establishment, operation and financing of the enterprises included to the industry plans.

The First Industry Plan put the target of establishing 20 factories to be involved predominantly in manufacturing industry.² Biggest contribution of *Sümerbank* in this period was to help founding of a total of 13 industrial companies between 1933 and 1938, the period the first industry plan was in effect. A loan from Soviet Union with a sum of USD 8 million was used for financing of these investments. The Second Industry Plan was prepared in 1935 containing investment plans for about 100 industrial enterprises to be engaged in mainly mining and energy sectors.³ *Etibank* was founded for the purpose of founding, managing and financing of state economic enterprises to manage the mine fields and energy resources included to the Second Industry Plan.

Bank of Municipalities was founded to provide loans and technical assistance as may be needed by the municipalities for preparing zoning plans and carrying out the infrastructural services such as water, electricity, coal gas and sewerage in cities and towns. *Denizbank* was founded for establishing maritime transportation enterprises and providing financing needs for such enterprises. *Halk Bankası ve Halk Sandıkları* was aimed at satisfying the loan needs of small tradesmen and craftsmen.

The fact that, between 1933-1944, it was the government that made the investments which were essential for industrialization and which could not be realized by the private sector due to their relatively smaller returns, made it possible to finance these investments through all means though under pressing budget possibilities and at times through resorting to forced saving methods. The Banks Law enforced in 1936 introduced the obligation for banks to set aside reserves at a rate of 15 percent of their deposits and in the form of Government Debt Securities, or other securities having the same interest rate (about 6-7 percent); and one of the intentions of this obligation was to secure low-cost financing for the government's investments (Zarakolu (1973), p. 53.).

Government demands for loans from the banking industry increased in this period depending on the rises in the government's financing needs for the referred state economic enterprises as well as the rises in the defense expenditures due to Second World War, and thereupon, long-term domestic borrowing was tapped and Central Bank's rediscount possibilities were used. Central Bank advances were used in 1940 by showing the 10 million pound worth of gold raised from Britain as loan in 1938. Additionally, banks' compulsory reserve requirement was raised to 20 percent in 1942, and all of these reserves were obliged to be invested and held in government debt securities (Zarakolu (1973), s. 54-55).

Fall in revenues in agricultural industry and reduction in commercial activities as a result of the Great Depression led to the closure of a great majority of single-branch local banks in the beginning of 1930s. *Türk Ticaret Bankası*, which would in later periods be-

² These factories are: artificial silk factory in Gemlik, rose oil factory in Isparta, match acid factory in Izmit, ceramic factory in Zonguldak, glass and bottle factory and cement factory in Paşabahçe, iron and steel industry in Karabük, paper and cellulose factory in Izmit, sulfur factory in Keçiborlu, sponge production in Bodrum, yarn and weaving factories in Bakırköy, Kayseri, Ereğli, Nazilli, and Malatya, yarn factory in Iğdır, merinos kamgarn factory in Bursa, and hemp plant in Kastamonu. (Zarakolu (1973), p. 40.)

³ 2nd Industry Plan was started in 1939, but increased defense expenditures due to Second World War and failure to find additional resources prevented implementation of this plan.

come one of the most significant private banks of Turkey, was founded in place of *Adapazarı İslam Ticaret Bankası* by the participation of the Treasury in 1930. *Türkiye İş Bankası* has also recorded a significant development in this period.

Ziraat Bankası had fulfilled crucial functions during 1930s in supporting of wheat prices and extending loans to small producers. In 1937, Bank's capital was raised once again and its status was changed as state economic enterprise. Despite this capital increase, "Ziraat Bankası had to extend large sums of loans to the Government in great pressure to cover military expenditures during the Second World War which in turn led to a significant contraction in agricultural loans during 1940-1944 period." (Tezel (1986), p. 351)

1.4. Period of Development of Private Banks (1945-1959)

Most prominent feature of the period of 1945-1959 was the replacement of the economic statism which dominated the period as the main industrialization strategy, with the policy of accelerating economic development by supporting the private sector. Main cause of this change of policy was the rise of some affluent groups in agriculture and commerce industries benefitting from the high inflationist and speculationist environment during the years of war, and the election of Democrat Party government in 1950 defending economic liberalism principle. Private capital formation and accumulation gained speed in this period owing to the increase in agricultural mechanization after 1950 and in particular, rapid expansion in agricultural lands, and successively favorable seasons for agriculture. Strengthening of the private sector and the shift in industrialization policy had its effects in baking sector too, making this period a prospering period for the private banking industry.

In this period, in spite of adoption of an economic policy giving particular weight to the private sector and to the market economy, the policy of government's realization of the investments which the private sector was not interested due to lower returns was, as in the previous periods, continued in this period too, and thereby an encouragement was continued to be offered to the private sector. There have been significant government investments in the fields of irrigation, energy, transportation, cement, sugar, weaving, rubber, iron and steel. These investments were initially financed by the revenues from agricultural industry and foreign aids⁴. However, serious bottlenecks arose in financing of these investments starting from 1953 as there was no stock of lands newly available for agriculture and as successively bad harvest seasons caused reduction in agricultural production. Governments continuing their investments in spite of these developments had to tap to the resources of the Central Bank. Using 20 percent deposit reserve requirement condition for funding the financing needs of the public sector also continued in this period. It was adopted that reserve requirements were required to be deposited in cash to the Central Bank's Amortization and Credit Fund Account against and over an interest rate of 3 - 4 percent.

Between 1945 and 1959 years, rapid increases in investments, modern enterprises, national income and population, and growth of the cities, and industrial sector's starting to enjoy a higher share from the national income, and increase of production directly for the markets have boosted the need and demand for money and loans. Returns on investments to the banking sector increased with the private banking gaining significance swiftly. *Yapı ve Kredi Bankası* (1944), *Garanti Bankası* (1946), *Akbank* (1948), *Pamuk-*

⁴ Increasingly higher sum of foreign loans were used in government investments following 1950 in particular. Besides, foreign capital encouragement laws were enacted in 1950 and 1954 for the purpose of accelerating foreign capital inflows and foreign capital investments.

bank (1955) and *Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası* (1950) have all been founded in this period.

Determination of the interest rates and commission rates of banking transactions by the government, and Central Bank's being the sole authority in entering foreign exchange transactions led to the concentration of the banks' competition efforts on branch banking and deposit collection. And with the branch banking getting widespread, the elimination process for the local banks with regional character gained speed.

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası was founded at a time of closer economic and politic relations with the Western countries and increased possibilities for securing loans from foreign countries and international financial organizations after the Second World War. This Bank, apart from the experience of the short-lived *Türkiye Sınai ve Maadin Bankası* founded in 1925, was the first development bank in Turkey. A significant portion of the Bank's initial capital was paid by commercial banks, and the government supported the Bank by providing long-term loans to it or paving the ground for such loans. "*Türkiye Sınai ve Kalkınma Bankası* would generally finance private manufacturing industry via Turkish Lira and foreign exchange loans, and extend loans to the mining, transportation, energy, etc. industries which are critical for economic development." (Akgüç (1989), p. 47)

Deterioration in economic balances as a result of the policy of governments to use the resources of the Central Bank found its reflections in rising inflation, swelling foreign trade deficits and increasing external debts starting from 1953. Difficulty in making imports due to the insufficiency of foreign hard currencies and the factories starting to work under capacity depending on the lack of import inputs and items bore the need of devaluation of Turkish Lira. As a part of the Stability Program announced in 1958, US dollar rate was increased to 9 lira from 2.8 lira. Failure to cut public expenditures and continued use of the Central Bank resources ended with the inflation rising on an increased rate in 1959, in spite of the foreign loans received from European countries for supporting this Program.

The Banks Association of Turkey was founded in 1958 with the purpose of "development of banking profession, ensuring the solidarity between banks and prevention of unfair competition". Decisions regarding the foundation of the Banks Association of Turkey with the status of a legal entity have been provided under Banks Law No. 7129 (Akgüç (1989), p. 48).

Banks Association of Turkey

The Banks Association of Turkey was founded in 1958 in reliance upon the Banks Law No. 7129. According to Article 79 of Banking Law No. 5411, deposit banks and development and investment banks become a member of the Banks Association of Turkey, which is a professional organization with legal personality with the character of a public body.

Above referred Article also provides that banks should become a member to the Association within at the latest one month after receipt of the license and authorization to start banking transactions as described under Article 10 of Banking Law. Duties and authorities of the Association have been listed in Article 80 of the Law as follows:

- a) To ensure development of the profession,
- b) To identify the professional principles and rules of conduct and ensure that its members work in accordance with the needs of the economy with the dignity and discipline required by the Association and the profession,
- c) To determine the professional principles and standards to be complied by the staff of member banks in due consultation with the Agency (the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency),
- d) To follow the execution of the decisions taken in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, and the measures requested by the Agency,
- e) To take and implement all measures in order to prevent unfair competition between its members,
- f) To determine the principles and conditions to be complied by its members in their advertisements and publicities in terms of types, characters and amounts of such advertisements in due consultation with the Agency,
- g) To ensure cooperation for joint projects between banks in coordination and collaboration with the Agency,
- h) To commence lawsuits on subjects affecting the interests of its members in reliance upon a decision of its board of directors,
- i) To determine the principles and procedures regarding the form and content of the agreements provided under relevant stipulations on customer rights, and
- j) To set up arbitration panels and tribunals in order to ensure the resolution and settlement of the disputes between its member banks and their individual customers, in line with the principles and procedures to be formulated upon approval of the Board, without prejudice to the rights of action and application recognized under the provisions of the Law No. 4077 about Protection of Consumer.

Statute (articles of incorporation) of the Banks Association of Turkey defines the purpose of the Association as follows: “The purpose of the Banks Association of Turkey is to defend the rights and interests of banks within the framework of market economy and full competition principles in line with the principles and rules of banking laws and regulations; and to work for the purpose of the growth and healthy functioning of the banking system, and development of the banking profession, and increasing the system’s competition power as a whole; and to take or ensure that banks take, implement or demand the implementation of, decisions as required for prevention of unfair competition in the market.”

The Association assumes and performs the following duties in order to achieve its objectives outlined above:

- a) Formulates policies and takes decisions intended for the development of the banking system and profession,

- b) Identifies, subject to the approval of the Agency, the professional principles and standards to be complied with by its member banks and their staff,
- c) Ensures that its members work in accordance with the needs of the economy with the dignity and discipline required by the Association and the profession by determining the principles and rules of conduct of the profession,
- d) Determines the ethical principles with prior consent and approval of the Board,
- e) Follows up and monitors implementation of the decisions taken in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, and the measures requested by the Agency,
- f) Takes and implements all measures for the purpose of preventing unfair competition between its members and protecting competitive environment,
- g) In due consultation with and in reliance upon the approval of the Board, determines the principles and procedures for the contracts set forth by the provisions regarding the customer rights, and the transactions where formal contracts will be applied,
- h) Makes efforts for representing, promoting and introducing Turkish banking industry inside and outside the country, and for informing the public on this matter,
- i) Follows up and monitors the domestic and international developments in economy, financial sector and banking system, and communicates the information it gathers to its members and the related parties,
- j) Takes decisions that will strengthen professional solidarity in relations among banks,
- k) Gives general advisory opinions to official authorities and organizations on subjects related with banks and banking,
- l) Performs required works for encouraging domestic savings and makes suggestions to the competent authorities,
- m) Sets up arbitration panels and tribunals in accordance with the principles and procedures formulated by the Association with the approval of the Board in order to resolve and settle the disputes between its members and the individual customers,
- n) Ensures cooperation between banks regarding joint projects in cooperation with the Agency,
- o) Gathers, publishes and announces bank statistics to the extent they are not classified as confidential and private,
- p) Follows up and monitors the laws and regulations on banking and announces developments on them to the member banks,
- q) Makes recommendations to member banks on determining the maximum rates and limits to be applied to commissions, fees and charges to be collected by banks against their services to their customers, and to the interest rates, commissions and charges to be applied by banks in their loan disbursements and relevant transactions with their customers, and to the interest rates of deposits of their customers, without prejudice to the pertinent provisions of the relevant applicable laws and regulations,
- r) Determines, with prior consent and approval of the Agency, the principles and conditions to be complied with by its members in their advertisements and publicities in terms of types, forms, characters and amounts of such advertisements,
- s) Follows up and monitors implementation of the decisions and measures taken by the Association, and inflicts administrative fines to the members failing to fully abide by such decisions and measures in a timely manner,
- t) Organizes training programs such as seminars, symposiums, conferences, etc. on subjects related with banking,
- u) Commences lawsuits on subjects related with the interests of its members in reliance upon decisions of its board of directors,
- v) Takes the measures as requested by the Agency, and
- w) Performs other duties charged on it by the Law and other relevant laws and regulations.

Administrative organs of the Association are General Assembly, Board of Directors, (General) Secretariat and Auditors. Voting rights of banks in the General Assembly are

determined by dividing their total assets shown in their own year-end balance sheets to the total assets of the overall industry.

The Association had been chaired by the Governor of Turkish Central Bank until the amendments made in the Association's Statute in 1994. This post was assumed by the General Manager of the Bank elected by the General Assembly between 1994 and 2002, on which date another amendment was made in the Statute providing that chairman of the board of directors would be elected by the Board of Directors by name from among the general managers of banks which are members to the board of directors. Structure of the board of directors was also changed by the amendments made to the Statute in 1994, 2002 and 2006.

According to the Statute of the Banks Association of Turkey, the Board of Directors and the Auditors of the Association are elected by the General Assembly as follows:

Board of Directors is elected so as to be consisted of eight members out of the top ten deposit banks with largest total assets according to their year-end balance sheets, and three members from the group of eight deposit banks succeeding the above top ten banks in terms of their total assets in their year-end balance sheets, and one member from the group of deposit banks remaining after the above two groups in terms of their total assets, and one member from the group of development and investment banks,

Auditors are consisted of two members from the groups of deposit banks making the Board of Directors as referred above, and one member from the group of development and investment banks.

Headquarters of the Association has been moved to Istanbul from Ankara through an amendment in its Statute in 1994. Organization of the Association has been changed during its move to Istanbul in order to increase the efficiency and productivity of the Association.

The functional units in the Association are structured as four groups, namely Banking and Research Group, Data Processing, Statistics and Technology Group, Training and Promotion Group, and Financial and Administrative Affairs Group. The Banking and Research Group targets and aims to follow and assess developments in the areas of macroeconomics, financial system and banking within the spheres of both the nation and internationally, and to be in continuous dialogue with all relevant parties regarding these subjects. Its areas of activity comprise the making of researches and studies regarding the compliance of the arrangements and regulations with international good examples, market mechanism and basic principles of economy and law; growth of the financial system; ensuring trust and stability in financial system, and growth of productivity and profitability in banking system. The Data Processing, Statistics and Technology Group has assumed the duties of compilation, analysis and reporting of statistical data, and ensuring the efficient use of data processing system, and carrying out coordination functions on subjects such as electronic fund system, information and data technologies and payment system which are carried out jointly by banks. Communication, publicity, social projects and training activities are executed by the Training and Promotion Group. Training activities are carried out in the Association's training center in Istanbul for the purpose of contributing to the formation of qualified labor force required by the rapidly changing conditions. An environment of instruction and discussion is created for the members on fields and areas related with economic development, financial sector and banking in the world and in Turkey by way and by means of seminars, conferences, panels and instruction meetings. The Financial and Administrative Affairs Group carries out administrative, financial and communication services with

members and other organizations and institutions for the purpose of establishing and maintaining human, technical and physical infrastructures.

Basic activities carried out by the Banks Association of Turkey within the frame of its duties are:

Pursuant to Article 75 headed “Ethical Principles” of Banking Law No. 5411, The Banks Association has identified “Ethical Principles in Banking”⁵ to apply to all and any works and transactions of banks between each other, with customers and shareholders as well as with their employees and other organizations, and these principles were approved by the Decision No. 1904 dated 15.06.2006 of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board (“Board”).

The main purpose of the Ethical Principles is to make the existing respect for the banking profession in society permanent, and to ever improve this respect that may be called as Professional Dignity, and to maintain stability and trust in banking industry.

Regulation on “Principles and Conditions to be Observed by Banks Member to the Banks Association of Turkey in Their Advertisements and Publicities”⁶ prepared for compliance with Article 80(f) headed “Duties and Authorities of Associations” of the Banking Law requiring that the compulsory principles and conditions as regards banks’ advertisements be set by the Association, has been approved by the Board’s Decision No. 1905 dated 15 June 2006.

“Arbitration Panel for Customer Complaints” has been set up at the Banks Association of Turkey in accordance with the Association’s Communiqué which took effect on 1 September 2007 upon approval of the Board and was prepared by the Association for resolving and settling the disputes between member banks and their individual customers as stipulated under the Banking Law’s Article 80(j) headed “Duties and Authorities of Associations”.

The Bank’s Association of Turkey has published “Guidelines for Significance of Fight Against Laundering of Crime Revenues and Financing of Terrorism, and its Application in Turkish Banking System” in 2005 for the purpose of setting down collective action initiatives, methods and standards for fighting against laundering of crime revenues and financing of terrorism, and for the protection of the reputation, stability and trust of the Turkish banking industry within and outside the country.

Besides, “Useful Information About Bank Cards and Credit Cards” and “Useful Information About Housing Loan Applications” books have been published in order to inform the members and all related parties within the frame of international good practices.

In order to inform the public about the Turkish banking system, numerous statistical reports with different headings are being prepared and submitted to the public with monthly, three-monthly and yearly periods by the Banks Association of Turkey by using the unclassified information receives from its members and the information which the official authorities request from banks. A book containing the annual balance sheets of member banks is also being published by the Association with the name of “Our Banks” since the foundation of our Association.

⁵ This has replaced the Communiqué No. 1012 dated 1 November 2001 for “Banks Association of Turkey – Ethical Principles in Banking”.

⁶ This has replaced the communiqué No. 1002, dated 14.04.1997 of Banks Association of Turkey which was also on the subject of principles and conditions which the banks would be obliged to conform in their advertisements and publicities.

First Decision of Board of Directors of Banks Association of Turkey⁷

THE BANKS ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS Decisions

Decision No : 1

Decision Date : 25.10.1958

It is hereby resolved by our Board of Directors which met in the conference room of the Central Bank of Turkey under the chairmanship of Central Bank's Governor Nail Gidel on Saturday 25.10.1958 that:

- 1) Üzeyir Avunduk, a member of the Board and General Manager of Türkiye İş Bankası, be appointed as Vice Chairman of Board of Directors;
- 2) Sait Koray, a member of the Board and General Manager of Akbank, be appointed as Representative of the Association at the Bank Loans Regulation Committee;
- 3) A one-time subscription fee of 1,000 (one thousand) lira per each voting right, distributed to the member banks in proportion with the sum of their paid-in capital, reserves and deposits as shown in their latest balance sheet, in accordance with Article 9 of the Regulation, be charged on and paid by each member Bank as stipulated under Subparagraph (b), Article 16 of the Regulation, and all member banks be notified of their obligation to make this payment to the account to be opened at the Turkish Central Bank's Ankara Branch under the name of (Banks Association of Turkey, Subscription Fee) until the evening of 08.11.1958, which is the final date for subscription;
- 4) Since it has been decided in the General Assembly meeting on 25.10.1958 that an annual contribution fee of 500 lira per each voting right, distributed to the member banks in proportion with the sum of their paid-in capital, reserves and deposits as shown in their latest balance sheet should be paid by each member Bank as stipulated under subparagraph (c), Article 16 of the Regulation, all member banks be notified of their obligation to make their payment corresponding to two months of November and December 1958 to the account to be opened at the Turkish Central Bank's Ankara Branch under the name of (Banks Association of Turkey, Annual Contribution Fee) again until the evening of 08.11.1958; and
- 5) Any and all documents to commit and bind the Association should be signed jointly by the Chairman or Vice Chairman or any member of the Board of Directors and by the General Secretary (or jointly by a member of the Board of Directors and by either of the Chairman or the Vice Chairman until the appointment of the General Secretary).

25.10.1958

CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Nail Gidel
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

Member
(Signed)

* translation of the original decision into English.

⁷ Members of Board of Directors of the Banks Association of Turkey were: Central Bank of Turkey, T. İş Bankası A.Ş., TC Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., Sümerbank A.Ş., T. Emlak Kredi Bankası A.Ş., Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş., T. İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.

1.5. Planned Period (1960-1980)

Stagnation in economy starting from the late 1950s and failure to establish macro balances in spite of the Stability Program in 1958 led to the abandoning of the liberal economy policy pursued throughout 1950s and to the switch to mixed economy characterized by increased government intervention to the economy. Industrialization policy pursued in the period 1960-1980 targeted to realize the investments included to the development plans the first of which was adopted in 1963 via state economic enterprises and private sector and thereby, ensure the production of imported industrial goods within the country.

As this period followed "import substitution" strategy, Turkish economy was governed as a closed economy throughout the period for the purpose of protection of the domestic industries being tried to be developed, and the basic economic indicators such as interest rates and exchange rates were determined by the government independent from the world markets. A policy of negative real loan interest rate was pursued in order to meet the funding needs of the priority sectors in the plan such as industry, development, energy, transportation, mining and export with low costs, and a foreign exchange policy of purposefully highly-appreciated Turkish Lira was pursued for, similarly, keeping the costs of the imported goods for these sectors low.

Banking industry has been significantly under the control and influence of the public sector during the planned period. Interest rates to apply to deposits and loans, bank commission rates and loan limits have all been determined in line with the import substitution policy pursued; and the banks' basic function has been defined as financing of the investments included to the development plans.

No new foreign banks and – except for some specific cases – no new commercial banks were allowed to be founded in this period. Consequently, limited banking sector resources were tried to be distributed via existing banks within a limited competition environment in accordance with the plans. In an environment of no risks stemming from interest rate and exchange rate changes and fluctuations, and of no product and price competition, the private banks were inclined towards branch-banking policy in order to increase the deposits which they collected with negative real interest rate. Existing banks were encouraged to open new branches and average fixed costs were tried to be pulled down through merging of the small banks. Many small banks that were founded in 1950s were closed down during 1960s.

A total of 7 banks - 5 development banks and 2 commercial banks – were founded during the planned period. Development banks founded in this period are *T.C. Turizm Bankası* (1962), *Sınai Yatırım ve Kredi Bankası* (1963), *Devlet Yatırım Bankası* (1964), *Türkiye Maden Bankası* (1968) and *Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası* (1976); and commercial banks founded in the period are *Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası* (1964) and *Arap-Türk Bankası* (1977). Principle decisions for establishment of development banks have been provided by development plans.

Sınai Yatırım ve Kredi Bankası is a private sector development bank founded by six commercial banks. Medium and long-term loans required for this Bank's foundation and its investments on fields assigned for private sector investments have been targeted to be derived from private sector savings and its foreign capital participations.

Devlet Yatırım Bankası is a state-owned bank founded for the purpose of providing loans to state economic enterprises needed by these enterprises for their investments included to the plans. This Bank has disbursed loans for investment projects in energy, mining, transportation industries as well as in manufacturing industry; Bank's name

was changed as *Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası* and its activity areas were redefined in 1987.

Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası is a development and investment bank founded for the purpose of using the savings of Turkish workers, particularly of those living and working abroad, for investment in prioritized areas. "Title of this Bank supporting the initiatives in Turkey of the Turkish compatriots working abroad by means of loans, participations, providing technical support, and via publicly held joint-stock and incorporated companies with many shareholders, was changed as *Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası* in 1988." (Artun (1983), p. 59).

Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası (American-Turkish Foreign Trade Bank) and *Arap Türk Bankası* (Arab-Turkish Bank) have been the first examples of opening out of the Turkish banking sector. *Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası* was founded by the participation of American and Italian investors for financing of foreign trade.⁸ This Bank has been the first bank founded directly by foreign capital in the Republic of Turkey. Arab-Turkish Bank was founded as a bank with foreign participation by the participation of Libyan and Kuwaiti investors in order to draw increasing Arab capital to Turkey, benefiting from European money markets and performing international banking (Akgüç (1989), p. 60-61).

One of the main highlights of this period from the banking viewpoint is that a great portion of the privately held Turkish commercial banks have become holding-banks. Meaning the ownership of a significant majority of a bank by an industry or trade group with frequent examples worldwide, holding-banking was encouraged by the state in that period with the motive of increasing private sector investments.

Budget transfers, government borrowing and resources from private savings as well as the Central Bank loans in particular have been used for meeting medium and long-term financing needs of the investments in this period. Failure on the part of the economy to generate the resources through domestic savings as was needed for the drive of rapid industrialization has again emerged as one of the most significant problems, as in the previous periods. During the period of 1960 and 1980, "Turkish financial system did not have a structure that can promote savings and transfer them to the areas with priority for development. As a result of this fact, the function of providing resources and transferring these resources to the assigned areas for development has been assumed again by the public sector. Difficulties of the public sector to secure resources and to increase these resources have multiplied the dependence of the public sector on the Central Bank loans, which in turned meant inflationist resources because Central Bank loans rested largely on emission. A large monetary expansion was created and caused due to the use of Central Bank loans, especially those loans extended to public sector, for payments in the form of subsidies which generally do not lead to an increase in the supply of commodities and services in economy, and due to non-repayment of these loans. Such monetary expansion exceeding the supply of commodities and services in economy was the main drive behind the rise of inflation." (Artun (1983), p. 68-69)

The sum of medium-term loans provided by banks was aimed to be increased via a quite complicated encouragement system in this planned period. It was provided under this incentive system that: (starting from 1961) interest rates to be applied to medium-term loans were determined as higher than other loans⁹; (starting from 1973) reserve requirement to be deposited to the Central Bank for deposits corresponding to the loans which the banks will disburse from their own resources for the priority sector in-

⁸ Title of this Bank was changed as *Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası* (*Dışbank*) in 1970.

⁹ Please see *Artun (1983), p 86* for the application of interest refunds by the Central Bank in This Period.

vestments was accepted to be well below (generally zero percent) the rate that applies to other loans¹⁰; rediscount rates have been made different; banks were held obliged to disburse medium-term loans at a rate of 10 percent of their total deposits; and arrangements have been made for encouraging banks to disburse loans to their subsidiaries having investments in priority sectors.

At the base of the differentiated rediscount rates application, which was one of the methods used for ensuring that distribution of loans by sectors be in line with the development plans, lied the authorization of the Central Bank to perform medium-term rediscount and advance transactions under the Central Bank Law No. 1211 that became effective in 1971. According to Article 46 of this Law, the bills accepted by the Central Bank for rediscount purposes were to be mostly 5 years to their maturity. Medium-term loan relations between the Central Bank and banks which thus started in 1972 rose significantly in the next 5 year period until 1977.

Obligation imposed on banks to disburse at least 10 percent of their total loans as medium-term loans has in 1976 been increased to 20 percent for banks with resources more than 1 billion Turkish Lira. Banks, in order to achieve these rates, initially used resources they received from the Central Bank as medium-term rediscount loans. For encouraging banks to supply medium-term loans to the economy with the resources of their own creation, it has been adopted in 1976 that loans provided by using Central Bank's resources would be disregarded in calculation of the said 20 percent ratio. Disbursing medium-term loans continued to be economically profitable for banks after this regulation as well. Because reserve requirement for the deposits corresponding to these loans was low and interest rate for these loans was higher; and banks had in fact no problems in realizing this medium-term loan / total loans ratio.

Although it is true that a rapid development and industrialization process was attained during the planned period, the use of inflation-stimulating means in financing of this drive for industrialization in this period and focusing of the industries thus created solely on the domestic consumption in a high-inflationist environment without considering exports, led to a significant foreign exchange bottleneck in 1970s. There has been a significant increase in foreign loans as a result of convertible deposits application and similar other measures adopted for overcoming this bottleneck. Difficulty of making imports due to the problems in balance of payments and foreign exchange shortage, and ensuing problems faced by the factories founded on import substitution strategy to procure imported inputs, causing them to work under capacity, led to the abandoning of this industrialization strategy in early 1980s and adoption of an export-oriented production strategy instead.

1.6. Period of Financial Liberalization and Opening (1980-2001)

Stagnation that hit Turkish economy at the end of 1970s due to problems in balance of payments forced the country to adopt a new industrialization strategy which will make it possible for the industry to meet its foreign exchange needs too. Consequently, in 1980, a development policy that targeted opening-up the economy and producing for exports, based on market economy, was adopted in place of an industrialization strategy based on import substitution which solely produced for the domestic market.

Flexible exchange rate and positive real interest rate policies have been started for the purpose of supporting this new strategy, restructuring the economy according to the

¹⁰ Another method resorted for securing medium term loans was the use of the reserve requirements deposited to the Central Bank as loans to the agricultural sector via *Ziraat Bankasi* (starting from 1961) and as direct allocations by the government via *Devlet Yatirim Bankasi* (State Investment Fund) (after 1974).

rules of free market economy, and raising the savings to a level required for a stable growth; and regulations have been put into effect and institutions were started to be formed for the liberalization and deepening of the financial markets.

“Banks Law No. 3182 has been put into effect in 1985; international supervision and international banking standards have been introduced to the banking system; uniform chart of accounts was put into practice; balance sheets were started to be subjected to external audit; deposits insurance fund was founded, and a more realistic practice has been accepted regarding the provisions to be set aside for nonperforming loans. Inter-bank market was established. All persons and entities resident in Turkey were allowed to hold foreign currencies and open foreign exchange deposit accounts. The Central Bank of Turkey started open market operations in 1987. Foreign exchange market was established in 1988. Foreign exchange transactions and capital movements became free in 1989. Convertibility of Turkish Lira was announced in 1990. Nonresidents were allowed to invest in domestic securities and to open TL and foreign exchange deposit accounts in Turkey. In 1990, the Central Bank presented its monetary program and started implementation of this program in 1990 in order to increase predictability and reduce uncertainties in financial markets. Electronic fund transfers became functional in 1992” (Keskin (1993), p. 8.).

Legal and institutional structure required for capital markets instruments has been established via Capital Markets Law in 1982. Istanbul Stock Exchange started trading in 1986.

These regulations intended for making free market mechanism functional in economy and for liberalization of financial markets had crucial effects on banking system. Competition in the banking sector increased depending on allowing new domestic/ foreign banks to enter to the banking industry and freeing of deposit/loan interest rates. Increased competition led to the rise of a banking activity which, unlike conventional deposit banking, offered varieties in terms of both resources and placements. In this period, some of the banks' funds were used in capital markets operations, purchase of government debt securities and Treasury bonds, and in foreign exchange transactions. Banks' customers were offered new products and services such as consumer loans, credit cards, foreign exchange deposit accounts, leasing, factoring, forfeiting, swap, forward, future, option, automatic teller machines, point of sales terminals; and productivity in the industry rose as a result of the use of computer systems and other technological novelties and significance placed on staff training.

Funds raised from abroad, as was made possible by the liberalization move in foreign exchange transactions and in capital movements, have become an increasingly more important resource for banks in addition to the deposits. The ratio of total foreign exchange deposits to total deposits rose steeply during 1990s. Primary reason for this increase was the fact that “domestic currency was substituted by hard currencies” as a result of “constantly high-inflationist” environment.

Small and medium size banks doing wholesale banking with a few branches rose in number while market shares of larger private banks declined as a result of free interest rate and flexible foreign exchange rate policies, encouragement of exports, freeing of imports, allowing the opening of new banks, establishment of interbank Turkish Lira and foreign exchange markets, and developments in computer and communication technologies introduced to Turkish banking sector in this period. Turkish banks started to open out by founding banks or opening branches abroad. Wholesale banks mainly concentrated on providing financing for foreign trade, and on leasing, factoring, forfeiting, acting as intermediary for issue of securities, and short-term loan transactions, and helped the increase of financing from international financial markets. (Parasız (1994),

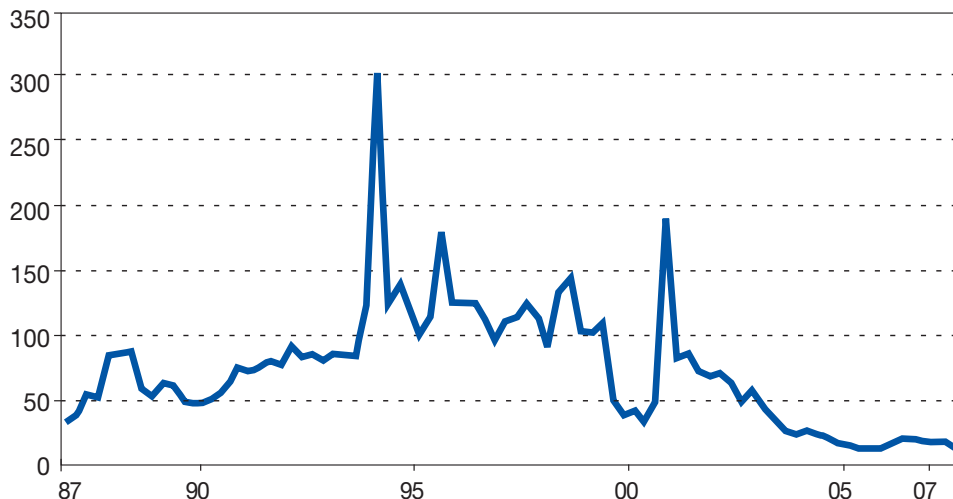
p. 125-127) Foreign banks were predominantly involved in wholesale banking activities. Hence, the share of foreign banks in deposit and loan markets remained low.

As a result of high levels of public sector financing deficits in this period too, just like in previous periods, the spiral of “high interest rates, high inflation” marked the period especially after 1989. Covering increasingly higher budget deficits partly by financing from the Central Bank resources put pressure on inflation, while meeting a significant portion of this deficit through domestic borrowing resulted with increased demand of the public sector on financial resources. On the other hand, in spite of liberalization of capital movements, inflationist policies based on domestic demand increases exerted serious pressures on balance of payments, leading to further rises in real interest rates. Failure to implement right policies aimed at resolving macro imbalances deteriorated expectations and the uncertainty increased. The discipline lost in macro-economy had its implications on the activities and supervision of the financial sector too.

Economic units increased the share of foreign exchange assets in their savings, while demand for TL denominated financial assets was only limited for very short maturity assets with high interest and return rates. This played a negative role in the balance sheet structure of banks, and their profitability performance fell, and strengthening in the shareholders’ equity was restricted. On the other hand, banks increased borrowing from abroad and enlarged their foreign exchange position deficits due to steeply rising TL funding costs also as a result of the pressure caused by increased borrowing needs of the public sector. Both interest rate and exchange rate risks increased considerably in the balance sheets.

The year 1994 has primarily been the year of writing losses for the financial sector and banks as these risks were realized in that year. Tensions have escalated in the financial sector due to the irrationally persistent approach for pulling down the interest rates in an environment where expansionist policy was continued despite the rise in public deficits. Additional/new taxes levied on financial instruments and continued monetary expansion in spite of the signals from the markets led to the flight of both domestic and foreign investors from TL-denominated investments. Interest rates reached to record levels, and TL depreciated against foreign currencies, and financial system contracted. Consequently, total assets of the banking system fell to USD 51.6 billion from 68.6 billion, and its shareholders’ equity fell to USD 4.3 billion from USD 6.6 billion in 1994.

Interest Rate of Government Securities (compound, annual, percentage)



Crisis of confidence in financial sector and banking could be overcome at the expense of government insurance for saving deposits. Operation licenses of three banks were terminated meanwhile. International credit rating of Turkey was downgraded steeply. These developments inserted pressures on banks' lending from abroad too. And once foreign resources were thus limited, entire demand for resources was concentrated on the domestic market. Turkey has even become a net foreign debt payer in this period. Consequently, interest rates have climbed even further.

Economic rally after 1995 had positive effects on the growth of the banking system just like on the overall of the economy. High real interest rates increased the appetite for TL denominated investment instruments; and currency substitution slowed down but did not change direction. Previously closed foreign exchange positions were opened again and foreign borrowing started, though with higher costs. However, investors' demand concentrated on very short term instruments. Taxes were levied on borrowing from abroad, and monetary and financial obligations on TL and foreign exchange borrowing were increased. These developments led to a rapid growth in repo and forward foreign exchange transactions. Demand and time deposits in banking sector substantially switched to overnight repos with very high interest rates. Open positions grew through non-cash loans. Resources partly headed to offshore banks in an attempt to avoid domestic monetary and financial burdens,

Public sector's demand for resources grew further despite the lasting contraction in financial markets. Financial markets continued to be disturbed by taking only temporary and short term measures to relieve the pressure on markets caused by this growth. Major applications adopted in 1996 for meeting the public sector's increased borrowing needs without raising the interest rates further were mainly joint public account, inflation-indexed borrowing, foreign exchange borrowing, unpaid non-quota imports without foreign exchange transfer, and use of express advances.

Turkey has entered to 1997 with discussions on a new currency concept, on initiating the application of taxation of real persons' income derived from securities through declaration, and on balanced budget applications. Political tension was high. Government changed in the middle of the year. New government declared its priority as lowering the inflation and adopted budget discipline. Negotiations were made with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for reaching to a favorable ground for striking a deal that would increase foreign borrowing. A calendar was prepared for the settlement of basic macro problems in a struggle to inspire confidence to the markets. In the meantime, prices of products of the state economic enterprises were radically hiked and indirect taxes were increased. Treasury Undersecretariat and Central Bank signed and implemented a protocol aimed to decrease uncertainty in markets. Treasury has announced its borrowing program, and budget targets were announced to the public, with the punctuation that no supplementary budget would be called for. Treasury Undersecretariat stopped its use of advances from the Central Bank. Hence, public sector's demand for resources was back in the market. A short-lived increase in interest rates was followed by a rally to TL-denominated financial instruments resulting with a rapid drop in interest rates without any disturbance in the stability of the market after it was seen that Treasury program was maintained with determination which was translated as a drop in borrowing needs of the public sector. Improvement in the expectations of domestic and foreign investors despite the crisis ignited in Asia and subsequently overwhelmed all financial markets and despite the straining of political tensions in the Gulf led to increases in foreign exchange reserves. Banks' open positions grew in the meantime and repos started to turn back to deposits again as a result of fall in short-term interest rates.

A "close monitoring agreement" was signed with IMF with effect from the second half of 1998. The Agreement provided that fundamental macro problems would be resolved, and the regulations for supervision in financial sector would be increased, and the government bill on tax law would be passed from the Parliament. As a result of this, limitations were introduced to banks' forward transactions and short positions right after the Agreement. However, the limitation introduced on the forward foreign exchange transactions of banks, in particular, was met by foreign investors with worries on grounds that it would upset the liquidity in the markets. Domestic banks started closing their open positions in order to abide by the new legal obligations. Lowering of short-term interest rates by the Central Bank in order to dampen the money created through foreign exchange and to contribute to lowering the inflation re-fuelled the demand for foreign currencies, though with lesser vigor. Amendment in tax law for taxation of revenues from capital markets, provisional tax application and withholding tax imposed on interbank transactions right through the rate cut were perceived as very serious shocks by financial markets. At a time of capital outflow by foreign investors due to the crisis in Russia, domestic investors have also started to shift their preferences in the face of increased risks. A period of upset supply-demand balance was started as a result of introduction of these applications leading to contraction of the markets on the one hand, and announcements for early elections and indications that the government would assume policies appealing to voters on the other hand. In this background of rapidly deteriorating expectations, change in preferences was reflected on the prices and interest rates rose sharply. This meant that financial system was again in an unstable and high-risk environment after a short time.

Economic activity was shrunk in 1999. This shrinking was caused mainly by factors such as capital flight starting from the second half of 1998 in relation with Russian crisis, great Marmara earthquakes of Adapazarı and Düzce, early elections and change of the government. A series of improvements and regulations have been put into effect to deal with the economic problems by the new government that took office in June 1999.

Government bill providing amendments to Banking Law was passed from the Parliament in June and the bill providing amendments to tax laws was passed in August of the same year. Major amendments in Banking Law included the foundation of a banking supervision and regulation authority which had administrative and financial independence and the extension of definition of the term "loan" so as to cover the subsidiaries too, and narrowing of the indirect loans - shareholders' equity relationship, and introduction of audit on consolidated basis, and regulation of the risk management, and strengthening of the financial structure of troubled banks, and regulation of the means of intervention to the activities of these banks.

Besides, decree for capital reserves was changed, and a consolidated approach was adopted and accepted in calculation of the capital adequacy and foreign exchange positions. All of these amendments aimed at convergence of Turkish banking sector with Basel Committee's Recommendations, European Union directives, and other international regulations.

Major amendments introduced to the tax laws included three-year postponement of the radical tax reform known as New Era and changing of the definition of the income, raising the period of provisional tax application to six months from three months, reduction of the rate of provisional taxes to 20 percent from 25 percent, and increasing the withholding tax rate that applied to deposits and repos through changing of the content of the tax declaration.

Social Security Institutions Law was passed from the Parliament in August 1999. Amendment to the law raised the retirement age and re-regulated the premium system for the purpose of limiting the growth in the deficit of the social security institutions.

A constitutional amendment made it possible to formulate a regulation allowing international arbitration. Capital Markets Law was passed from the Parliament. Assessment of government securities over current exchange market prices was started. Management of five deposit banks (*Egebank, Esbank, Yaşarbank, Interbank and Yurtbank*) was transferred to Saving Deposits Insurance Fund, while operation license of one investment and development bank (*Birleşik Yatırım Bankası*) was abolished.

All of these amendments and regulations acted as the substructure of the “Stand-by” Agreement signed between the Government and the International Monetary Fund on the final days of the year. As a matter of fact, new agreement set the above-referred regulations as preconditions, which aspect made this agreement different from the previous agreements.

Hence, substantial steps with prospectively positive results in terms of solution of the structural problems of the economy were taken in 1999 despite a significant contraction of the economic activity and losses inflicted by the banking industry. A “Disinflation Program” was accepted in December 1999 which provided the above regulations as preconditions, and its efficient implementation was started from the beginning of 2000. The fact that many regulations accepted as the substructure of the program were passed from the Parliament in the second half of 1999, was a proof of the existence of political will and support for the program.

Satisfaction of the preconditions of the program and its efficient implementation was welcomed by all economic units. Interest rates and inflation dropped, capital inflows from abroad gained speed, and domestic demand started to expand. As a result of these developments, foreign trade deficit and current accounts deficit grew.

Delay, in general, in regulations of structural harmonization in the second half of the year (for instance; failure to pass the regulation for restructuring of state-owned banks on time and ensuing suspension of the financial sector harmonization loan to be made available by the World Bank), lower-than-expected drop in inflation, increasing the prices of public goods and services at the rate of the inflation, and failure to control the domestic demand despite the additional measures caused deterioration in economic outlook towards the end of the year, and banking sector had a serious shock in November 2000. Structure of the disinflation program encouraging the increase of foreign exchange risks, and banks’ increasing their liquidity risks in parallel with the receding inflation and interest rates, and rise of loan risks in line with the increase in economic activity have caused banks to face serious problems during the volatility in November 2000.

Measures aimed to reinforce the banking sector continued in 2000 too. Current laws and regulations were converged further to international regulations and to European Union directives in particular, via the amendments to Banks Law. Regulations aimed at increasing the efficiency of audit of banks and receipt of the results of these audits, as well as regulations making it more difficult to found banks and open branches have been introduced and implemented.

Provisions of the Banks Law disturbing the equality and fairness of competition between private banks and state-owned banks in favor of the latter were repealed. Definition of the loan was converged to European Union regulations. Large loan term was referred and defined for the first time, indirect loan relationship was regulated again,

and loan-shareholders' equity relationship was narrowed. Provisions and rules making it mandatory to issue balance sheet on consolidated basis and to perform risk management found expression in the Law for the first time. Under these new regulations, audits were provided to be carried out over aggregates prepared on consolidated basis.

The supervision authority was given more scope in the case of weakening of the financial structure of a bank, and decisions about the measures to be taken regarding the activities or for strengthening the financial structure of a bank were based on more objective criteria, and amendments were made for speeding up the decision-taking process. Individual responsibility and liability of the shareholders, directors and managers were increased. For the first time, administrative punishment system was introduced, and judicial remedies were made heavier against actions contradicting with the laws and regulations.

The Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") was established for taking and putting into practice the decisions regarding banks' start of operations, monitoring of their activities, supervision of their activities, deciding on the results of their audit and supervision, and termination of the operation of a bank. Foundation of BRSA and Saving Deposits Insurance Fund ("SDIF") was decided under Banks' Law No. 4389 dated June 1999, and these two authorities officially started their operations in August 2000.

Three more private commercial banks (*Demirbank*, *Etibank* and *Bank Kapital*) were transferred to SDIF in 2000. Operation licenses of one commercial bank (*Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası*) and one development and investment bank (*Park Yatırım Bankası*) were cancelled. These developments raised the number of banks owned by SDIF to 11 as of the end of 2000.

Problems underlying the fluctuations in November 2000 were further aggravated in 2001. As a result of slowdown in structural regulations, persisting growth in current accounts deficit fuelled by inability to repress domestic demand, and increased pressure on foreign exchange rates, a crisis broke out in Turkish economy in February 2001 starting first from the financial system and then rapidly spreading to the real industry.

Gross national product got smaller by 9.4 percent in real terms, and consumer price increases jumped to 69 percent from 39 percent. Foreign exchange rates and interest rates recorded sharp rises. With all its risks becoming true, banking sector's total loss in 2001 reached to 77 percent of its total shareholders' equity.

"Program for transition to strong economy" was put into exercise following the crisis in April 2001, in order to eliminate structural problems in economy and to strengthen the financial structure of the financial system.

1.7. Restructuring Period (2002-2007)

"Program for transition to strong economy", which was put into practice in April 2001, was revised in the beginning of 2002 so as to cover the period 2002-2004. Program targeted increasing the resilience of the economy against external shocks, dropping the inflation, reducing the public sector's debts, ensuring financial discipline, completion of financial reforms, and reinforcement of banking system.

Due to its well-defined targets and realization, in general, of these targets through a disciplined application during 2002-2007 period allows us to name and study this period under the name of "restructuring period" from the viewpoint of both economy and banking sector.

Substantial positive developments came about in both economy and banking system in this period due to the determined application of the fundamental principles of the program during the period, also helped by the political stability and favorable conditions prevailing in the world economy.

Economic performance improved in consideration with the fundamental macro indicators. A stable and high rate of growth was achieved, and inflation rate dropped. Institutional infrastructure for the fight with inflation was prepared to a wide extent; and an amendment to the Central Bank Law defined it in clear words that the Bank's duty is price stability, and the Bank was delegated instrument independence, and a Monetary Policy Board was established.

By attaining the budget discipline, a primary surplus at a rate of 5 percent of GNP (based on 1987 definition of GNP) was realized on average throughout the subject period. Public borrowing interest rate dropped and its maturity became longer due to the increase in the inflow of foreign resources and the fall in risk premiums. Public sector's pressure on financial assets receded significantly.

Current accounts deficit stemming from the insufficiency of savings kept its high rate throughout the period. Insufficiency of savings in Turkish economy was mainly caused by public sector deficits before 2001, while the main reason behind the growth in it in the period between 2002 and 2007 was the drop in private sector net savings. Current accounts deficit expanded during the period because the drop in private sector net savings was larger than the improvement in public sector net savings.

Banking system has gone through a significant restructuring process. Private banks strengthened their equity which they had lost significantly after 2001 Crisis. Banks failing to do this either merged with other banks or were transferred to SDIF.

State-owned banks were restructured, and collected under a joint management. Duty losses of state-owned banks were settled against government debt securities, and financial structures of these banks were strengthened.

"Financial restructuring program" ("Istanbul Approach") was adopted and applied for some of the bad loans of the banking sector.

Understanding of the risk management in banks and understanding of the risk-based supervision of banks in public supervision authorities have developed. Public supervision and audit function has been made more autonomous. Laws and regulations regarding banks' activities were renovated in 2005 and converged to the internationally-recognized principles and applications significantly.

Details of the experiences in economy and banking sector in 2002-2007 period named as restructuring period is provided in the relevant section herein.

2. Economic Developments in Recent Past and Their Effects on Banking Sector

2.1. Economic Outlook During 1990s

During 1980s, efforts have been made for preparation of regulations on foundation and operation of a market mechanism and developing the institutional structure, and taking decisions in line with market economy. Turkey, as a continuation of these efforts and just as it entered 1990s, made a substantial and fundamental change of policy that will

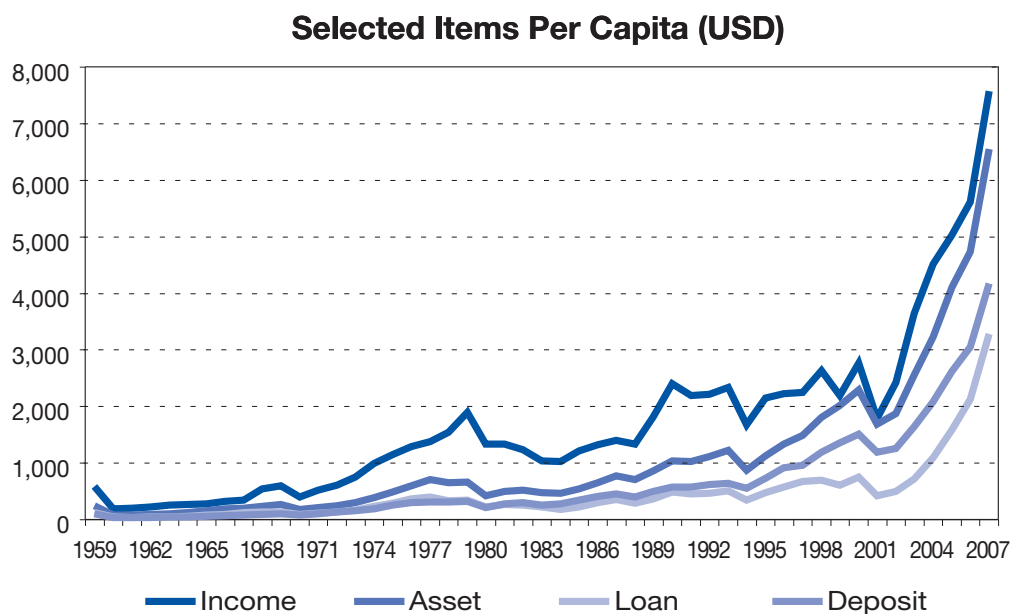
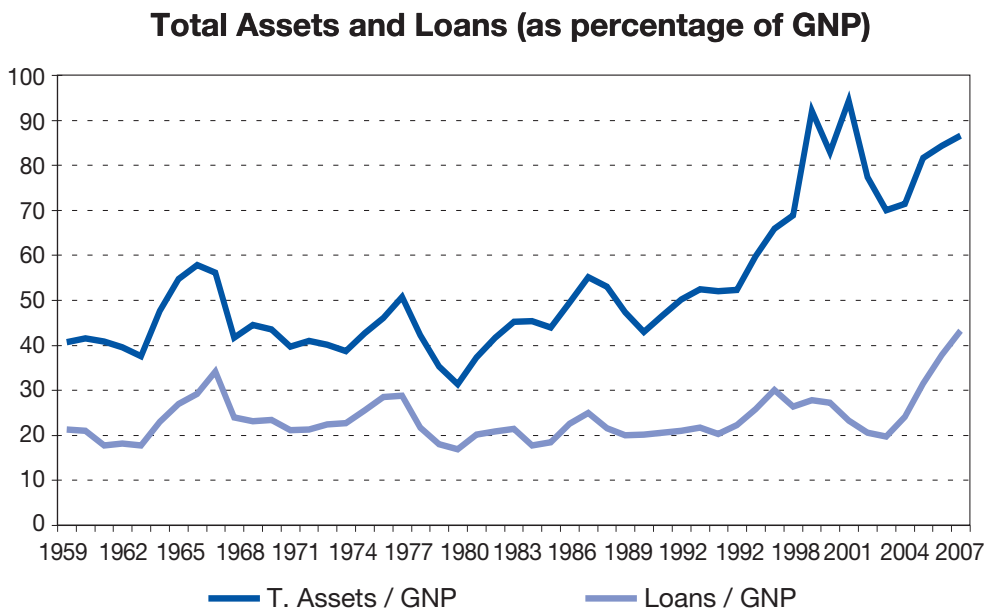
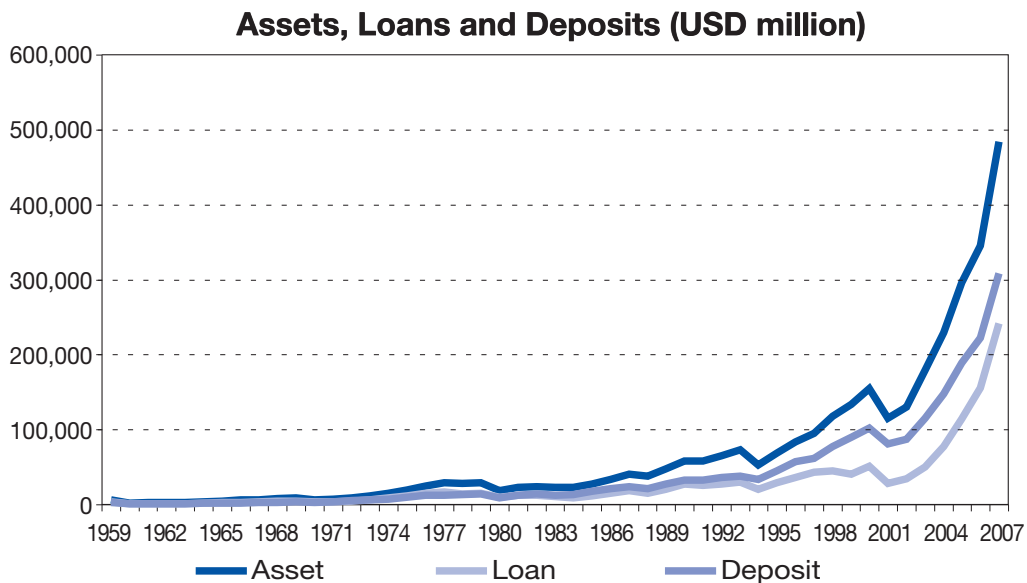
have a significant and lasting effect on its economic performance and its international relations: foreign exchange regime was further liberalized, and capital moves were liberalized. But, despite having made this very significant change, Turkey failed to adopt decisions for elimination of macro-economic imbalances inherited from the past, and instead, put effect to applications that would further enlarge these imbalances and act as the basis of instability in its economy. As a result, single party era was finished, and coalition governments were back in the office.

Economic performance was significantly deteriorated during the period of 1991-2001 when international economic relations grew rapidly and got complicated. Economic growth showed an instable record; average growth was realized as 3.2 percent in real terms during this period after fluctuating within a wide range of 9 percent and minus 9 percent. Public sector deficits rose sharply and were realized as 10 percent of GNP on average throughout the period. Average increase in consumer prices was 80 percent between 1990 and 2001. Public sector debt stock also rose firmly. Domestic debt stock to GNP ratio jumped to 68 percent, and external debt stock to GNP ratio to 79 percent as of 2001. Total debt stock of the public sector reached to 100 percent of GNP in the same year. External balance was impaired. Maturity of the both domestic and foreign resources got shorter. Foreign currency substitution increased.

Public sector's solidly growing financing deficit could be financed only at the expense of the financial strength and balance sheet structure of the banking system. Significant portion of the resources created by banks was used by the public sector in short terms and with high costs. Solely for the sake of postponing the results of the erosion of confidence caused by the upset balances in banking system, deposits were given full insurance cover by a decree of the Council of Ministers without any legal ground or regulation by the Parliament and without taking any due economic measures in the budget. More importantly, in a period of full insurance to deposits, new deposit banks were allowed to be founded on the one hand, and efficiency in supervision of banks' activities was loosened on the other; and decisions to act on the suggestions from the supervisory authorities were always delayed due to political costs. This caused both environment of activity becoming more risky, and measures aimed to bring limitations to banks' involvement in riskier activities could not be taken.

Resources of state-owned banks were used predominantly for financing of budget deficits, and asset quality, liquidity and profitability deteriorated as shown by their balance sheets. Similarly, a significant portion of resources of some private banks were allocated to their shareholders without any regards to the risk and return principles. Banks' asset quality deteriorated, liquidity dried, and profitability was neglected in the face of rapidly increasing credit risks, interest rate risks and foreign exchange risks, losses grew, shareholders' equity eroded in real terms, and free shareholders' equity turned to red. In sum, while macro-economic imbalances have become unsustainable, banking system also lost its vigor financially. Consequently, sensitivity and vulnerability of Turkish economy and banking system against internal and external developments rose.

There have been some feeble actions to reinforce the financial structure of banking system in the second half of 1990s. But these initiatives failed to go beyond being paperwork of partial amendments to regulations, and radical measures could not be taken in banking sector due to rapid deterioration in public sector balances. Brokerage function was limited in banking system in this period. Loans to public sector took a major part in banking system's balance sheet. More importantly, there were huge amount of duty losses in state-owned banks' balance sheets. Total of the loans disbursed to public sector and duty losses is a good indicator of the vehemence of the public sector's pressure on total financial resources. At the end of 2000, for instance, sum of these two items was 53 percent of the total assets of state-owned banks.



Aside from the direct pressure of the public sector on banking system, government securities also prevented the banking sector’s disbursement of loans to private sector. Loan market could not develop both in depth and in variety of its products. There were no bonds and bills issuance from the private sector in capital markets due to the attraction of lending to public sector with high interest rates (crowding-out) and due to tax concerns.

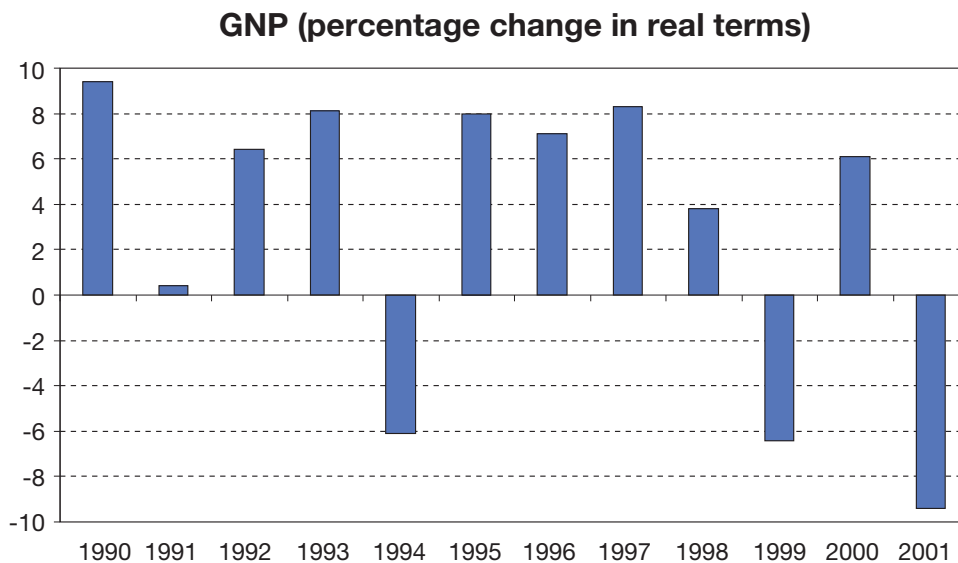
Assets were also concentrated in short term just like the resources, due to the absence of a financial and macroeconomic environment to derive long term resources. This negative outlook had become very acute by 2000 due to the negative effect of high inflation on market mechanism and that of the high-risk environment on the balance sheet structure of banking sector. Meanwhile, the situation became as critical for banking sector too, due to the encouragement of banks to take risks under the “Disinflation Program” of 2000, which, disregarding the vulnerability of financial structure in financial sector, further deteriorated the relative financial structure in the banking system. Targeting the lowering of inflation through an exchange rate regime setting the increase of exchange rates at fixed rates, the Disinflation Program, while encouraging taking of risks, failed to prove sufficient on fronts such as gaining efficiency to risk management and public supervision. 2001 crisis that erupted shortly after, caused realization of all risks in financial sector and created great damages in the banking industry.

We believe that determination of the causes of the vulnerability and risks built in the economy and banking system during 1990s is of great significance for understanding the restructuring process started in the banking industry after 2001. Causes of this negative outlook in banking system in the beginning of 2000s can be divided into two main groups. One of these groups is economic factors and the other is factors stemming from the management of the public sector.

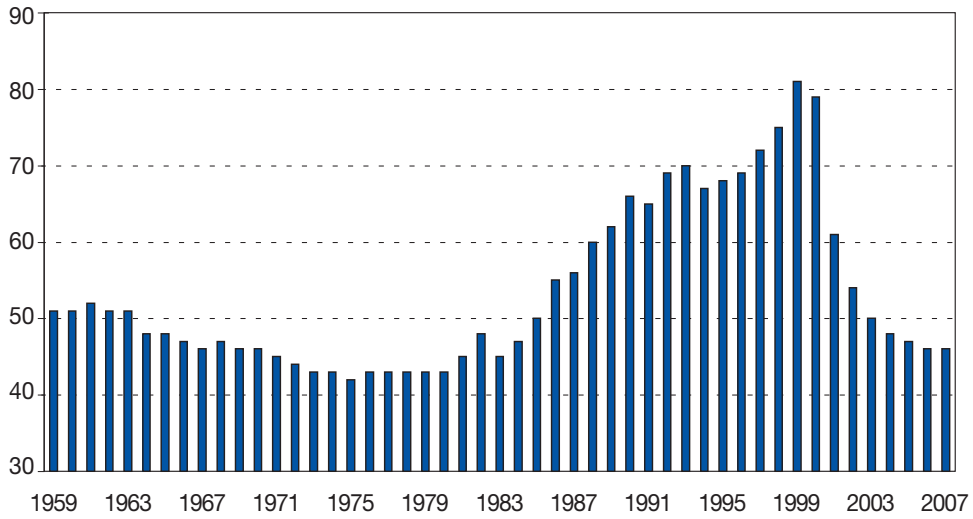
2.2. Fundamental Economic Indicators During 1990s

2.2.1. Unstable Growth Trend

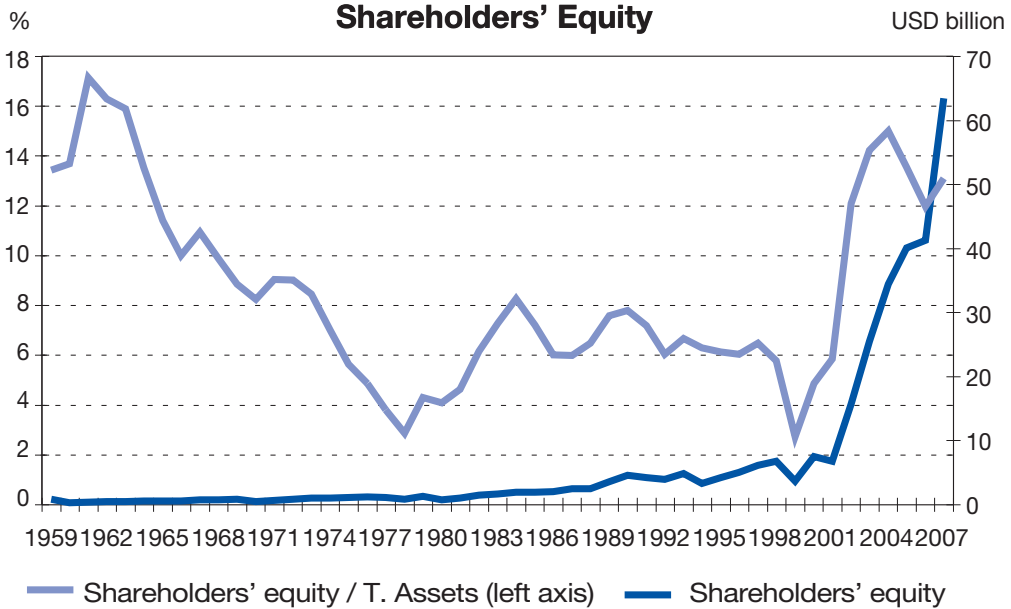
Unstable growth has become a significant economic problem during 1990s. Average real growth in GNP during the period 1990-2001 has been 3.2 percent, which should be regarded as quite low. Worse still, the growth followed a highly fluctuating track between plus and minus 9 percent.



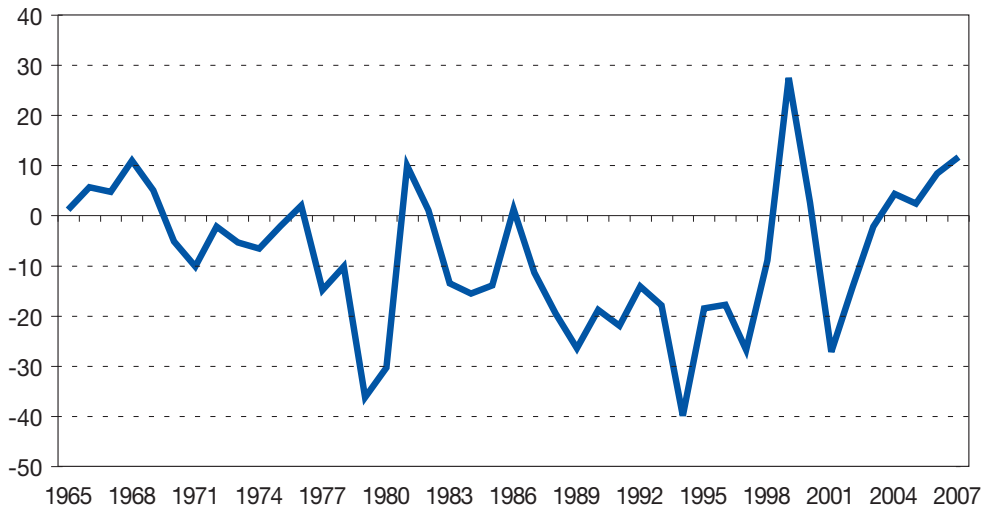
Number of Banks



Shareholders' Equity



Return on Shareholders' Equity (deflated by WPI, percentage)



Instability in the GNP growth has been a major hurdle before the growth and deepening of the banking sector. This increased the uncertainties and the risk premium in economy and therefore played a negative role on receipt and application of long-term production, investment, saving and consumption spending in a healthy and rational way.

There have been three acute crises with highly serious and damaging outcomes in this period (1994, 1998-99 and 2001). Growth rate was in general above 5 percent in the years except the crisis years. This unsteady growth led to high exchange rate, interest rate and liquidity risks in particular in banking sector, also curbing the growth of loan supply.

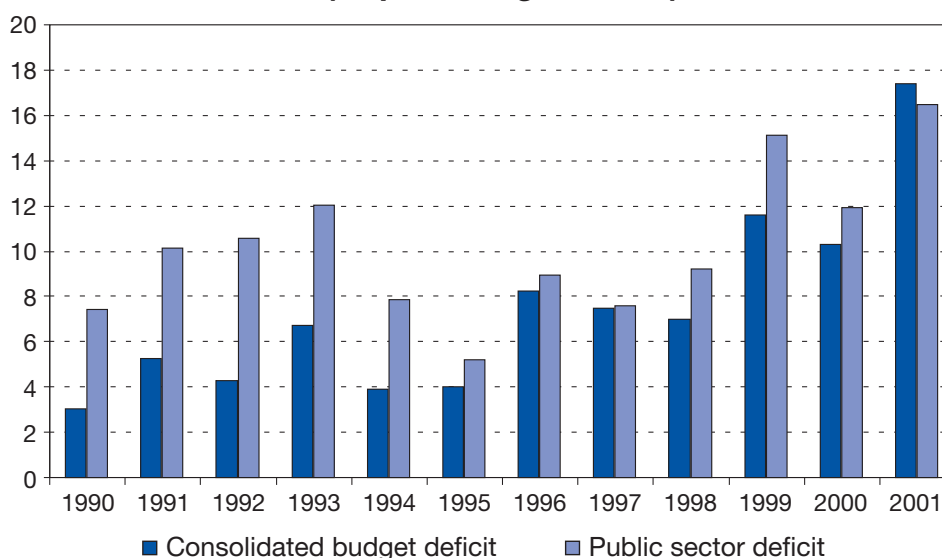
2.2.2. Budget Deficit and Public Sector Borrowing Needs

High rate of budget and public sector deficits was a major problem throughout 1990s. Public sector deficits also led to other problems like high real interest rates and crowding-out effect, or otherwise contributed to some existing problems becoming more obstinate.

The ratio of budget deficits to GNP was 7.4 percent, and total public sector deficit to GNP ratio was 10.2 percent on average terms during the period 1990-2001. Public sector deficits had in general kept an uptrend during the subject period save for some exceptions like the crisis years of 1994 and 1998, when relative improvements were seen due to seniorage revenues and high taxation. The ratio of consolidated budget deficit to GNP jumped to as high as 17.4 percent, and total public sector deficit to GNP ratio to 16.5 percent in 2001.

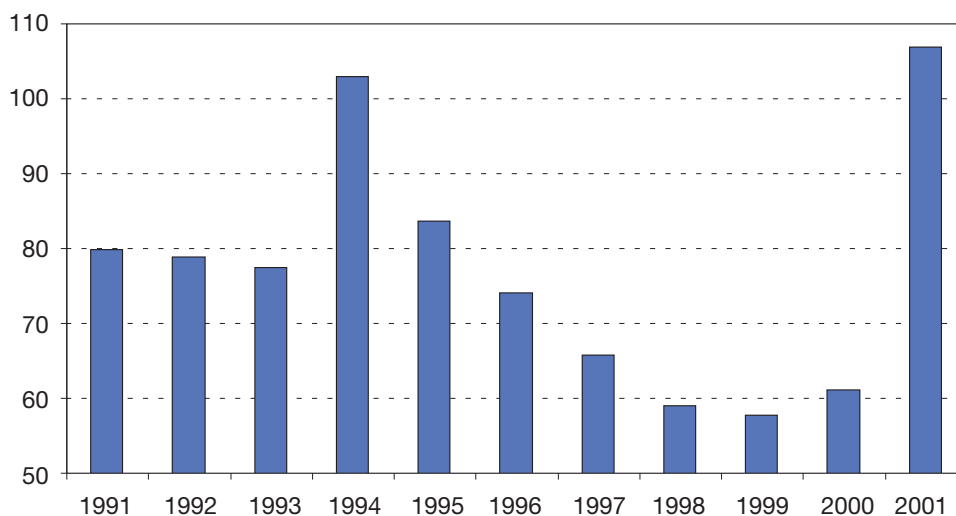
This unparalleled rise in public sector deficits in 2001 was also fuelled by sharp devaluation of Turkish Lira and sudden increase in interest rates as a result of the economic shock in 2001, as well as settlement of Treasury's debt to state-owned banks via government debt securities, and exchange of problematic assets of some banks liquidated or transferred to SDIF, with government debt securities.

**Consolidated Budget Deficit and Public Sector Deficit
(as percentage of GNP)**



Most significant fallout of high public sector deficits on financial sector was the crowding-out. Government securities issued for financing the deficits of the public sector have taken major part in the balance sheets of the organizations in financial sector.

**Public Sector Debt Stock
(as percentage of banking sector assets)**

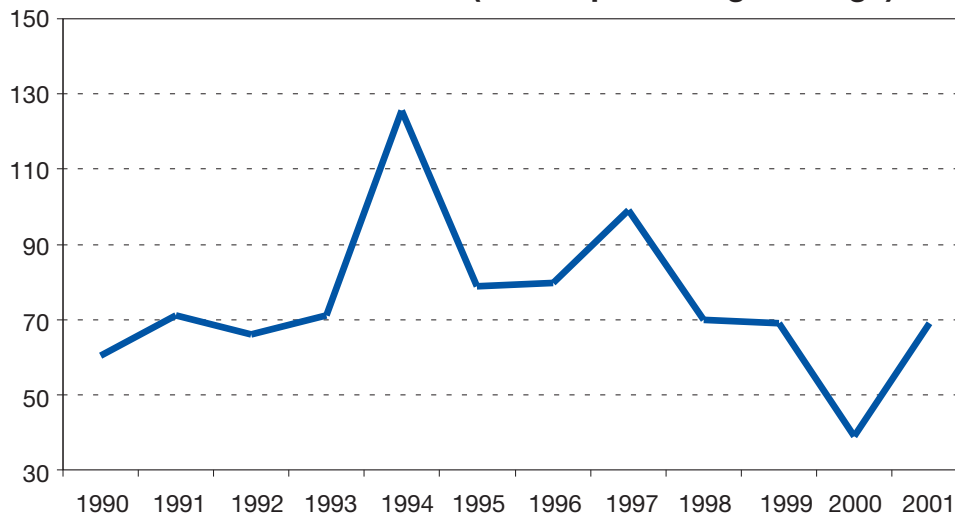


Another major negative effect on financial sector from the rising public sector borrowing requirement was its obstruction of the issue of financial borrowing instruments by the private sector. Big differences in taxation of public sector and private sector borrowing instruments in the favor of the public sector and the high returns and lower risks offered by the government debt securities made issuance of any fixed-income financial instruments by the private sector impossible.

2.2.3. High Inflation

High inflation was the most significant reflection of economic imbalances during 1990s. Average increase in consumer prices has been about 80 percent during the period of 1990-1999. High rate of inflation for long years had negative effects on expectations, raising the risk premium. This situation prevented banking industry’s securing long term TL financial assets and hence creating long term assets. Most significant negative effect of high and chronic inflation was its deterrence of efficient operation of the market mechanism. This limited the demand for long term and TL denominated resources, and also restricted productive use of scarce TL resources. It also caused currency substitution to speed up.

Consumer Price Index (annual percentage change)



On the other hand, rising risk premiums led to real interest rates sticking to high levels in general. This situation impaired banks’ capacity to increase the loan supply, and also posed difficulties for their securing resources from abroad. Resources received from abroad, where possible, were always short term and bore high interest rates.

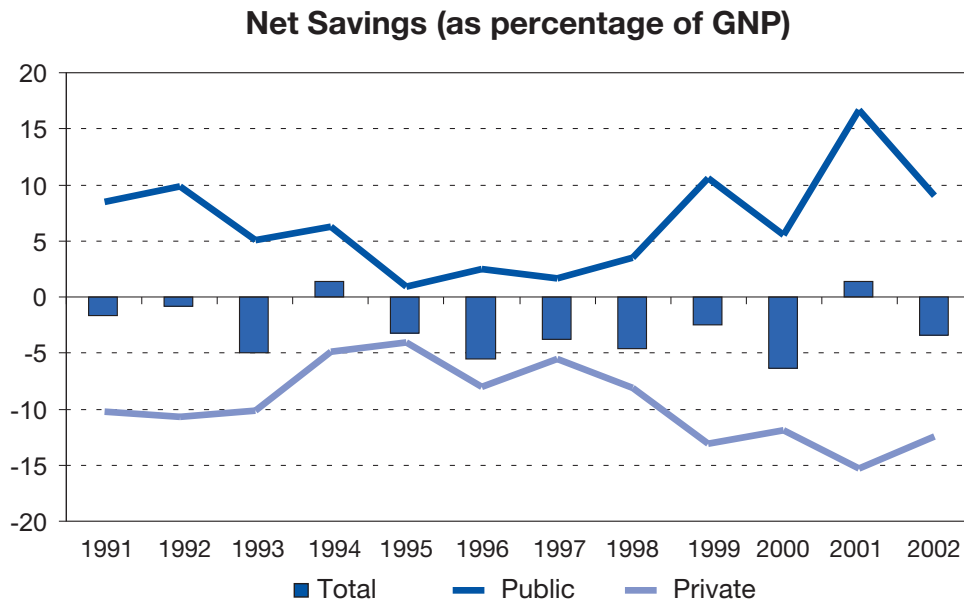
Another significant negative effect on banking industry caused by high inflation was the restriction of the growth of balance sheet on a sound and solid way. Eroding effect of inflationist process on financial assets restricted the supply of financial savings to the system despite high interest rates. Another negative result of the constant falls in the value of TL was the currency substitution becoming widespread. This subject will be considered in detail at the relevant chapter.

One of the factors stirring the inflation was the use of short term advances from the Central Bank by Treasury Undersecretariat for the purpose of financing of the budget deficits. Authorization granted to the Treasury Undersecretariat to use advances at a rate of 10 percent of the total budget expenditures was used extensively during the first half of 1990s and partly in the second half.

The Treasury used its advance capacity fully in the first quarter of 1994 just before the crisis in April, and a supplementary budget was drafted for using additional resources from the Central Bank. This approach not only triggered the crisis, but also increased its strength. The restrictions were introduced on advance uses of the Treasury after “1994 crisis” as negative effects of using advance were confirmed; and the last time advances were received from the Central Bank was in 1997 and the total sum was repaid to the Bank within the same year.

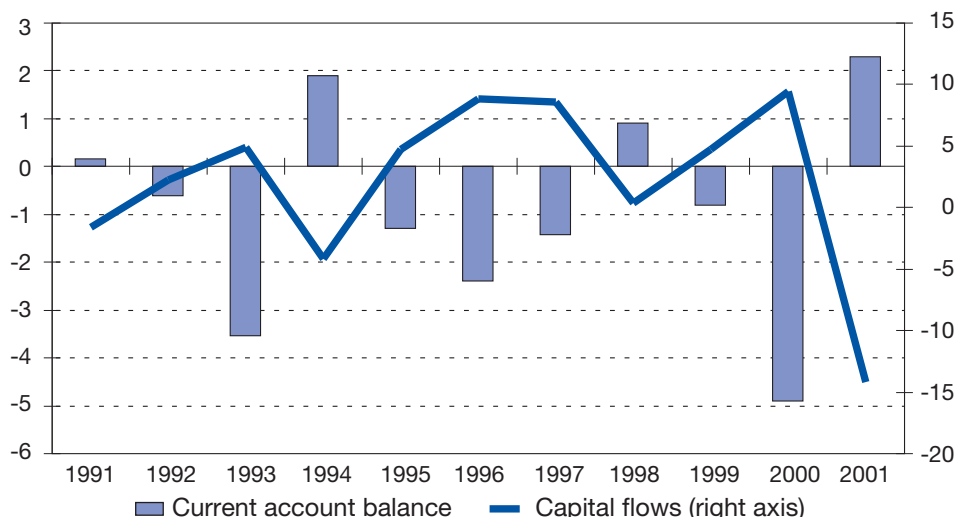
2.2.4. Low Savings and Need For Foreign Resources

Another significant economic problem during 1990s was the insufficiency of net savings. The source of savings deficit was the public sector during those years.



Public sector’s balance of savings gave deficits consistently and at increasingly higher rates. Net foreign resources were used during the entire period excepting 1994 due to the inability of the private sector savings surplus to cover the public sector’s savings deficit. Public sector’s savings balance deficit remained at 9.3 percent of GNP, while private sector’s savings surplus was at 6.5 percent of GNP on average throughout the period. Deficit in the resources led to high levels of deficits in current accounts balance.

Current Account Balance and Capital Flows (as percentage of GNP)

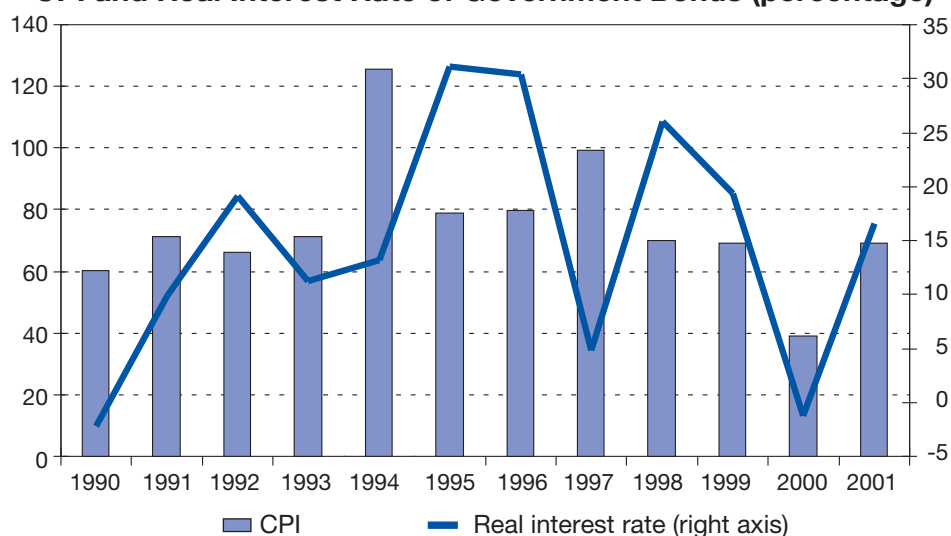


This gap was closed by capital moves except for the years of crisis, namely 1994, 1998 and 2001. Capital moves have in general been with short term. Total current accounts balance gave a total deficit at a sum of USD 30.1 billion in 1990-2001 period. Short term capital use and portfolio investments corresponded to USD 29.8 billion in total, which was used in financing of 99 percent of the deficit in current accounts balance.

2.2.5. High Real Interest Rates and Currency Substitution

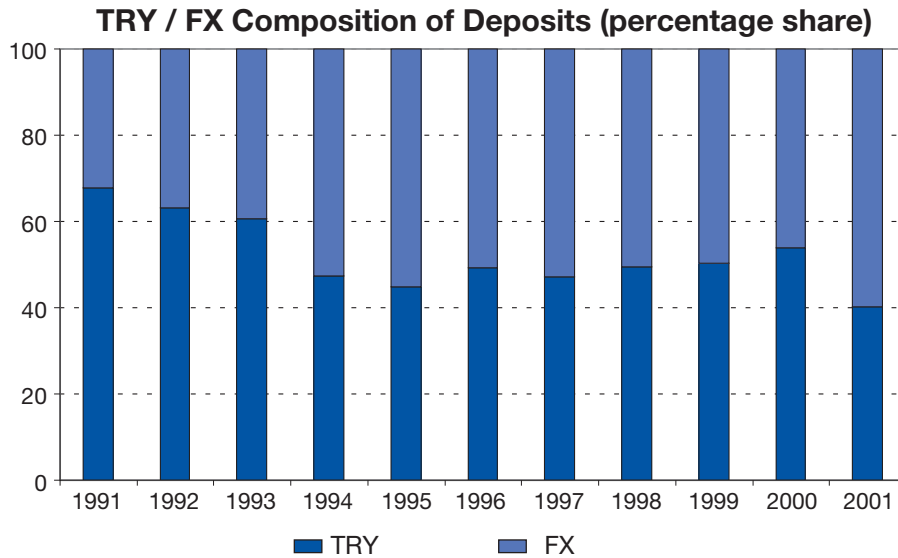
Three fundamental economic problems (high inflation, unstable growth and public sector deficit) discussed above in the preceding sections have in general had negative effects on expectations in economy. Fuelled by these problems, both risks in the economy and the risk perception of economic units increased. Due to inflation expectations and risk premium interest rates rose and currency substitution gained pace consequently. Real interest rates calculated as the difference between the actual consumer prices inflation and the interest rates of the government debt securities have been at around 15 percent during the period 1990-2001 on average. Real interest rates fell under zero only in 1990 and 2000 during this 12-years period. The years of maximum real interest rates were the two years succeeding “1994 crisis”, i.e. 1995 and 1996. Real interest rates rose to as high as 30 percent in these two years.

CPI and Real Interest Rate of Government Bonds (percentage)



* Calculations were based on actual CPI changes and the interest rates of the government debt securities.

High real interest rates restricted the growth of banking sector and prevented diversification of the financial investment instruments. Taxation differences between the government debt securities and investment instruments, in particular, prevented the increase in the variety of other fixed-income financial instruments. Risk management could not be established efficiently as the banking sector gave its weight to the financing of the public sector. High real interest rate payments pulled up the profitability on a temporary basis, and dependence on the revenues from government debt securities rose, and structural problems and weaknesses in the financial structure were neglected.



There was a high level of currency substitution during 1990s as a reflection of the increase in risk perception of economic units. Although currency substitution reversed in some years, it has gone up in the general of the period.

Accordingly, the share of foreign exchange assets in the total balance sheet rose to about 50 percent in the aftermath of “1994 crisis” from just above 20 percent in 1990. Currency substitution which dropped, though slightly, in 2000 as TL got appreciated under the “Disinflation Program” rose again after 2001 crisis and climbed up to 60 percent.

Increase in the share of foreign exchange items in the balance sheet of the banking sector made the management of foreign exchange risks difficult and lowered the efficiency of monetary policy; more importantly, this incident restricted the intermediary function of banks. A significant portion of the existing foreign exchange risks in the economy found their reflection in banks’ balance sheets in 1990-2001 period, playing a negative role in deterioration of the sector’s balance sheet quality.

2.3. Management Problems

Another group of problems that had a negative effect on banking sector was the managerial problems. The term management refers here both to the approach in laws and regulations, implementations and supervision as applied by the public authority on the banking sector and to the banks’ own management approaches.

These problems can be listed as the highness of the intermediary (brokerage) costs, anticompetitive elements and factors in laws and regulations, duty loss applications negatively affecting the state-owned banks, inefficient supervision, loans extended to

banks' shareholders, and inadequacy of risk management systems in banks. Additionally, the financing needs for the high levels of public sector deficits, weakening risk-equity relationship arising as a by product of this financing need, not being delicate in granting of banking licenses, granting banking licenses to unqualified persons, entities and organizations, failure to increase supervisory efficiency to prevent moral hazards that may arise as a result of the full insurance cover provided for deposits, failure to take the required actions for banks with weakening financial structure, and shifting a portion of the budget financing on the shoulders of the state-owned banks at the expense of deterioration of the financial structures of these banks can also be listed among the fundamental problems.

2.3.1. Intermediary Costs

Basic function of the financial sector is to act as intermediary between the parties supplying and demanding financial funds. Besides, as an addition to this basic function, the financial sector also provides services such as operation of payment system, risk management, custody, cash transfer, checks, and invoice payments.

Taxes imposed on the intermediary functions and services of the financial sector are finally reflected on those using the financial services, and they distort competition by increasing the costs of this intermediary function. For example, taxes imposed on loan transactions and reflected on persons requesting the loan increase the cost of loans and reduce the total demand for loan, thereby leading to wrong and baseless production, consumption and investment decisions. Competitive power of the corporate customers using the loans for production and investment purposes is affected adversely compared with their competitors doing similar work abroad. Besides, unfair competition is caused between banks having their operations in Turkey and banks operating abroad without being subject to these charges in favor of the latter, leading to the flow of loan demand to abroad.

In Turkey, there are many official and public burdens on the services provided by the financial system before and during the restructuring period. These burdens have become relatively less in the post-2002 period when a restructuring process has been encountered in the industry. Favorable domestic and international conditions, strengthened capital structure of the sector, strong capacity to use foreign recourses as well as reduction of the intermediary costs have contributed to the relatively high growth in loan supply and fortified intermediary function in the period of 2002-2007.

Some of the abolished and/or diminished financial burdens causing the increased intermediary costs are: stamp tax on loan transactions and activities with foreign exchange earnings was repealed; private transaction tax levied on opening of time deposit accounts was repealed; withholding tax received from the deposit interests for the support of defense industry was repealed; the resource utilization support fund premiums received from commercial and corporate loans was pulled down to 0 percent from 3 percent, and the tax on exchange transactions was pulled down to 0 percent.

2.3.2. Factors Distorting the Competition

Burdens imposed on intermediary transactions in a country act as factors distorting the competition between the banks inside and outside that country. However, there have also been other applications and regulations distorting the competition in the financial sector in 1990s.

One of the leading competition-distorting applications was the unlimited insurance on saving deposits. The full insurance for deposits was the strongest measure taken in

1994 in order to prevent the problems surrounding the banking sector at that time from turning into a systemic crisis. However, full insurance cover for deposits has become an application which is a significant source of adverse selection and moral hazards in the second half of 1990s, finally leading to heavier damage to the banking sector in 2001, also together with some other factors such as the inability to take the decisions of supervision and competition from other banks newly entering to the system, and highly-risky economic environment and public sector borrowing needs.

Implementation of the full insurance on deposits led to a more careless attitude during the assumption of risks. Moreover, some banks' application of much higher interest rates than the market average caused an irrational competition between banks. Insurance for deposits was subsequently limited with TL 50 million (TL 50,000) in 2004.

Amendments in 2005 to the Execution and Bankruptcy Law, which stood as another competition-distorting factor, relatively eased the process of banks' collection of their receivables and thus prevented the delays in the execution proceedings regarding the debtors with bad intentions.

The Communiqué of Public Treasurer's Office issued in August 2008 obliged all public administrations with special budgets, revolving funds, funds, municipalities, special provincial administrations, social insurance organizations, institutions receiving funds from the budget, agencies, boards, upper boards, supreme boards and organizations founded by special law, state economic enterprises, and subsidiary partnerships, concerns and enterprises of all listed above to deposit all of their financial resources under their budgets and savings in accounts to be opened at the Central Bank of Turkey or at state-owned banks. This has been a significant factor that disrupted the competition between the state-owned banks and other banks in favor of state-owned banks.

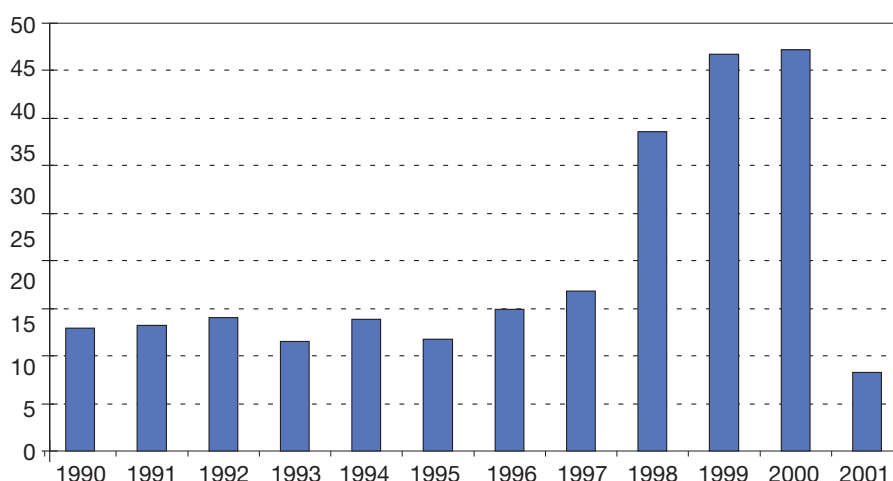
One factor ruining the competition to the disadvantage of state-owned banks was state-owned banks' specific subjection to supervision of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the High Audit Council and the State Audit Council in addition to other audit mechanisms as applicable to banks under Banking Law No. 5411.

2.3.3. Duty Loss Practice

This practice was the financial aids provided for encouraging the products and services of the banking sector under the budget law or other pertinent laws. Relevant regulations and stipulations put it that the Treasury Undersecretariat would finally compensate the duty loss sums to be first financed by the state-owned banks. State-owned banks' receivables from the Treasury grew rapidly as their losses born due to their disbursements of resources under their cost were not paid to these banks on time. It was like these banks were entrusted the task of making loss, but these losses were not compensated at all. Sum of duty losses increased dramatically during 1990s, reaching to almost half of the balance sheet of the state-owned banks as of 2000. Share of other assets item consisted primarily of duty losses in total assets of the state-owned banks hit as high as 48 percent in 2000, before receding back to 9 percent thanks to measures taken in 2001 for compensation of duty losses.

Duty losses included the practices of providing loans and subsidies to the sectors such as farmers and craftsmen generally in the fields of agriculture, real estate and small-scale trade. This prevented the loan market for farmers and craftsmen from gaining a competitive character for private banks.

Other Assets / Total Assets (state- owned banks, percentage share)



Another negative effect of the duty loss practice which led to the contraction of liquidity of banking sector was that state-owned banks had to collect deposits and also borrow from the interbank market with high interest rates in order to fund their own duty losses.

On the other hand, use of this practice as a way of financing the public sector deficits without allocating adequate resources in the budget for this item caused public sector deficits and the debt stock to appear lower than their actual levels. This was an obstruction before the formation of stability policies. The duty loss practice which caused many negative effects was terminated within the framework of the restructuring program adopted after 2001 crisis.

2.3.4. Underdevelopment of Risk Management

Financial structure of the banking sector was weakened, risks increased, asset quality deteriorated and shareholders' equity was left small and inadequate throughout 1990s due to the above-listed economic reasons. Moral hazards and wrong pricing and preferences stemming from deposit insurance, duty losses and other competition-distorting practices, and the highness of intermediary costs aggravated the problem.

Two significant functions that should determine and resolve these problems are the supervision to be assumed by the public sector and the risk management systems to be adopted by the banking industry. Risk management was not given due importance throughout 1990s while public supervision and audit activity also failed to be of adequately efficient. Therefore, the risks hidden in the balance sheet of the banking sector were to a great extent realized in "2001 Crisis" leading to crucial financial structure problems in the sector.

Details of this damage and the restructuring program in banking sector were provided under Chapter 2.6.

2.3.5. Effects of General Problems on Banking Sector

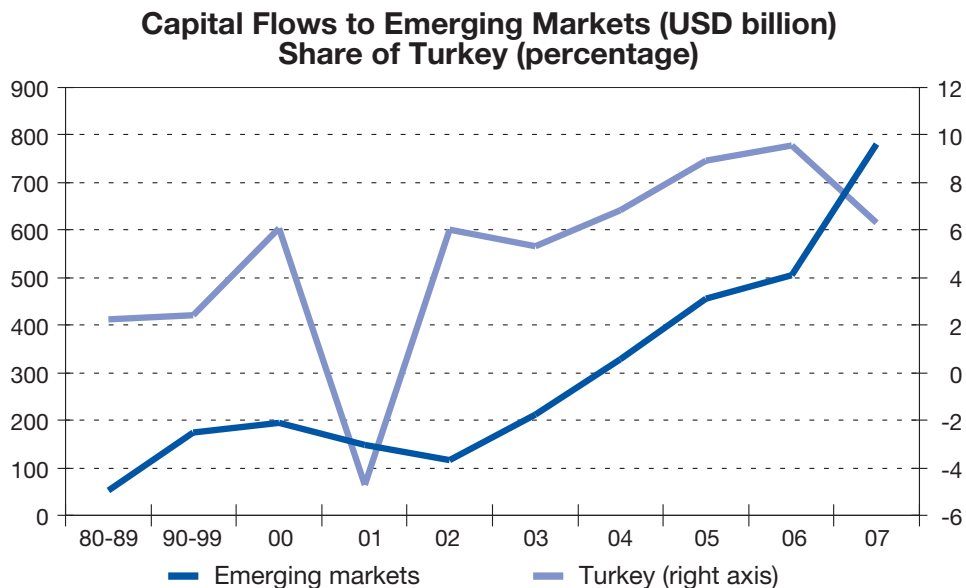
Economic and managerial problems felt with increasingly heavier effects during 1990s found their negative reflections on the activity of banking sector too. Demand for financial assets remained low throughout this period. Financial institutions and markets were unable to grow due in particular to the chronic inflationist pressures. In addition to financial markets thus staying small, crowding out effect of the public sector on the funds

issuable and utilizable also made the development and increase in variety of financial instruments impossible save for stocks and government debt securities. As a result of economic units' avoiding to make long term contracts, both resources and assets of the banking system stayed on short term. This in turn stood as an additional obstruction before extension of the maturities.

Demand for TL financial assets remained limited despite their high real interest returns. Foreign exchange demand rose and currency substitution gained speed due to high inflation, unstable growth and increased uncertainties. What's worse, there has been flow of funds to outside the financial system. Negative effects caused by the economic environment bore the conclusion of banks having their activity in a highly risky environment. This situation led to profits from the loan transactions to stay at insufficient levels. Insufficiency of the profits from loan transactions did not support and encourage the increase in shareholders' equity. That's why increase in loans remained limited, while the share of government debt securities within the balance sheet of the banking sector increased due to the demand of the public sector for funds. Banking sector failed to perform its financial intermediary functions duly and fully. Another factor rendering this performance hard was the tax burdens. Intermediary costs increased due to high and many taxes. Banking sector concentrated on providing funds to the public sector instead of private sector.

Nonperforming loans increased, provisions set aside for the nonperforming loans proved insufficient, and asset quality deteriorated. Besides, banking sector had to carry fundamental banking risks such as exchange rate risks fuelled by the economic policies (which in general put pressures on foreign exchange rates), maturity risks alleviated by too short term resources, and liquidity risks of the state-owned banks arising out of mainly duty loss practices.

Regulations and practices - duty loss practice in particular - which distorted the competition conditions in general and the implementation of full insurance on deposits starting from 1994 have led to unfair competition in the banking industry and caused resource-allocation decisions to be formulated on significantly wrong basis. This harmed the reputation of the banking sector, led to capital outflow from the financial system, and gave impetus to currency substitution process.



Aside from the domestic developments discussed above, financial system was significantly affected by developments abroad as well. International standards gained more significance as a result of the ownership by small investors getting more widespread and the growth in corporate investors' resources as fuelled by the worldwide development of information and communication technologies during 1990s, acceleration of the integration of financial markets, and increased public float rates of publicly held companies. Developing countries including Turkey made efforts for regulating/formulating their infrastructural elements such as institutional structure of their financial markets, their laws and regulations, and their accounting principles in line with the internationally recognized and generally accepted principles. Besides, audit and supervision of financial institutions on a consolidated basis and in accordance with universally accepted standards became more important with the financial institutions becoming international and more complex in nature and their ownership structure increasing in variety.

International developments in general had positive effects on Turkish banking sector. Acceleration in capital inflows to developing countries in particular, channeling of the capital inflows to private sector through money and capital markets, development of technological infrastructure, increase in the educational level of the labor force employed in the sector and improvement of the relations with financial institutions abroad can be referred as significant achievements.

Improved risk management techniques, new banking products, efforts for ensuring compliance with the changing international standards were prevented by economic instability and deteriorated competition conditions. The shortages in this area could be closed with great costs during the restructuring period.

2.4. Disinflation Program and the Crisis: 2000-2001

A "Disinflation Program" was implemented in Turkey starting from the year 2000 within the framework of a "stand-by" agreement of Turkey signed with IMF as of the end of 1999. This program and the subsequent crisis in February 2001 make it necessary to deal with the 2000-2001 period under a separate chapter. This period is important for understanding the restructuring period of 2002-2007.

Significant regulations have been put into force before signing of "stand by" agreement at the end of 1999, as a precondition for signature of this agreement. Accordingly, a Governmental bill, bringing amendments to the Banking Law, was passed from the Parliament in June 1999. Major amendments to Banking Law were the establishment of a supervision authority which had administrative and financial independence, the extension of the definition of loan so as to cover the subsidiaries too, the narrowing of the indirect loan-shareholders' equity relationship, the introduction of supervision on consolidated basis, the regulation of the risk management, the reinforcement of financial structure of the banks having problems, and the regulation of the methods of intervention to the activities of banks having problems. Meanwhile, decree for capital reserves was changed and the consolidated-basis approach was adopted in calculation of capital adequacy and foreign exchange positions. These amendments significantly converged Turkish banking laws and regulations to Basel Committee Recommendations, European Union Directives and international regulations.

This program, which had a three-year implementation period, targeted to decrease the inflation rate under 10 percent. To this end, a calendar was set for both administrative and legal regulations aimed at attaining the fiscal discipline and reducing the public sector deficits. Part of these regulations has been completed before the announcement of program. Radical regulations regarding the controlling and diminishing the deficits in

social insurance, agriculture, and state-owned enterprises which were the main drivers behind the growth in public deficits have been indexed to an action plan.

By setting forth the targets of giving primary surplus as well as using privatization revenues in debt repayments, the program intended to reduce public sector's debts. Program also provided to reduce the real interest rates to agreeable levels and transfer the greater part of the created resources to private sector. Value of TL against major hard currencies was announced on an annual basis and it has been undertaken that the loss in the value of TL would be at the rate of the targeted inflation. A maximum limit was assigned for net domestic assets, and a minimum limit was assigned for net reserves. It was declared that the Turkish Central Bank would not resort to sterilization and the termination date of the program was also fixed.

Three basic factors provided by the "disinflation program" which started to be implemented starting from the beginning of 2000, following the above-referred preliminary works, can be summed as:

- i) Attaining primary surplus through disciplined public finance, realizing structural reforms and acceleration of privatization,
- ii) Application of an exchange rate and monetary policy with a focus to decreasing inflation,
- iii) Application of a national revenues policy coherent with the inflation target.

i) Disciplined public finance: It was targeted by the budget that a primary surplus at a rate of 5 percent of the national income would be attained in 2000. Following the deduction of the earthquake expenditures, it was planned that this sum would recede to 2.2 percent of the national income. In attaining these figures, the budget required measures to be taken for both increasing tax revenues and decreasing expenditures.

ii) Exchange rate and monetary policy focusing on the decrease of inflation: Basic meaning of this article is determination and announcement of the foreign exchange rates beforehand and implementation of a monetary policy that will ensure the increase in exchange rates at this level. For this purpose, the increase in the foreign exchange basket consisted of 1 US dollar + 0.77 Euro was calculated at a rate just under the expected inflation. This policy aimed at preventing the deep-rooted inflationist expectations and the accustomed practice in the society of determining the price increases not according to the expected inflation but according to the actual inflation.

Besides, this foreign exchange policy also aimed that such calculation would pull the inflation down directly through its effects on the prices of the commodities being traded as the "trading" item had 55 percent share in price index calculation. Weakest point of this foreign exchange policy was its determination of foreign exchange rates by means of a mechanism outside the market, and thereby its distortion of the relative price structure.

iii) Adoption of a national revenues policy coherent with inflation target: National revenues policy of the program covers measures to be taken for the purpose of calculation of the increases in prices such as labor wages and rents that had a major effect on the economy according to the expected inflation and not over the past inflation rate. In that sense, national revenues policy of the program aimed mainly outright eradication of the calculation of price increases based on the past inflation rate.

Program had been a failure and ended with a serious economic crisis triggered in the financial sector and then overwhelmed all other sectors after 14 months of its starting

point. Basic macroeconomic factor causing the failure of the program is its predetermination of foreign exchange rates and pressurizing them for this purpose in a period of uncontrolled growth in domestic demand. This pressure led to the rise in the current accounts deficit.

Basic factors of the disinflation program encouraged further increases in foreign exchange and liquidity risks while the previously referred financial and administrative weaknesses in the financial sector could not be resolved. Existence of a wide-scale deposit insurance prompted increases in moral hazards and adverse pricing and wrong credit applications.

Moreover, structural regulations could not either be completed on time. For example, the World Bank's financial sector harmonization loan was suspended because the law for restructuring of state-owned banks could not be passed from the Parliament. Problems caused by delays in enforcing the regulations provided by the program started to come out more solidly starting from the third quarter of the year.

As a result of these factors, first November 2000 volatility and then February 2001 Crisis hit the markets. Economy shrank by 9.4 percent on real terms in 2001, while the unemployment rate jumped to 8.5 percent in 2001 from 6.3 percent at the end of 2000. Annual rise in consumer prices climbed to 69 percent from 39 percent a year ago, and the ratio of public sector deficits to GNP rose to 16.5 percent from 11.9 percent. Many banks were transferred to SDIF, or closed, under and as a part of the banking sector restructuring program adopted in the period following the 2001 Crisis.

Damages in the financial structure of the banking sector incurred in this period led to a comprehensive restructuring in the sector.

2.5. Stability and Restructuring Period: 2002-2007

2.5.1. Economic Developments: Program for Transition to Strong Economy

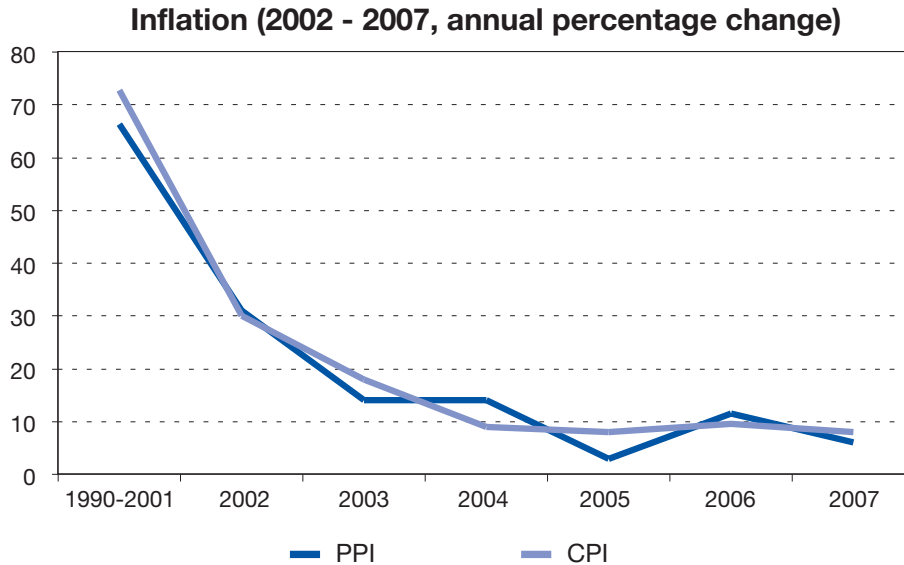
Following the economic crisis in February 2001, Turkey has made a substantial change in its economic policies by announcing a "program for transition to strong economy" ("Program") in May 2001. Main components of the Program were determined as follows:

- i) Implementation of a monetary policy that will ensure price stability in addition to an efficient fight with inflation,
- ii) Implementation of a disciplined finance policy,
- iii) Strengthening of the financial structure of financial sector; mainly the banking sector,
- iv) Realizing the basic structural regulations that will ensure efficiency, flexibility and transparency in all economic units.

A great part of the targets provided under the Program were realized by contribution of the political stability and also positive developments in international markets, and a rapid and stable growth process was encountered in economy between the period of 2002-2007.

i) Disinflation: One of the main instruments used by the Program for reaching its target in the fight with inflation was to adopt floating exchange regime. Economic policies implemented during 1990s have provided a commitment for a certain foreign exchange rate explicitly or implicitly. This phenomenon restricted the Central Bank's endeavors to fight with inflation also due to the effect of high levels of public sector deficits. There-

fore, the change in the foreign exchange policy enabled the Central Bank to determine its main aim as the price stability and establish its monetary policy within the framework of this target.



The most significant change in order to increase the Program's reliability in the eyes of the public in terms of fight with inflation was to give the Central Bank a more autonomous status and ensure its instrumental independence. The Central Bank Law was amended for this purpose which included the insertion to the Law a statement saying clearly that the main purpose of the Bank was to ensure price stability, thereby creating a strong commitment in this area. Furthermore, a Monetary Policy Committee was established in order to serve to the purpose of gaining prestige to the monetary policy adopted after granting a more autonomous structure to the Central Bank.

As a result of these policies, annual increase in consumer prices dived to 30 percent at the end of 2002 from above 70 percent during the period of 1990-2001 on average. Inflation rate continued to fall in the succeeding years too and became 9 percent in 2004 and followed the band of 8-10 percent throughout 2004-2007.

Main factors in this success in the fight with inflation were definition of the main objective of the Central Bank as fighting with inflation, adoption of floating exchange rate regime, implicit inflation targeting policy followed during the initial years of the Program, attaining of the financial discipline, and appreciation in Turkish lira caused by rapid capital inflows into Turkey depending on favorable developments in international markets during the implementation period of the Program.

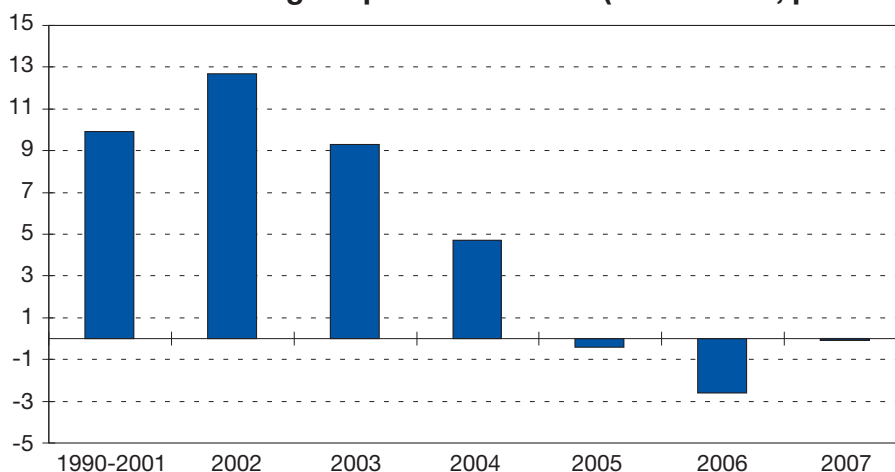
ii) Disciplined public finance policy: A policy targeting a primary surplus at the rate of 5.5 percent of the national income (this was raised to 6.5 percent in line with the positive developments in public finance after 2001) by way of reducing non-interest expenditures in the field of public finance in real terms and increasing the tax revenues has been pursued during the period.

Economy posted a stable and high-rate growth during the period in general. Financial system grew rapidly depending on the successful implementation of the fight with inflation, increasing capital inflows and increasing TL demand.

Decreases in the ratio of public sector debt stock to GNP, owing to the strengthening of the financial structure of the financial institutions as a result of restructuring of the financial system and owing to the maintenance of the disciplined public finance policy, led in turn to falls in real interest rates. The share of interest expenditures within the general budget expenditures recorded a steady decline as also contributed by stable economic growth.

The ratio of public sector deficits to GNP receded to 0.1 percent in 2007 from 12.6 percent in 2002. The ratio of public sector debt stock to GNP fell to 41 percent from 89 percent. Similarly, ratio of domestic debt stock to GNP fell to 30 percent from 55 percent, and ratio of public sector external debt stock to GNP fell to 11 percent from 34 percent. Ratio of public sector domestic debt stock to broad money demand (broad money supply M2Y + repos + funds + demand by nonbank sectors for government debt securities) fell to 55 percent from 84 percent.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement / GNP (2002 - 2007, percentage)



Interest rates fell while maturities extended in public borrowing due to improvement in risk perception and expectations of economic actors. This decreased the interest rate burden. Interest rate (annual, average, composite, net) in government debt securities fell to 17 percent in 2007 from 65 percent in 2002, while average maturity of these bonds was also extended to 999 days from 276 days as of the same period.

Decrease in public sector deficit, reduction of the ratio of public sector debt stock to GNP and diminishing of the interest rate burden were led by the discipline attained in public finance, decrease in inflation, rapid growth of economy, demand for TL, and capital inflows. Adherence to primary surplus target at a rate of 6 percent of GNP on average, and the fall in inflation, reduced the risk perception of economic actors and helped interest rates decline steeply.

iii) Structural regulations for attaining efficiency, flexibility and transparency: Regulations aimed at ensuring efficiency, flexibility and transparency in all economic units have been categorized under four main areas. These areas are:

- Restructuring of the financial sector,
- Increasing transparency in public sector and reinforcement of the public financing,
- Enhancing the competition and efficiency in economy, and
- Reinforcing social solidarity.

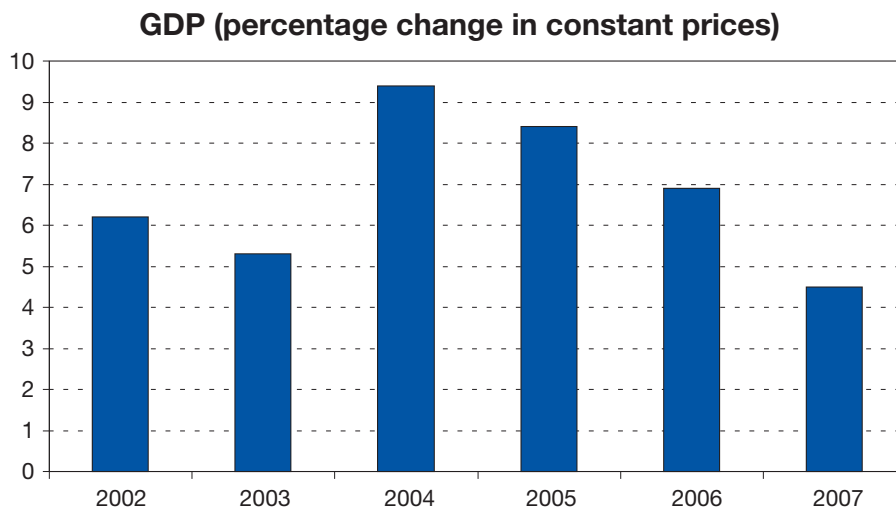
Foremost component of the structural regulations was restructuring of the financial sector. A comprehensive restructuring was made in the financial sector, and mainly in banking sector.

This restructuring process, which will be treated in more details in Chapter 2.6. below, has been successfully implemented in various areas such as public supervision and audit of the financial sector, financial institutions’ own internal audit and risk control processes, reinforcement of the financial structure of financial institutions through enhancing the equity and asset quality in the general of the sector, renewal of the organization of the state-owned banks, settlement of the duty losses, increase in the supervision of the risks of the Treasury Undersecretariat and the banks through debt exchange (exchange of the exchange rate and maturity risks). Besides, a Financial Restructuring Program (“Istanbul Approach”) has been implemented as an extension/ continuation of the financial sector’s restructuring process.

iv) Steady and high-rate growth: Liquidity surplus in international financial markets, robust global economic growth, political stability owing to single-party government, increased efforts of membership in and harmonization with the European Union, and implementation of the basic principles of the economic program decisively have all contributed to the improved performance in macroeconomic variables, and in financial and balance sheet structure of the banking sector during the period of 2002-2007.

According to the table of gross domestic product (GDP) figures issued and published by the Turkish Statistics Agency (based on the method of calculation adopted in 1998), GDP rose to USD 659 billion from USD 229 billion and per capita income rose to USD 9,333 from USD 3,296 during the subject period. Hence, average growth rate has been 6.8 percent with fixed prices in the period of 2002-2007.

This high-rate and stable economic growth was considerably contributed by factors such as favorable international conjuncture, improvement of borrowing possibilities globally, success in the fight with inflation, maintenance of discipline in public finance, improvement in the financial structure of the financial sector, and growth of the loans made available for allocation to private sector depending on the decrease in the demand of the public sector from the financial markets.



* These figures are according to 1998-based GDP data.

2.5.2. Growth in Savings Deficit

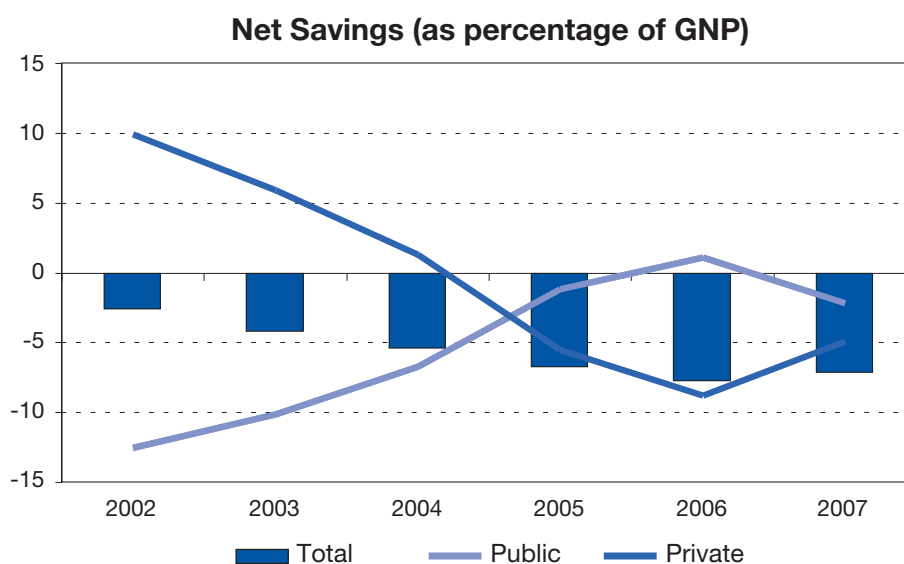
Despite the referred positive developments in the economy, current accounts balance gave increasingly higher deficits during the period. Basic reason for this increase in current accounts deficit was the rapid change of the surplus in private sector savings balance into negative.

As a matter of fact, public sector savings deficit dropped to 2.2 percent of GNP in 2007 from 12.5 percent of GNP in 2002. So, improvement in public sector savings deficit has reached to about 10 percent of GNP between 2002 and 2007. On the other hand, there was deterioration in private sector savings balance during the same period. Private sector savings balance which gave a surplus at the rate of 9.9 percent of GNP in 2002 turned to generate a deficit at a rate of 4.9 percent of GNP in 2007. This puts the deterioration in private sector savings balance as 15 percent approximately.

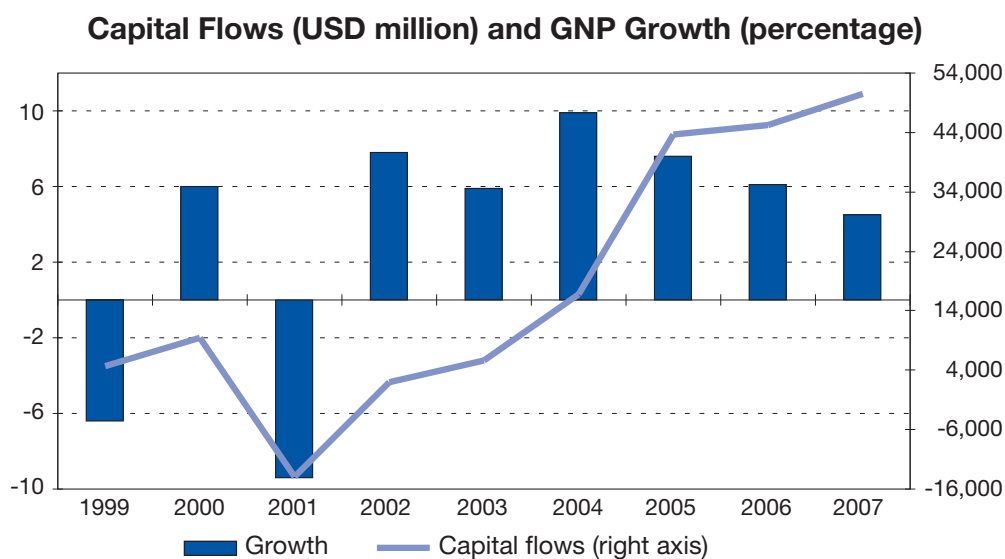
Private sector saving balance's turning to negative was mainly fuelled by the fixed capital investments and the fall in household savings ratio during 2003-2006 period in particular. Consequently, ratio of private sector savings to GNP which was 25 percent in 2005 fell to as low as 10 percent in 2006, before making a slight recovery to 14 percent in 2007.

Ratio of fixed capital investments of the private sector to GNP posted a steady increase during the period 2003-2007 and rose to 17 percent in 2007 from 13 percent at the start of the period.

The period between 2002 and 2007 has in general been marked with a positive macroeconomic performance, maintained stability, improved risk perception of economic actors, and a strengthened financial structure of the financial system.



A robust economic growth led by private sector was enjoyed during this period, and there has been an increase in relations and integration of private sector organizations with international organizations. Acceleration of privatization and efforts for membership to and harmonization with European Union prompted increased capital inflows and increased share of direct investments within the capital movements.



Foreign trade volume and foreign trade deficit grew. Ratio of foreign trade volume to GDP rose to 42 percent in 2007 from 38 percent in 2002. Foreign trade deficit, on the other hand, also jumped to USD 63 billion from USD 16 billion, and its ratio to GDP increased by 2.6 percentage points to 9.6 percent. Annual net capital inflows climbed to USD 50.4 billion in 2007 from USD 1.1 billion in 2002. This increased capital inflow made it possible to finance the foreign trade deficit which was the main driver of the current accounts deficit. Increase in capital inflows stemmed from both increase in portfolio investments and increase in direct investments. There was a notable increase in borrowing from abroad by the private sector in this period.

Both corporate loans and individual loans rose steeply within loans provided by the banking sector. Growth in individual loans market, whose market volume is yet very small, was more striking in comparison with the growth in corporate loans market. On the other hand, increase in energy prices and its further deteriorating effect on current accounts balance, and upward trend in non-interest expenditures starting from 2006 have been the major risks topping the list of risks becoming accentuated towards the end of the subject period.

2.6. Restructuring in Banking System

2.6.1. Reorganization of Banking Supervision Authority, Strengthening of the Financial Structure of Banks

Restructuring process in the Turkish banking sector had been started with the “disinflation program” which was put into implementation at the end of 1999, and an extensive “banking sector restructuring program” was announced in 2001. The initial efforts had appeared to harmonize the current domestic regulations with international standards and applications. The extensive amendments were made in the Banks Law. The supervision and regulation duties and authorities, which were previously shared jointly by the Treasury Undersecretariat and the Central Bank, were passed to the newly established Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA).

Cost of Restructuring of Banking Sector (USD billion)

Resources transferred to state-owned banks	21.9
- Debt incurred for duty losses	19.2
- Cash capital support	2.5
- Non-cash capital support	0.2
Resources transferred for banks owned by SDIF	22.5
- Resources transferred from public sector	17.3
- Deposits by SDIF revenues and transferred resources	5.2
Resources transferred from private sector	7.9
- Resources transferred from private sector banks	2.7
- Resources transferred from SDIF-owned banks	5.2
Total	47.2

Source: BRSA, October 2003.

The banking sector restructuring process stood on the pillars of: (i) Settlement of the financial problems of banks owned by SDIF within the shortest possible time, (ii) Restructuring of state-owned banks in financial and operational terms, (iii) Ensuring that the private banks negatively affected from the past crises gain a healthy structure, (iv) Financial restructuring program, and (v) Realization of legal and corporate regulations that will increase the supervision in banking sector, and give a more efficient and competitive structure to the sector.

i) Settlement of the financial problems of SDIF-owned banks: First pillar of the restructuring was to seek solutions for banks having problems in their financial structure. Five such problematic banks in the Turkish banking system were transferred to SDIF at the end of 1999, and banking licenses of two development and investment banks were cancelled. The Treasury Undersecretariat issued special series of bonds, the Central Bank advances were used, and resources were transferred from SDIF for reinforcing the financial structures, restructuring and transfer of the obligations of 20 banks transferred to SDIF in the period of 1996-2003. Banking licenses of a total of 8 banks were cancelled and such banks were dissolved during the same period. Sum of the resources transferred to banks owned by SDIF, including the debt principal repayments and interest payments made for and in the account of them, rose to a total of USD 28.2 billion (TL 40 quadrillion) as of the end of July 2003. *Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş. (United Fund Bank)*, which is structured as a transition bank, is a bank currently owned by SDIF.

ii) Restructuring of state-owned banks: Second pillar of the restructuring process was restructuring of state-owned banks financially and operationally. A substantial sum of resources from public was needed to be allocated for strengthening the financial structure of state-owned banks which was deteriorated extensively because of non-payment of the duty losses of these banks, the use of their resources inefficiently due to political interventions, and the managerial weaknesses in these banks. Within this framework a total of USD 21.9 billion (TL 28.7 quadrillion) was transferred to state-owned banks as of the end of 2001 which included both settlement of the duty losses reaching 50 percent of their balance sheet totals as of the end of 2000 and cash capital support, *Emlak Bankası A.Ş.* was transferred to and merged with *T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.*, the activities and initiatives were given speed for operational restructuring of state-owned banks which were reinforced through mergers between each other and which were intended to be privatized in the end.

iii) Reinforcement of the capital of private banks: In addition to the negative effects of the crisis, the problems of private banks were further deepened due to provisioning for non-performing loans and the abrupt limiting in the loan supplies to the market by

the state-owned banks during the process of their restructuring and meeting the capital adequacy requirements. Therefore, at the third stage of restructuring of the banking sector, a program was adopted for reinforcement of the equity capital of private banks which provided that a three-party audit should be made before extending capital support to and reinforce the equity capital of private banks whose asset quality was deteriorated and equity capital rapidly melted down. With the domestic debt exchange carried out under the Program in June 2001, foreign exchange positions of private banks were closed to a large part, and their interest rate and exchange rate risks were diminished. The audit performed by BRSA on the banks’ financial statements for the year 2001 was based on the rules of inflation accounting, as different from previous periods. The capital requirements of the banking sector remained at a limited level due to positive approaches in cash capital increases, re-regulation of provisions for nonperforming loans, and assessment of market risks in considering the sector reports prepared after the audits. One bank was transferred to SDIF due to the inadequacy of its capital as judged at the end of the Program. The cost of restructuring of banking sector to the private sector was USD 7.9 billion in total, out of which USD 5.2 billion was spent by SDIF and USD 2.7 billion by the private banks for reinforcing their equity capital. Besides, regulations were adopted for establishing mechanisms that would accelerate the solution of bad assets.

iv) Financial Restructuring Program (“Istanbul Approach”): The crisis in the economy in 2001 gave rise also to an environment of uncertainty for non-bank sectors. The most of the companies in real sector reduced their activities and investments, and many of the companies were faced with insolvency problems. A program for restructuring the companies’ debt to the financial sector came to the agenda. The ratio of non-performing loans of the banking system (before provisioning) to total loans had risen to 29.5 percent at the end of 2001, but this figure dropped to 18.5 percent at the end of 2002 with the increase in the banks’ provisions set aside for bad loans in line with the amendments to the regulations about capital reserves. The “financial restructuring program” known also as “*Istanbul Approach*”, was put into implementation in June 2002 for a period of three years.

1. Legal regulations for establishing the legal ground for Istanbul Approach:

The Law No. 4743 for Restructuring of Debts Owed to Financial Sector and for Amending Some Laws (“Law”) took effect by being published in the Official Gazette No. 24657 on 31 January 2002. The Law regulates the Financial Restructuring Framework Agreements (“Framework Agreement”) prepared under Istanbul Approach. Content as well as the parties to sign the Framework Agreements were mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of the Law, while tax exemptions and incentive certificates were regulated and dealt with in Article 3.

The Law did not have any compulsory stipulations for the banks, private financial institutions, other financial organizations and the creditors to sign the Framework Agreements, setting them free on whether to sign any Framework Agreement or not.

General conditions for the ratification, acceptance and implementation of the Framework Agreements was laid down by the Regulation about General Conditions for Ratification, Acceptance and Implementation of Financial Framework Agreements prepared by BRSA and published in the Official Gazette No. 24723 on 11 April 2002 in accordance with and in reliance upon Article 2 of the Law.

Subsequently, “Financial Restructuring Frame Agreement” (Framework Agreement) prepared by the Banks Association of Turkey based on Article 2 of the Law was signed by the creditor companies and gained effect upon its ratification by BRSA. BRSA was

consulted for exchange of views during all phases of preparation of the Framework Agreement. Besides, Framework Agreement was discussed in detail at the meetings held between the World Bank officials and the Restructuring Work Group of the Banks Association of Turkey.

2. Basic provisions of the Framework Agreement:

The purpose of the Framework Agreement was identified as to make it possible for the producer companies - which are in financial distress and which could continue their activities only if they are restructured - to work in a productive way, to increase employment and capacity utilization in the general of the economy by way of creating working environment for other companies which are suppliers or buyers of the referred companies as a result of their expanding commercial activities, to provide order, health and transparency to the balance sheets of the companies both in real sector and in financial sector through performing these regulations, and thereby to increase tax collections.

The Framework Agreement included the criteria to apply to the selection of debtor companies to be restructured. Accordingly, the companies:

- having at least 100 payroll employees,
- having total annual exports in excess of USD 15 million,
- having a total annual turnover in excess of TL 25 trillion, and
- having at least TL 15 trillion asset size in their audited balance sheets

as of 31.12.2000 were defined and termed as "Large Size Companies", whereas companies not satisfying these criteria were defined and termed as "Small and Medium Size Enterprises" (SME) in the context of the loans disbursed before the effective date of the Law No. 4743.

In order to ensure the account settlement and reconciliation process provided by the Framework Agreement, an organizational structure was established comprising Coordination Secretariat, Arbitration Panel, Consortium of Creditor Companies and a Leader Bank.

3. Other regulations realized under Istanbul Approach:

Following regulations have been introduced under the Law No. 4743:

- The Law gave authorization to the state-owned banks, whose status would normally not permit them to sign Framework Agreements, and to the banks which have been transferred to and now owned by the SDIF, and to the SDIF itself, to agree the postponement of maturity of their receivables from the subject companies and thus enter into and execute a Framework Agreement.
- The Law offers tax advantages and incentives to the parties signing the Framework Agreement and to the restructured companies. As a part thereof, all documents, negotiable instruments, agreements, and proceedings regarding the guarantees and collaterals received have been exempted from all taxes, duties, charges and compulsory payments to official funds.
- Difficulties that may be engendered by the priority and privilege of receivables of public sector were resolved and removed.

- It was made possible to postpone the sanctions until the end of the Protocol, as may become applicable in the case of shortages in export commitments of companies stemming from the loans used by companies included to the restructuring program.

First sentence of first paragraph of Article 766/A of Turkish Civil Code No. 743 was amended as follows:

"It is possible to file and establish mortgage on real properties in order to secure the cash and non-cash foreign exchange loans made available by the credit organizations having their operations inside and outside the country."

Regulation on capital reserves was also amended within the framework of Istanbul Approach via the Regulation About Amendment of Article 9 of the Regulation About General Conditions of Ratification, Acceptance and Implementation of Financial Restructuring of BRSA dated 13 June 2002. Accordingly, it was stipulated that the loans which were included to the financial restructuring process and for which a financial restructuring agreement was signed with their holders as these loans gained the status of bad loan as of the date of such restructuring under the provisions of "the Regulation About Principles and Procedures on Determination of Qualities of the Loans and Other Receivables Which Need to be Provisioned, and Nature of the Provisions for Such Loans and Receivables" (Regulation on Capital Reserves) could be re-categorized through a new assessment on their characterization in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation on Capital Reserves, providing, however, that:

- Repayment of 6 percent of the total sum of receivables under the agreement in the case of loans for which a new repayment plan has been made, and repayment of 10 percent of the additional loan in the case of loans restructured by disbursing additional loans to their debtors, and continuing to monitor the progress of loans in their own category for six months, providing that the subject agreement stipulates no grace period for the interests of the loan, or

- Payment of interests for 3 succeeding interest periods in the case of loans whose repayment plan stipulates the payment of interests in equal installments.

Sums disbursed as additional loans were exempted from provisioning obligations throughout the monitoring period for the re-categorization of a loan, as referred to above.

It was agreed that the above referred rate of 6 percent would be raised to 12 percent, and the condition of 3-period-payment would apply as 12-period-payments in concern with the loans disbursed to the same risk group as the bank.

It was also agreed that, on condition that the referred conditions are complied with, the restructured loans would be transferred to the account of "Renewed Loans Connected to Redemption/Repayment Plan", and further to that, the loans included to the restructuring program should be notified to the Agency.

4. Works carried out by Banks Association of Turkey following the signing of the Framework Agreement:

After the signing of the Framework Agreement, a report was prepared about the working principles and procedures of the Arbitration Panel in order to set up the organizational structure provided by the Agreement, and election of the members for the Arbitration Panel was made in the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Banks Association of Turkey on 17 June 2002.

Application and Commitment Letter to be signed by the debtor companies was prepared by the Association and sent to the parties to sign the Framework Agreement.

An agreement was reached with *Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş* for this bank to act as Coordination Secretariat.

A total of 331 companies, comprised of 219 big companies (35 groups) and 112 SMEs, were included to the Financial Restructuring Program. Of these companies, the Restructuring Agreement was signed with 221 big companies (30 groups) and 101 SMEs, making up a total of 322 companies. Total sum of the restructured loans reached USD 6.02 billion.

2.6.2. Legal Regulations

Reinforcement of the structure for banking supervision: One of the main objectives of the restructuring in the banking system has been to enact the legal and institutional regulations for improvement of supervision and audit systems, changing the risk-taking and risk-management processes and methods and enhancement of the corporate infrastructure. Reforms started in 1999 were based on foundation of an independent supervision and audit system for banks.

Regulations introduced by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, which was founded in 2000, considerably converged the banking law and regulations with international regulations, recommendations and particularly with EU directives. International regulations were considered in adopting the regulations which aimed to increase the transparency of balance sheets of banks, ensure compliance with international accounting standards, and strengthen the financial structure of banks, as well as characterize the management structure and define the risks.

Within the framework of these regulations, the consolidated shareholders' equity term to be used in calculation of loan limits and standard ratios was defined in line with the definition of the shareholders' equity in EU regulations, and it was adopted that a standard chart of accounts should be used in preparation of the financial tables and statements for the system.

Concentration of banks' resources on certain groups was tried to be prevented via the regulations which provided that all direct and indirect loans should be taken into consideration together in calculation of the loans to be allocated to a certain group in order to eliminate the concentration of risks in banks' loans. For this purpose, banks were requested to adapt themselves, gradually until the end of 2006, to the new regulations regarding the sums exceeding the threshold. The participation of banks to non-financial institutions was restricted with 15 percent of the shareholders' equity, and total sum of the entire participations was restricted with 60 percent; and banks were given a transition period until 2009 for conforming to this stipulation.

Besides, an obligation was introduced on banks to calculate their foreign exchange positions on a consolidated basis too, in order to allow monitoring of their foreign exchange positions efficiently. Under the new regulation introduced for capital reserves, it was adopted that loan receivables be classified under five separate categories according to their repayability, securitization and collateral characteristics. (Comprehensive information on banking sector restructuring program and its results is provided by the Development Reports prepared and published by BRSA at www.bddk.org.tr)

The Banks Law No. 4389 ruled that the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund, which had been established in 1983, to be represented by the Banking Regulation and Supervi-

sion Agency. On the other hand, it was ruled by the Law No. 5020 dated 12.12.2003 Amending the Banks Law and Some Other Laws that decision making organ of the SDIF was the Fund's Board, and that the Chairman of Fund's Board was in charge of SDIF's general management and representation as well as the decisions taken by the Fund's Board.

Case Study: T. İmar Bankası T.A.Ş

The case of *T. İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.* was revealed about two years after BRSA's implementation of banking sector restructuring program in 2001 in order to alleviate the problems of the banking sector that had become acute with the crisis of the same year.

Banking license of *T. İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.* was cancelled and the Bank was transferred to SDIF at a time when the first positive results were being received from the Program's implementation (July 2003). This transfer of the Bank revealed an organized corruption with a colossal magnitude that was unheard before in the banking sector.

It was understood by the examinations carried out on Bank's records that Bank's data processing system was managed in an organized way together with *Merkez Yatırım ve Ticaret A.Ş.* for the purpose of misleading the public authorities, and the Bank's actual transactions were not recorded for this purpose, and the owners and former managers of the Bank concealed the real sum of Bank's deposits from the public authority and embezzled the difference between the actual sum and the sum shown in the records, and they made unauthorized short-selling of Government Debt Securities, they gave misleading information to the public authority, they resorted to transactions for evasion of their due tax payments, and they performed deeds and actions which were to the disadvantage and loss of Bank's customers and the public.

It was established that all of these deeds and actions were carried out in contradiction of BRSA's instructions in a continuous and organized way. A look into the nature of the entire transactions designed and carried out at the Bank and at *Merkez Yatırım ve Ticaret A.Ş.*, performing data processing system of the Bank, in an organized fashion showed a series of applications that did not abide by banking applications and established principles and practices of the banking profession which were also illegal and corrupt.

It was understood within this framework that following actions:

- Bank's data processing system was carried out by *Merkez Yatırım ve Ticaret A.Ş.* in such fashion to allow the performance of organized transactions which are of a character to mislead public authorities,
- Actual transactions of the Bank were not recorded through this instrument,
- Short-selling of Government Debt Securities,
- Group's assets were disposed of through share transfers,
- Monetary transactions were carried out without recording,
- Transactions aimed at tax-evasion were performed systematically and as a natural part of the daily works, and
- Deeds and actions were assumed at the loss of the public and the Bank's customers

were performed together and systematically, and it was impossible to identify these actions from the information and documents provided directly to BRSA. Following the due investigations and supervisory activities, an injunction order was awarded from the courts, and enforced, for a total of 490 real and legal persons including the controlling shareholders, former managers, former employees, and their spouses and children.

These incidents prompted BRSA to review the existing methods employed for supervision and audit of banks and to consider adopting new actions about how to devise a more efficient system to this end.

The case of *İmar Bankası* proved that:

- The most significant phase of the regulations and audits is the phase of granting of the banking license, a fact which was known very well before too.
- Since depositors tend to forget about acting with caution in the face of continued full deposit guarantee applications, it was revealed once again that full deposit guarantee application should be a short-term and temporary method to be practiced only in extraordinary conditions.
- It was seen that corruption may occur in the entire world, and even in the most developed economies, and in all financial institutions including the strong ones as operational risk factor; that weaknesses in internal control system establish a favorable atmosphere for corruptions; and that data processing systems, despite the many benefits they offer, also pose a significant operational risk source.

This case showed BRSA regarding the supervision and audit of banks that:

- It was seen that there may be transactions requiring the authorities to work like a financial detective, and therefore, it was concluded that these events should be revealed through cooperating with other authorities and institutions more efficiently as may be required.
- Significance of efficient supervision of banks' data processing systems was once again revealed for the health of the system, and the fact that data processing systems were intensely used for performing illegal transactions (in the subject case) showed that this area should be well cared for.
- It was understood that gaps and blanks in the laws and regulations regarding outsourcing of banks' data processing system services and the content of such systems should be filled at once.
- It was seen that regulation and supervision frame of banking sector should be further strengthened.

It was understood once again that all and any measures and amendments needed to eliminate the corruptions that may be faced in banks as well as steps for increasing the international competition power of the banking sector should be continued to be taken decisively. In this context:

- It was concluded that information on banks and other financial institutions should be shared and exchanged more efficiently and quickly between the relevant institutions and organizations.
- It was understood that more efficient mechanisms to increase information exchange and cooperation should be founded between the regulatory and supervisory authorities in regards with organizations involved in capital markets.

Risk management and Basel II: Comprehensive works have been made on the subject of managerial dimensions and technical capabilities of risk management applications for banks in the period following 2001. With the transition from traditional supervision approach to risk-oriented supervision approach in the banking sector, supervision of markets also gained significance in addition to regulations-based supervision. Accounting standards, reporting and applications for public disclosures have been made far more effective for the purpose of easier monitoring and assessment of banks' activities by the investors and the general public. Regulations have been introduced on risk manage-

ment under Banking Law, which are consistent with international developments and applications. Major steps were taken by banks for founding modern risk management systems within the frame of these regulations.

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), consisted of representatives from central banks and bank supervision authorities and bodies of the developed countries and organized as a part of Bank for International Settlements (BIS), published the New Basel Capital Accord (Basel-II) in June 2004 which brought radical changes and amendments to Basel Capital Accord (Basel-I) published in 1998 on the subject of measurement and assessment of banks' capital adequacies.

In line with international developments Turkey had started works in 2002 for incorporating the infrastructural elements of Basel-II (risk management systems, corporate governance systems, accounting, information systems, etc.) to the Turkish banking system.

Basel-II Working Committee was established at the Banks Association of Turkey by the participation of BRSA officials and top managers of various banks in March 2003 and was charged with risk management for the purpose of instruction of banking system about Basel-II, expression of the banking system's opinions about the subject regulations, and formation of a joint strategy. This Committee had some works under various headings for transition to Basel-II. Subsequently, Basel-II Coordination Committee was established by participation of the officials of BRSA, Treasury Undersecretariat, the Central Bank, the Capital Markets Board, the Banks Association of Turkey, and some individual banks for the purpose of creating an efficient discussion platform in the process of preparations for Basel-II and making works on various technical subjects for Basel-II.

One of the major works of Basel-II Guidance Committee was to prepare the “Road Map for Transition to Basel-II” as an efficient planning of the process of transition to Basel-II through receiving the opinions of and in consultation with the banks. This report was announced to public by BRSA in May 2005.

Quantitative Impact Studies (QIS) were realized on global level for the purpose of assessing the effects of provisions, introduced during the process of preparation of Basel-II by the Basel Committee, on banks' capital adequacies and to ensure that required amendments are made accordingly.

Within this framework, Basel Committee's third Quantitative Impact Study (QIS-3) was participated by six banks with a high share in the Turkish banking system. Benefitting from the experience of QIS-3, a domestic quantitative impact analysis study (QIS-TR) was performed in July 2003 with participation of 23 banks making up 95 percent of Turkish banking sector in terms of asset size. That was followed by QIS-TR2 study which was performed based on the data of September 2006 period with the participation of 31 banks representing approximately 97 percent of the sector's total assets. QIS-TR2 was performed during October 2006-June 2007 period.

Works are underway by BRSA under a program for Basel-II to be implemented to banks operating in Turkey, while regulatory harmonization process for Basel-II continue in many countries. One of the fundamental changes brought about by Basel-II was met through the amendment made to the “Regulation About Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy” under the harmonization works for Basel-II, and operational risk item has been added to capital adequacy calculations as of June 2007. Hence, the calculation of capital adequacy in Turkey has become partly in harmony with EU Directives on Basel-II.

Impact of Operational Risk on Capital Adequacy *

	Capital Adequacy Standard Ratio (percentage)		
	Excepting operational risk	Including operational risk	Difference
Deposit banks	20.4	17.8	2.6
State-owned banks	25.9	20.8	5.1
Private banks	19.2	17.2	2.0
Foreign banks	17.5	15.6	1.8
Development and investment b.	77.2	66.4	10.8
Total	22.4	19.5	2.9

* Calculated by the Banks Association of Turkey based on September 2007 balance sheets.

The impact on capital adequacy standard ratio from the inclusion of operational risk to capital adequacy calculations was found as 2.9 percentage points according to the calculation based on September 2007 balance sheets. This impact was 2.6 percentage points for deposit banks and 10.8 percentage points for development and investment banks.

On the other hand, the implementation of the Basel II for rating-based calculation of the credit risks for the basis of measurement of banks' capital adequacies as planned under the road map for transition to Basel-II was postponed to a later date than 2009.

2.6.3. Economic Approach to Restructuring

Developments in the world and Turkish economies put it very clearly that strength and health of national economies and markets are very significant for the stability of the country and the world economy. A strong financial system requires the existence of strong financial institutions. Therefore, improvement of the financial structure of banks and their restructuring becomes much more crucial.

The purpose of reform in the banking system in Turkey is the restructuring of all banks in the system according to the internationally-recognized standards, supervision of their activities efficiently, and making these banks attractive for the investors through strengthening of their balance sheets. It becomes extremely important in reaching this target that this process should be reinforced through the state-owned banks also going public, and that reforms and supervision should be extended so as to reach also to nonbank sectors simultaneously.

Satisfaction of the capital adequacy requirements within a short time and without causing a contraction was not unforced. As a matter of fact, developments in the recent past have confirmed this fact. Attempts of the banking sector to reduce its risks in a setting where it is not possible to increase its capital may lead to further negative effects when economic conditions are also taken into consideration.

Therefore, it is important that regulations and implementation should be performed without causing a systemic risk and problems for organizations that have no troubles. Serious problems were encountered at the outset. Unfortunately, the crisis could not be managed well and the impact of the crisis on the banking sector could be limited to a certain extent. Moreover, the preparation of a comprehensive solution package for the settlement of the problems of troubled banks was taken a long time. This inflicted a serious cost to the economy.

Accepting the receivables of banks taken over by SDIF as receivables of the government had negative impact on banks' attitude for loans. This regulation, which was en-

acted despite the objections of the sector and which is proven to be hard to implement, has also had its effects on restructuring of the debt.

Provisioning for non-performing loans and the abrupt limiting in the loan supplies to the market by the state-owned banks during the process of their restructuring and meeting the capital adequacy requirements caused further deterioration in the other banks. Early warnings were expressed, in this regard, for realization of the restructuring activity at the economy-wide and it should be realized in consideration with the needs of the economy.

The problem of operation of banks with a low profitability for a long time was disregarded despite many times of its expression in many occasions. On the contrary, banks were tried to be used directly or indirectly in financing of the budget in addition to the contribution from their economic activities. Additional tax burden on banks such as net asset tax, capital income tax, and wealth tax, had negatively affected the financial structure of the system as a whole.

The regulation provided major discrepancies between state-owned banks, foreign banks, listed private banks, and non-listed private banks from the viewpoint of the principles of the balance sheet and the methods of disclosure. This caused that the desired transparency could be achieved only for a certain group of banks. Furthermore, application of different methods for state banks than other banks and the difference in balance sheet disclosure of state banks due to such different methods led to the emergence of serious doubts about the financial sector in the domestic and foreign investors having invested in the banking sector.

Application of highly different reform processes to the other sectors of the economy while the reform in the banking sector was about to be completed made the whole system vulnerable. Requests for a rapid completion of the reform process in banking sector, while the public sector and real sector were yet at the beginning of it, had led to the closure of the loan market. This lock-up in the banking sector and contraction of the loan supply caused further difficulties for the real sector, leading delays for the economy to start growing as it prevented the financing of the industry needed for getting to a sustainable growth path.

It is believed that giving a well-designed harmonization and transition period with pre-determined rules for the financial and real sectors of the economy in Turkey aimed at solution of the problems in these sectors, and making the reforms in all fields in coherence and in a way that supports one another, would create a more favorable environment for the restructuring of the economy, resumption and maintenance of the growth while navigating in the process of transition to low-inflation.

A well-defined and easy-to-understand restructuring process in banking and in economy is of utmost importance. A clear indicator of this for the banking sector has been to witness that abolition of full insurance cover for deposits, which was still effective at the end of the restructuring period, created no worries in the system. Such indicators on the part of macroeconomic point of view can be listed as low inflation, an environment of stable growth, creation of a market economy functioning in coherence with EU Copenhagen criteria, and the existence of financial institutions that can compete in such a setting.

Plan for Rehabilitation and Restructuring of Banking System In Market Conditions

Main elements of banking system restructuring from the perspective of international applications include the improvement of regulation and supervision system, changing the risk-taking and management process and method, recognition and reduction of the bad assets, strengthening of the capital, elimination of political intervention to banking system, and good corporate governance.

There are two basic approaches in rehabilitation and/or restructuring of banks. First approach argues for increasing the shareholders' equity in time in order to improve and enhance banks' financial structures, and hence works for creation of an economic environment that will ensure the increase in profits which is the most efficient way to achieve this objective. Second approach, which is a short-term approach, calls for increasing the shareholders' equity forthwith. Naturally, both of these approaches have their own good and bad sides, depending on the prevailing conditions.

From the methodology point of view to rehabilitation and/or restructuring of banks, there are numerous methods that can be applied depending on the conditions of banks and banking system. Mostly and commonly used methods for the rehabilitation of banks are strengthening of the capital, increasing the quality of management, reinforcement of the banks' ownership and shareholding structure, improvement of the competitive structure, and conditional provision and supply of liquidity support to banks. Restructuring methods, on the other hand, are offering public sector support, transfer of the bank under public sector's management, merger, split-up, downsizing, restructuring of receivables, and privatization. There have been other applications such as offering insurance cover for deposits, providing government support, and holding out additional liquidity window, which were also occasionally used in the case of high systemic risks in the banking system.

Restructuring Plan

Financial measures / instruments (short-term support to banking sector)

- Provision of liquidity by Central Bank
- Granting full insurance coverage for deposits and other resources
- Holding out government support
- Capital increase by the shareholders

Operational measures / instruments (improvement of management quality and increasing the efficiency)

- Capital increase
- New management
- Increasing the quality of employees
- Use of foreign banks or consultants
- Encouragement of foreign banks' entry to the system

Structural measures/instruments (increasing the competition)

- Transfer of the bank under public sector's (SDIF) management
- Closure of the bank
- Merger, split-up, downsizing
- Asset management
- Restructuring and management of receivables
- Privatization

2.6.4. Assessment of our Association Regarding the Amendments to Banks Law

Opinion of the Banks Association of Turkey on amendments to the Banks Law enacted under the restructuring process in banking sector including the Association's assessment and suggestions about the principles to be taken into consideration in execution of the subject process was as follows:

- i) *Financial sector acts like the brain of the economic activity in economies where free market economy prevails. Gathering and disbursing the financial assets, and efficient maintenance of the payment system, which are among the most fundamental elements of growth and development, may be enumerated as the primary functions of the financial sector. Financial sector needs to be strong, constantly grow up and have an efficient functioning in order to ensure a stable and sustainable growth. Our Association supports the changes and amendments entered in our country for the growth and strengthening of the financial sector and the banking segment which occupies a substantial part thereof, and for increasing its reputation, its functioning in a robust structure, improvement of its competition conditions as well as increasing its international competitiveness, instituting an efficient supervision therein, and its harmonization with international good examples.*
- ii) *A highly constructive work has been carried out together with BRSA, relevant ministries, and Treasury Undersecretariat during the process of preparation of the Bill providing extensive amendments to Banks Law. We have taken the opinions and suggestions of all of our members regarding the subject Bill. Working groups established by participation of our members have assessed the opinions received from our members. The report prepared by these Working Groups have been presented to the Board of Directors after due discussions thereon at the Legal Advisors Board.*
- iii) *Our Association's assessments, opinions and suggestions regarding the intended amendments to the Law assume the following targets:*
 - a) *Ensuring a steady line in regulations also in consideration with the problems encountered in our country in the recent past,*
 - b) *Making the regulations easier to understood and easier to implement, and paving the way for efficient supervision of practices,*
 - c) *Minimizing the operating costs to stem from the regulations as low as possible,*
 - d) *Elimination of unfair competition, and implementation of identical regulations, supervision and audit to financial institutions having similar activities,*
 - e) *Increasing the international competition power of the Turkish banking system,*
 - f) *Considering international regulations not only as a legislative act, but also in terms of implementation thereof, and*
 - g) *Offering reasonable transition periods for the purpose of ensuring possible flexibility and reducing vulnerability of the system by also considering the realities of our country.*
- iv) *Our Association is of the opinion that regulation and supervision authority has a crucial responsibility in banking system, and this authority should therefore be entirely independent in its activities and decisions for full and complete performance of its functions while carrying this responsibility. Hence, our Association defends that BRSA should, in taking and implementing its decisions, have independence internationally in all senses.*
- v) *It is deemed necessary that the savings deposit insurance system should be reviewed and it should be targeted that only the insured part of the saving deposits should be provided insurance cover just like the established practices and applica-*

tions in countries with a developed banking system, and deposit insurance system should be made coherent with the insurance system's mentality.

- vi) Our Association has supported all efforts for punishment, in the heaviest possible way under applicable laws, of the controlling shareholders and/or managers of banks who have inflicted high losses for the country by acting in ways which can never be associated with bank ownership or banking profession, and in contradiction with the Banks Law, other laws and general banking principles and established practices; and of those who were found negligent in their responsibility in granting of banking license to such banks, monitoring of the transactions and supervision and disciplining of these banks; and for making such persons and officials compensate such bank resources they used in violation of the laws or the resulting losses they caused on such banks; and for amendment of the laws accordingly if there are deficiencies and uncovered areas within them. However, it is also believed that treating the shareholders and managers of banks, whose banking license was cancelled and/or which are transferred to Savings Deposit Insurance Fund solely due to negative impacts of the crisis hitting the economy with frequent intervals, with those who acted in bad faith for their designed purposes, can not be associated with neither the spirit of the law nor the economic reality.*
- vii) Articles of the Bill pertaining to Saving Deposits Insurance Fund and Proceedings Law should be consistent with the Constitution, fundamental rules of the law, principles of the rule of law, fair trial and hearing, and the rule of equality of everyone before the law. It is believed that attempts of collecting the losses of the Treasury by SDIF in the way provided by the Bill are in conflict with the second Article of the Constitution, saying that rule of law prevails and governs Republic of Turkey; and that violation of the principles of law would engender far heavier consequences.*
- viii) Our Association expressed its opinion that stripping off the rights of other creditors for collection of their receivables while trying to compensate the losses inflicted to the public due to banks transferred to Savings Deposit Insurance Fund and whose banking licenses were cancelled, would have severe effects on them, besides, the rights acquired in trust of and on the back of the laws should not be taken back retrospectively; and that excessive regulations that are not consistent with the logic of law and have no comparison in international records also pose a major risk of not bearing the intended results at the outset due to their contradiction with the Constitution. Otherwise, regulations will have very negative effects on banks whose basic functions are to assume risks, thereby leading to serious and unrecoverable problems and turmoil in economy.*

2.7. Reflections of Economic Developments on Banking Sector

2.7.1. General Framework

Fundamental changes in the economic policies with the "Program for Transition to Strong Economy" had extensive and positive impacts on the financial sector, and mainly in banking system.

Stability in markets were reestablished and economic performance gained speed with the successful implementation of the Program as well as favorable global market conditions leading to increase in liquidity in international markets. Financial discipline attained in public sector gave a solid support to the fight with inflation; disguised inflation targeting has been a success also with the contribution of capital inflows; and risk perception of economic units improved depending on the decrease in inflation.

These developments had positive effects on the financial stability too. Increase in financial stability was also significantly contributed by restructuring program in banking sector, as well as by institutional reforms bringing in changes in rules (renewal of the Banking Law and other related laws and regulations, foundation of BRSA, increased independence of supervision and audit function, and development of risk-based audit concept, and parallel increase in the importance of the risk management in banking sector, etc.).

Distribution of Financial Assets (percentage)

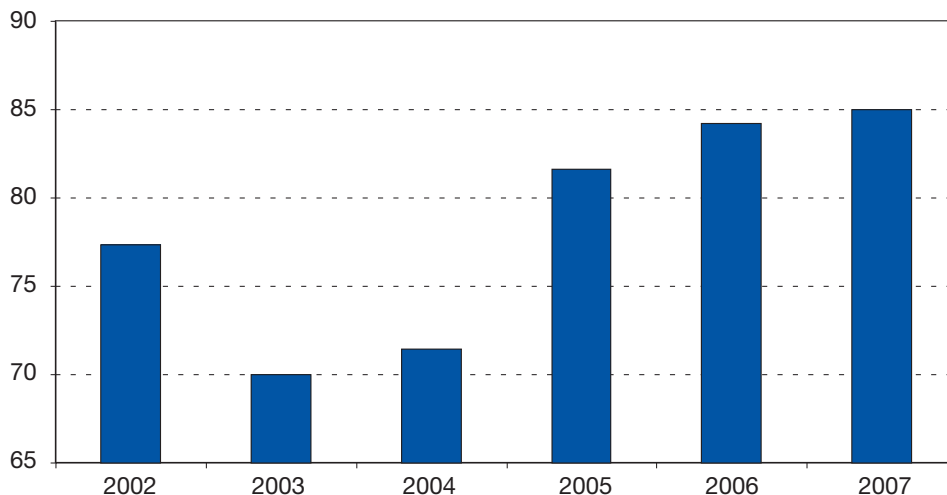
	1981	1990	2000	2007
Cash and quasi-cash	80	52	43	36
TL	80	41	26	25
Money in circulation	15	7	2	3
Demand deposits	31	10	3	3
Time deposits	35	24	17	19
Repos	0	0	4	0
Foreign exchange deposits	0	11	17	12
Securities	20	48	58	64
Securities (private sector)	7	33	32	35
Stocks	0	32	32	35
Bonds	0	1	0	0
Financial bonds and commercial papers	0	0	0	0
Asset-backed securities	0	0	0	0
Securities (public sector)	13	15	25	27
Government bonds	8	11	23	26
Treasury bonds	5	3	1	1
Revenue sharing certificates	0	0	0	0
Foreign-exchange-indexed bills	0	0	0	0
Privatization Administration bonds	0	0	0	0
Investment Fund	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100

As a result of these developments, demand for TL and financial assets was boosted, public sector debt stock to financial system ratio declined and demand by foreign investors for government debt securities rose.

2.7.2. Growth in Banking Sector and Change in Capital Structure

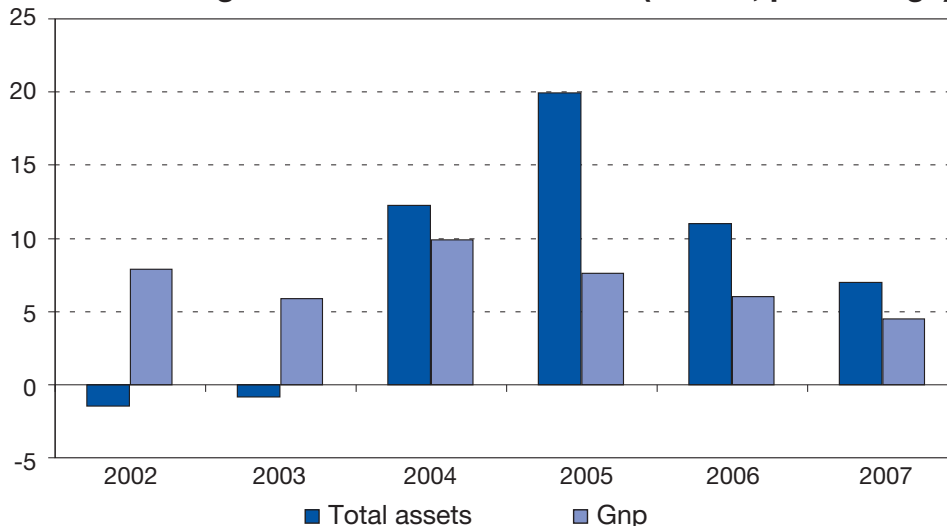
The ratio of banking sector balance sheet size to GNP recorded an increase in the entire period of 2002-2007, save for the years 2002 and 2003, as this period was marked with high and stable growth rates. Economic and financial growths existed together in this period. The ratio of total assets to GNP rose to 84 percent in 2006 from 77 percent in 2002.

Total Assets / GNP (percentage)



The size of banking sector balance sheet shrank in real terms during 2002 and 2003, due to banks transferred to SDIF, or closed, following 2001 crisis. However, during the period between 2004 and 2007 when the outcomes of restructuring program and measures adopted previously were seen, and also due to the positive effect of robust economic growth during these years, real growth in the balance sheet of the banking sector realized above the real growth in GNP.

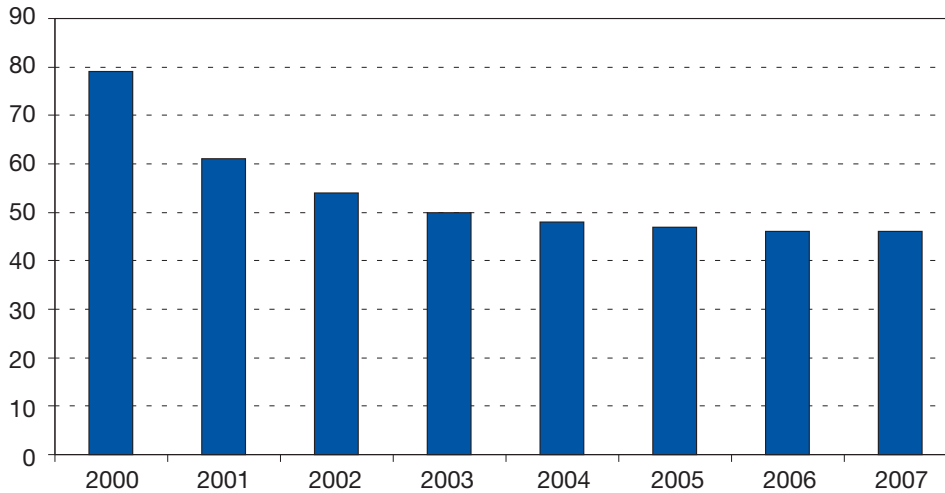
Real Change in Total Assets and GNP (annual, percentage)



Though subsided slightly compared with the previous period, currency substitution increased considerably throughout this period. Growth in foreign exchange denominated items within the balance sheet was restricted due to the appreciation of TL against foreign currencies in real terms.

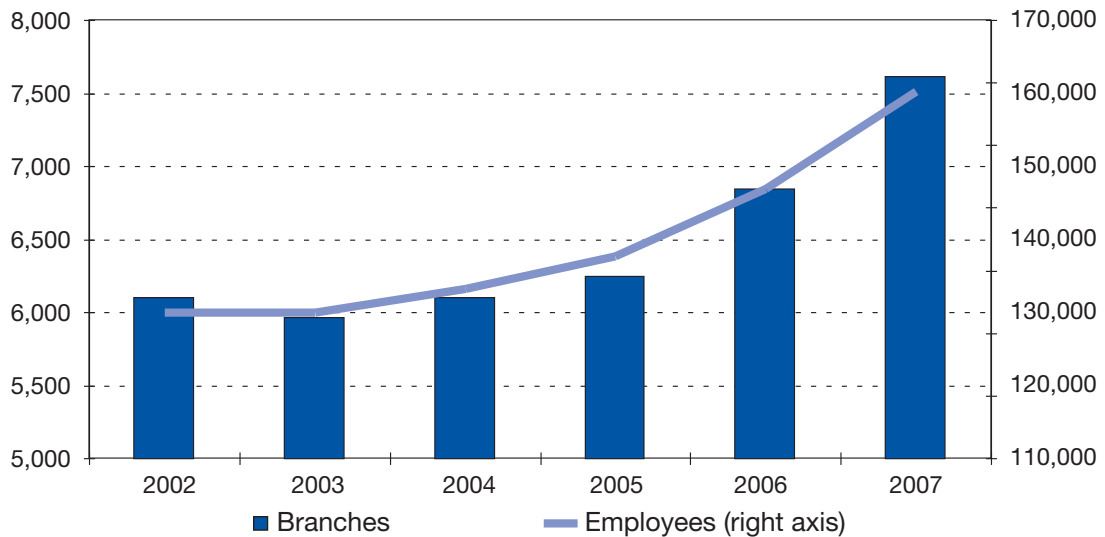
Although the balance sheet size and the number of branches and employees of the banking sector increased during 2002-2007, the number of banks continued to decline due to mergers and acquisitions. Compared with 2002, the number of banks in the banking system decreased by 8 to 46 at the end of 2007.

Number of Banks (2000-2007)



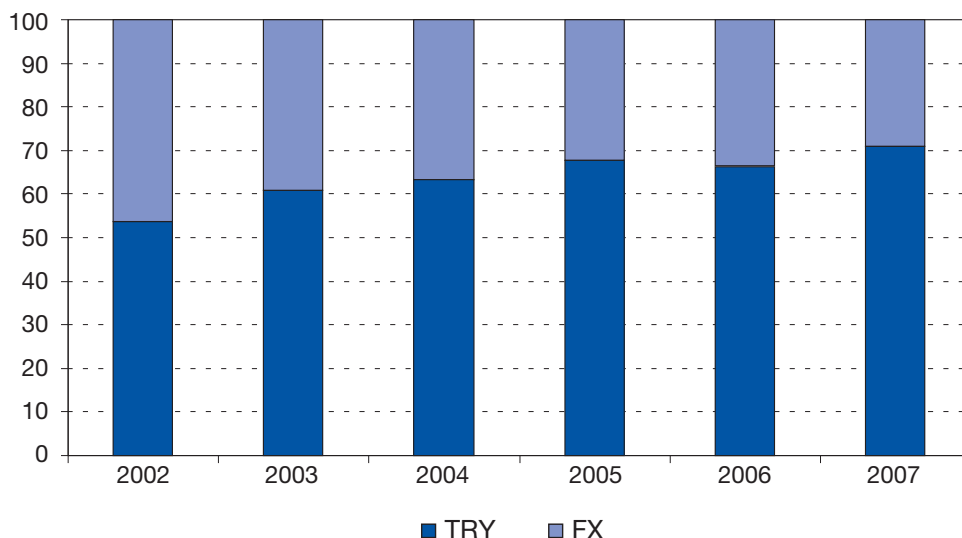
The number of branches and employees enjoyed steady growth during the period 2002-2007 in line with the financial growth in the period. Total number of branches and employees in the banking sector declined to 6,106 and 123,271 in 2002 just after the 2001 crisis; and these figures rose to 7,618 and 158,559 respectively at the end of 2007.

Number of Branches and Employees (2002-2007)



Foreign direct investments and portfolio investments climbed while foreign borrowing by non-bank sectors rose in line with the increased stability in economy, fall in inflation rate and growth in economic activity, resulting in acceleration of capital inflows during the period of 2002-2007 and appreciation of TL against major currencies in real terms.

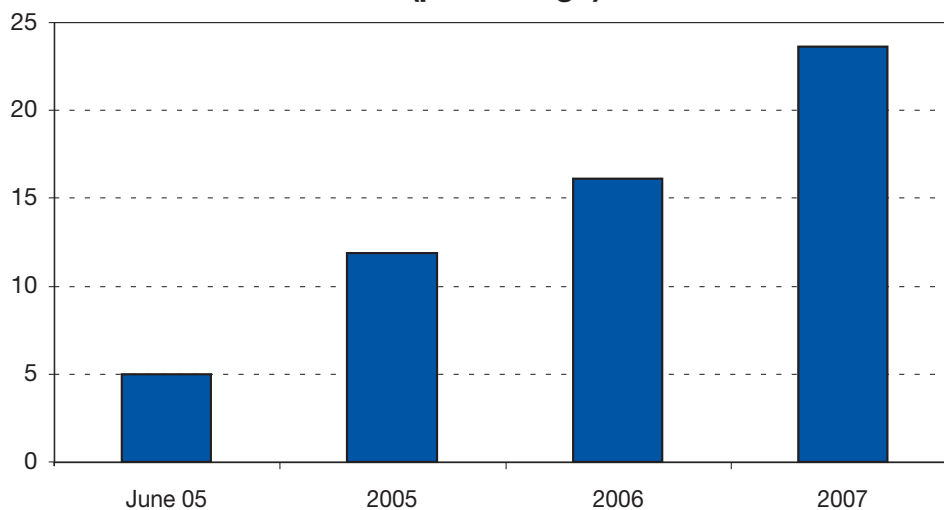
TRY / FX Composition of Total Assets (2002-2007, percentage share)



Another major change in the structure of the banking system during 2004-2007 was seen in the ownership structure.

Potentials of the economy in general and the financial sector in particular were used more efficiently, and interest of the foreign investors for the sector increased, due to factors like strengthening of the capital structure of the banking sector following the restructuring, and harmonization of the laws and regulations about the activities of the sector to international standards, improvement of the risk-management concept, increase in the efficiency of the official supervision and audit function, increase in the demand for financial services, ensuring a stable high growth rate, improvement in macroeconomic balances and fall in inflation rate.

Share of Foreign - Owned Banks in Shareholders' Equity (percentage)



** It is the weighted ratio according to foreign capital shares, it does not include publicly-held stocks.*

Increase in foreign capital interest to the sector was transformed into physical investment particularly after 2004. Hence, the majority capital shares or capital shares giving strategic partnership rights of a total of 10 banks were bought by non-residents during the period of 2005-2007; of these 10 banks 3 were bought in 2005, 4 in 2006, and 3 in 2007. Accordingly, the share of foreign banks in the total shareholders' equity of the banking system rose to 24 percent in 2007 from 5 percent as of June 2005, before the increase in the interest of foreign investors.

**Public Float Rate of Banking System and Share of Foreign Capital
(weighted share, percentage)***

	Public float rate Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Foreign capital's share	
			Total Assets	Total Loans
2005	18.5	11.9	12.0	15.1
2006	18.4	15.4	17.8	21.0
2007	18.2	23.6	24.6	29.4

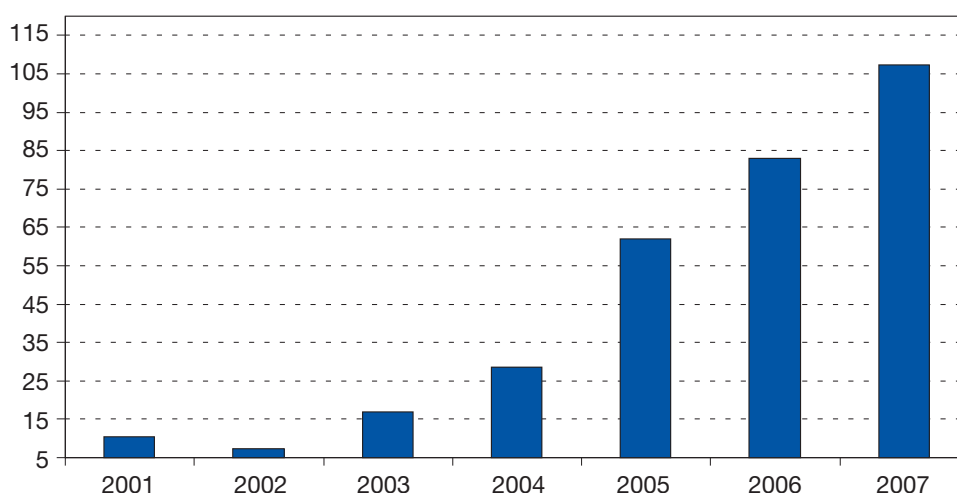
* Distribution of the shares trading in ISE was not included.

The number of deposit banks with majority shares owned by non-residents was 17, and that of development and investment banks was 4, as of 2007. Total number of foreign banks rose to 25 with the inclusion of 4 banks with strategic partnership agreement with non-resident investors. Of these 25 foreign banks; 14 were from Europe, 5 from Mideast, 4 from USA and 1 from Central Asia and Africa.

Positive developments in economy also boosted the market value of companies traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) in general during the period 2002-2007. Similarly, market value of financial institutions traded in ISE rose to a record level of USD 117 billion at the end 2007 from USD 7.3 billion it had fallen in 2002.

The number of publicly-held deposit banks was 13 as of December 2007. Although the share of equity represented by the publicly-held stocks in the total equity of banking sector stood at a relatively low rate of 18 percent, these stocks provided 44 percent of the total market capitalization, and 47 percent of the total trading volume, in ISE as of December 2007.

Market Value of Financial Institutions (USD billion)



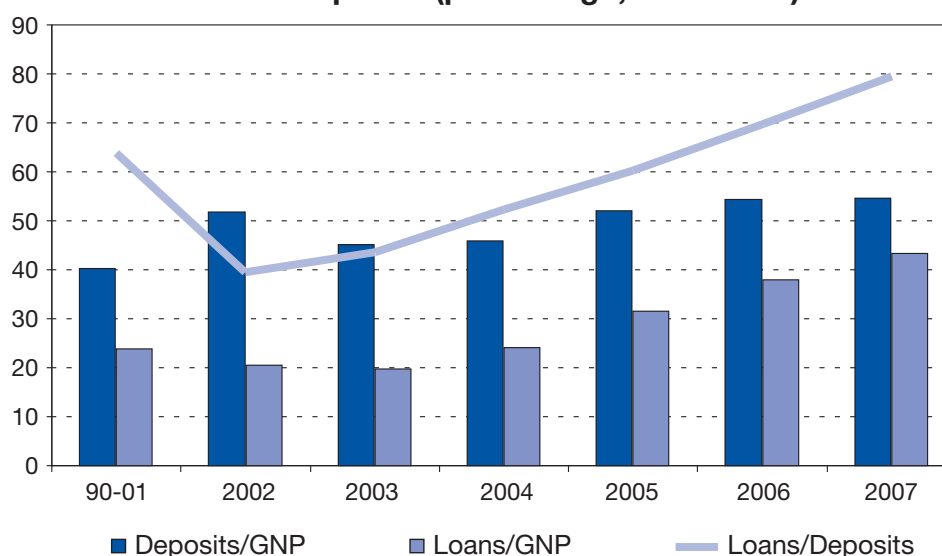
2.7.3. Financial Intermediary Functions Indicators

Improved expectations, capital inflows from international markets, stabilized economic growth, reduced pressure from public sector borrowing needs on the financial sector, fall in interest rates, and increased variety in financial products set a favorable ground for a steep rise in individual loan demand in particular. Financial intermediary functions of the banking sector increased in variety during the period of 2002-2007 on the back of these positive developments.

Public Sector's Debt and Financial Sector (percentage ratio)

	2002	2007
Domestic debt stock/GDP	43	30
Domestic debt stock/money demand from residents	106	71
Total debt stock/GDP	73	39
Domestic debt stock/(non-financial and non-bank sector's demand for DGB)	84	55
Domestic debt stock/total assets (Non-financial and non-bank sector's demand for Government Bonds) / GDP	70	45
TL	51	54
FX	29	41
	22	13

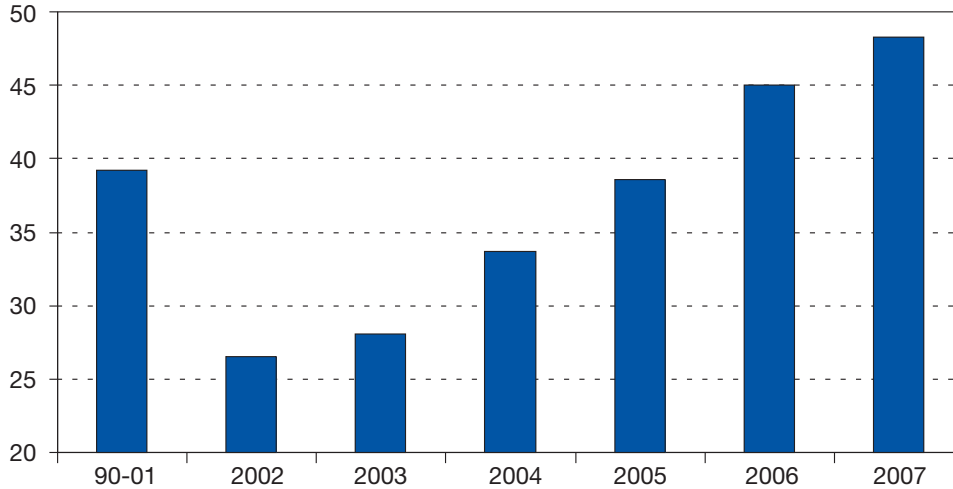
Loans / Deposits (percentage, 2002-2007)



The ratio of deposits and loans to GNP rose in the period 2002-2007, which is an indicator for banks' financial intermediary function. The ratio of deposits to GNP was 52 percent in 2002 and rose to 54 percent in 2007. The reasons for the limited increase in this ratio are that foreign exchange deposits still had a high share in total deposits and that TL appreciated in real terms against foreign currencies in this period. Consequently, the ratio of TL deposits to GNP rose to 36 percent from 22 percent in this period, while the ratio of foreign exchange deposits to GNP dropped to 19 percent from 29 percent. The ratio of loan stock to GNP also rose to 38 percent from 20 percent in the same period. Distribution of loans between TL and foreign exchange also shows that TL loans/GNP ratio jumped to 29 percent in 2007 from 8 percent in 2002, while foreign exchange loans slumped to 9 percent from 12 percent in the same period.

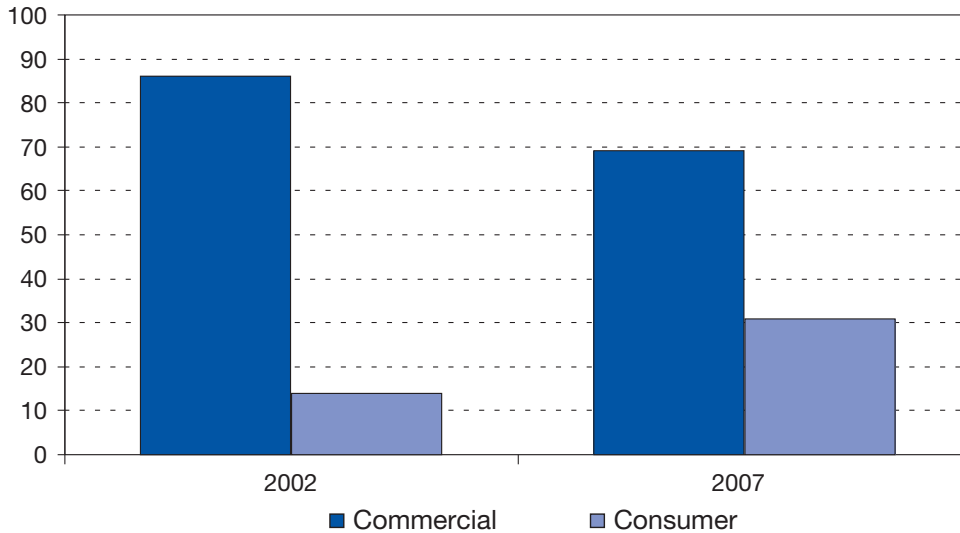
Loans to deposits ratio, which is a significant indicator of banking sector's financial intermediary function, recorded a sharp increase in the period 2002-2007. This ratio which stood at 35 percent as of December 2001 reached 80 percent in 2007.

Loans / T. Assets (percentage, 2002-2007)



Loans to total assets ratio, another key indicator, rose to 48 percent at the end of 2007 in a steady increase that started back in 2002.

Structure of Loans (percentage share)



In addition to the growth in loan stock, variety of the credit services also increased considerably. Consumer loans which had a very restricted place among the total loans until 2002 steeply increased during the period of 2002-2007. Consequent to this increase, the share of consumer loans in total loan stock rose to 32 percent in 2007 from 14 percent in 2002.

According to the sub-segments of consumer loans, the biggest increase was posted in other consumer loans in the period of 2002-2007. While the share of outstanding unpaid debts of credit cards within total loan stock gained 1 percentage point and rose to

10 percent; other loans gained 18 percentage points and increased their share within the total loan stock to 23 percent.

The increase recorded particularly in housing loans and other loans, as sub-segments of other consumer loans, was outstanding. The share of housing loans within total loans rose by 10 percentage points to 11 percent. Hence, housing loans made up approximately half of total other consumer loans. Generally given in small sums other loans increased its share within total loans to 10 percent from 3 percent during the period.

Distribution of Loans (percentage)

	2002	2007
Corporate loans	86	68
SME	...	29
Consumer loans	14	32
Credit cards	9	10
Other consumer loans	5	23
Housing	1	11
Automobile	1	2
Other	3	10
Total	100	100

Source: BRSA

Increase in housing loans in particular stemmed to a large extent from the increase in banks' possibilities to raise long term resources from abroad as well as positive economic developments in the country. Loans for SME stood at TRY 80.7 billion at the end of 2007 which made up 29 percent of total loans. The number of SMEs using loans exceeded 1.5 million.

2.7.4. Selected Risk Indicators

Structure and level of the risks in the banking sector underwent a significant change in the period of 2002-2007. Following the realization of the risks assumed by the sector to a large extent during 2001 crisis, restructuring program in the sector in addition to the stability in economy acted as one of the positive factors prompting the positive developments in this period. Increased importance given to risk management following 2001 crisis had also been a major cause in maintenance of the capital adequacy in this period.

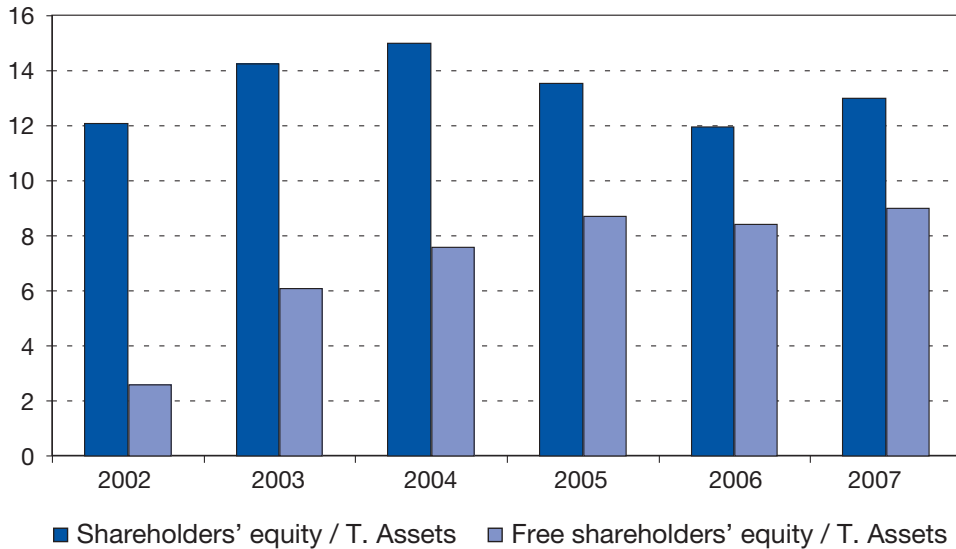
Risk Distribution of Assets (percentage)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Risk weight %0	42	41	35	32	40	32
Risk weight %20	13	12	12	11	11	8
Risk weight %50	12	11	15	20	10	10
Risk weight %100	28	30	33	32	37	40
Sum exposed to market risk	6	6	5	4	2	2
Sum exposed to oper. risk	7
Capital adequacy (percent)	25	31	29	24	22	19

Shareholders' equity started a rapid increase from 2002. The shareholders' equity which stood at TRY 26 billion in 2002 rose to TRY 73 billion at the end of 2007. As of December 2007, the average capital adequacy ratio was at 19.1 percent for the whole banking sector.

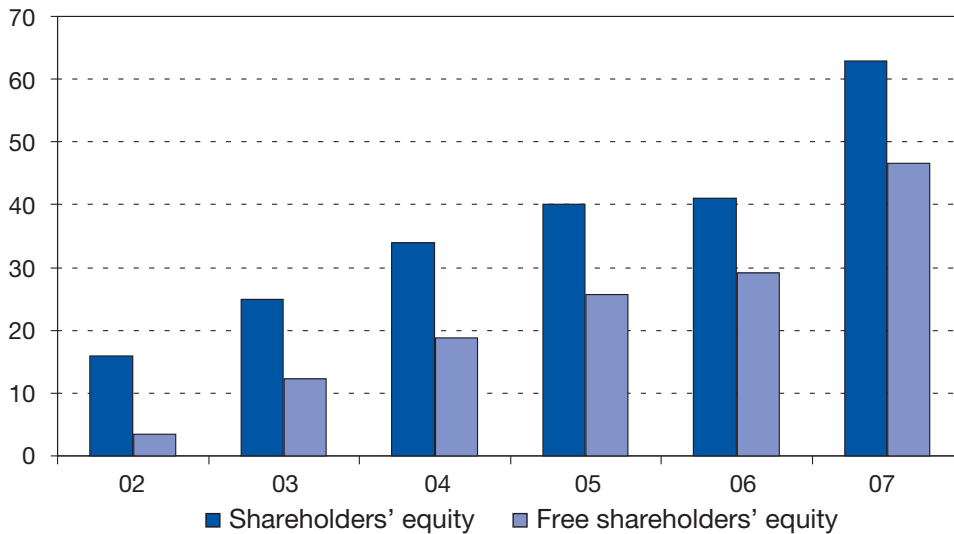
Positive developments in shareholders' equity had also its effects on free shareholders' equity. In the meantime, banks reduced their nonfinancial subsidiaries and participations and illiquid assets due to fall in inflation and increase in the returns of monetary assets as well as for the sake of compliance with the regulations. Fuelled also by the improvement in loan performance, growth in fixed assets stalled. Consequently, free shareholders' equity rose to TRY 51 billion in 2007 from TRY 4.2 billion in 2002. The ratio of free shareholders' equity to total assets, after hitting a low of -3.1 percent in 2001, increased rapidly after 2002 and rose to 9 percent at the end of 2007.

Shareholders' Equity and Free Shareholders' Equity (percentage)



Balance sheet foreign exchange position, which is an indicator of exchange rate risks, gave a deficit of USD 21.7 billion in 2007 compared with USD 5.3 billion in 2002, while the ratio of balance sheet foreign exchange positions to total assets stabilized at around 4 percent throughout the period of 2002-2007.

Shareholders' Equity and Free Shareholders' Equity (USD billion)

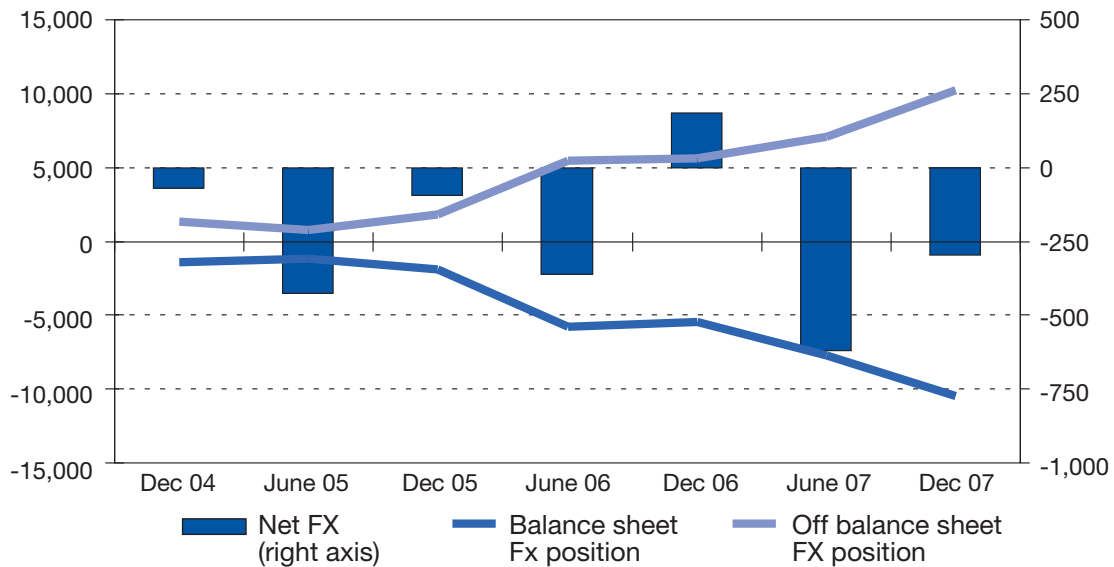


On the other hand, foreign exchange net general position which also includes off-balance sheet transactions kept on to a much lower profile. Foreign exchange net gen-

eral position which gave a deficit of USD 71 million as of December 2004 did not change much and stood at USD 296 million as of December 2007. Ratio of the net position to shareholders' equity has become 0.2 percent as of December 2007.

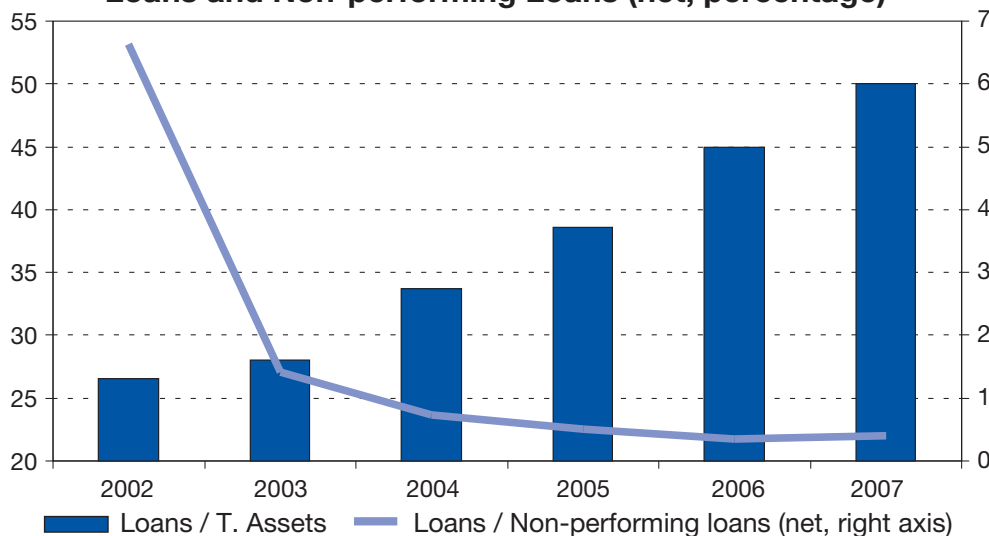
Off-balance sheet foreign exchange position surplus balanced the deficit carried in balance sheet significantly during the period of 2004-2007. Therefore, the banking system was protected from exchange rate risks during the fluctuations in the markets in May-June 2006 and August 2007 periods as stemming from international markets. Banking sector managed its exchange rate risks successfully during the period of 2002-2007. This was also contributed by factors such as increased efficiency in supervision, stability in markets, improvement of risk management as well as TL demand from foreign investors.

FX Position (USD million)



Foremost development following the restructuring period was the rise in the share of loan stock within total assets. Credit risks, however, stayed low despite this sharp loan expansion fuelled by consumer loans in particular, owing to rapid and stable growth in economic activity.

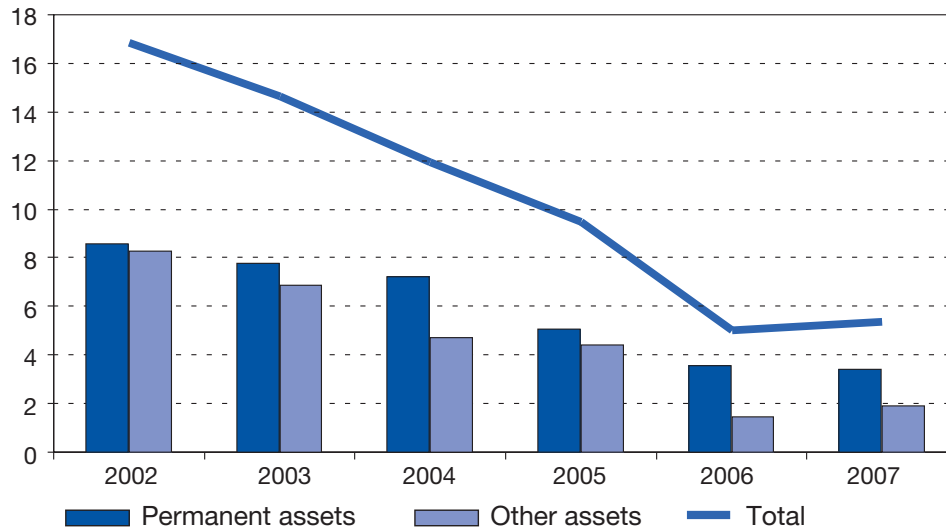
Loans and Non-performing Loans (net, percentage)



Consequently, the share of non-performing loans (after provisioning) within total loan stock, which hit a high of 10.5 percent in 2001, fell down steadily in the period of 2002-2007 to 0.4 percent as of December 2007. The share of non-performing loans before provisioning within total loans fell to 3.5 percent from 18.5 percent as of the same period.

Increase in corporate and consumer loan demand, reduction in public sector’s demand for financing, increase in the supply of resources on a global scale throughout the period and improvement in borrowing terms and conditions positively affected this development.

**Permanent Assets and Other Assets in Total Assets
(percentage share)**



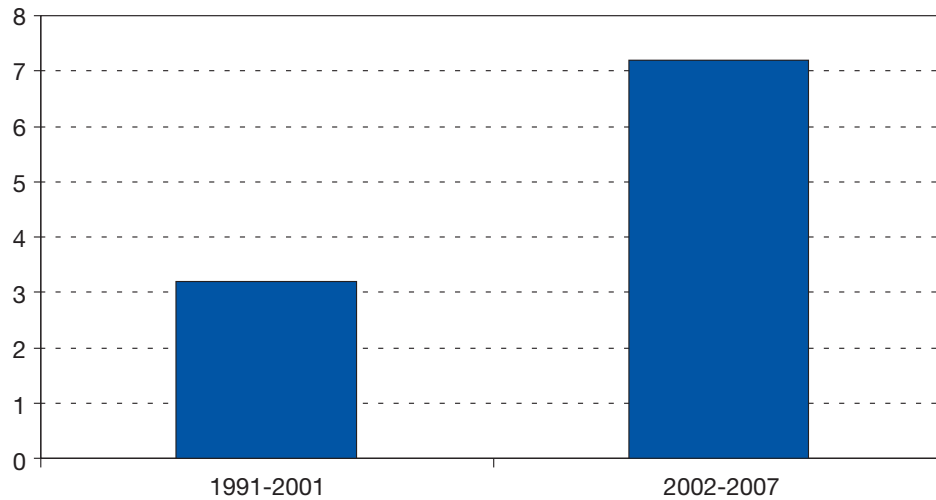
The share of fixed assets within total assets, which diminishes the liquidity of total assets, also dropped sharply. These items, which had a large share within total assets before 2001 due to non-performing loans, duty losses and investments on non-financial subsidiaries, receded during the period 2002-2007 depending on issuance of government debt securities to state-owned banks against their duty losses, reduction of credit risks, and the sale of real estates and non-financial subsidiaries and participations. The share of permanent assets and other assets within total assets which stood at 17 percent in total in 2002 dropped to 5 percent at the end of 2006.

Risk structure didn't change much during the period 2002-2007. Despite the drop in the share of financial assets within total assets, capital requirement of the sector increased as a result of the increase in the share of loans and inclusion of the operational risk sum to the calculation of capital adequacy starting from July 2007. On the other hand, there were great achievements compared with 1990s on the management of some risks such as foreign exchange risks as a result of the improvements in understanding of the risk management and increased public supervision and audit.

2.8. Assessment About Near Past

Recent history of the Turkish economy and banking system can be divided into two periods in general terms: the period of 1991-2001, when political instability reigned, macro-balances deteriorated, financial structure of banking sector weakened, and risks increased, and the period of 2002-2007, when economic and financial stability was greatly secured, price stability was also maintained to a large extent, and restructuring in the banking sector was realized.

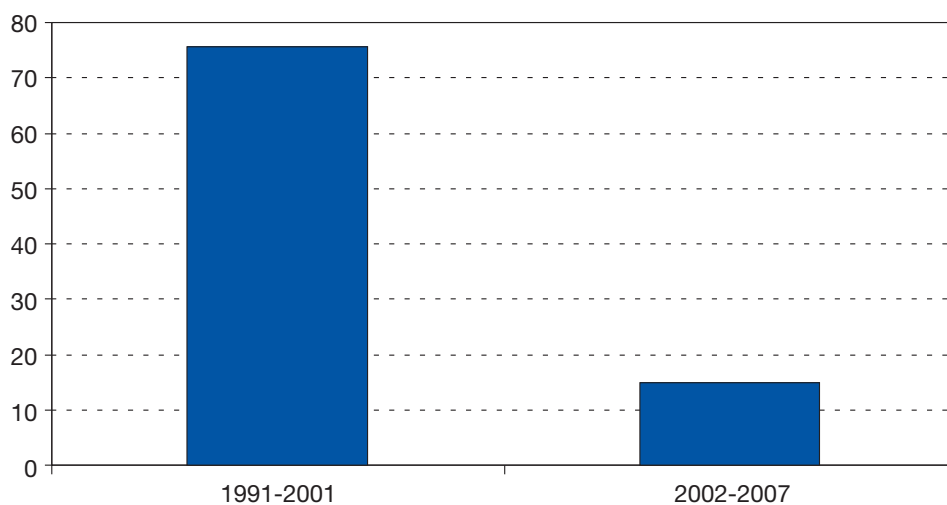
Real GNP Growth (average, percentage)



From the viewpoint of economy, the period of 1991-2001 was marked with low and unstable average growth performance, inability to maintain price stability, growth in public sector deficits, and serious pressure on the system by public sector borrowings. On the contrary, inflation and public sector deficits diminished, and growth became stabilized in the period 2002-2007. The average growth rate in GNP was 3.2 percent in the period of 1991-2001, compared with 7.2 percent in the period of 2002-2007.

According to the inflation rates calculated over annual consumer price increases, the average annual inflation rate was 76 percent during 1991-2001, while this rate dropped to 15 percent in the period 2002-2007. Currency substitution, high risk premium and deterioration in the financial structure of banking sector can be listed as secondary economic problems fuelled by the problems experienced in growth, inflation and public sector balance during 1991-2001.

Consumer Price Inflation (average, annual percentage change)



From the banking sector perspective; the balance sheet quality changed, increase in the shareholders' equity proved insufficient, and risks in the banking sector increased during the period of 1991-2001. Control of the increased risks was difficult due to the fact that public supervision in the sector lacked a risk-oriented structure and did not

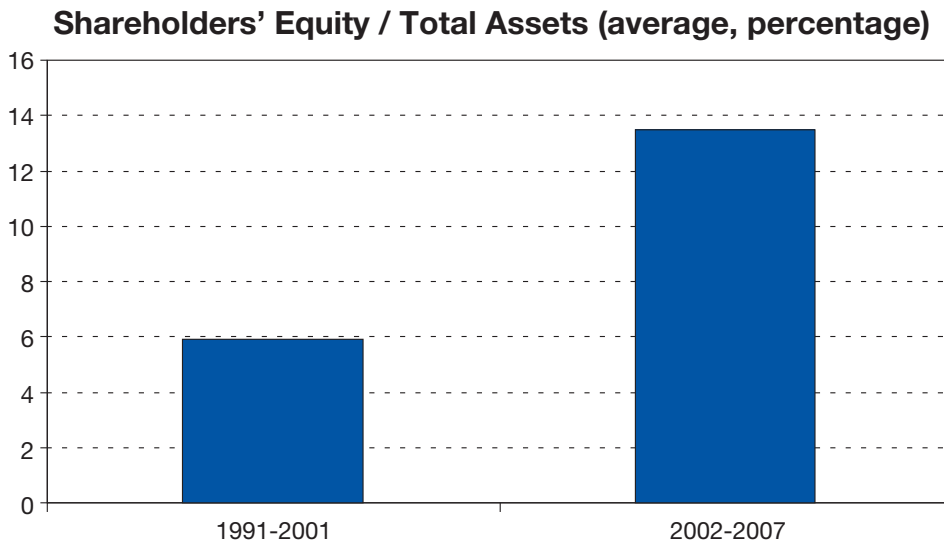
function efficiently yet, and the concept of risk management did not develop fully during the period of high inflation when banks’ intermediary functions were still restricted.

Disinflation Program implemented in 2000 within the frame of “stand-by agreement” signed with International Monetary Fund, and a series of regulations enforced in 1999 preceding this Program give a distinct character to the two years of 2000 and 2001, compared with the rest of the period. Although the referred regulations put into force before the Disinflation Program were aimed at reduction of the risks particularly in the financial system, they proved inadequate and failed to generate the expected benefits due to macroeconomic implementations provided by the Program which provoked the increase of risks in the financial system.

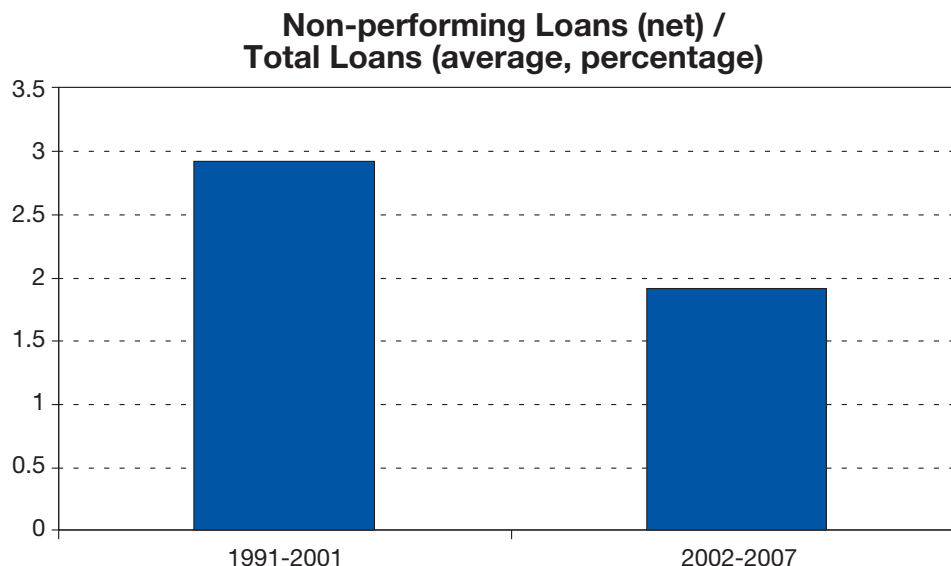
Disinflation Program implemented in 2000 encouraged particularly the increase in exchange rate and liquidity risks of the banking sector, because it set forth the determination and announcement of foreign exchange rates in advance reflecting a limited increase in exchange rates, and thereby spoiled the relative pricing relations. Major part of the risks in the sector was realized during the Crisis of February 2001. For this reason, weaknesses in the financial system played a role that increased the impacts of the Crisis in this sense. Consequently, several various factors such as risk management, increased efficiency of supervision, compliance with international regulations and best practices, ensuring capital adequacy, and increasing the free shareholders’ equity gave a higher profile during the banking sector’s restructuring process in the aftermath of 2002.

Macroeconomic stability increased during the period of 2002-2007 as a result of successful application of the Program for Transition to Strong Economy prepared after February 2001 Crisis, and the Central Bank’s adoption of the fight with inflation as its primary target and ensuring its instrumental independence, and excess liquidity in the global economy. Reduced public sector interest expenditures realized thanks to maintenance of a disciplined fiscal policy and decreasing inflation ensured the preservation and enhancement of financial stability in this same period.

In parallel with macroeconomic developments; restructuring program in the banking sector, debt exchange program (exchange of reciprocal foreign exchange and liquidity risks of the Treasury and the banking sector), increased efficiency in supervision, and reinforcement of risk-oriented audit concept all led to increase in financial stability during the period 2002-2007. While the ratio of the shareholders’ equity of the banking sector to total assets stood at 5.8 percent on average during the period of 1991-2001, this ratio jumped to 13.4 percent in the period of 2002-2007.



The banking sector’s intermediary function was enhanced as a result of the increase in economic activities, improvement in possibilities of securing foreign resources, ample liquidity and reduction of the public sector’s pressure on financial system, thereby leading to significant rises in loans made available and extended to private sector. On the other hand, ratio of non-performing loans (net) to total loans fell to 1.9 percent in the period of 2002-2007, from 2.9 percent in the period of 1991-2001.



In summary, balance sheet structure of the banking system did not change significantly during the period of 2002-2007. Asset quality, return on equity, and capital adequacy strengthened. The intermediary function of banks was reinforced. Both the ratio of loans to total assets GNP, and loans-to-deposits ratio increased. Moreover, variety of the loan stock increased, and consumer loans, mainly housing and vehicle loans, gained higher significance.

3. Balance Sheet, Income-Expenditure Analysis and Off-Balance Sheet Transactions (1959-2007)

3.1. Resource Structure and Development

Resource structure of the banking sector underwent a limited number of but significant changes in the period of 1959-2007. The main factors prompting these changes can be listed as radical change in economic regime, differences in economic policy, change of the accounting rules, problems of the banking system related with its financial structure and differences in approaches for the solution of these problems, and public sector borrowing needs, taxation of the financial system and its instruments, small size of non-bank financial institutions, underdevelopment of capital markets due to low demand for financial instruments in general, low-profitability, high degree of volatility in financial markets, instability in and frequent interventions to the laws and regulations and in the political front.

During the period subject to our analysis, the Turkish economy switched from a closed economy to first a mixed regime and then to a liberal regime that is open to outside. With the adoption of the applications of free market economy after 1980, organizations and rules coherent with the market mechanism were started to be established aimed at ensuring the growth of financial sector.

Most significant changes that took place during this period were freeing of interest rates, allowing the residents to hold foreign exchange savings, and finally freeing of capital movements via changing the exchange regime. Throughout the whole period of implementation of market economy, excepting the early 1980s and the period after 2002, main preference of the economic policy was inflationist expansion. Turkey, unfortunately, was obliged to live with a high and chronic inflation for long years. Public sector borrowing needs followed an upward trend and constituted the major force shaping both its resource and asset structure during this period when exchange rate regime was changed with frequent intervals.

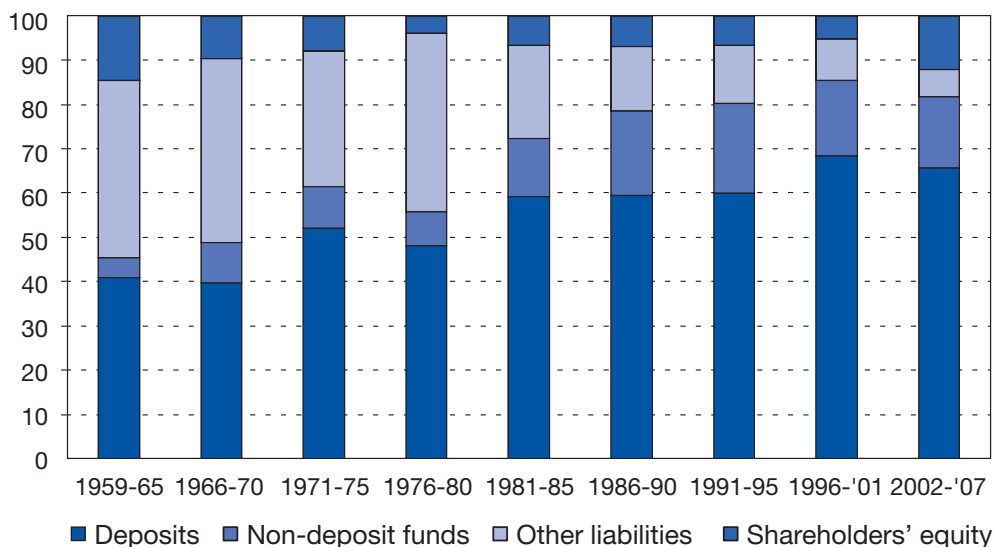
Deposits were traditionally the most significant resource. On the other hand, liberalization in the exchange regime, high inflation rate and instability had significant impacts on both TL-FX structure and maturity structure of deposits. Share of foreign exchange deposits within total deposits, hence within the resources, grew substantially starting from the middle of 1980s. Maturity of deposits was generally concentrated on very short terms.

Introduction of full insurance coverage on saving deposits starting from the middle of 1990s fuelled an unreasonable competition between financial institutions which disregarded risk and profitability relation both on the part of investors and financial institutions in a setting of unchanged supervision and audit concept and rising inflationist preferences. This competition waged at the expense of deterioration in resource structure and financial structure of banking system was one of the main causes that had driven the crisis in 2001.

Another significant consequence of the change in exchange regime was the start of banks' borrowings from abroad. Therefore, the share of non-deposit resources in the balance sheet increased starting from 1990s in particular.

Balance sheet items called as other liabilities fluctuated in time depending on the change of accounting rules and restructuring of the classification, however, it followed a decreasing trend in general as may be expected. The fact that the activities, which were classified as off-balance sheet items after 1980s, were classified as other liabilities before 1980s, caused these items stay at high levels.

Structure of Total Liabilities (percentage share)



Due to the absence of means of protection from high inflation without making a negative effect on profitability, placements to government debt securities which are accepted to have zero risk due to high demand of the public sector, discouraging effect of low profitability and reduced demand for financial services in a setting of high inflation have restricted the growth in shareholders' equity. Considering the investments to subsidiaries, participations and fixed assets, free shareholders' equity stayed at very low levels, occasionally falling into negative territory. Shareholders' equity started to grow after 2001 when a comprehensive restructuring was assumed in banking. This was also contributed by amendments to regulations and supervision and audit concept, low inflation environment, increase in loan demand of the private sector depending on the relative drop in public sector borrowing needs, reinforcement of the competition environment, positive amendments to tax regulations, and improvement in profitability.

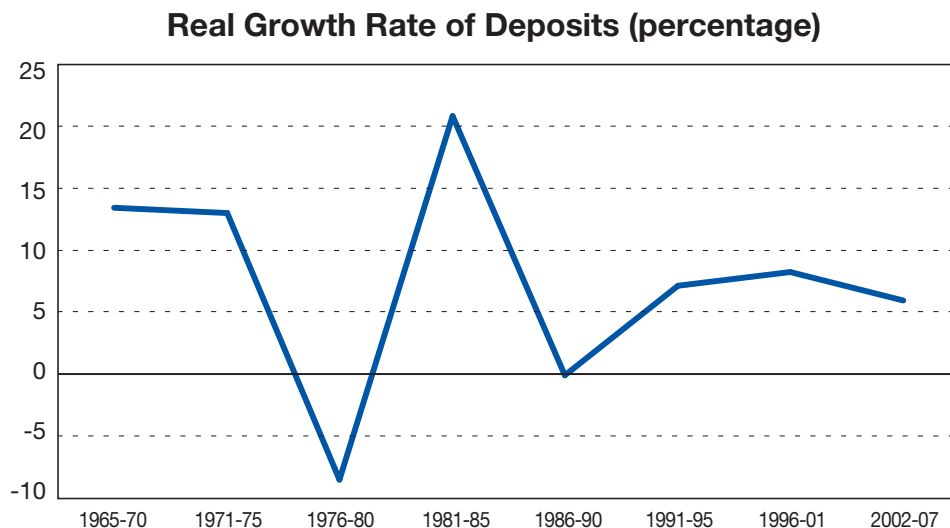
Share of non-deposit resources within total liabilities was restricted during the period of 1959-1980 when a closed-up economic regime was in effect, but on the other hand, share of non-deposit resources started to rise due to increased capability to raise funds from abroad in the years following 1980 when economy started to open out.

3.1.1. Deposits

Share of deposits within total resources of the banking sector in general tended to grow. Deposits item traditionally maintained its status to be the most significant resource. Total deposits in the sector which stood at TRY 7,350 (USD 2.6 billion) in 1959 rose to TRY 360 billion (USD 307 billion) in 2007.

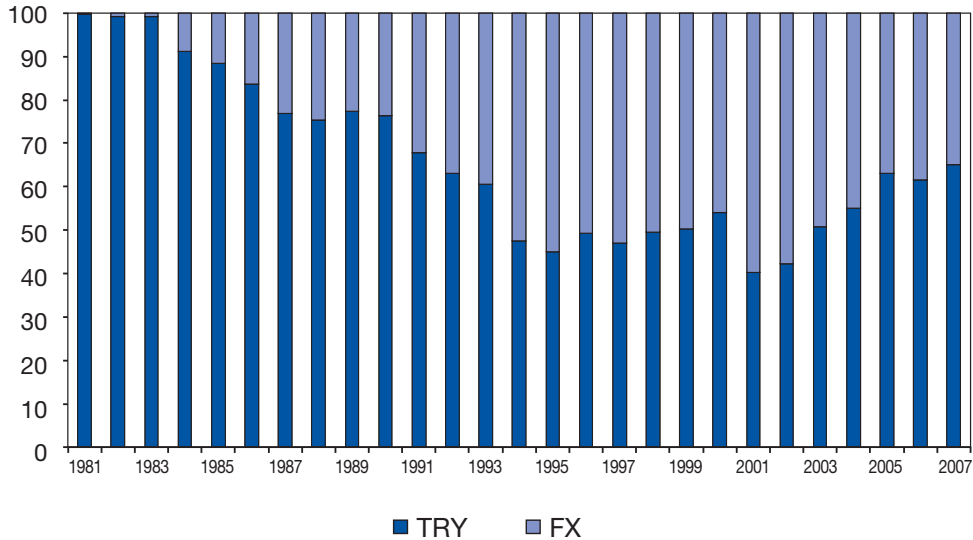
Average annual increase in deposits stayed behind the increase in inflation - in terms of average rise in annual consumer prices – during 1965-1980 period, despite the scarcity of alternative financial investment instruments on the part of the savors during this period. This mainly stemmed from the limited field of banking activity and low income level as well as control on interest rates and negative level of real interest rates.

Deposits in general rose faster than the inflation rate during the period of 1980-2007 when financial liberalization was adopted and deposits were paid positive real interest rates commonly. Except for the period 1986-1990, increase rate in deposits has been faster than the inflation rate despite the financial crises, high inflation rates and development of alternative investment instruments (stock exchange market, and the increase in the number of government bonds and the financial instruments associated to them, etc.) during 1990s in particular.



Share of deposits within total liabilities rose to above 65 percent in 2000s from 40 percent during 1960s. Deposits' share within total resources continued to increase despite the pronounced increase in non-deposit resources starting from 1980, in particular, when possibility and tendency of securing resources from abroad gained impetus and momentum.

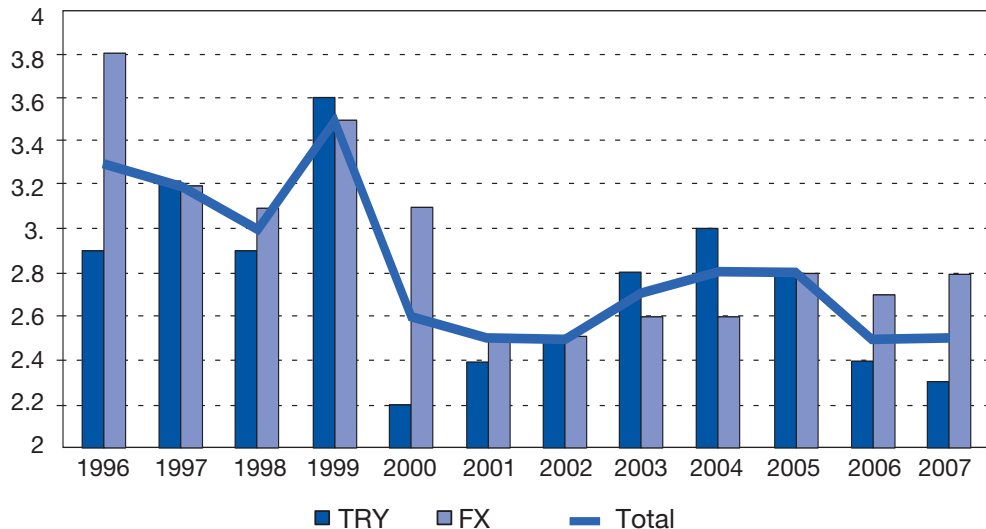
TRY / FX Composition of Deposits (percentage)



Share of foreign exchange deposits within total deposits was at negligible levels until 1984, as it was illegal to possess and use foreign currencies to a great extent. This share started increasing after the use of foreign exchange was set free for commercial purposes in 1984, and totally in 1989. Demand for foreign exchange deposits increased during 1990s as a result of high and continued inflation during these years with the share of foreign exchange deposits within total deposits exceeding 50 percent level in 1994. Share of foreign exchange deposits within total deposits, which stood at about 50 percent until 2003, started to decline after this year as a result of the drop in inflation, establishment of economic stability, increased demand for TL, and TL's steady appreciation against other currencies.

Average maturity of deposits, which stood at 3.3 months level in 1996, started falling after 1999, and finally dropped to 2.5 months in 2001. Average maturity started a slow pick-up after 2001 Crisis, though very slowly, and stood at 2.5 months in 2007.

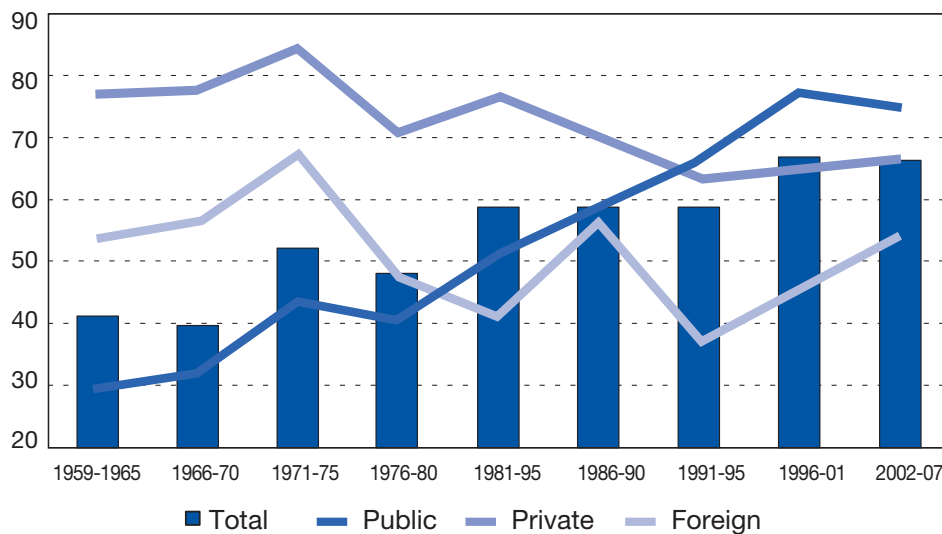
Average Maturity of Deposits (month)



Maturity of TL deposits shows greater volatility compared with foreign exchange deposits. Maturities of TL and foreign exchange deposits did not move in the same direction during the period of 1996-2007. While average maturity of TL deposits receded after 2004 in particular, average maturity of foreign exchange deposits did not move in that direction.

Development of the share of deposits within total liabilities poses significant variations between bank groups. Share of deposits within state-owned banks' balance sheets was below 50 percent before 1980, and started to rise after this date and reached to about 65 percent in 2000s. Foremost reason for this difference is that the item of other liabilities had greater significance for state-owned banks before 1980 compared with private and foreign banks, therefore rendering the share of deposits within total deposits smaller.

Share of Deposits by Banking Groups (percentage)



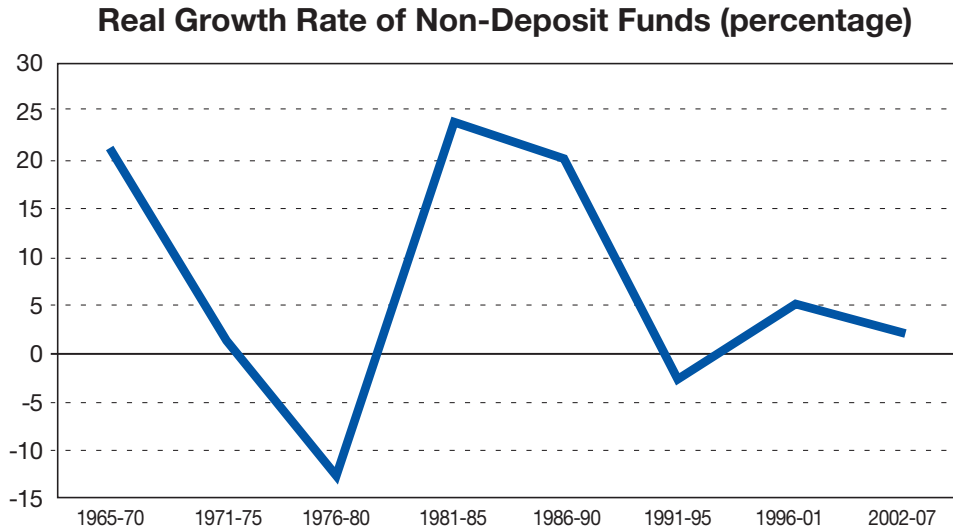
Share of deposits within total liabilities in private banks followed a slow but steadily downward trend after 1980s in particular. This fall accelerated and gained a more persistent character between 1980 and 1995, and then it reversed its direction and started to rise in the period of 1996-2007.

Share of deposits in the balance sheets of foreign banks followed a fluctuating path. This share rose to about 65 percent during 1970s before falling to around 40 percent in the first half of 1980s, and then it rose to above 50 percent in the second half of 1980s. This ratio fell under 40 percent in the first half of 1990s, and then it has been in a steady and rapid rise since then.

Main factors having an influence on the distribution of deposits between groups were special duties assigned to state-owned banks, failure to collect in a timely fashion the receivables arising out of financing of such duties, higher share of TL items in the balance sheets of state-owned banks compared with other groups, higher preference of private and foreign banks to borrow from abroad, and fluctuations in the value of TL against other currencies. Share of TL items within total deposits of state-owned banks rose steadily during 2000s, and reached to 79 percent as of 2007. This ratio stood at 59 percent in private banks and 53 percent in foreign banks.

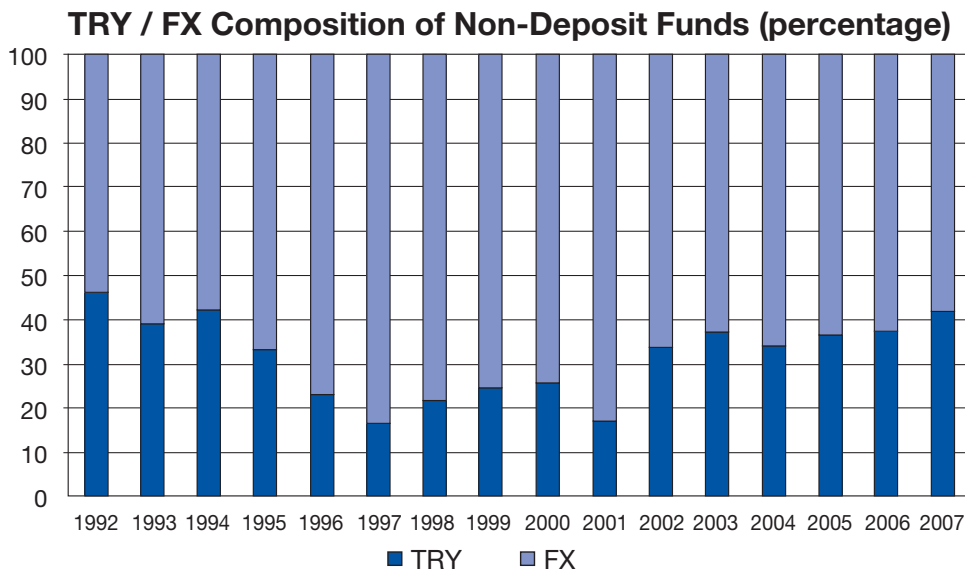
3.1.2. Non-deposit Resources

It is seen that average annual increase rate in non-deposit resources in the period of 1965-2007 has always been above the inflation rate save for two periods of economic crisis of 1976-1980 and 1991-1995. Similarly, the rate of increase in non-deposit resources in the period of 1996-2001 including 2001 crisis was also above the inflation rate, but the difference here was very small in real terms.

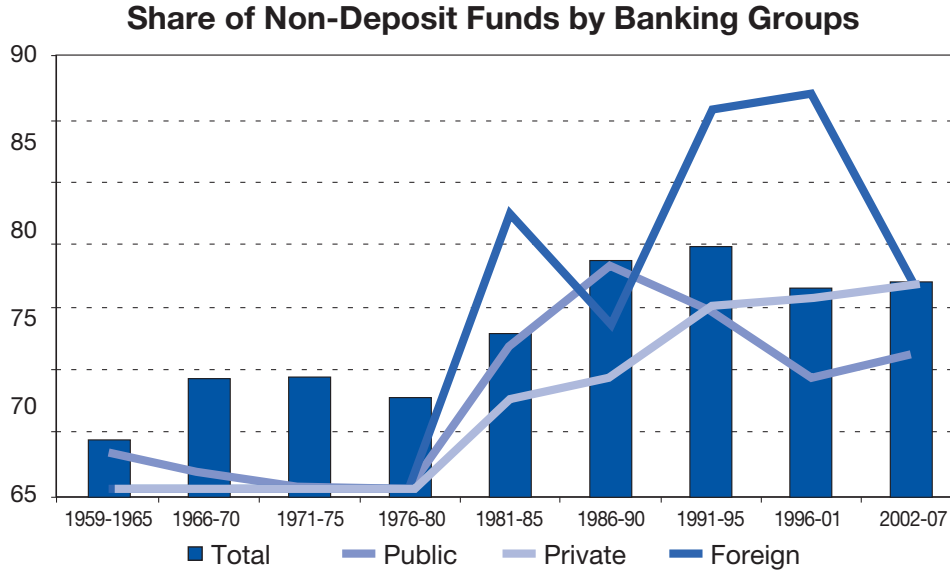


These resources obtained via foreign borrowings were generally in foreign currencies. Therefore, changes in the value of TL against major foreign currencies were also effective in the rate of increase in non-deposit resources. For instance, increase rate of non-deposit resources stayed low on TL-basis between the period 2002-2007, when TL appreciated against most major currencies in real terms.

Share of foreign exchange items within non-deposit resources increased in general during 1990s, a period when foreign resources were intensely used. TL equivalent of foreign exchange items' share within total non-deposits rose to 85 percent in 2001, due to also the effects of devaluation during the 2001 crisis.



Share of TL items within non-deposit resources started to increase after 2002 with the appreciation of TL against major currencies in general in this period and with the emergence of the possibility of securing TL resources from abroad. Both share of the resources raised from abroad in TL and share of the resources obtained via repos within the total non-deposit resources have increased in the recent period.



** Only the group of deposit banks has been included to the study. Development and investment banks (DIB) in which non-deposit resources occupy a major space are not included to the study. But, DIBs are included to the sector data.*

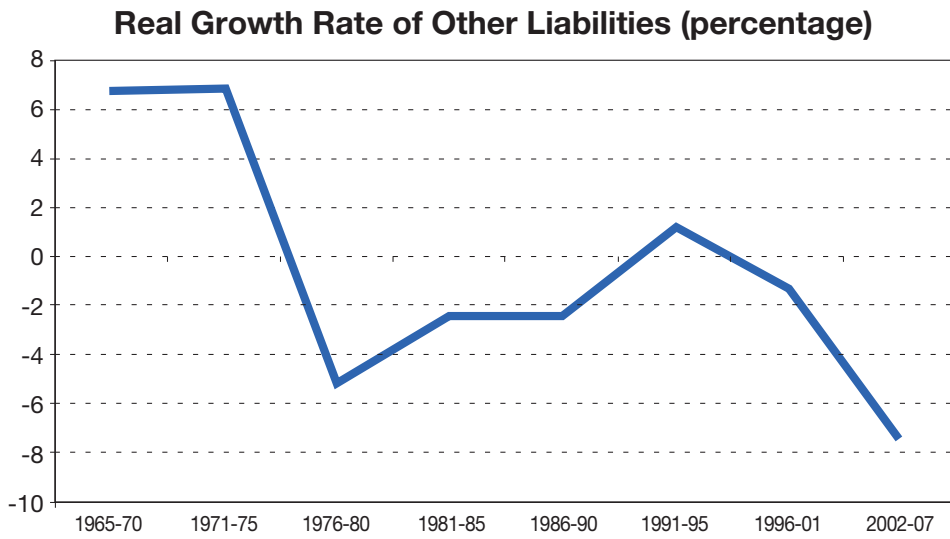
No significant difference is seen between the shares of non-deposit resources within total liabilities according to bank groups. Share of non-deposit resources within total liabilities stayed at very low levels for all deposit banks between 1959 and 1980. Share of non-deposit resources, however, showed a rapid increase after 1980 due to foreign borrowings. This increase was higher particularly in the groups of foreign banks and private banks.

It is seen that share of non-deposit resources within total liabilities has conspicuously diminished in foreign banks during the period of 2002-2007. This reduction stemmed from the wide-scale effects on the total balance sheet of foreign banks due to some local banks changing their status as foreign banks.

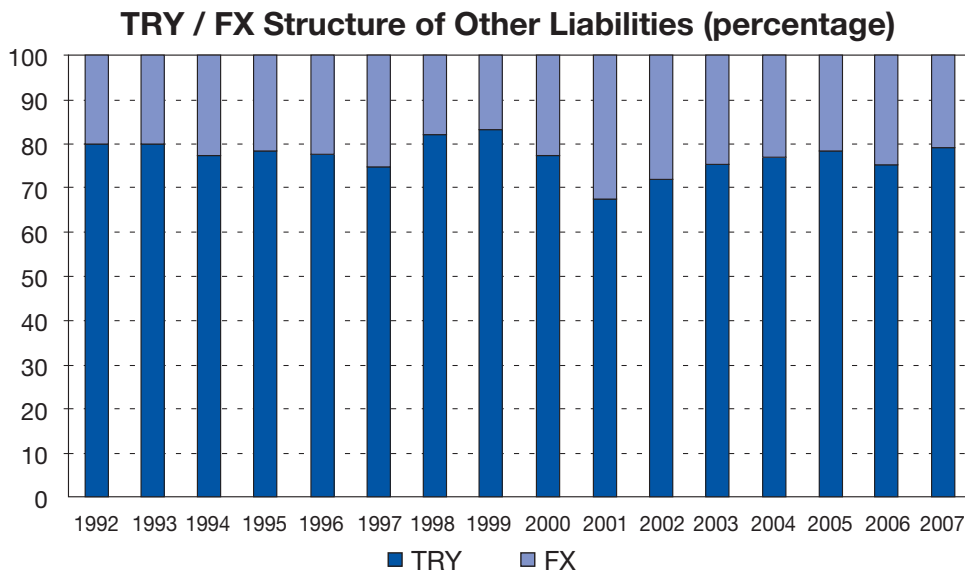
3.1.3. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities item which was mainly consisted of commitments and various receivables before 1980 made up about 40 percent of total resources until that date. Also due to the change in the accounting system, this item increasingly lost its importance after 1980.

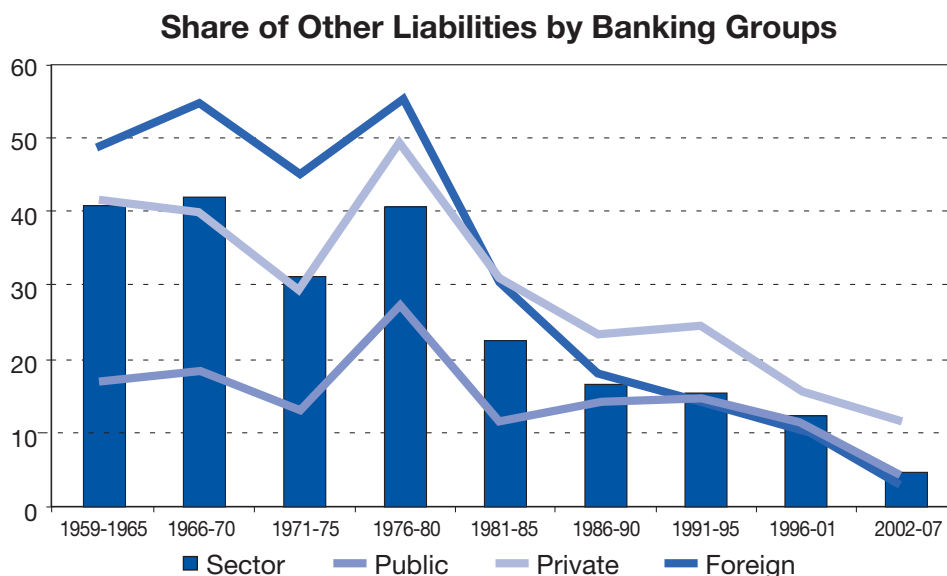
Increase rate of other liabilities remained always under the inflation rate throughout the period of 1985-2007, except for the period of 1991-1995, and its share within total liabilities slid rapidly after 1980. It is particularly noteworthy that the rate of increase in other liabilities item was behind the inflation rate in the period of 2002-2007, when total balance sheet size expanded and rose significantly in real terms.



Other liabilities item was generally consisted of TL items. A study of the period 1992-2007 shows that other liabilities item was consisted of TL items by approximately 80 percent. Although share of TL items was temporarily reduced during the crisis years of 1994 and 2001 due to major devaluations and under the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates, this share again picked up after 2001 and became 80 percent as of 2007.



Share of other liabilities within total liabilities in the period of 1959-1965 was about 40 percent. This share was maintained until late 1970s before it started to come down after 1982. Other liabilities item's share fell as low as to 6 percent during the period of 2002-2007.



No significant difference as a main trend is seen between bank groups in terms of the change and variation of share of other liabilities within total liabilities. Share of other liabilities within total liabilities moved in the same direction in the same periods for all three groups of the state-owned, private and foreign banks.

However, it is also true that other liabilities item enjoys a much higher share within total liabilities in the groups of state-owned and foreign banks compared with private banks particularly during the period of 1959-1990.

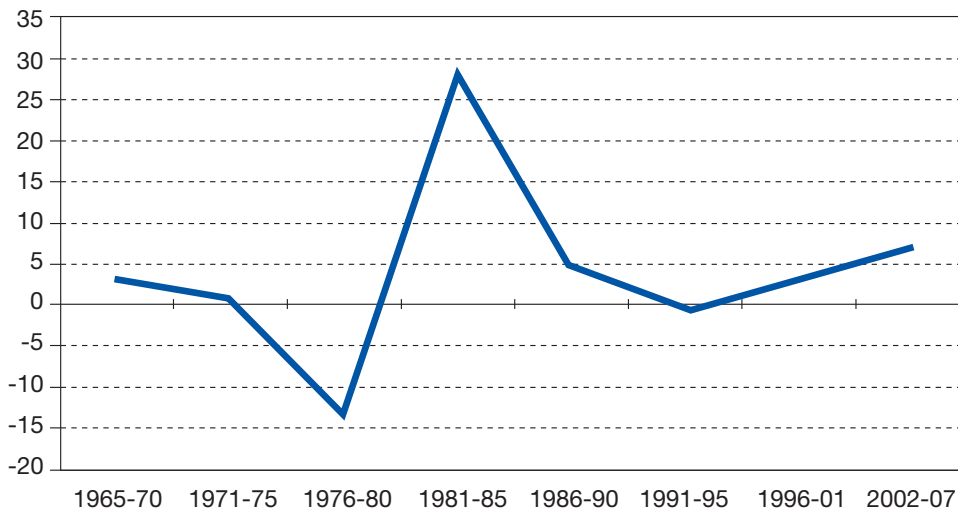
Therefore, changes in the share of other liabilities item within total liabilities does not stem from a certain bank group, but shows the characteristic of being sector-wide movement.

3.1.4. Shareholders' Equity

The share of shareholders' equity within total liabilities moved steadily downward during our subject period of 1959-2007, except for the periods of 1981-1985 and 2002-2007. The reasons underlying the increase in the period of 1981-1985 were the amendments to the Banks Law, acceptance of the capital adequacy ratio and the increased competition from foreign banks due to transition to market economy.

Shareholders' equity grew, capital adequacy ratio rose and the share of shareholders' equity within total liabilities resumed an increase between the period of 2002-2007 depending on the efforts for reestablishing the stability in the financial sector after the economic crisis in 2001, which included reinforcement of capital and shareholders' equity of banks, exclusion of banks whose shareholders' equity became inadequate, merger of such banks, increase of the public supervision and audit functions on banks, reinforcement of the risk-based audit concept, convergence of regulations on banks to the universally-recognized practices, and consequent increase in the importance of risk management in banking sector, growth of the loan supply by banks, strengthening of competition, improvement of the financial environment and increase in profitability, all as parts of the comprehensive restructuring process applied on banks.

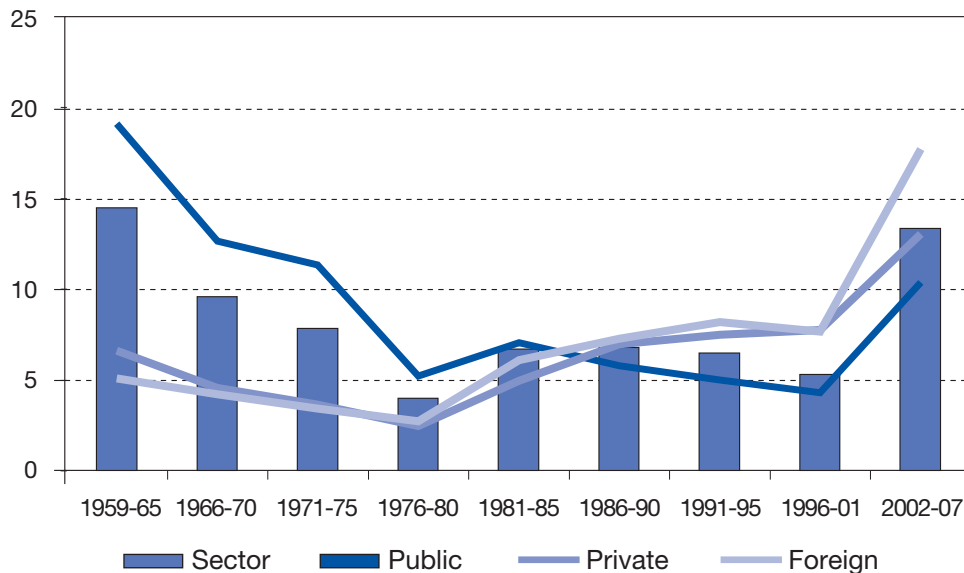
Real Growth Rate of Shareholders' Equity (percentage)



Banks, particularly during 1990s, invested the resources they collected, to government debt securities, which had an increasingly lower risk weight in the calculation of capital adequacy ratio, and government debt securities also offered banks a good investment instrument which had lower risks and relatively higher returns. The sum of capital requirement for holding government debt securities was naturally much lower compared with other instruments. Therefore, banking sector's motivation and aspiration to increase its shareholders' equity has been limited as long as the share of government debt securities within its total assets kept on rising – and, of course, as long as the policies encouraging this regime were in effect.

This trend was inherent to all bank groups and there was no difference between bank groups in this aspect.

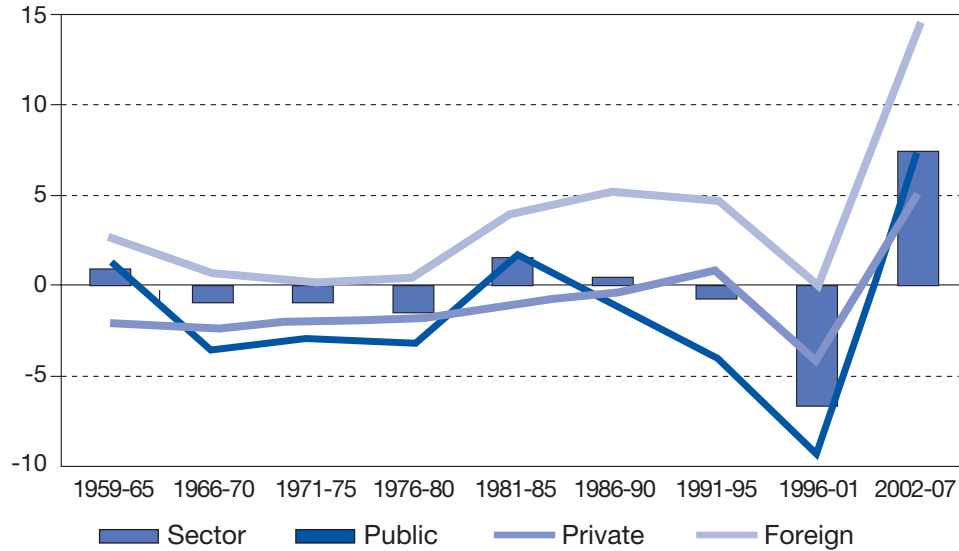
Share of Shareholders' Equity in Total Assets by Banking Groups (percentage)



Although it is true that above-mentioned trend was inherent to all bank groups, it was also true that state-owned banks, in general, had higher shareholders' equity rates before the period of 1981-1985, compared with private and foreign banks.

This picture was reversed after the period 1981-1985, and shareholders' equity rates of private and foreign banks, in general, became higher than that of the state-owned banks.

Net Working Capital in Total Assets by Banking Groups (percentage)



Main reason for the shareholders' equity of state-owned banks remaining lower than that of the private and foreign banks after the period of 1981-1985 was the assignment of tasks to state-owned banks which would cause duty losses on their part, and failure in collection and recovery of these duty losses.

Net working capital (shareholders' equity - fixed assets) has in general generated negative balance during the period preceding 1980, because net working capital balances of both state-owned banks and private banks, which two bank groups made up almost entire banking sector in the said period, generated negative results.

Net Working Capital / Total Assets (percentage)

	1996-2001	2002-2007
Deposit banks	-6.9	7.1
State-owned banks	-9.6	7.3
Private banks	-4.4	5.0
Foreign banks	-0.1	14.6
Development and investment banks	7.2	40.4
Total	-6.7	7.4

Net working capital continued to be inadequate during 1990s too, and net working capital deficit of state-owned banks and private banks grew further in the period 1996-2001. Net working capital of foreign banks has become zero in this period too. Net working capital of the banking system rose rapidly during the period of 2002-2007 in parallel with the fall in fixed assets and the increase in shareholders' equity. Net working capital of the banking sector stood at TRY 54.3 billion (USD 46.8 billion) as of the end of 2007.

3.2. Structure and Development of Assets

3.2.1. Developments Affecting the Structure of Assets

Asset structure in the banking sector varied considerably during the period 1959-2007 depending on factors such as the preferred economic regime, the credit and interest rate policies varying and differing from each other significantly by time depending on this regime, public sector borrowing needs, capacity to secure resources from abroad, tasks assigned to state-owned banks by the government, high and stubborn inflation, frequent and large-scale fluctuations, regulations making it difficult to collect the outstanding receivables, regulations for financing of the subsidiaries, and relationship between the bank ownership and credit disbursements, etc.

The period between 1959 and 1980 has been an era of planning and guiding the economy. Extending loans to selected sectors as incentives has been encouraged during this period. Financial prices, mainly deposit and loan interest rates, have been determined directly by the government, and have been used for supporting the selective crediting policy and practice. Selective-crediting policy led to the conclusion of increased loan volume, as well as more nonfinancial subsidiaries being owned by the banking sector. Hence, the share of fixed assets within the balance sheet increased, and liquidity of the balance sheet dropped. Besides, high taxes levied on financial and banking transactions during this period, and short-term structure of deposits which is the most significant item in resources, and high and chronic inflation which emerged towards the end of the period have had negative impacts on the size of the balance sheet.

Selective crediting policy was also abandoned in the process of liberation of interest rates and slow and gradual elimination of planned economy mechanisms after 1980. Banks' cost of resources increased significantly during this period, and this found its reflection also on the loan rates.

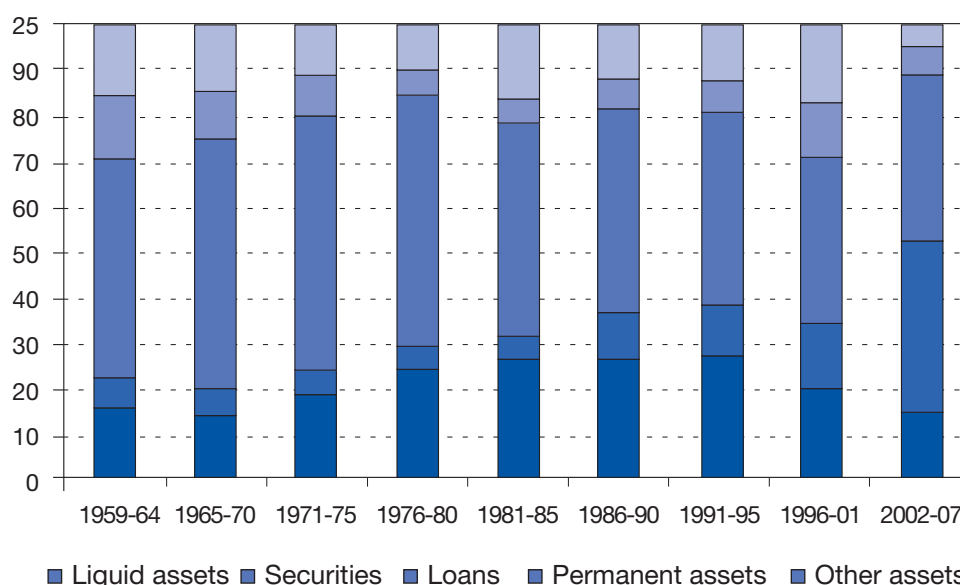
Growth in public sector's deficit during 1980s led to an increase in public sector borrowings. In this period when the financial system was relatively small, the increased public sector demand, in turn, led to an increase in real interest rates and exerted pressure on the sum of available loan funds by way of expanding the share of the public sector in available loans.

The most significant source in financing of the public sector deficits has been the banking sector. The public sector deficits were financed mainly and primarily by the banking sector due to many reasons, including, but not limited to, it being easier for the banking sector to raise funds from abroad compared with other sectors, small size of capital markets, underdevelopment of non-bank financial institutions, and banking sector having higher experience in the management of maturity, liquidity and exchange rate risks compared with the real sector.

This led to an increase in the share of financial assets within total assets and to a reduction in the share of loans within total assets. At the same time, the fact that part of the public sector deficits was financed by the resources secured by banks from abroad increased the exposure of the banking sector to exchange rate and maturity risks too.

Another significant factor having an effect on banks' balance sheet structure was the developments related with inflation. Turkey lived with a high and chronic inflation for a long time that extends from the last years of the planned economy until early 2000s (from the second half of 1970s until 2001 crisis).

Structure of Total Assets (percentage share)



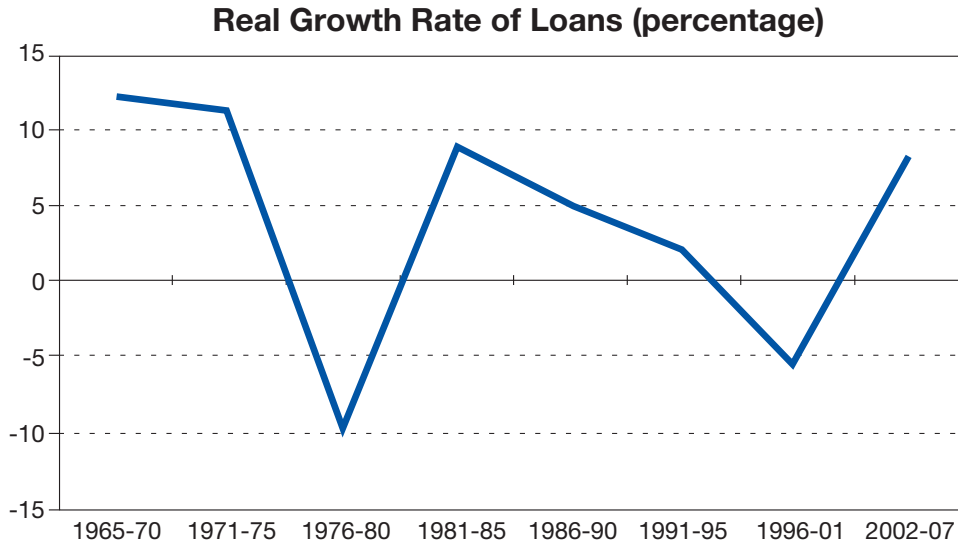
Inflationist period had restraining effects on the performance and growth of financial assets, and slowed down the growth of total balance sheet. It influenced banking sector's liquidity preferences and profitability; and concealed significant structural problems such as nonperforming loans, inadequate capital and low profitability. Investing on fixed assets and subsidiaries has become more attractive for the sake of protection from inflation and for tax planning, and also under the effects of the encouraging regulations under and provisions in the Banks Law.

Asset structure of state-owned banks was widely affected from the duty losses. As a result of non-payment and non-compensation of duty losses on time which grew more and more particularly in 1990s, share of other assets item, which was to a large extent consisted of duty losses, within total assets grew rapidly, thereby negatively affecting the liquidity of state-owned banks and of the general banking sector.

Government debt securities extended to state-owned banks in 2002 for compensation of their duty losses led to an increase in the share of financial assets item within total assets, while also leading to a rapid drop in other assets item.

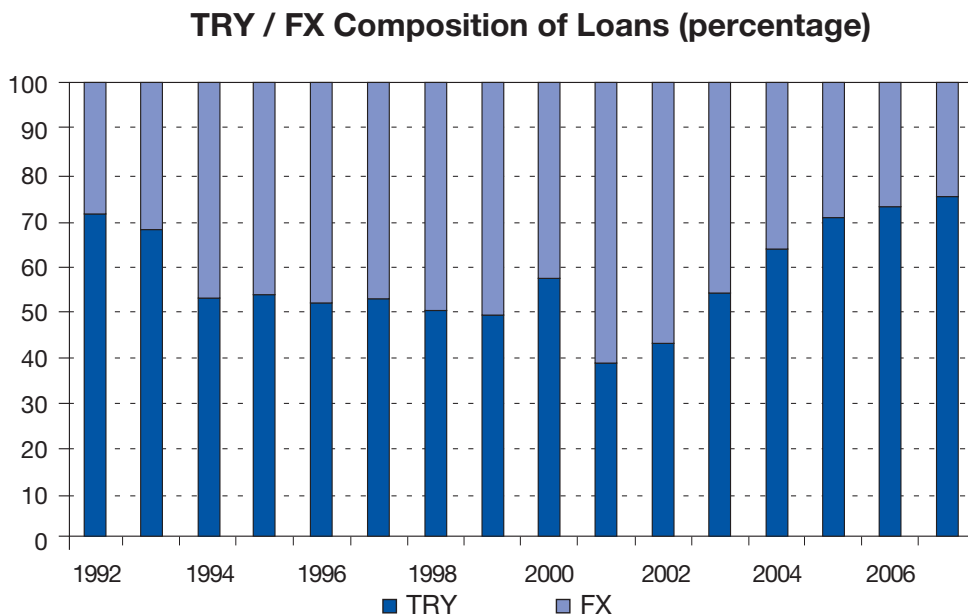
3.2.2. Loans

Loans have traditionally been an important asset item in the Turkish banking sector which founded its development on universal banking model. Selective crediting policy, implemented during the planned economy period of Turkish economy which allowed only restricted capital movements and adopted a strict exchange rate regime, as well as the policy of pressuring the deposit interest rates which was adopted in order to support the selective crediting policy, have had positive effects on the supply and demand for loans, and the ratio of loans to total assets reached to its highest level during the period of 1965-1980. The share of loans, which came down during 1990s in favor of securities portfolio due to financing efforts for public sector borrowings, started to rise again after 2002 thanks to re-establishment of economic stability and due to the decreased pressure of the public sector on available resources.



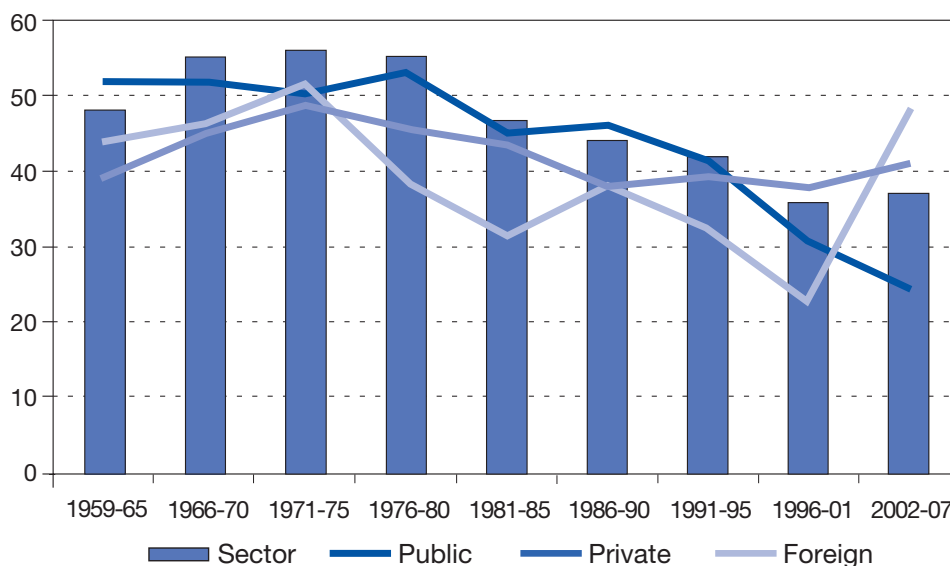
Loan stock increased in real terms during the period of 1965-1985, except for the period of 1976-1980 when a significant contraction and inflationary process was experienced due to the rise in oil prices. Selective crediting policies and incentives have been effective during this period of increase up until 1980. The preference of transition to a structure that is open to the world marks the years between 1980 and 1985. Real growth in loan stock slowed down during 1990s due to high public sector borrowings and economic crisis, and even became negative during the period of 1996-2001.

Loan stock resumed its rapid increasing pace in real terms during the period of 2002-2007 as banking sector was restructured and economic stability was maintained during this period.



TL-FX distribution of loan stock has been in a move that conformed to the general trend in currency substitution. Share of foreign exchange denominated / indexed items within total loan stock was at about 30 percent in 1992. This share increased throughout 1990s as currency substitution was at high speed, rising as high as 62 percent in 2001 under the effects of the economic crisis and devaluation in that year. TL loans' share within total loans started to increase again from 2002 on, increasing its share in total up to 75 percent as of 2007.

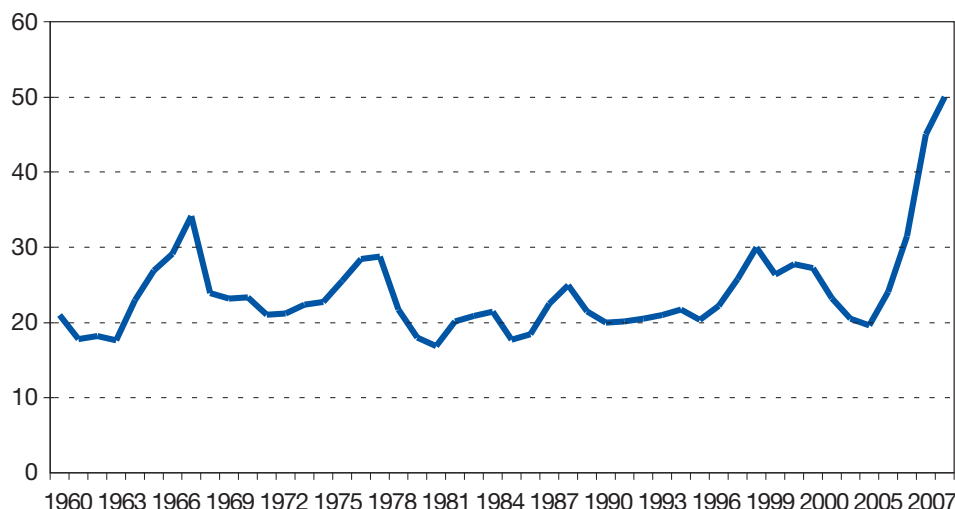
Share of Loans By Banking Groups (percentage)



To speak in terms of bank groups, the share of loan stock within total assets moved in accordance with the general trend of the sector in private banks and foreign banks. Although share of loans in state-owned banks also moved in line with the general trend of the banking sector until 2001, differentiation started in the period of 2002-2007. Share of loans within state-owned banks' total assets was reduced in the period 2002-2007, contrary to the overall trend in the sector. Share of loans within total assets rose again to 37 percent on average in the period of 2002-2007. However, this rate rose to 50 percent level for the entire sector as of 2007. Share of loans within total assets stood at 63 percent level for foreign banks, 52 percent for private banks, and 39 percent for state-owned banks as of the same period.

In addition to a rapid increase in loan stock, structure of the loans also changed significantly during the period 2002-2007. While consumer loans made up 12 percent of the total loan stock in 2002, this rate rose to 33 percent in 2007.

Loans / GNP (percentage)



* This calculation of GNP was based on 1987 method.

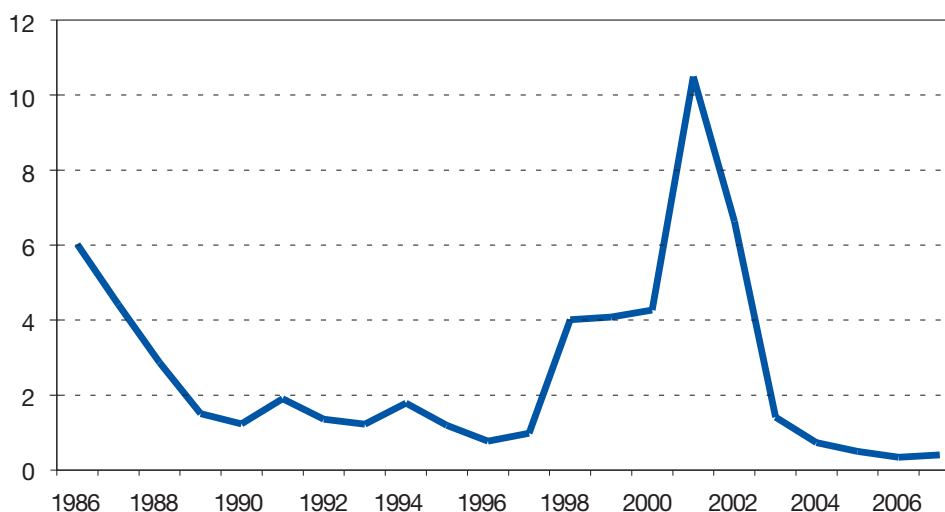
Growth in economic stability, fall in inflation, fall in interest rates, reduction of the public sector's demand for resources, strengthening of banks' capital structure, enhancement and reinforcement of competition, increase in the possibilities of borrowing from international markets on long-term and with low interest rates, improvement in household expectations, increase in number of bank branches and more widespread use of technology-backed non-branch operational units fuelled the increase in consumer loans.

Loan Stock and Household Attitudes (percentage)

	2002	2007
Consumer loans/savings deposit	7	42
Consumer loans/savings deposit + gov. debt securities (individuals)	6	39
Total loans/total deposits	38	78
Corporate loan /total deposits	33	52
Consumer loan /total deposits	5	26

Increase in income – in the meantime - improvement of expectations and fall in interest rates led to changes in individual customers' attitudes, and demand for consumer loans rose rapidly. The ratio of non-performing loans after provisioning to total loans changed in line with the economic developments. This ratio dropped to 1.2 percent from 6 percent between 1986 and 1990, and went and remained under 1 percent between 1990 and 1997 as financing of the public sector debts gained importance while loan sources and funds became relatively scarce in this period. The ratio of non-performing loans after provisioning to total loans rose to 4 percent in 1998 due to the fluctuations in the Turkish economy caused by Asian and Russian crisis.

Non-performing Loans (net) / Total Loans (percentage)

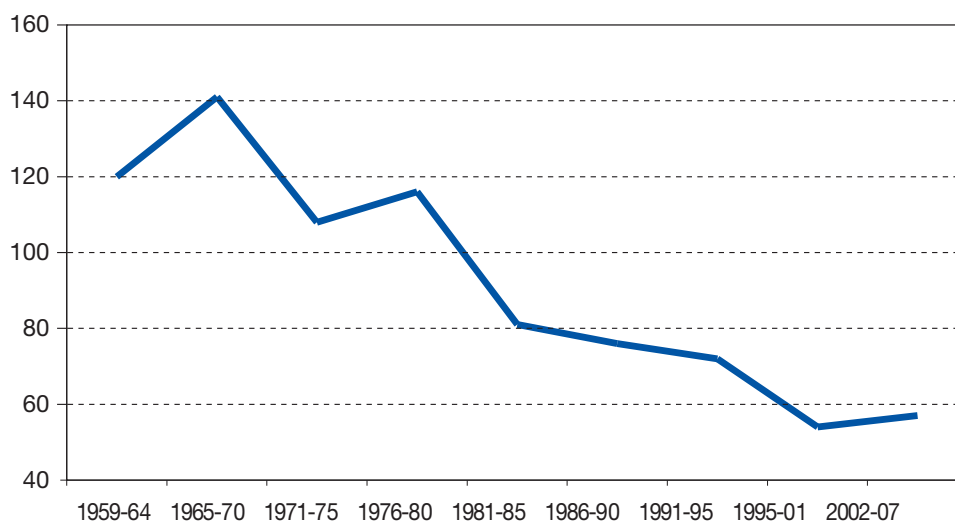


The ratio of non-performing loans (net) to total loans rose to as high as above 10 percent in 2001 due to the crisis. This ratio fell rapidly between the period 2002-2004, dropped under 1 percent starting from 2004, and stayed at about 0.4 percent until 2007.

Main reasons for the rapid fall in nonperforming loans after provisioning during the period 2002-2007, and maintenance of these low levels throughout the said period, can be listed as establishment and maintenance of economic stability, increase in the capital of banks within the framework of restructuring program, transfer of banks with problems to SDIF and gradual settlement of their bad loans, financial restructuring program (Istanbul Approach), increase in public supervision and audit functions, and rising im-

portance of risk management concept in banking sector, improvement in the operations environment, and accelerated growth, and increased ability of non-bank organizations to secure foreign borrowing and proliferation of loan portfolio.

Loans / Deposits (Percentage)



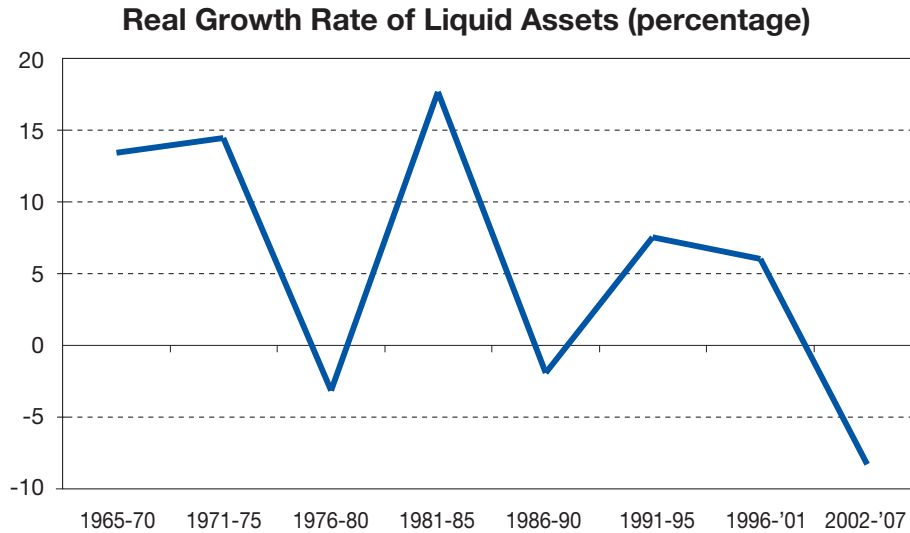
A significant reflection of public sector’s pressure on resources could be observed on loans-to-deposits ratio. The period of highest deposits-to-loan ratio between 1959 and 2007 was the years of planned economy, because selective crediting incentives were applied and deposit increase rate was low due to negative real interest rates during this period.

Loans-to-deposits ratio was 100 percent on average between 1959 and 1980; and rose as high as to 140 percent during the period of 1965-1970, while it dropped to about 80 percent between 1976 and 1980. Drop in loans / deposits ratio continued throughout 1980s and 1990s, and receded to as low as 54 percent between 1995 and 2001. As a result of rapid increase in loan stock starting from 2002, in the period of 2001 – 2007, this ratio rose to 54 percent on average and stood at 79 percent as of the end 2007.

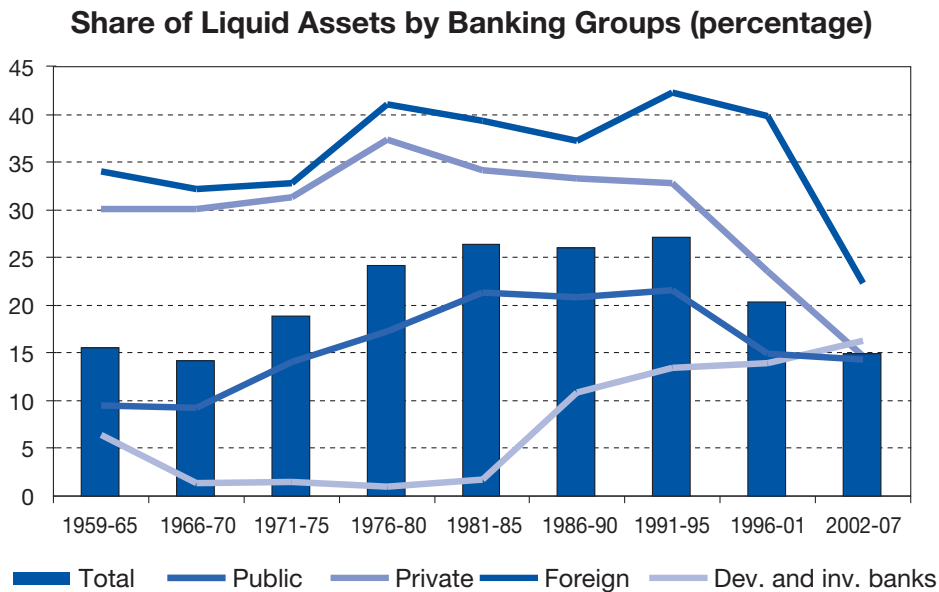
3.2.3. Liquid Assets

Liquid assets item followed a highly volatile trend throughout the concerned period depending on the economic conditions and characteristics of the periods, as these assets are closely related and serve the management of liquidity risks, which is a crucial fundamental function.

Share of liquid assets within total assets increased regularly between 1959 and 1995, and started to fall after 1995. Ratio of liquid assets to total assets rose to 27 percent in the period between 1991 and 1995, while it dropped to 15 percent in the period 2002-2007 due to fall in inflation, reduction of risks, and maintenance of stability.

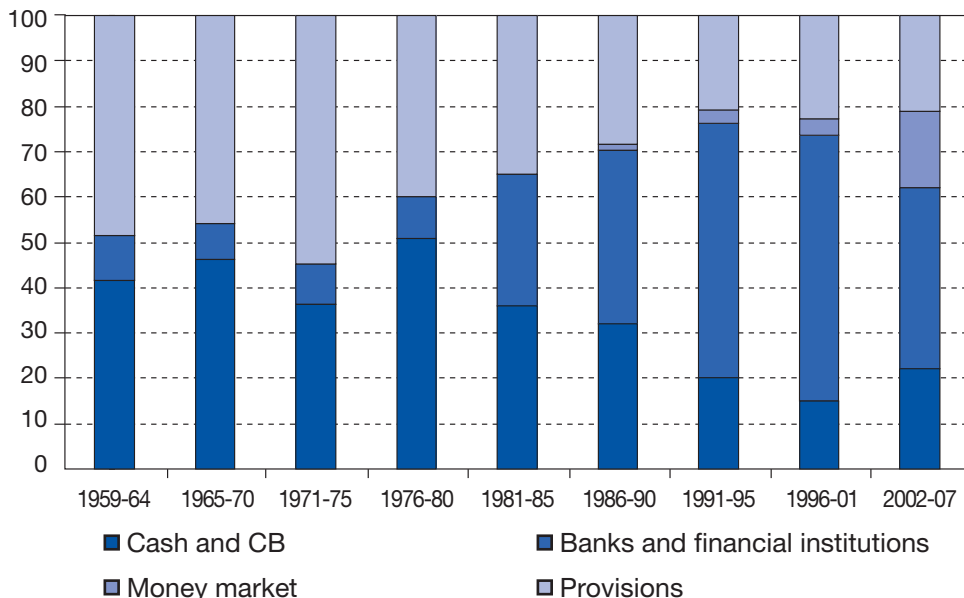


Share of liquid assets within total assets has treaded on a line which is parallel with the general tendency in all bank groups excepting the development and investment banks group. Share of liquid assets stayed low in development and investment banks until 1985, and increased regularly and consistently after 1985 until 2007. Share of liquid assets within total assets has been higher in foreign banks compared with the state-owned and private banks.



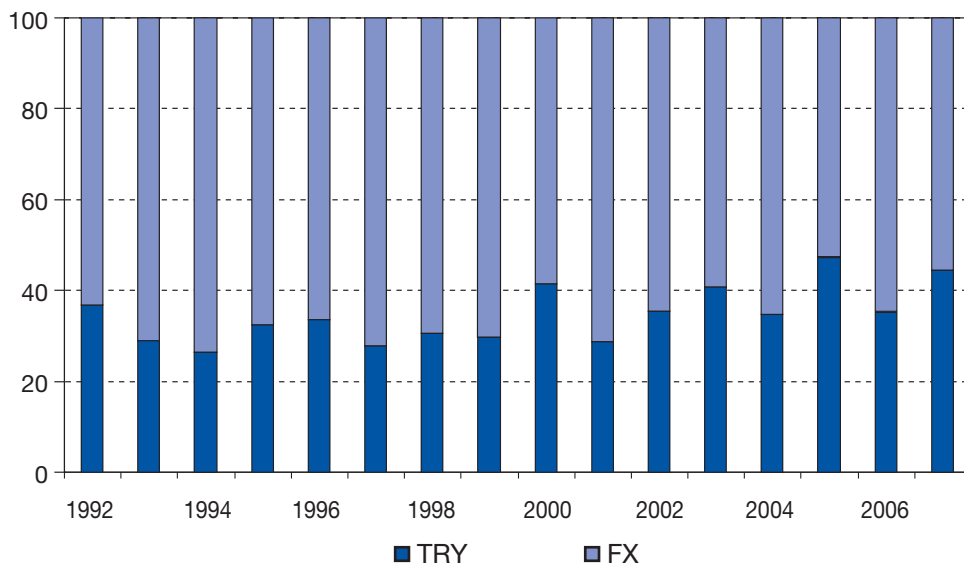
While liquid assets item was consisted mainly of statutory reserves and receivables from the Central Bank subaccounts until 1985, the significance of receivables from banks and money markets items increased due to the establishment of interbank money markets and increased efficiency of money markets after 1985. Total of these two items rose above 92 percent of total assets as of 2007.

Structure of Liquid Assets (percentage share)



Following opening up of the economy, share of foreign exchange items within liquid assets has become higher. This was contributed by the placements of banks kept in their foreign correspondent accounts for use in their transactions abroad or for other motives, depending on the increased share of foreign exchange items.

TRY - FX Composition of Liquid Assets (percentage)



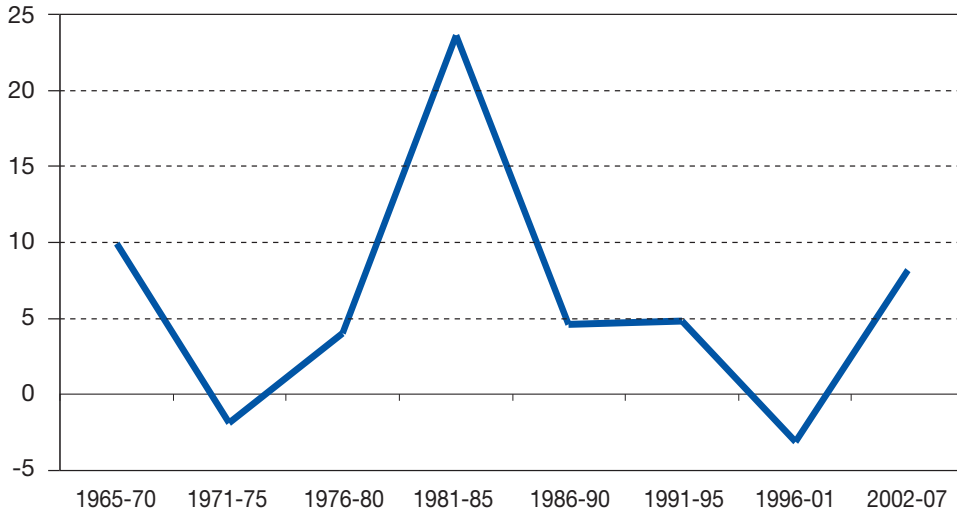
Share of FX items in liquid assets has been at about 70 percent during 1990s. This share has been in a mild and gradual decline since 2000 and fell to 56 percent as of 2007.

3.2.4. Securities Portfolio

Securities portfolio increased in real terms in the general of the period 1965-2007. This general increasing tendency was halted only during the periods of 1970-1975 and 1996-2001.

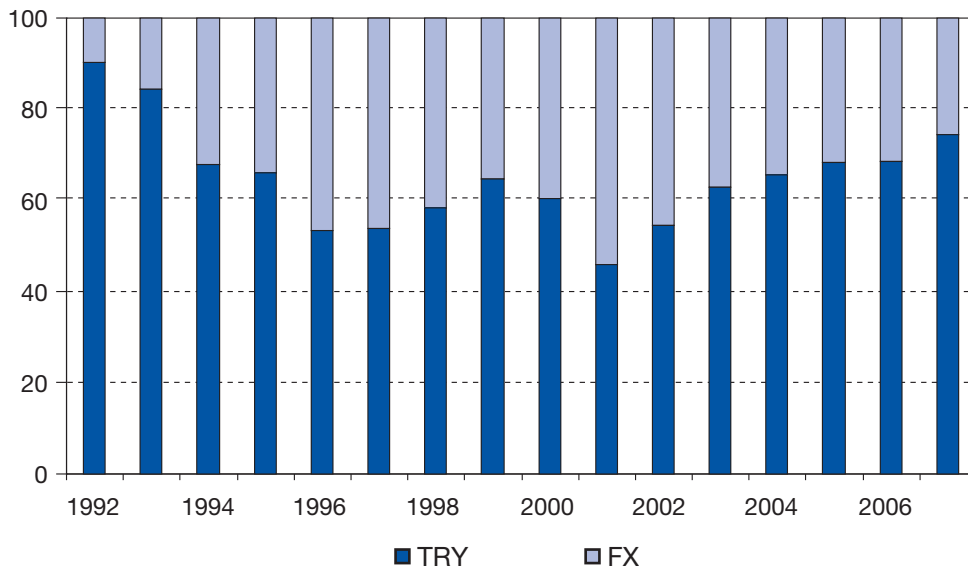
The period in which real increase in securities portfolio has been at its highest level was between 1981 and 1985, which was marked by increases in public borrowings. Securities portfolio continued to increase in real terms in the second half of 1980s and in major part of 1990s too.

Real Growth Rate of Securities (percentage)



Interest rates which increased rapidly due to 1994 and 2001 Crises had negative impacts on the value of securities portfolio which was consisted of generally fixed-income government debt securities. Hence, real increase in the period between 1991 and 1995 decelerated compared with the previous period, and fell into negative territory in the period of 1996-2001.

TRY - FX Composition of Securities (percentage)



Despite the relative fall in public sector borrowings between 2002 and 2007, rate of real increases in financial assets again became positive in this period as a result of the exchange of duty losses of state-owned banks with government debt securities in this period and rapid decline in interest rates particularly in the initial years of this period.

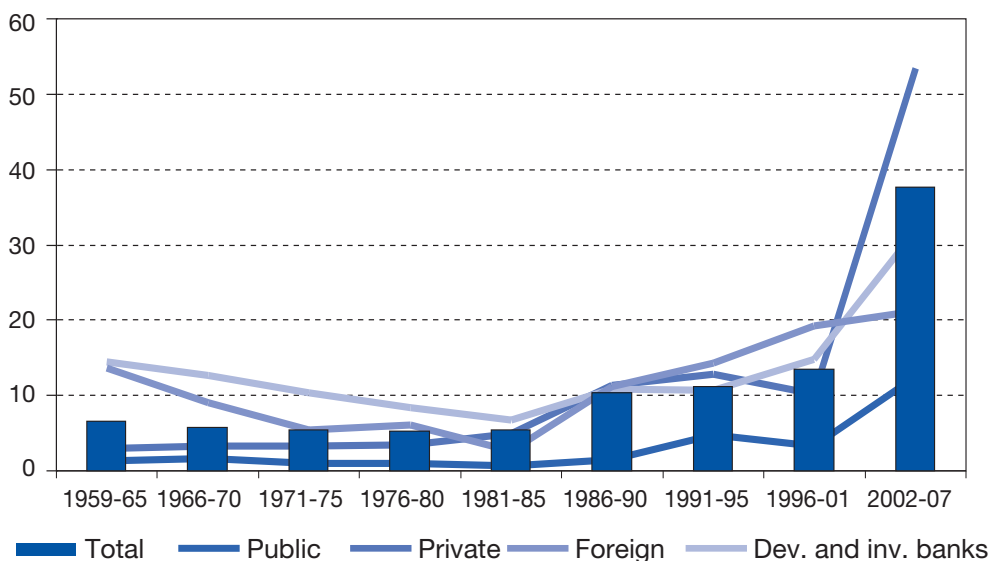
Securities portfolio traditionally had a TL-weighted structure since it is generally consisted of government debt securities. However, there were also cases of public sector issuing bonds and debentures denominated or indexed to foreign currencies in periods, such as 1990s in particular, of deteriorated expectations for economic stability, increased foreign exchange deposits, and difficulty in borrowing via TL denominated bond issues. These bonds and debentures were preferred by the public sector for the purpose of extending the maturity of borrowing, and by the private sector for partly balancing their existing foreign exchange risks.

Share of foreign exchange denominated items within the securities portfolio has fluctuated at around 40 percent during 1990s. This ratio exceeded 50 percent threshold for the first time after 2001 Crisis and rose to as high as 55 percent.

Share of foreign exchange items within securities portfolio decreased starting from 2002 due to reasons such as general fall in interest rates, relative decrease in public sector borrowings and slowdown in currency substitution.

There were no bank groups differing from the general trend of the sector in terms of distribution of securities portfolio. However, on the other hand, private and foreign banks have given more weight to securities portfolio in their assets during the period 1965-1985 compared with state-owned banks.

Share of Securities by Banking Groups (percentage)



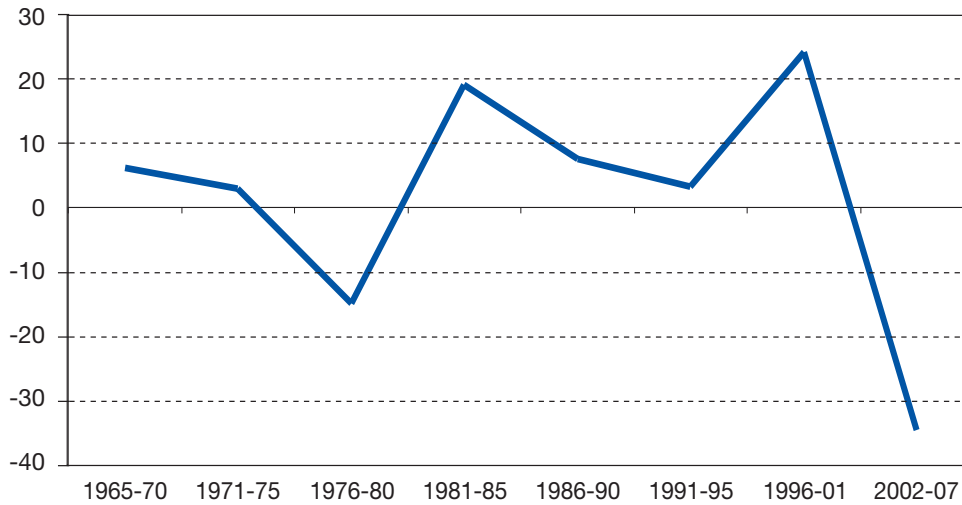
Due to the increase in public sector borrowings in the period 1985-2001, share of securities portfolio within total assets increased for all bank groups. This increase trend accelerated in the period 2002-2007. Established economic stability made it possible for banks to increase their loans by reducing their liquid assets. Fall in interest rates increased the value of securities portfolio. Increasing trend in securities portfolio has been more punctuated in state-owned banks due to holding out to them government debt securities against their duty losses.

Although the share of financial assets within total assets increased on average terms during the period of 2002-2007, increase in the share of securities portfolio within total assets was first halted and then started to decline after 2005 due to start of reduction in public sector borrowings.

3.2.5. Fixed Assets

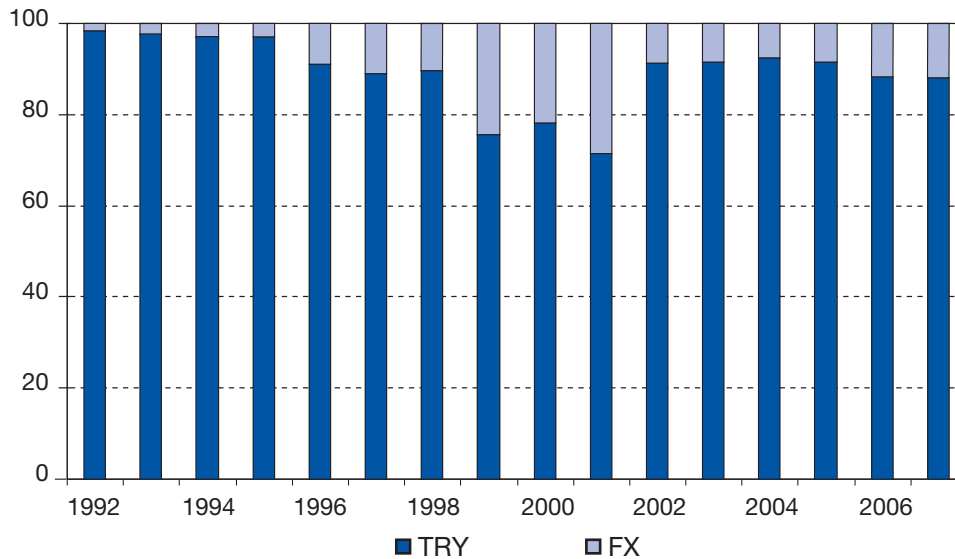
Fixed assets item is mainly consisted of subsidiaries, participations, illiquid securities and partnerships. Duty losses of state-owned banks were also shown within this item until 2001.

Real Growth Rate of Permanent Assets (percentage)



Real increase rate of fixed assets posted strong gains in the period of 1981-2001 when the banks' acquisition of subsidiaries and participations accelerated and duty losses of state-owned banks climbed.

TRY - FX Composition of Permanent Assets (percentage)

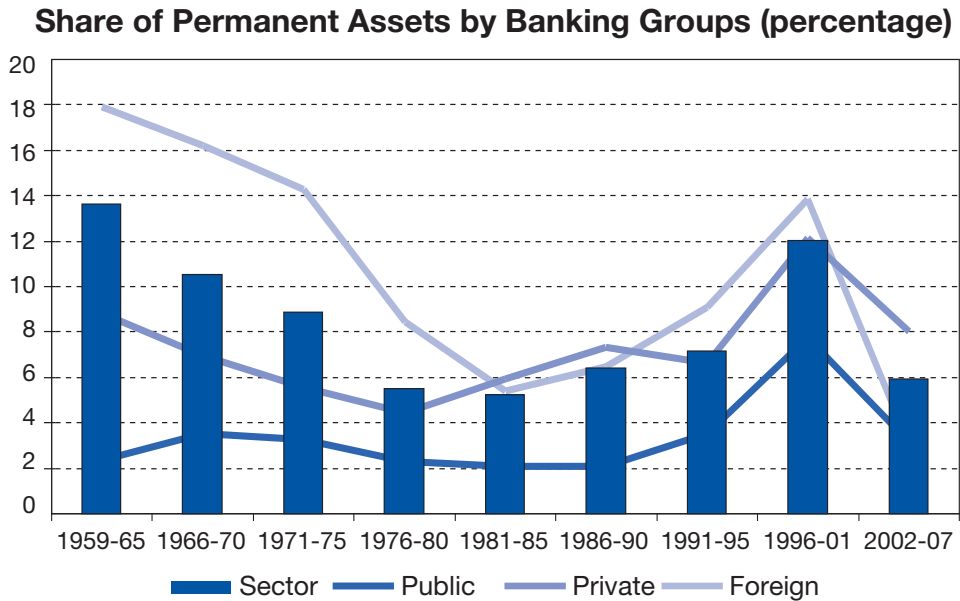


Fixed assets item shrank sharply on real terms during the period of 2002-2007 as a result of delivery of government debt securities to the state-owned banks against their duty losses and of the banks' efforts to increase their liquidity through reducing their subsidiaries and participations.

Fixed assets item has, due to its content, traditionally been TL-weighted. The period of highest FX items' share within total fixed assets during the period of 1992-2007 has been between 1999 and 2001. Share of FX denominated items within total fixed assets of banking sector has been just above 20 percent during these years, before coming down to 10 percent level starting from 2002.

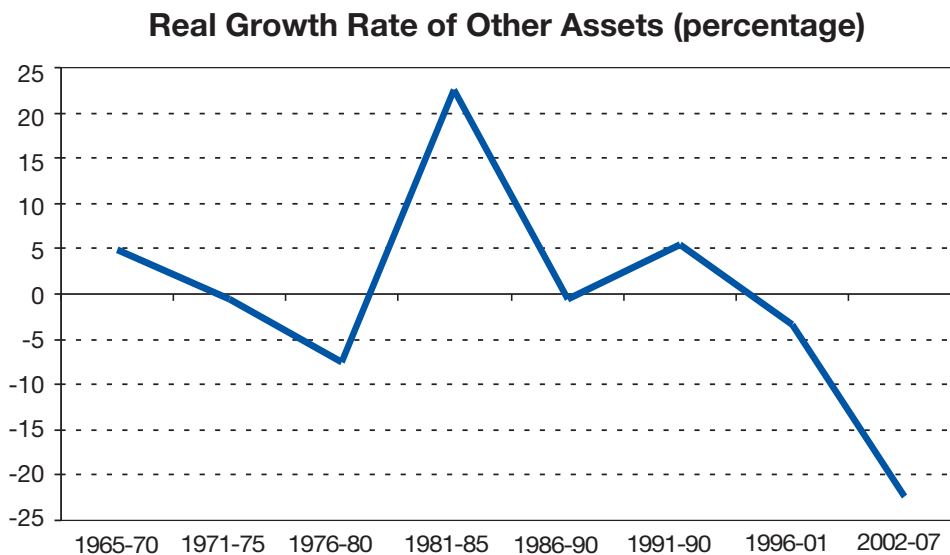
Share of fixed assets within total assets did not vary from the general of the banking sector between the bank groups. Share of fixed assets in state-owned banks has been higher than that of private and foreign banks during 1990s mainly due to state-owned

banks' duty losses during those years, and it rapidly fell down during the period 2002-2007.



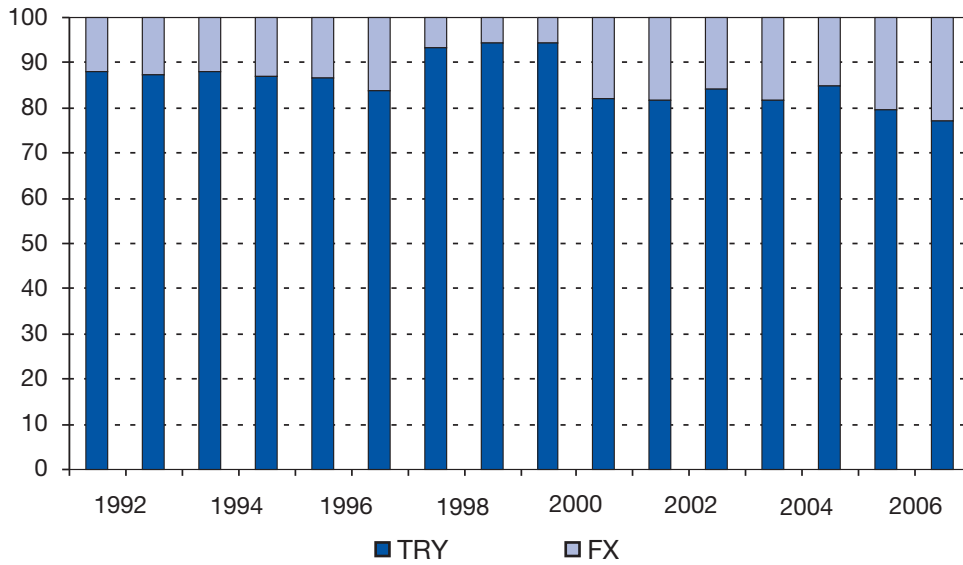
3.2.6. Other Assets

Real growth rate of other assets item has been volatile in the general of the period 1965-2007. On the other hand, real growth rate of this item has followed a decelerating trend after 1980 and fell under zero except for the period of 1991-1995. Other assets item shrank by 22 percent in real terms in the period of 2002-2007. Share of other assets within total assets fell to 5 percent in this period of highly-growing balance sheet sizes, through a decline of 12 percentage points compared with the previous period of 1996-2001.



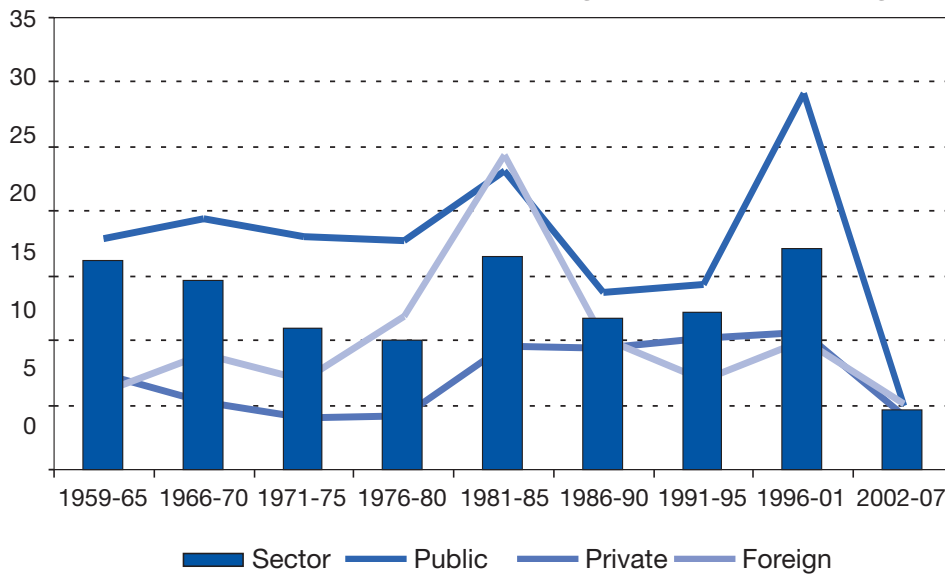
A breakdown of TL-FX structure of other assets shows that this item in general had a TL-weighted structure during 1992-2007. Share of TL items within other assets has been about 85 percent until 1997, and rose to above 90 percent during 1998-2000. Share of TL items within other assets declined again after 2000 and fell to 77 percent as of 2007.

TRY - FX Composition of Other Assets (percentage)



During the period of 1981 – 1985, a high rate of increase is observed in the share of other assets within total assets in all bank groups. This increase has been more pronounced especially in foreign banks.

Share of Other Assets by Banking Groups (percentage)



As for the share of other assets item in different bank groups, share of other assets item in state-owned banks is in general higher than the other bank groups of private and foreign banks. Reduction in other assets item during the period of 2002-2007 has been witnessed in all banking groups; but this reduction has been sharper in state-owned banks group.

3.3. Income-Expenditure Structure and Profitability

Income-expenditure structure and profitability of the banking sector during the subject period of 1959-2007 were formed and shaped depending on the economic regime and

financial, monetary, interest rate and exchange rate policies being followed, maturity structure of the balance sheet, level of inflation, economic stability and growth rate, foreign trade volume, regulations pertaining to banking activities and operations including mainly those related with taxation, and competition level of the sector.

Public sector borrowings, duty losses, and taxation differences between financial investment instruments have had impacts on both income-expenditure structure and profitability through changing the direct asset structure significantly. Incentive-based credit policies applied during the planned economy period, and determination of the prices of financial assets so as to support such credit policies have increased the loan volume. Almost all of the interest income of banks during this period was consisted of interests received from loans. Falling between the years of 1960 and 1980, this period has also been the period with the highest interest margin.

High and chronic inflation continued from the second half of 1970s until the beginning of 2000s. Inflationist process negatively affected return on equity in banking sector in real terms. Return on equity has been under inflation rate throughout this period. Drop in banking sector's return on equity in real terms has been more pronounced during periods of fast increase in inflation rate.

Development of money and capital markets starting from 1980s led to an increase in the variety of banks' revenues. Emergence of alternative investment instruments and increase in the number of banks fuelled competition both inside banking sector and with other financial markets. Cost of the resources increased and interest margin contracted consequently.

Frequent interruptions to the economic stability during 1990s and increased borrowing needs of the public sector led to an increase in the share of interest income from financial assets within total interest income, and to a drop in the share of interest income from loans therein.

Banks' exchange rate risks assumed due to and as a result of the foreign exchange and finance policies encouraging the enlargement and increase of risks as preferred and implemented during 1990s, have led to significant levels of exchange rate losses on the part of the banks during the years of 1994, 1998 and 2001 when there was economic volatility and accelerated losses in the value of TL.

Consequently, net trading profit-loss item generated a loss at the rate of 10 percent of the operating income in the periods of 1991-1995 and 1996-2001.

Generally subdued demand for banking products, external gains from demand deposits during periods of high inflation, and competition to increase the market share have prevented our banks to establish a tradition of pricing their banking services for long years.

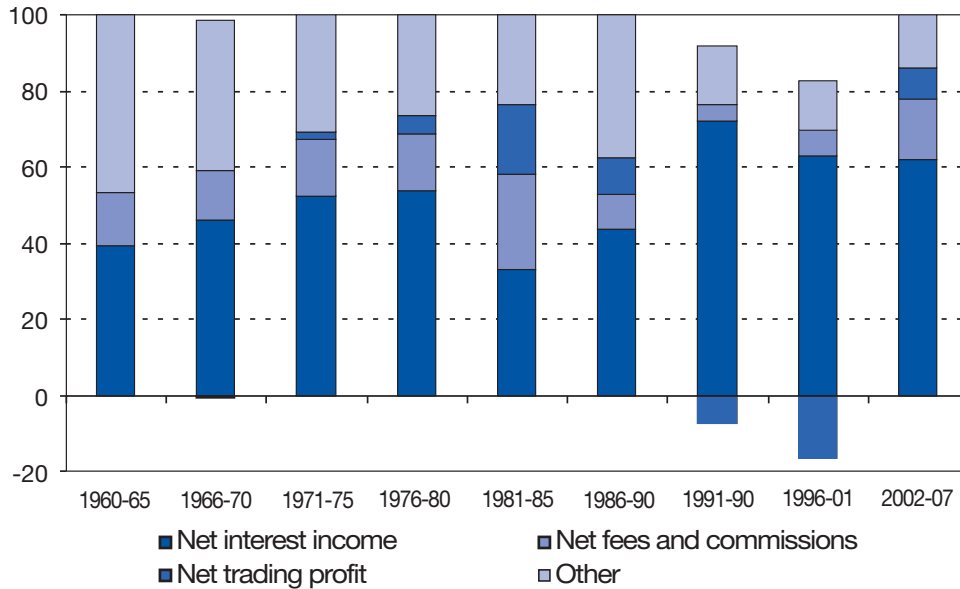
3.3.1. Income-Expenditure Structure

Main item in operating income is net interest income. Net interest income made up approximately 40-50 percent of the total net operating income during the period 1960-1980. Due to limited dimension of foreign exchange transactions and due to undeveloped capital markets, net trading profit/loss item was at negligible levels before 1980 when net fees and commissions item comprised 15 percent of total operating income.

After 1980, share of net interest income within total operating income started to rise. This share rose to 90 percent during 1990s from 33 percent in the period 1981-1985,

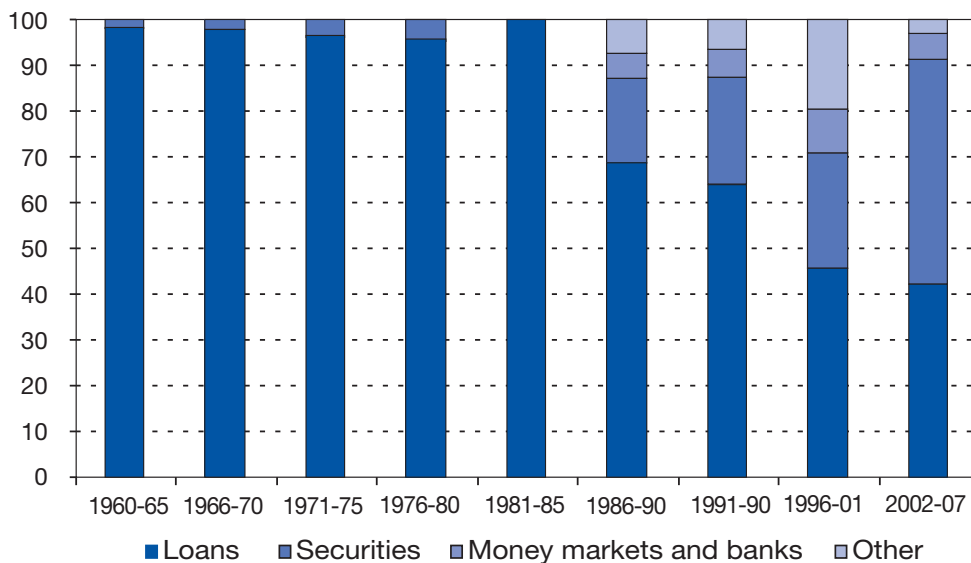
and then dropped to 62 percent in the period 2002-2007. Reasons for the rise in interest income particularly during 1990s were the rise in the share of public borrowing bonds, i.e. government debt securities within total assets, and net trading profit-loss item dropped to negative balance due to fluctuations in the pricing of financial assets in the subject periods of economic instability.

Structure of Operational Income (net, percentage)



The share of net fees and commissions receded during the first half of 1990s when high returns from public borrowing instruments, i.e. government debt securities suppressed other banking activities and a high competition marked the sector. While 24 percent of net operating income was obtained from fees and commissions in the period 1981-1985, this ratio dropped to 9 percent in the period 1986-1990, and to 5 percent in the period 1991-1995.

Structure of Interest Income (percentage share)



As a result of the cost of intense technology investments of banks during the first half of 1990s, increase in the variety of financial services provided by banks, and widespread

use of non-branch service means and channels, the fees and commissions income of banks started to rise as from the second half of 1990s. This ratio rose to 15 percent in the period 2002-2007.

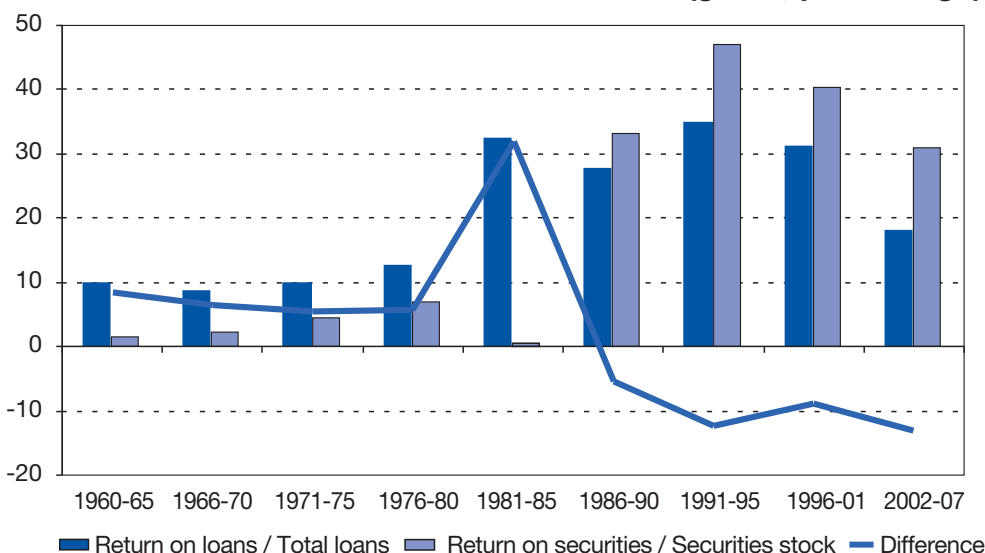
Almost all of the interest income of banking sector which constituted the major part of banking sector’s operating income was from the interest for loans during 1960-1985. Loans have been the foremost income item in this period when capital and money markets were not yet formed and developed, and public borrowing instruments, i.e. government debt securities were also scarce. Interest income from financial assets could not rise above 5 percent of total interest income during this period.

It is observed that share of interests from loans within total loans fell as a result of formation of money and capital markets during 1980s and rising efficiency of these markets in the succeeding years. On the other hand, share of interests from financial assets within total interests is seen to start rising during 1990s as a result of the growth in public sector deficits and financing of these deficits mainly via banking sector. Share of interests from financial assets which stood at 19 percent in the period 1986-1990 rose constantly after that period and became 49 percent in the period of 2002-2007.

The reason of the increase in the share of interests from financial assets within the total assets during the period 2002-2007, when loan stock posted strong gains, was settlement of duty losses of state-owned banks with public borrowing instruments such as government debt securities, and the financial assets having higher yields than the loans. Yield of loans could equal that of financial assets in as late as 2007 only.

Speaking of the gross yield from the two major items of total assets, namely loans and financial assets, (which is calculated as interest income from the interests for loans / loan stock, and interest income from financial assets / financial assets stock); yield of loan stock was higher than the yield of financial assets during 1960-1985 and the difference between these two items was about 5 percent.

Return on Loans and Return on Securities (gross, percentage)



Yield of financial assets outdid the yield of loans after 1986. This has continued up until 2007. Increase in public sector borrowing needs during the period 1986-2007 and failure to maintain economic stability during most part of this period caused the yields of loans stay under the yields of financial assets.

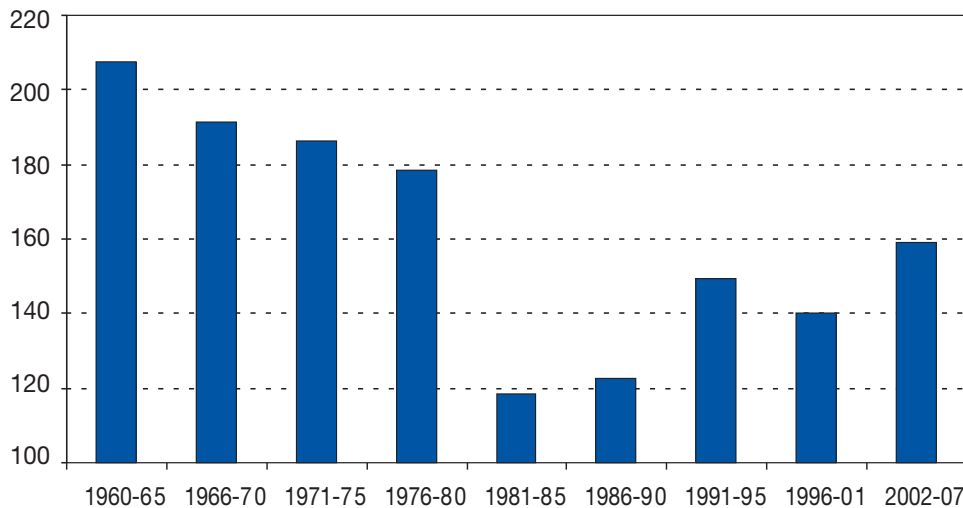
Yield of financial assets continued to be above the yield of loans also during the period 2002-2007, when economic stability was maintained. On the other hand, interest rates of loans and financial assets came very close to each other in 2007, which happened for the first time since 1985. Interest margin broadened during the period 2002-2007, when interest rates fell in general, due to the fact that average maturity of the assets of banking sector was longer than the average maturity of its liabilities. This situation made a positive impact on the yield of loan stock.

Another factor that should be considered during the analysis of interest margin is the effect from foreign exchange income and expenditure. When there are big changes and fluctuations in the value of TRY against major foreign currencies, this change is reflected onto the banks' interest rate income and expenditures in proportion with the difference between the foreign exchange denominated and interest bearing assets and liabilities of banks. Hence, interest margin is affected by foreign exchange incomes and expenditures.

On the other hand, holding financial assets had certain advantages over lending activity in general as the cost of lending activity was higher than the cost of holding financial assets, because banks had to incur inquiry and research costs for the loans, and loans had higher risks of non-repayment and nonperforming loans, and they required higher capital, and they might have involved in more legal problems, and there were differences between these two instruments stemming from organizational reasons and tax regulations.

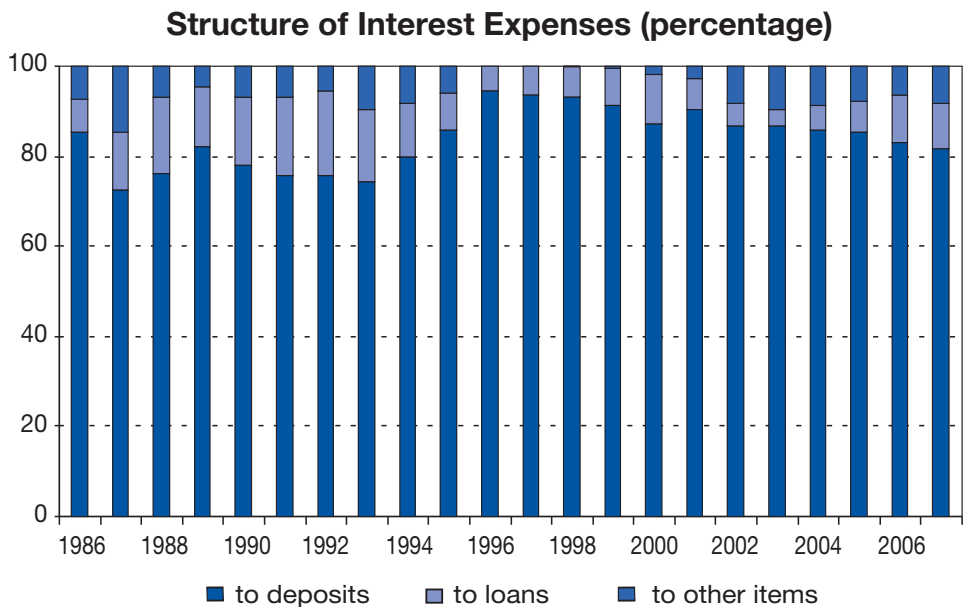
The ratio of interest income to interest expenditure has generally been high during the period 1960-1980, and then gradually came down afterwards. This ratio was around 210 percent during the period 1960-65, and fell to 180 percent in the period 1976-1980. The period between 1960 and 1980, when deposit and loan interest rates were determined by the government and competition in the banking sector was very low, had the highest interest margin level within the broader period of 1960-2007.

Interest Income / Interest Expenses (percentage)



Liberation of interest rates starting from 1980 increased the cost of resources and caused the contraction of interest margin. The ratio of interest income to interest expenditure fell under 120 percent in this period. This ratio slowly picked up during 1980s and 1990s, excepting the period of 1996-2001 which was under the effect of the 2001 Crisis, and became 159 percent during the period 2002-2007. The share of interests paid for deposits within the interest expenditures reached to its highest level in the period 1986-2007. Second major item within interest expenditures was the interests paid

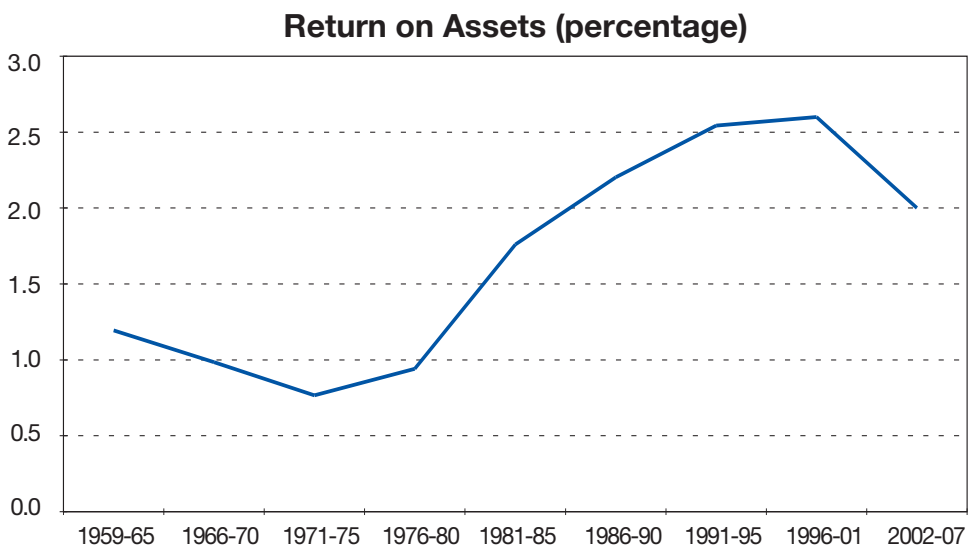
for the loans. The share of this item within total interest expenditures stayed between the range of 20-25 percent in the period 1988-1993, before starting to come down later.



The course of the share of interests paid for loans within the total interest expenditures generally depends on the capacity to borrow from international markets, hence on the economic stability. Decrease in the sum of resources secured from abroad in the aftermath of crises such as in 1994 and 2001 also pulled down the share of interests paid for the loans within the total interest expenditures.

3.3.2. Profitability

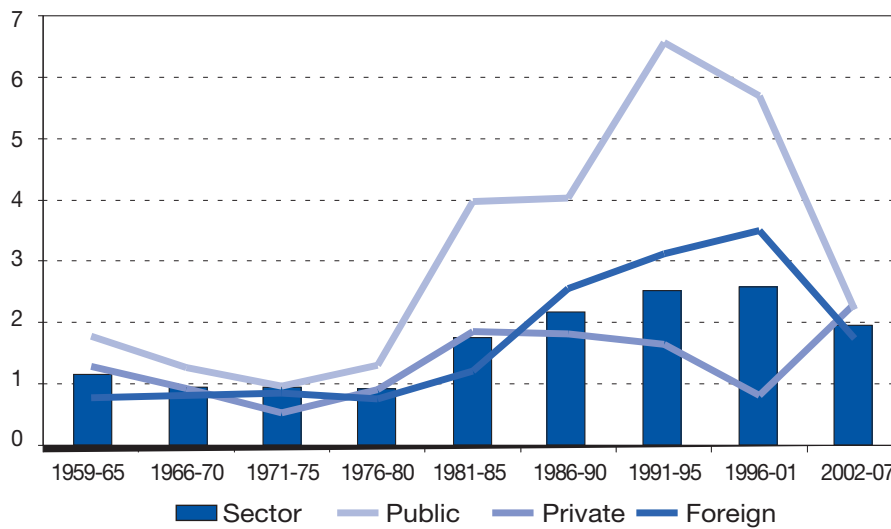
Return on assets in banking sector has been about 1 percent level in the period 1959-1970. Return on assets generally followed a rising trend during the period of 1971-2001, and reached to 2.5 percent at the end of this period. It fell after 2002, though. The fact that inflation rate has been very different during this period renders it difficult to compare this period with previous periods in terms of return on assets.



Foreign banks, generally working as a branch of their headquarters abroad and with a very little asset share, had better performance during the greater part of the subject analysis period in terms of return on assets compared with private banks and state-owned banks. There were no big differences between the return on assets figures of bank groups before 1980, however, foreign banks' return on assets rose above the sector averages after 1980. This differentiation with the sector average emerged between foreign banks and the other two groups after 1980 and between private banks and state-owned banks after 1985.

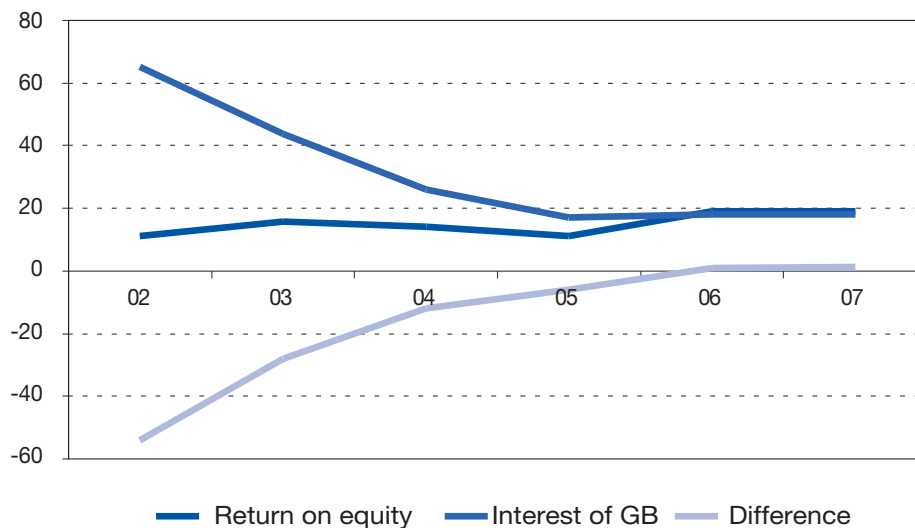
Return on asset figure receded for the general of the sector and the difference between the groups was closed in the period of 2002-2007 as inflation rate dropped and competition became ever stronger. Contrary to private and foreign banks, state-owned banks increased their return on assets in the period of 2002-2007. The reason of this was they were paid for their duty loss receivables via government debt securities.

Return on Assets by Banking Groups (percentage)



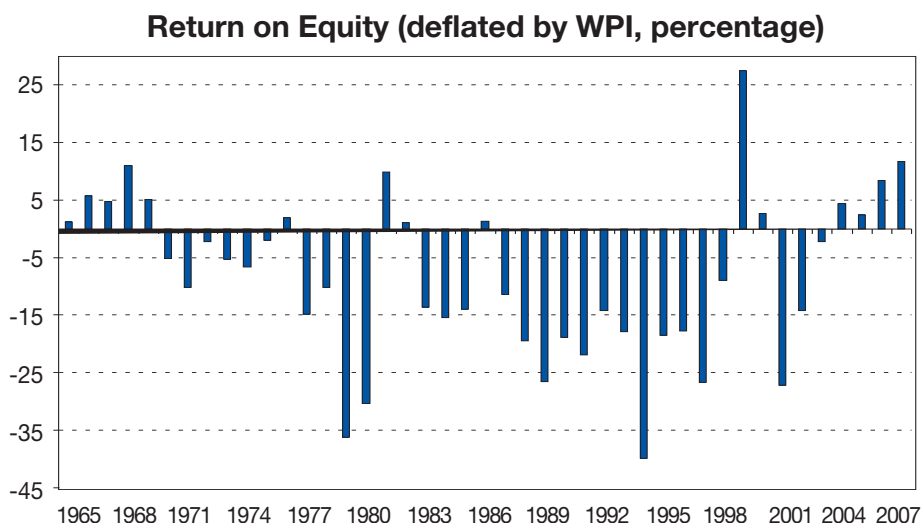
Return on equity of the banking sector has been at around 10 percent during the period 1959-1975. Return on equity in general followed a rising trend in the period 1971-2001, and rose to 50 percent at the end of this period. It has fallen on nominal basis after 2002 in line with the drop in inflation. Therefore, nominal figures are misleading in analysis of the return on equity in periods of volatile inflation. That is why inflation-adjusted return-on-equity figures is given separately for the purposes of analysis.

Return on Equity and Interest Rate of Government Bonds (percentage)

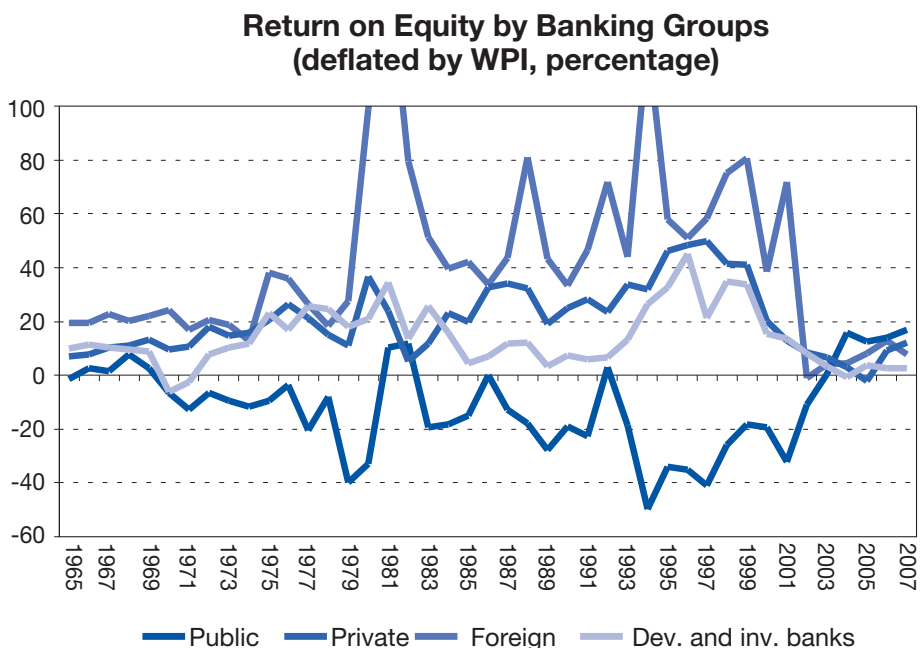


A study of the development of return on equity between bank groups shows that return on equity of foreign banks was again well above that of the private and state-owned banks in the period of 1975-2001, and this difference was closed to a greater part by the period 2002-2007.

High return on equity figures particularly during the second half of 1980s and during 1990s was mainly stemmed from high and chronic inflation, high public sector borrowing requirements, economic instability, and high levels of real interest rates due to public sector's demand for funds, and because holding government debt securities required less shareholders' equity compared with lending activity. Difference between return on equity and interest rates of government debt securities came very close in 2002-2007 period, and totally closed in 2006 and 2007. Basic drive behind this closing of the gap was the drop in interest rates of government debt securities in line with the decrease in inflation rate and the reduction in risk perception.



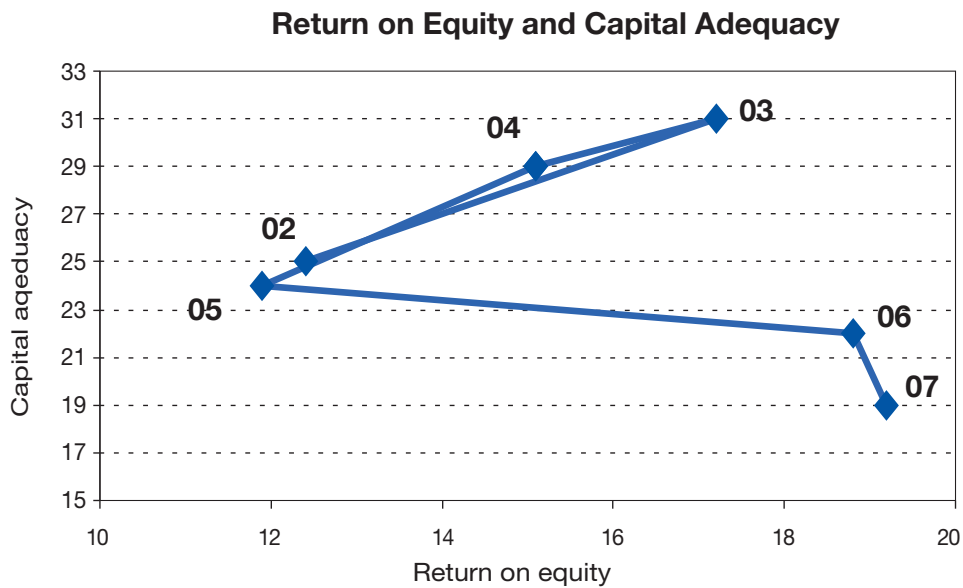
Hence, it will be beneficial to consider the developments on inflation front while making assessments on return on equity. As can be seen from the graphic, high inflation rate increased the sum of nominal profits, and pulled up the return on equity to higher levels. However, it is also seen that return on equity has been below the inflation rate during a great part of the period 1959-2007.



* The scale of the graphic has been restricted due to ease of showing it.

Inflation-adjusted return on equity data show significant differences between bank groups. Inflation-adjusted return on equity of state-owned banks has been in the negative territory almost in the entire period of 1959-2002. Inflation-adjusted return on equity of private and foreign banks and development and investment banks has been generally positive on the contrary to the state-owned banks, and has shown a more pronounced trend against the state-owned banks during 1990s, in particular, when public sector borrowing needs increased.

During the initial years of economy's opening up, i.e. in the first half of 1980s, inflation-adjusted return on equity could reach quite high levels and rates, mainly in foreign banks. This is related with the fact that shareholders' equity of the banking sector was at very low levels before 1985, and that newly entering resources to the economy pulled the prices of financial assets rapidly higher.



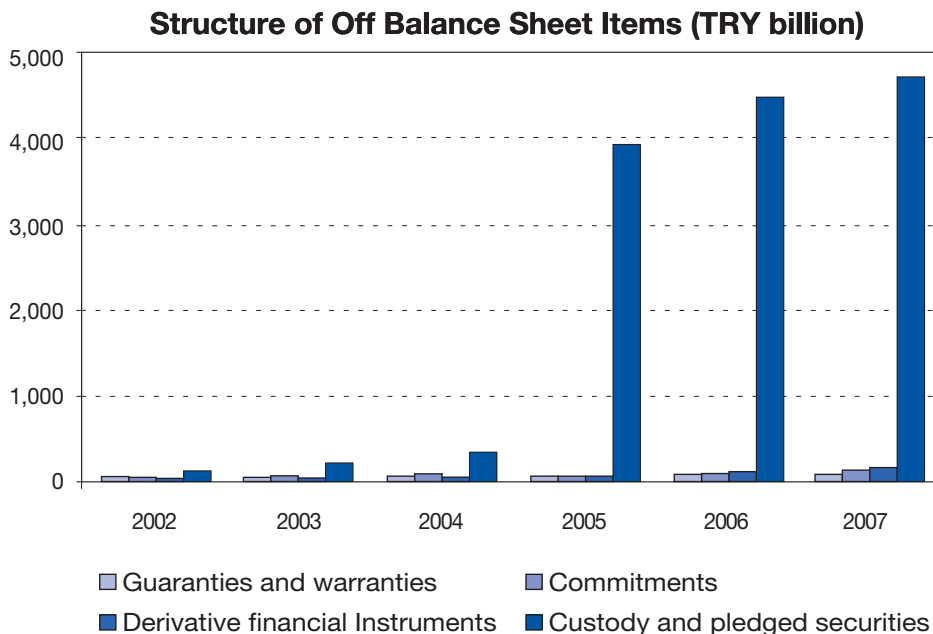
The periods when return on equity was higher than the inflation rate throughout the period subject to our analysis were 1965-1968 and 2004-2007. Main common characteristic of these two periods is low inflation rate. Similarly, return on equity was pronouncedly above the inflation rate in 2000 when inflation rate dived rapidly. Increased economic stability, fall in inflation, increasing loan demand, growth in the demand for banking transactions, and strengthening of shareholders' equity put return on equity of banking sector into a stable period during 2002-2007. As a matter of fact, an analysis of return on equity on the basis of bank groups also confirms that the only period of positive and identical return on equity in all bank groups was the period of 2002-2007.

3.4. Off-balance Sheet Items

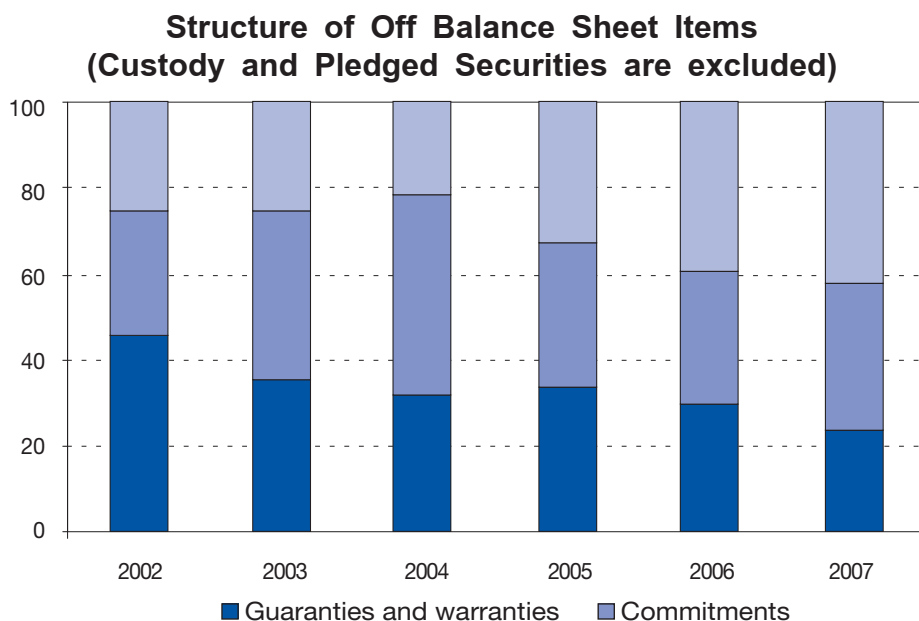
Off-balance sheet items were included to the balance sheet until 1982, and excluded from the balance sheet after that date. Off-balance sheet items were mainly consisted of commitments item until 1982. Commitments item continued to be the major item within the memorandum accounts in the following years too.

Depending on the increase in public sector borrowing needs during 1990s and investors' preference for short-term and more secure financial instruments, the repo transactions, which are a short term instrument based on government debt securities, have become attractive in general. Hence, the share of repo transactions increased within off-balance sheet items, as repo transactions were reported under off-balance sheet

items throughout 1990s. Repo transactions were subsequently excluded from off-balance sheet items and included to balance sheet. Use of derivative financial instruments has become consistently widespread during the period of 2002-2007, and, excluding safe-custody and pledged securities, the derivatives occupied 43 percent of off-balance sheet items as of 2007.



Safe-custody and pledged securities item which is a subaccount of off-balance sheet items includes the securities deposited to Settlement and Custody Bank Inc. of Istanbul Stock Exchange. Following the change of method applied in calculation and accounting of these securities, the safe-custody and pledged securities item rose to TRY 3.9 trillion from TRY 336 billion, increasing the share of safe-custody and pledged securities item within total memorandum accounts to 95 percent since 2005.



Other than these changes which had major impact on the structure of off balance sheet accounts, some other changes in the format of off-balance sheet items at different dates form major hurdles before obtaining a long, homogenous and healthy data set

relating to memorandum accounts. Hence, only that part of memorandum accounts which belongs to the period 2002-2007 has been analyzed.

Excluding the safe-custody and pledged securities item, memorandum accounts rose to TRY 367.5 billion in 2007 from TRY 99.3 billion in 2002. Hence, the rate of rise in off-balance sheet items was 270 percent on TRY basis and 424 percent on dollar basis during the five year period.

Distribution of memorandum accounts (excluding safe-custody and pledged securities) as of the sub-items is: share of the sub-item of derivative financial instruments rose from 26 percent in 2002 to 43 percent in 2007; commitments item to 34 percent from 29 percent; while guarantees and sureties item fell to 23 percent from 45 percent as of the same periods.

4. Developments on Fundamental Variables

Turkey's population rose to 73.9 million from 26.7 million during the period 1950-2007, which is the subject period of our analysis on the development in Turkish banking sector. During this period when the population has been tripled, per capita income in the country increased by 12 folds on dollar basis to USD 7,575 from USD 584.

In addition to the increase in population and per capita income, it is believed that the country has become more prosperous both in absolute terms and geographically during this period. Aside from Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, which are major three cities of attraction in Turkey, some other cities in Anatolia such as Denizli, Gaziantep, Konya and Bursa have become cities of industry, while cities like Antalya, Muğla and Çanakkale have become tourism centers.

Banking sector targeted increasing the geographical spread and accessibility of financial services by increasing the number of its staff and branches. The rise in the number of branches and staff of banking sector, particularly in the period of 1960-1980, stemmed from the need of the banking sector to increase its geographical presence.

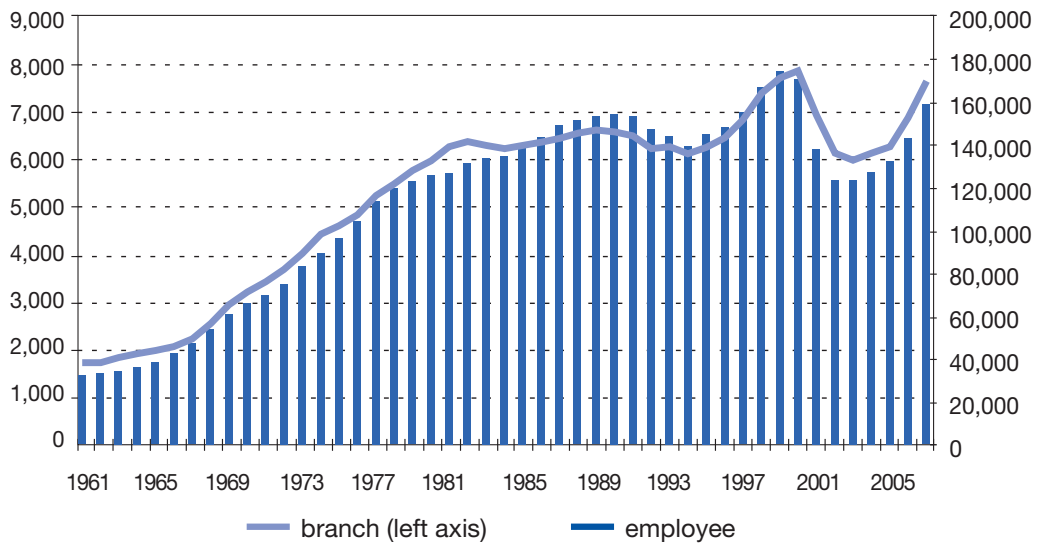
Banking sector has increased the number and variety of its non-branch channels in recent years by the help of its traditional service network as well as technological developments. The number of customers benefiting from internet banking services exceeded 10 million. On the other hand, volume of transactions entered via two major banking instruments of credit cards and bank cards rose to TRY 270 billion annually, which figure corresponds to 29 percent of GDP. These results were achieved due to the banks' ability to successfully use non-branch service channels for the purpose of providing efficient and satisfactory services to their customers, and swift adaptation of their customers to these novelties in order to benefit from these channels.

4.1. Number of Banks, Branches and Staff

Banking sector accompanied the developments at the fronts of population and income with increase in the number of its branches and staff. The number of branches increased by 4 folds, while number of staff rose by 5 folds, to 7,618 and 158,534 respectively during the period 1961-2007.

The number of banks fell to 46 in 2007 from 51 in 1959. The number of banks changed between the range of 40-50 during the period from 1959 to 1985, while this number rose rapidly after 1985 when the economy opened up to the world. The number of banks rose to its highest number of 81 in 1999.

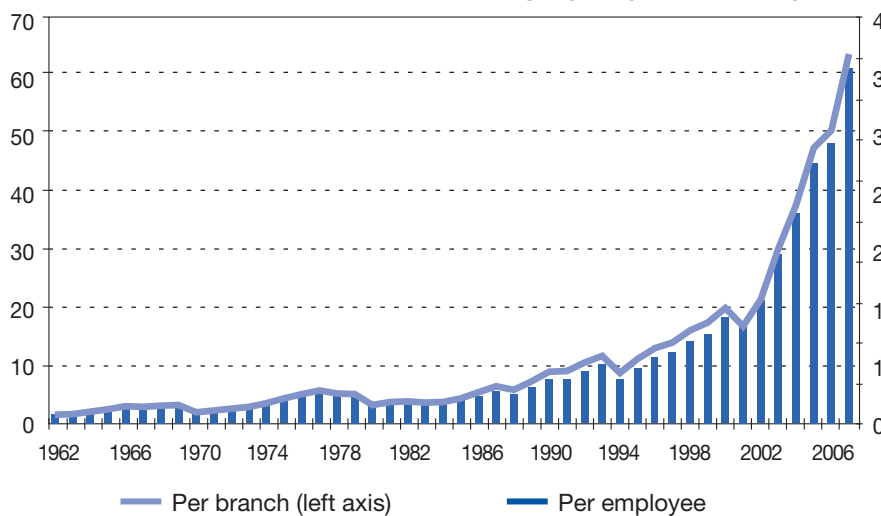
Number of Branches and Employees



The number of branches and employees increased regularly and rapidly between 1961 and 1980. This rate of increase decelerated between 1980 and 2000. The number of staff employed in banking sector rose to its highest level of the analysis period in 1999 by 173,988 staff, and number of bank branches in 2000 by 7,837 branches. After decreasing sharply after 2001 Crisis until 2003, the number of employees and branches resumed their increase after 2003. As of 2007, 47 percent of the total number of branches, 64 percent of total deposits, and 51 percent of total loans were concentrated in three major cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. This shows that there is still great potential in other cities, in particular, on the subject of accessibility to customers.

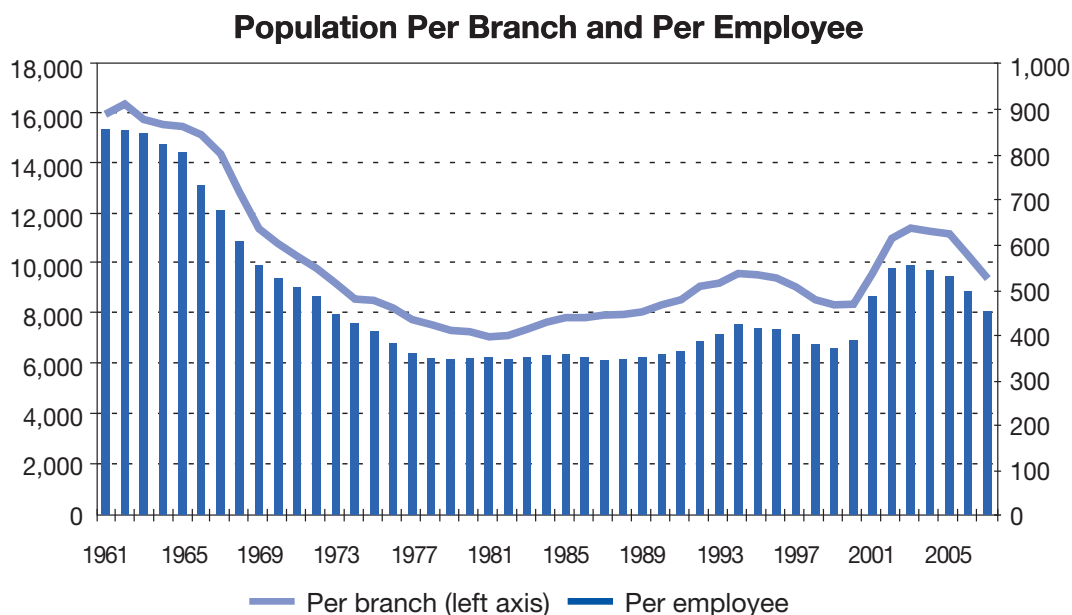
Asset size per branch rose to USD 3.1 million in 1980 from USD 1.5 million in 1962, and asset size per employee rose to USD 148,000 from USD 77,000 as of the same period.

Asset Size Per Branch and Employee (USD million)



Asset size per branch and per employee continued their rising trends during 1980s and 1990s except for the years of economic crises. But the real growth came in the period of 2002-2007. Asset size per branch rose by 282 percent to USD 63.5 million in 2007 compared with 2002, while asset size per employee rose by 265 percent to USD 3.1

million in the same period. 10 percent growth in the number of branches and 15 percent growth in the number of staff show the significance of the growth pace in this period.



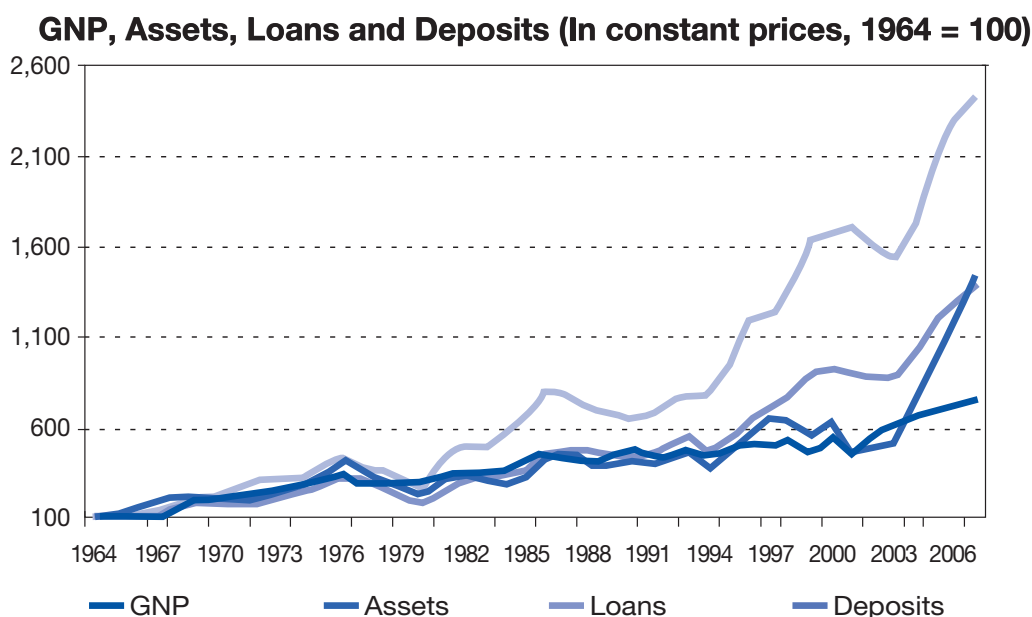
Population per branch and population per staff decreased in the period 1960-1980 due to rapid increase in the number branches and in employment. The number of people served by one branch was 16,500 on average in 1961, which compares with 7,300 in 1982. Similarly, 881 people were served by each staff member in 1961 which fell to 355 by 1982.

Population per branch and population per staff did not change significantly during 1980s, rose in the first half of 1990s, and declined again the second half of 1990s depending on the increase in the number of branches and staff. These figures dropped after 2003, though mildly, in parallel with the increase in the number of branches and staff in the banking sector. One branch served 9,697 people on average while one staff served 466 people as of the end of 2007.

4.2. Developments in Total Assets, Loans and Deposits

Total asset size of banking sector rose to TRY 561 billion (USD 484 billion) in 2007 from TRY 17,774 (USD 6.3 billion) in 1959. Total loans rose to TRY 280 billion (USD 242 billion) from TRY 9,261 (USD 3.3 billion), while total deposits rose to TRY 357 billion (USD 308 billion) from TRY 7,350 (USD 2.6 billion). GNP rose to TRY 649 billion (USD 560 billion) from TRY 43,700 (USD 15.6 billion) in the same period.

A study of development of GNP, total assets, loans and deposits with fixed prices during the period 1965-2007 reveals that GNP rose by 667 percent, total assets by 1,294 percent, total loans by 1,345 percent, and total deposits by 2,316 percent during the period 1965-2007. Growth in total balance sheet sum of the banking sector and in major sub-items of this balance sheet with fixed prices has been faster than the growth in GNP itself again with fixed prices. Among these aggregates and sizes, the volume of deposits has been the fastest growing item with fixed prices. Total assets and loan stock also grew by an approximate rate and faster than GNP with fixed prices.



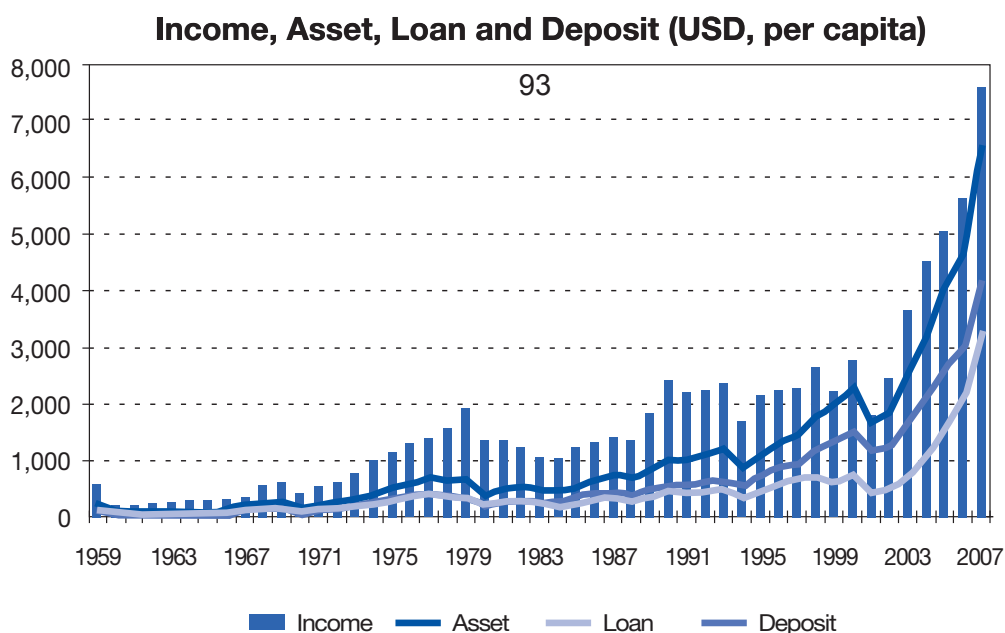
Economic regime and monetary, exchange rate and finance policies adopted during the whole period affected the growth rate of the analyzed variables based on sub-periods. GNP grew faster than assets, loans and deposits during 1965-1980, when financial prices were kept under control. Limited chances of securing resources from abroad, and higher attraction of alternative investments outside the financial sector compared with deposits in a setting of high and chronic inflation have restricted the function and balance sheet of the banking sector. Although deposits item is the only financial investment instrument for the household, even growth in deposits item fell under the growth in GNP.

Ratio of Selected Aggregates and Sizes to GNP (percentage)

	1959	1980	1990	2000	2007
Total assets	41	31	43	83	87
Loans	21	17	20	27	43
Deposits	17	15	24	55	55

During the period between 1980 - the year the market mechanism was first started in Turkey - and 2000, total assets grew by 4 folds, total loans by 2 folds and total deposits by 6.6 folds with fixed prices, while GNP growth was only 85 percent in this period. Although high and chronic inflation continued in this period, the increased possibility of securing resources from abroad, liberation of deposit interests, and expansion of the possibility to have savings in foreign currencies have accelerated the growth of the financial system. Deposits were the fastest growing item, while growth in loan stocks was restricted due to concentration of the demand on government debt securities due to public sector's needs for resources throughout 1990s, in particular.

Loan stock, especially, increased rapidly in the period of 2002-2007 due to establishment of economic stability, fall in interest rates and increased chances of raising funds from abroad. GNP rose by 42 percent, total assets by 59 percent, total deposits by 51 percent, and loan stock by 200 percent with fixed prices in this period. Increase rate in deposits was behind the increase in balance sheet items due to appreciation of TRY against major currencies which pulled down TRY equivalent of foreign exchange deposits within total deposits.



Per capita bank assets, loans and deposits figures rose a lot faster than the increase in per capita GNP, with the ratio of banking system to GNP rising to 87 percent from 41 percent in the period 1959-2007. However, monetization level of Turkish economy, and the ratio of Turkish banking system to GNP which is a good indicator for the level of monetization, are yet well beyond being adequate compared with developed countries. Per capita bank assets rose by 27 folds while per capita income (GNP) rose 12 folds during the period 1959-2007. Hence, total assets of the banking system increased by more than 2 times the growth rate in GNP. It is seen that per capita loans and deposits figures also show similar developments.

As of the same period, loan stock rose by 25 folds, and deposits stock rose by 41 folds. Hence, per capita bank assets rose to USD 6,552 from USD 237; per capita loans to USD 3,275 from USD 124; and per capita bank deposits to USD 4,168 from USD 98.

4.3. Concentration

Share of top five and top ten banks in total assets, total loans and total deposits of the Turkish banking system decreased at the end of 1990s compared with 1980. However, concentration started to increase again in 2000s. Concentration in the banking sector as of the end of 2007 in general decreased compared with 1980, but increased compared with 1990.

Concentration in Banking Sector (percentage)

	1980	1990	1999	2000	2002	2007
Top five banks						
Assets	63	54	46	48	58	62
Deposits	69	59	50	51	61	64
Loans	71	57	42	42	55	57
Top ten banks						
Assets	82	75	68	69	81	85
Deposits	88	85	69	72	86	89
Loans	90	78	73	71	74	83

The reason for lower concentration in loan stock compared with that in total assets and total deposits is that the security portfolio of state-owned banks has a higher share in their total assets compared with other bank groups. This share rose further after 2002

due to issuance of government debt securities against the duty losses of state-owned banks. One of the three state-owned deposit banks is among the top five banks and the other two are among the next group of top five banks.

Concentration in banking sector has regularly diminished in the period 1980-2000. Factors having an effect on this process were the speeding up in new entrances to the banking sector, high inflation rate, high public borrowings, deposit insurance, and increased borrowing from international markets though with short term.

4.4. Internet Banking Transactions

Internet banking transactions are one of the most significant alternative service channels which has developed very much in the last years. Internet banking transactions offer considerable advantages to both customers and banks in terms of time and costs.

Internet banking data is being published by the Banks Association of Turkey since June 2006.¹¹

Number of Customers Using Internet Banking

	December 2006	December 2007
Number of individual customers		
Active (A) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 3 months)</i>	2,976,292	3,795,627
Registered (B) <i>(Logged in at least once) (*)</i>	-	8,908,956
Registered (C) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 1 year) (*)</i>	-	4,920,907
Ratio of Active (A) / Registered (B) customers (percent)	-	43
Number of corporate customers		
Active (A) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 3 months)</i>	391,565	478,737
Registered (B) <i>(Logged in at least once) (*)</i>	-	1,131,302
Registered (C) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 1 year) (*)</i>	-	588,211
Ratio of active (A) / Registered (B) customers (percent)	-	42
Total number of customers		
Active (A) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 3 months)</i>	3.367.857	4.274.364
Registered (B) <i>(Logged in at least once) (*)</i>	-	10.040.258
Registered (C) <i>(logged in at least once in the last 1 year) (*)</i>	-	5.509.118
Ratio of Active (A) / registered (B) customers (percent)	-	43

The number of individual customers using internet banking services has been 8.9 million as of December 2007. Of these customers, 3.8 million customers are active. The number of corporate customers was 1.1 million, and number of active corporate customers was 479,000 as of the same date. Total number of customers is above 10 million, and more than 4 million or 41 percent of this figure are active customers.

¹¹ These published data cover 26 – out of the total 46 banks - providing internet banking services data.

Financial Transactions in Internet Banking (TRY Million)

	December 2006		December 2007	
	Number (Thousand)	Volume	Number (Thousand)	Volume
Cash transfers	24,300	90,935	29,335	116,958
Payments	10,232	1,921	15,393	2,911
Credit card transactions	4,058	4,819	5,352	3,301
Other financial transactions	1,231	7,559	1,131	8,345
Total	39,821	105,234	51,211	131,515

Financial transactions performed via internet banking services increased by 29 percent in terms of number, and by 25 percent in terms of volume in the period of December 2006-2007. So, financial transactions performed through internet banking channels reached to TRY 131.5 billion as of December 2007.

Internet Banking Investment Transactions (TRY Million)

	December 2006		December 2007	
	Number (Thousand)	Volume	Number (Thousand)	Volume
Investment Funds	3,374	12,810	3,600	15,228
Foreign Exchange Transactions	1,512	6,847	1,905	10,346
Forward Accounts	175	2,894	290	4,077
Realized stock transactions	3,442	7,003	1,448	4,183
Repo Transactions	139	4,374	161	4,498
Bonds and Bills Transactions	172	2,052	195	1,982
Gold	17	24	17	30
Total	8,832	36,004	7,615	40,344

Although investment transactions performed via internet banking services decreased by 14 percent in number in the period December 2006-2007, these transactions increased by 12 percent in volume in the same period. It is seen that the drop in number stemmed from transactions in stocks. Consequently, investment transactions performed through internet banking channels reached to TRY 40.3 billion as of December 2007.

4.5. Number of ATMs and Credit Cards

According to the data of Interbank Card Center (ICC), total number of credit cards rose by 138 percent to 37.3 million as of 2007 compared with year end of 2002.

Number of ATMs and Cards

	2002	2007
Total credit cards (Thousand)	15,705	37,335
Total bank cards (Thousand)	35,057	55,510
POS (Thousand)*	510	1,454
ATM	12,069	18,800
Credit card transaction volume (TRY Million)	24,507	141,468
Bank card transaction volume (TRY Million)	32,412	129,121

Source: ICC

* As of January 2003.

** Periodical

Total number of bank cards, on the other hand, increased by 59 percent to 55.5 million in 2002-2007 period. Number of POS (Point of Sale) devices and ATMs (Automatic Telling Machines) also rose by 181 percent and 56 percent and reached to 1.5 million and 18,800 respectively in the same period.

Credit card transaction volume has been TRY 141.4 billion, and bank card transaction volume has been TRY 129.1 billion in 2007. Ratio of total transaction volume to GNP increased by 15 percentage points to 31 percent, compared with 2002.

4.6. International Comparison

According to international comparisons, financial sector in Turkey is small in terms of size, and lacks depth in terms of variety of financial institutions involved in the sector and financial services provided by these organizations. Traditionally, Turkish financial sector has a structure weighed by deposit banking. Ratio of total assets of the banking system to those of organizations involved in financial sector is 87 percent as of the end of 2007. Deposit banks have a share of 83 percent within the total banks. Capital markets are yet at the stage of growth. Securities issues by the private sector in capital markets are almost totally limited with public offering of stocks. Share of the private sector in the debt market which comprises bonds and bills has been very limited or next to nil.

According to Global Financial Stability Report issued by International Monetary Fund, the ratio of bonds and bills to gross domestic product was 146 percent on average worldwide in 2008, and 45 percent in developing countries. While, in Turkey, all of the bonds were issued by the public sector, the ratio of bonds and bills issued by the private sector to the gross domestic product stood at 94 percent on average worldwide and 17 percent in developing countries.

The ratio of market value of stocks to gross domestic product stood at 119 percent worldwide, 122 percent in developing countries, and 44 percent in Turkey.

Selected Aggregates in Capital Markets (2007, as percentage of GDP)

	World	DC*	Turkey**
Capital Markets	265	167	77
Stock ***	119	122	44
Bonds and Bills	146	45	33
-Public Sector	52	28	33
-Private Sector	94	17	0
Total (including bank assets)	421	253	150

* Developing Countries

** Ratios based on foreign exchange

*** Market value

Source: Global Financial Stability Report, October 2008

The ratio of total assets of the banking system to gross domestic product was 66 percent in Turkey, 87 percent on average in developing countries, and 155 percent on average worldwide.

Both capital markets and banking sector have a small size as also shown by a comparison with European Union (EU) countries which have a banking sector weighted structure like Turkey. According to EU-15 average figures, ratio of bonds and bills to gross domestic product was 180 percent, and the ratio of market value of stocks to

GDP was 94 percent, while the ratio of total assets of the banking system to GDP stood at 334 percent in EU-27 countries.

Selected Aggregates: EU and Turkish Banking System *

	EU27 (2007)	Turkey (2007)
Per capita income (euro)	24,792	6,770
Per capita bank assets (euro)	82,827	4,453
Per capita loans (euro)	38,918	2,225

* Deposit, development and investment and participation banks are included.

Source: European Central Bank

Per capita bank assets is 83 thousand euro on average in EU, which compares with 4.5 thousand euro in Turkey. While per capita income in EU is 3.7 times greater than in Turkey, this difference reaches to 18.6 times in terms of per capita bank assets. While one bank serves to 59 thousand people on average in Turkey, this number rises to 1.6 million people in Turkey. While one bank employee serves to 153 people on average in EU countries, this number rises to 466 people in Turkey. Population per branch is 2,123 in EU countries, against 9,697 in Turkey.

Selected Aggregates: EU and Turkish Banking Systems*

	EU27 (2007)	Turkey (2007)
Population per bank	59,401	1,605,978
Population per staff	153	466
Population per branch	2,123	9,697

* Deposit, development and investment and participation banks are included.

Source: European Central Bank

The ratio of total deposits to gross domestic product is 136 percent in EU countries, which corresponds to 3.2 times the ratio in Turkey. The ratio of loans to gross domestic product is 157 percent and ratio of housing loans to GDP is 41 on average in EU countries. Same ratios stand at 33 percent and 4 in Turkey percent respectively.

Selective Indicators: EU and Turkish Banking Systems * (Percentage of GDP, 2007)

	EU27 (2007)	Turkey (2007)
Total assets	334	66
Total deposits	136	42
Total loans	157	33
Housing loans	41	4

* Deposit, development and investment and participation banks are included.

Source: European Central Bank

In Turkey, return on equity is lower compared with both EU and United States of America. Difference between return on equity and long term public borrowing instruments, i.e. government debt securities was 13 percent in EU countries, 9 percent in USA, and 1 percent in Turkey in the year 2006.

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Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Banking System

Years	Liqud Assets						Permanent Assets						Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total		
1959	1	0	-	1	3	1	0	9	1	-	1	2	2	18
1960	1	0	-	2	3	1	0	10	1	-	1	2	3	19
1961	2	0	-	2	4	1	0	9	2	-	1	3	4	20
1962	1	0	-	2	4	2	0	10	2	-	2	4	4	23
1963	1	0	-	2	4	2	0	12	2	-	2	4	4	25
1964	2	0	-	2	5	2	0	16	2	-	2	4	7	34
1965	2	0	-	3	5	3	0	21	2	-	2	5	9	42
1966	3	1	-	3	7	3	0	27	3	-	3	5	11	53
1967	3	1	-	4	8	3	0	35	3	-	3	6	6	57
1968	5	1	-	5	10	3	0	39	3	-	5	8	7	68
1969	6	1	-	5	12	5	0	42	3	-	6	9	13	82
1970	6	1	-	6	14	5	0	49	4	-	5	9	14	104
1971	8	2	-	9	18	7	0	55	4	-	6	10	13	104
1972	10	2	-	14	26	10	0	67	5	-	7	12	14	128
1973	10	3	-	18	31	8	0	89	6	-	8	15	17	160
1974	13	3	-	22	38	8	0	122	7	-	10	18	21	208
1975	19	7	-	31	57	10	0	176	8	-	13	21	25	294
1976	30	7	-	37	75	18	0	247	10	-	15	25	34	399
1977	70	7	-	54	130	26	0	319	13	-	18	31	57	562
1978	106	11	-	71	188	37	0	357	16	-	22	39	74	695
1979	156	19	-	103	277	55	0	517	24	-	32	56	108	1,013
1980	197	73	-	142	412	107	0	893	45	-	35	80	171	1,663
1981	303	174	-	233	710	106	0	1,617	67	-	56	123	431	2,987
1982	356	339	-	432	1,127	186	0	2,212	117	-	117	234	668	4,426
1983	501	478	-	597	1,576	198	0	2,986	195	-	150	345	1,186	6,292
1984	749	1,207	-	999	2,955	668	0	3,921	307	-	239	546	1,945	10,035
1985	1,338	1,723	-	1,340	4,401	1,463	0	6,511	523	-	385	909	2,240	15,523
1986	2,199	2,488	-	1,926	6,614	2,287	694	11,517	658	-	607	1,264	2,917	25,293
1987	4,407	3,520	-	2,643	10,569	4,200	826	18,710	1,103	-	1,033	2,136	4,916	41,356
1988	5,895	8,314	736	5,571	20,517	7,076	797	27,751	1,835	-	2,742	4,577	7,637	68,355
1989	7,672	10,643	1,069	8,775	28,158	12,704	693	46,047	3,503	-	5,176	8,680	12,770	109,051
1990	10,474	15,978	852	11,034	38,338	17,554	989	80,034	5,364	-	7,187	12,550	20,809	170,274
1991	16,878	34,512	2,284	16,659	70,333	34,811	2,473	129,974	8,170	-	14,409	22,579	35,671	295,841
1992	29,686	84,759	5,480	30,725	150,650	62,020	3,148	231,532	13,424	-	26,983	40,407	66,171	553,929
1993	54,849	205,588	5,547	51,582	317,566	116,785	5,327	433,707	18,357	-	50,982	69,339	105,264	1,047,988
1994	106,068	324,122	15,669	119,949	565,808	229,931	14,125	790,109	35,049	-	112,955	148,004	275,569	2,023,546
1995	201,075	604,036	23,516	250,535	1,079,162	435,247	20,877	1,743,685	60,415	-	229,569	289,984	533,428	4,102,383
1996	277,529	1,097,029	59,800	469,317	1,903,675	1,358,744	29,877	3,860,068	38,904	-	442,658	626,913	1,179,834	8,959,111
1997	581,059	2,370,423	66,096	921,016	3,938,594	2,548,521	86,532	8,811,893	66,144	-	790,342	1,205,861	2,787,143	19,378,544
1998	937,094	3,916,187	151,817	1,727,558	6,732,656	5,211,149	566,198	14,122,355	146,176	-	1,436,195	2,331,431	7,864,160	36,827,949
1999	2,028,036	7,799,856	565,603	3,069,436	13,462,931	12,398,034	886,026	21,714,974	461,576	-	2,187,228	5,859,652	17,799,241	72,120,858
2000	2,300,953	13,478,983	1,750,147	3,949,423	21,479,506	11,991,268	1,459,563	34,205,860	1,888,780	-	3,278,521	13,937,350	21,014,490	104,088,037
2001	4,813,021	17,374,163	8,531,234	7,744,620	38,463,038	16,930,094	4,300,956	40,982,498	1,945,401	-	3,817,987	51,590,102	14,126,229	166,392,917
2002	4,520,913	11,957,468	8,528,482	9,350,316	36,293,284	106,910,244	3,738,781	56,370,271	3,001,423	-	5,701,714	18,254,122	17,582,122	212,675,488
2003	4,957,663	12,360,017	8,972,184	10,003,420	36,293,284	106,910,244	988,024	69,990,148	2,386,385	-	6,766,632	19,349,013	17,207,084	249,749,773
2004	7,660,841	17,901,791	4,297,218	13,159,710	43,019,560	123,680,144	759,356	103,241,145	3,732,789	-	10,378,916	22,140,694	14,370,022	306,451,565
2005	14,960,233	33,472,140	10,232,307	14,540,030	63,204,710	143,016,089	764,492	153,059,052	1,328,138	-	9,882,267	20,129,288	17,560,920	396,970,059
2006	37,265,971	84,717,849	21,179,743	14,540,030	74,163,563	168,274,327	755,281	218,063,925	1,122,704	-	8,135,692	17,250,124	7,105,323	484,857,262
2007	41,275,455	27,387,796	6,168,334	-	74,831,585	175,856,820	1,138,109	280,453,091	1,303,788	-	8,550,305	19,214,420	10,815,963	561,171,879

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Liabilities

Banking System

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity				Current Year Income / Loss	Total	Total Liabilities
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Years Income / Loss			
1959	-	-	7	-	0	-	0	0	7	2	0	0	2	18
1960	-	-	8	-	0	-	0	0	8	2	1	0	3	19
1961	-	-	9	-	0	0	0	1	7	3	1	0	3	20
1962	-	-	10	-	0	0	0	1	8	3	1	0	4	23
1963	-	-	11	-	0	0	1	1	9	3	1	0	4	25
1964	-	-	12	-	0	0	2	2	14	4	1	0	5	34
1965	-	-	15	-	0	0	2	3	18	4	1	0	5	42
1966	-	-	19	-	1	-	3	4	24	4	1	0	5	53
1967	-	-	22	-	1	-	4	5	23	5	1	0	6	57
1968	-	-	27	-	1	-	5	7	27	6	1	0	7	68
1969	-	-	32	-	2	-	6	8	33	6	1	0	7	82
1970	-	-	38	-	2	-	8	10	34	6	2	-1	7	90
1971	-	-	52	-	3	-	8	11	31	8	2	-1	9	104
1972	-	-	71	-	3	-	9	12	33	10	2	-1	12	128
1973	-	-	85	-	4	-	11	15	45	11	3	-1	14	160
1974	-	-	103	-	4	-	15	19	101	12	4	-1	15	208
1975	-	-	150	-	6	-	18	24	144	14	4	-2	17	294
1976	-	-	199	-	7	-	26	33	144	16	6	-3	19	399
1977	-	-	245	-	9	-	39	47	244	19	7	-5	21	562
1978	-	-	324	-	13	-	45	58	287	20	9	-10	20	695
1979	-	-	491	-	24	-	51	75	397	44	14	-14	64	1,013
1980	-	-	815	-	44	-	59	103	653	68	16	-16	68	1,663
1981	1,650	3	1,663	-	519	-	66	585	555	134	27	-23	138	2,987
1982	2,553	18	2,570	-	504	-	69	573	935	216	87	-31	272	4,426
1983	3,387	31	3,417	-	824	-	72	897	1,435	304	176	-23	458	6,292
1984	5,374	518	5,892	-	778	-	54	832	2,263	581	263	-15	829	10,035
1985	8,814	1,154	9,968	-	1,291	-	141	1,433	2,735	708	422	-11	1,119	15,523
1986	13,235	2,592	15,828	-	2,084	-	233	3,740	3,712	941	618	-37	1,521	25,293
1987	18,565	5,598	24,163	-	5,078	-	517	7,897	5,897	1,545	989	-59	2,475	41,356
1988	28,972	9,411	38,384	-	8,487	-	1,469	13,632	10,087	2,593	1,994	-155	4,432	68,355
1989	48,235	14,170	62,404	-	12,203	-	2,871	20,951	15,444	4,694	3,729	-158	1,988	109,051
1990	72,780	22,538	95,318	-	1,286	-	3,869	34,424	23,252	7,764	6,015	-503	4,004	170,274
1991	112,910	53,478	166,388	-	862	-	6,167	57,083	44,028	14,249	9,633	-2,663	13,275	295,841
1992	192,988	112,502	305,489	-	2,772	-	15,697	123,056	77,735	23,567	17,158	-7,278	21,220	553,929
1993	330,006	214,960	544,966	-	1,709	-	39,387	274,104	130,729	40,546	29,543	-186	33,448	1,047,988
1994	605,255	671,113	1,276,368	-	26,234	-	55,966	349,239	225,234	72,679	66,470	-11,748	127,401	2,023,546
1995	1,197,282	1,467,652	2,664,934	-	31,373	-	90,443	587,852	483,335	136,389	136,074	-21,304	251,159	4,102,383
1996	3,030,796	3,114,720	6,145,516	-	46,288	-	140,967	1,273,995	740,329	291,567	257,872	-8,867	540,572	8,959,111
1997	5,904,245	6,641,316	12,545,561	-	71,952	-	293,988	3,219,590	1,785,132	912,839	502,518	-162,167	1,253,190	19,378,544
1998	11,958,770	12,226,521	24,185,291	-	377,664	-	665,899	5,715,090	3,637,248	1,637,614	1,044,507	-553,408	2,128,713	36,827,949
1999	24,314,878	23,948,891	48,263,769	-	925,795	-	1,486,847	12,386,629	7,236,310	3,186,507	1,867,680	-3,085,923	1,968,264	72,120,858
2000	36,915,796	31,526,610	68,442,406	-	1,621,662	-	2,632,034	19,773,249	10,693,298	5,577,159	6,522,542	-7,051,730	2,152,773	104,088,037
2001	47,194,389	69,926,796	117,121,185	-	4,044,171	-	3,361,143	26,643,524	13,085,382	12,011,943	51,675,125	-7,695,031	9,731,084	166,392,917
2002	60,011,580	82,376,408	142,387,988	-	9,053,136	-	3,633,526	31,503,470	17,858,298	14,824,196	43,906,843	-27,424,033	25,698,648	212,675,488
2003	81,592,491	79,219,759	160,812,250	-	13,398,442	-	4,626,304	39,085,077	14,314,561	13,444,794	46,294,344	-21,611,961	35,537,885	249,749,773
2004	108,891,590	88,502,272	197,393,862	-	12,508,680	-	4,770,450	45,261,039	17,834,006	20,040,701	46,952,956	-18,972,355	53,736,044	306,451,565
2005	160,169,451	93,409,468	253,578,919	-	17,765,211	-	5,452,204	66,919,772	22,735,324	25,285,204	39,867,606	-18,156,678	57,977,531	396,970,059
2006	192,785,739	120,046,505	312,832,244	-	26,152,275	-	4,213,226	87,213,472	26,834,015	22,735,324	46,883,558	-18,030,391	73,485,931	484,857,262
2007	232,487,650	124,496,094	356,983,744	-	28,213,936	-	4,239,373	91,614,064	39,088,140	30,501,285	46,883,558	-18,030,391	14,331,479	561,171,879

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Years	Liqud Assets										Permanent Assets							Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total	Other Assets					
														Total				
1959	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	7	1	-	1	2	2	12				
1960	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	8	1	-	1	2	2	13				
1961	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	6	1	-	1	2	3	13				
1962	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	7	2	-	1	3	3	15				
1963	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	8	2	-	1	3	3	16				
1964	1	0	0	-	2	1	0	9	2	-	2	4	3	18				
1965	1	0	0	-	2	1	0	11	2	-	2	4	4	22				
1966	1	0	0	-	3	1	0	15	2	-	2	4	4	27				
1967	1	0	0	-	3	1	0	19	2	-	2	4	4	31				
1968	1	0	0	-	3	1	0	20	2	-	4	7	5	37				
1969	1	0	0	-	4	1	0	19	3	-	5	7	11	43				
1970	2	0	0	-	4	1	0	20	3	-	4	7	12	45				
1971	2	1	0	-	7	2	0	23	3	-	5	8	11	50				
1972	3	1	0	-	9	3	0	27	4	-	6	9	11	60				
1973	3	1	0	-	11	2	0	37	4	-	7	11	14	75				
1974	4	1	0	-	13	3	0	52	5	-	8	13	17	98				
1975	6	3	0	-	18	3	0	71	5	-	10	15	17	124				
1976	10	3	0	-	24	4	0	91	6	-	12	18	26	162				
1977	24	3	0	-	40	6	0	117	6	-	14	20	46	230				
1978	30	4	0	-	51	9	0	137	7	-	16	23	55	276				
1979	47	6	0	-	72	14	0	214	11	-	23	35	76	417				
1980	72	20	0	-	123	39	0	421	22	-	20	43	107	733				
1981	93	44	0	-	190	40	0	739	32	-	31	63	238	1,270				
1982	130	106	0	-	384	63	0	898	51	-	46	97	408	1,851				
1983	204	159	0	-	615	64	0	1,319	91	-	65	156	804	2,958				
1984	266	500	0	-	1,218	360	0	1,650	162	-	99	261	1,308	4,796				
1985	568	654	0	-	1,830	618	0	2,992	292	-	160	452	1,489	7,382				
1986	883	637	0	-	2,381	1,187	360	4,960	294	-	201	495	1,515	10,897				
1987	1,305	843	0	-	3,317	1,934	440	9,007	425	-	384	810	2,762	18,270				
1988	1,944	2,109	244	-	6,786	3,466	249	13,000	616	-	1,435	2,051	3,940	29,492				
1989	3,017	3,462	572	-	11,018	6,084	361	21,663	1,465	-	2,994	4,459	5,882	49,466				
1990	3,952	4,713	400	-	14,163	8,503	612	36,121	2,142	-	3,438	5,580	10,882	75,861				
1991	5,981	8,747	917	-	22,912	15,166	1,585	56,060	3,138	-	7,940	11,078	18,316	125,116				
1992	9,906	25,949	2,012	-	51,990	30,350	1,290	98,158	4,086	-	15,687	19,773	37,196	238,756				
1993	15,335	43,787	1,590	-	83,765	61,365	2,498	154,044	3,486	-	31,788	35,274	49,240	386,186				
1994	41,379	93,319	2,648	-	189,623	105,852	3,919	300,933	6,498	-	70,509	77,007	122,883	800,216				
1995	51,680	177,007	6,011	-	343,156	159,592	8,832	684,272	12,480	-	137,132	149,612	201,755	1,547,219				
1996	120,017	293,838	25,155	-	633,118	573,568	14,390	1,353,394	7,589	14,009	265,856	287,454	567,063	3,428,987				
1997	182,627	583,256	22,553	-	1,150,209	732,019	47,390	3,053,559	14,605	27,544	423,219	465,368	1,248,444	6,696,989				
1998	337,197	651,855	0	-	1,718,602	1,370,923	159,463	4,107,727	24,667	44,627	653,128	722,422	4,786,446	12,865,583				
1999	815,725	1,123,108	11,887	-	3,134,284	2,704,357	396,309	6,124,954	33,421	368,675	776,870	1,178,966	11,643,360	25,182,230				
2000	994,896	1,638,704	108,278	-	4,334,732	2,197,418	803,180	9,221,482	145,642	1,371,261	935,692	2,452,595	16,697,400	35,706,807				
2001	1,329,947	4,693,350	409,824	-	8,646,829	2,997,619	1,202,497	8,803,646	131,301	26,316,464	801,542	27,249,307	4,931,480	53,831,379				
2002	1,136,976	3,440,951	1,255,950	-	8,696,953	39,245,247	1,187,737	9,358,944	253,990	655,244	1,957,165	2,866,399	7,663,950	67,831,493				
2003	1,549,543	4,835,057	4,055,794	-	13,479,701	47,715,746	101,975	12,731,939	136,525	801,682	2,125,368	3,063,575	6,143,422	83,134,383				
2004	2,105,236	5,985,227	2,971,020	-	19,350,266	61,820,273	104,373	21,537,540	78,253	843,972	2,552,502	3,474,727	5,114,364	106,902,774				
2005	4,567,649	5,724,484	6,275,000	-	19,497,915	64,679,598	74,482	31,548,884	75,991	945,516	2,441,955	3,463,462	5,443,713	124,485,923				
2006	10,491,084	8,135,031	871,800	-	72,471,227	72,471,227	76,404	47,060,279	133,372	777,180	2,206,193	3,116,745	1,216,257	143,362,423				
2007	11,602,210	6,822,968	3,376,586	-	21,801,764	73,508,747	93,715	63,195,215	331,355	910,167	2,196,141	3,437,663	1,641,852	163,585,241				

State-owned Deposit Banks

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Liabilities

Years	Deposits			Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				Total Liabilities	
	TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss		Total
1959	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	
1960	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	2	
1961	-	-	4	-	-	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	3	
1962	-	-	4	-	-	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	3	
1963	-	-	5	-	-	0	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	3	
1964	-	-	6	-	-	0	1	1	8	3	0	0	0	4	
1965	-	-	7	-	-	0	1	1	11	3	0	0	0	4	
1966	-	-	8	-	-	0	1	1	14	4	0	0	0	4	
1967	-	-	10	-	-	0	1	1	16	4	1	0	0	4	
1968	-	-	11	-	-	0	1	1	20	4	1	0	0	5	
1969	-	-	13	-	-	0	0	0	24	4	1	0	0	5	
1970	-	-	15	-	-	0	0	0	24	5	1	0	0	5	
1971	-	-	21	-	-	0	0	0	22	6	1	-1	0	6	
1972	-	-	27	-	-	0	0	0	24	8	1	-1	0	8	
1973	-	-	33	-	-	0	0	0	31	9	1	-1	0	9	
1974	-	-	39	-	-	0	0	0	48	10	1	-1	0	9	
1975	-	-	53	-	-	0	0	0	59	12	1	-2	0	11	
1976	-	-	66	-	-	0	0	0	82	13	2	-3	2	12	
1977	-	-	86	-	-	0	1	1	130	14	2	-5	2	11	
1978	-	-	112	-	-	0	1	1	154	14	2	-10	2	7	
1979	-	-	172	-	-	0	0	2	217	34	4	-13	2	24	
1980	-	-	277	-	-	0	2	2	402	53	4	-16	12	40	
1981	528	0	529	-	-	320	0	2	298	101	7	-22	34	86	
1982	950	7	957	-	-	192	0	7	540	120	17	-28	45	110	
1983	1,438	4	1,441	-	-	347	0	12	359	190	51	-18	23	223	
1984	2,340	166	2,506	-	-	210	0	7	218	316	86	-11	87	390	
1985	3,904	428	4,332	-	-	438	0	7	445	357	156	-9	113	504	
1986	5,558	953	6,511	-	-	775	1,020	7	1,802	403	198	-34	173	567	
1987	8,009	1,998	10,007	-	-	2,216	1,836	7	4,059	691	315	-59	334	948	
1988	13,326	3,350	16,675	-	-	2,631	2,723	75	5,429	1,036	663	-134	683	1,564	
1989	24,039	5,369	29,407	59	-	4,221	3,849	510	8,639	1,881	1,605	-135	726	29,492	
1990	38,063	8,177	46,240	283	-	5,615	6,217	613	12,728	2,591	2,633	-449	1,434	49,466	
1991	57,965	19,003	76,968	34	-	7,188	10,166	704	18,091	5,092	4,186	-2,610	2,153	75,861	
1992	110,046	41,788	151,835	1,605	-	19,956	15,215	1,935	38,711	8,665	7,320	-7,164	6,233	125,116	
1993	162,405	74,937	237,342	23,760	-	32,103	31,889	7,449	71,601	12,614	11,737	-77	9,584	238,756	
1994	338,270	220,946	559,216	23,760	-	41,072	36,033	12,032	112,898	19,895	27,654	-5,861	5,455	386,186	
1995	722,483	430,842	1,153,325	18,064	-	72,643	50,745	20,499	161,951	31,608	50,231	-15,114	11,927	800,216	
1996	1,804,823	902,698	2,707,521	22,650	-	132,090	121,373	3,410	279,523	54,001	83,884	0	22,707	1,547,219	
1997	3,414,456	1,587,197	5,001,653	21,150	-	200,888	264,927	79,494	566,459	209,193	146,032	-14,538	58,597	3,428,987	
1998	7,253,336	2,584,521	9,837,857	45,000	-	355,632	625,998	122,772	1,149,402	236,916	240,808	-43,655	110,162	137,885	
1999	15,227,972	3,976,051	19,204,023	131,975	-	562,543	1,422,014	190,817	2,307,349	417,650	374,135	-44,783	284,476	340,687	
2000	23,119,940	14,046,502	37,904,546	3,269,122	-	1,743,829	3,229,115	221,172	4,214,106	696,850	581,807	-304,754	119,438	137,885	
2001	23,858,044	17,935,905	48,878,070	3,540,998	-	1,849,789	3,475,651	447,125	8,689,191	3,691,644	878,128	-580,771	559,980	340,687	
2002	30,942,165	17,935,905	60,371,670	2,774,867	-	1,836,861	4,402,778	255,506	9,121,944	3,692,755	4,090,839	-9,075,401	1,056,113	137,885	
2003	42,390,907	17,980,763	82,419,988	2,369,919	-	2,820,713	4,628,925	0	9,014,506	3,692,755	3,361,478	231,989	2,682,316	340,687	
2004	60,001,064	21,622,273	95,621,708	650,389	-	3,983,276	5,288,410	0	9,922,075	4,650,978	5,672,353	61,536	2,869,057	340,687	
2005	84,386,194	27,296,732	111,682,926	3,009,574	-	4,050,875	5,884,902	0	12,945,351	6,250,000	5,825,022	430,807	3,733,230	340,687	
2006	100,597,277	27,355,914	127,953,191	3,975,175	-	5,637,522	3,933,594	0	13,546,291	6,250,000	5,825,022	239,606	4,512,830	340,687	
2007															

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Privately-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Liquid Assets					Total	Permanent Assets					Total	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Financial Assets		Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)			
1959	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
1960	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
1961	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
1962	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
1963	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
1964	1	0	-	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
1965	1	0	-	1	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
1966	2	0	-	2	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
1967	2	0	-	2	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	15
1968	3	0	-	2	6	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	18
1969	4	0	-	3	8	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	24
1970	4	1	-	3	8	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	27
1971	4	1	-	5	10	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	34
1972	6	1	-	8	15	7	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	47
1973	6	1	-	11	18	5	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	60
1974	8	1	-	14	23	6	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	72
1975	11	4	-	20	35	7	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	109
1976	18	4	-	26	47	13	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	154
1977	43	3	-	38	84	18	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	218
1978	71	6	-	52	129	26	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	316
1979	100	10	-	76	187	37	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	457
1980	115	45	-	107	267	63	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	734
1981	202	116	-	176	494	62	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	1,410
1982	214	191	-	275	681	117	0	974	0	0	0	0	0	2,093
1983	280	243	-	331	854	129	0	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	2,656
1984	452	564	-	526	1,542	294	0	1,608	0	0	0	0	0	4,173
1985	742	866	-	706	2,314	814	0	2,701	0	0	0	0	0	6,761
1986	1,191	1,529	-	1,019	3,739	1,028	212	4,765	317	0	0	0	0	11,460
1987	2,761	2,156	-	1,398	6,314	2,089	175	6,918	618	0	0	0	0	18,577
1988	3,249	5,290	439	2,926	11,904	3,215	160	9,964	1,114	0	0	0	0	29,927
1989	4,016	5,702	413	4,595	14,725	5,929	147	16,716	1,881	0	0	0	0	46,167
1990	5,823	8,976	246	5,694	20,739	7,966	166	31,639	2,992	0	0	0	0	73,636
1991	10,120	20,903	1,021	9,099	41,143	17,194	347	54,022	4,723	0	0	0	0	135,623
1992	18,588	47,533	2,840	16,109	85,070	27,015	815	101,277	8,495	0	0	0	0	254,575
1993	37,631	136,619	3,158	27,763	205,171	46,637	1,279	221,917	14,526	0	0	0	0	547,730
1994	59,967	189,941	7,453	65,119	322,480	104,641	3,366	377,862	27,643	0	0	0	0	997,680
1995	143,745	350,093	13,590	136,087	643,515	246,284	3,455	834,766	46,478	0	0	0	0	2,134,420
1996	148,358	670,884	31,520	262,439	1,113,201	701,652	7,407	2,056,533	27,015	0	0	0	0	4,721,312
1997	371,693	1,339,607	32,060	527,962	2,271,322	1,629,994	28,368	4,795,703	47,240	0	0	0	0	10,727,069
1998	517,660	2,523,175	128,872	946,906	4,116,613	3,287,010	84,704	8,128,408	104,507	0	0	0	0	19,636,349
1999	921,381	5,046,440	401,275	1,684,675	8,053,771	7,469,289	166,220	11,962,635	378,601	0	0	0	0	35,679,111
2000	1,017,600	8,782,387	823,182	2,250,708	12,873,877	5,176,308	314,934	18,636,019	1,562,630	0	0	0	0	49,401,705
2001	3,116,694	10,414,413	6,612,083	5,321,568	25,464,758	10,111,045	2,898,193	24,988,695	1,769,722	0	0	0	0	93,673,349
2002	3,202,151	6,575,390	5,249,566	6,153,415	21,180,522	39,818,975	1,568,561	36,799,716	1,992,315	0	0	0	0	119,471,361
2003	3,271,104	5,808,724	3,320,621	6,595,951	18,996,400	51,485,225	638,985	46,962,693	2,163,104	0	0	0	0	142,270,851
2004	5,419,993	8,883,700	1,054,022	8,730,641	24,088,356	56,444,434	578,337	69,622,046	3,544,463	0	0	0	0	175,936,582
2005	10,095,558	13,036,448	3,724,250	10,666,672	37,522,928	71,013,362	599,343	103,304,662	1,080,727	0	0	0	0	237,043,151
2006	22,509,300	14,821,902	251,331	-	37,582,523	84,091,472	565,027	127,700,545	838,888	0	0	0	0	265,614,996
2007	23,999,250	13,757,700	353,293	-	38,110,243	83,645,207	728,296	153,041,168	839,091	0	0	0	0	293,529,719

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)

Privately-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Marketable Securities Issued (net)			Other Liabilities		Shareholders' Equity				Total Liabilities
	TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total				
1959	-	-	4	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5		
1960	-	-	4	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5		
1961	-	-	4	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6		
1962	-	-	5	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6		
1963	-	-	5	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7		
1964	-	-	6	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8		
1965	-	-	8	-	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10		
1966	-	-	10	-	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13		
1967	-	-	11	-	-	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15		
1968	-	-	14	-	-	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18		
1969	-	-	18	-	-	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	24		
1970	-	-	21	-	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	27		
1971	-	-	28	-	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	34		
1972	-	-	40	-	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	47		
1973	-	-	48	-	-	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	60		
1974	-	-	60	-	-	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	72		
1975	-	-	91	-	-	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	109		
1976	-	-	122	-	-	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	154		
1977	-	-	151	-	-	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	218		
1978	-	-	205	-	-	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	316		
1979	-	-	308	-	-	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	457		
1980	-	-	518	-	-	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	734		
1981	1,081	3	1,083	-	123	0	0	123	152	0	0	0	0	0	1,410		
1982	1,553	8	1,560	-	168	0	0	168	252	0	-3	0	0	0	2,093		
1983	1,879	20	1,899	-	273	0	0	273	301	0	-5	0	0	0	2,656		
1984	2,913	295	3,209	-	241	0	0	241	401	0	-3	0	0	0	4,173		
1985	4,725	639	5,363	-	390	0	0	390	524	0	-2	0	0	0	6,761		
1986	7,223	1,528	8,751	-	647	17	0	665	1,218	0	-2	0	0	0	11,460		
1987	9,885	3,384	13,269	-	1,620	75	0	1,695	2,056	0	0	0	0	0	18,577		
1988	14,594	5,635	20,230	168	2,756	170	54	3,149	3,519	0	0	0	0	0	29,927		
1989	22,875	8,275	31,150	458	3,432	365	69	4,324	5,930	0	0	0	0	0	46,167		
1990	33,184	13,621	46,805	541	8,272	607	0	9,420	8,968	0	0	0	0	0	73,636		
1991	52,736	33,308	86,043	643	16,481	682	0	17,806	16,646	0	0	0	0	0	135,623		
1992	79,742	68,616	148,358	848	42,720	850	4,243	48,661	32,107	0	0	0	0	0	254,575		
1993	162,329	136,663	298,992	499	120,980	911	14,712	137,101	59,398	0	-10	0	0	0	547,730		
1994	251,054	441,661	692,715	2,252	86,012	1,568	4,580	94,412	104,927	0	-459	0	0	0	997,680		
1995	449,886	989,312	1,439,198	10,835	166,067	2,347	19,167	198,416	248,013	0	0	0	0	0	2,134,420		
1996	1,165,924	2,115,776	3,281,700	16,171	529,504	4,114	26,028	575,817	328,064	0	0	0	0	0	4,721,312		
1997	2,330,692	4,784,811	7,115,503	32,855	1,554,735	7,394	96,820	1,691,804	747,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,727,069		
1998	3,864,010	8,799,024	12,663,034	229,496	2,563,736	11,015	50,024	2,854,271	1,599,204	0	0	0	0	0	19,636,349		
1999	6,350,991	16,034,828	22,385,819	498,826	5,518,358	15,009	23,777	6,055,970	2,619,075	0	0	0	0	0	35,679,111		
2000	9,945,073	19,846,913	29,791,986	724,293	8,886,324	23,202	0	9,633,819	3,189,850	0	0	0	0	0	49,401,705		
2001	21,110,246	50,311,056	71,421,302	582,897	11,680,437	29,721	0	12,293,055	4,714,552	0	0	0	0	0	93,673,349		
2002	25,858,723	57,409,655	83,268,378	4,402,770	11,060,025	2,277	0	15,465,072	5,544,163	0	0	0	0	0	119,471,361		
2003	36,040,973	56,045,721	92,086,694	8,437,195	14,249,910	22,357	0	22,709,462	6,516,515	0	0	0	0	0	142,270,951		
2004	46,400,421	62,217,006	108,617,427	9,576,173	20,489,715	45,367	0	30,111,255	9,808,547	0	0	0	0	0	175,936,582		
2005	80,030,878	65,629,030	145,659,908	15,916,932	33,274,526	52,498	0	49,243,956	12,743,267	0	0	0	0	0	237,043,151		
2006	89,807,838	73,871,128	163,678,966	21,018,959	37,276,799	50,393	0	58,346,151	16,003,569	0	0	0	0	0	265,614,996		
2007	104,350,594	73,176,920	177,527,514	21,627,557	35,414,357	39,359	0	57,081,273	23,024,881	0	0	0	0	0	293,529,719		

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Foreign Deposit Banks

Years	Liqud Assets					Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Permanent Assets				Total	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total				Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total			
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1969	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1970	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1972	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1975	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
1976	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
1977	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
1978	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
1979	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
1980	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
1981	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
1982	6	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
1983	11	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
1984	20	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
1985	28	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
1986	67	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266
1987	151	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
1988	242	580	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
1989	277	593	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
1990	575	1,012	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
1991	613	1,948	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
1992	990	6,776	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
1993	1,569	16,135	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
1994	3,847	18,723	4,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242
1995	5,113	38,146	2,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
1996	7,789	77,797	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	587
1997	22,355	320,144	6,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	858
1998	60,412	455,289	18,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073
1999	157,670	972,008	136,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,163
2000	163,637	2,012,414	588,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,635
2001	168,826	953,983	565,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,458
2002	108,028	919,576	773,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,119
2003	77,976	752,328	567,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,372
2004	128,716	1,374,000	79,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177,518
2005	285,741	2,944,494	25,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467,858
2006	4,198,461	9,258,123	464,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372,843
2007	5,561,903	3,955,199	1,134,466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442,321
															434,927
															547,033
															624,077
															974,530
															1,201,101
															59,323,609
															84,335,416

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Liabilities

Foreign Deposit Banks

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				Total Liabilities		
	TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss		Current Year Income / Loss	Total
1959	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1960	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1962	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1964	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1965	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1967	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1968	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1969	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1970	-	-	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1971	-	-	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1972	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1973	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1974	-	-	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1975	-	-	5	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1976	-	-	6	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1977	-	-	6	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1978	-	-	6	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1979	-	-	10	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	-	-	19	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
1981	39	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
1982	45	3	49	0	41	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
1983	70	7	77	0	65	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	
1984	121	56	178	0	92	0	0	0	0	27	10	0	0	37	
1985	185	87	272	0	121	0	0	0	0	38	15	0	0	53	
1986	452	112	564	0	20	0	0	0	0	48	23	-1	0	71	
1987	670	216	886	0	70	0	0	0	0	58	40	0	0	98	
1988	1,050	426	1,476	38	241	0	0	0	0	89	78	-21	0	146	
1989	1,317	527	1,844	199	420	0	0	0	0	191	92	-23	0	259	
1990	1,533	740	2,273	303	1,492	0	0	0	0	380	132	-52	0	460	
1991	2,210	1,167	3,377	83	3,594	0	0	0	0	709	241	-51	0	900	
1992	3,199	2,097	5,296	118	9,673	0	14	9,806	2,611	1,132	436	-91	0	1,477	
1993	5,272	3,360	8,632	0	14,677	0	24	14,701	11,443	2,155	1,000	-97	0	3,058	
1994	15,931	8,506	24,437	222	11,872	0	0	12,094	12,489	3,161	2,539	-723	0	4,977	
1995	24,913	47,498	72,411	1,310	11,810	0	18	13,138	15,824	5,899	5,100	-795	0	10,204	
1996	60,049	96,246	156,295	4,762	30,834	0	0	35,596	37,528	18,345	6,862	-1,719	0	23,488	
1997	159,097	269,308	428,405	10,209	266,879	0	0	277,088	107,932	46,948	12,352	-1,207	0	58,093	
1998	213,505	435,155	648,660	56,267	478,233	0	0	534,500	221,986	82,924	28,609	-374	0	111,459	
1999	455,347	855,644	1,310,991	93,898	1,512,474	0	0	1,606,372	375,355	193,557	53,224	-1,585	0	245,196	
2000	787,572	1,429,111	2,216,683	141,089	2,176,561	0	0	2,317,650	566,407	326,737	139,040	-98,379	0	367,398	
2001	450,568	1,956,008	2,406,576	0	1,029,347	0	0	1,029,347	607,811	473,286	151,003	-74,972	0	549,317	
2002	633,270	2,823,916	3,457,186	2,288	1,097,900	0	0	1,100,188	679,137	500,480	1,483,304	-677,995	0	1,387,837	
2003	831,527	2,713,654	3,545,181	51,536	982,423	0	0	1,033,959	698,603	512,542	1,088,834	-121,964	0	1,665,655	
2004	2,468,078	3,733,850	6,201,928	373,386	876,069	0	0	1,249,455	812,619	566,701	1,237,747	31,556	0	2,082,882	
2005	6,121,724	6,120,827	12,242,551	708,527	2,756,061	0	0	3,464,588	1,708,482	928,482	1,785,965	72,732	0	3,300,279	
2006	18,575,464	18,644,731	37,420,195	1,526,547	9,192,923	0	0	10,719,470	4,069,874	2,778,461	2,609,838	265,192	0	7,114,070	
2007	27,524,969	23,942,057	51,467,026	1,636,619	12,868,922	0	0	14,505,541	7,218,056	5,423,945	4,010,600	14,195	0	11,144,793	

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Years	Local Banks													
	Liquid Assets					Permanent Assets					Total			
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)		Property and Equipment (net)		
1959	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
1960	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04
1961	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
1962	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
1963	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1964	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1965	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1966	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1967	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1968	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1969	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
1970	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
1971	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
1972	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
1973	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
1974	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Years	Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund													
	Liquid Assets					Permanent Assets					Total			
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)		Property and Equipment (net)		
1998	15,195	62,162	-	-	77,357	105,541	307,734	241,605	10,909	37,508	27,695	76,112	164,205	972,554
1999	122,345	210,575	4,131	125,569	462,620	906,481	302,085	750,193	17,336	201,299	151,140	369,775	1,262,863	4,054,017
2000	102,294	600,008	30,100	906	733,308	3,750,961	309,042	2,224,221	142,322	861,825	346,483	1,350,630	329,787	8,697,949
2001	45,960	864,744	139,777	0	1,050,481	3,344,878	110,458	505,844	5,376	104,113	209,823	319,312	700,402	6,031,375
2002	62,067	608,856	52,500	0	723,423	4,655,186	893,265	1,898,403	631,715	44,896	327,914	1,004,525	1,028,600	9,310,137
2003	51,672	449,200	4,550	0	505,422	5,022,879	203,147	916,900	3,698	483	261,137	265,318	425,951	7,136,470
2004	329	196,309	100	0	196,738	1,512,700	15,476	26,554	5,421	215	102,084	107,720	94,688	1,938,400
2005	124	221,628	300	0	222,052	764,434	12,091	17,873	0	0	66,257	66,257	787,862	1,858,478
2006	119	629,242	401	0	629,762	359,865	12,014	20,013	0	0	65,096	65,096	140,609	1,215,345
2007	43	621,354	2,001	-	623,398	9,852	12,374	17,850	0	0	60,891	60,891	130,758	842,749

Local Banks

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Liabilities

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity			Total Liabilities			
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves		Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total
1959	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04
1960	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04
1961	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
1962	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
1963	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1964	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1965	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1966	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1967	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1968	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1969	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
1970	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
1971	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1972	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1973	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
1974	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Liabilities

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity			Total Liabilities			
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves		Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total
1998	627,919	407,821	1,035,740	13,700	66,349	0	80,049	152,980	168,924	20,248	-490,413	5,026	-301,241	972,554
1999	2,280,568	3,082,368	5,362,936	149,046	126,493	0	275,539	955,613	370,249	96,062	-3,007,910	1,528	-2,541,599	4,054,017
2000	4,063,211	4,764,265	8,827,476	402,211	546,048	7	948,266	1,275,066	688,649	2,344,674	-5,526,308	140,126	-2,492,985	8,697,949
2001	1,775,531	3,613,230	5,388,761	127,200	268,834	0	396,034	693,149	336,271	1,912,853	-2,695,693	0	-446,569	6,031,375
2002	2,577,422	4,206,932	6,784,354	1,034,076	389,935	65,415	1,489,426	1,662,256	910,522	19,761,583	-20,167,880	-1,130,124	-625,899	9,310,137
2003	2,329,084	2,479,621	4,808,705	2,046,889	161,155	113,057	2,321,101	854,674	913,289	22,234,899	-24,270,224	274,026	-848,010	7,136,470
2004	22,027	132,492	154,519	1,971	15,964	0	17,935	493,383	440,522	19,545,547	-19,099,847	386,341	1,272,563	1,938,400
2005	17,414	37,338	54,752	2,406	881	0	3,287	268,431	440,522	19,545,547	-18,713,506	259,445	1,532,008	1,858,478
2006	16,243	33,914	50,157	42,950	0	0	42,950	260,086	440,522	18,228,136	-18,198,009	391,503	862,152	1,215,345
2007	14,810	21,203	36,013	2,724	0	0	2,724	138,832	440,522	17,924,485	-17,804,132	104,305	665,180	842,749

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)
Assets

Development and Investment Banks

Years	Liquid Assets				Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Permanent Assets				Total	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves				Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total			
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	13
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	16
1970	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	16
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	17
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	17
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	33
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	53
1975	1	0	0	0	1	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	74
1976	1	0	0	0	1	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	70	101
1977	1	0	0	0	1	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	96	86
1978	1	0	0	0	1	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	78	114
1979	1	0	0	0	1	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	103	147
1980	2	0	0	0	2	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	131	219
1981	3	0	0	0	3	0	196	0	2	0	0	0	196	343
1982	6	0	0	0	6	0	298	0	3	0	0	0	298	442
1983	6	0	0	0	6	0	375	0	5	0	0	0	375	654
1984	11	0	0	0	11	0	550	0	9	0	0	0	550	817
1985	1	23	0	0	24	0	597	0	11	0	0	0	597	1,973
1986	58	57	0	0	115	0	1,492	113	45	0	0	0	1,492	3,213
1987	191	218	0	0	409	0	2,313	193	57	0	0	0	2,313	1,080
1988	461	336	7	0	803	0	3,968	357	101	0	0	0	3,968	6,492
1989	362	886	49	0	1,298	0	6,191	163	138	0	0	0	6,191	10,001
1990	125	1,277	174	1	1,576	1	9,439	192	207	0	0	0	9,439	2,773
1991	163	2,914	244	0	3,321	0	15,433	497	279	0	0	0	15,433	14,891
1992	203	4,501	411	0	5,115	0	25,049	953	323	0	0	0	25,049	25,241
1993	315	9,047	286	0	9,648	0	45,553	1,409	239	0	0	0	45,553	40,171
1994	874	22,139	1,486	0	24,500	0	96,826	6,071	720	0	0	0	96,826	74,584
1995	537	38,790	1,137	0	40,464	0	191,537	8,365	1,004	0	0	0	191,537	164,663
1996	1,365	54,510	2,125	0	58,000	0	382,448	7,770	4,059	0	0	0	382,448	302,124
1997	4,404	127,416	5,170	0	136,990	0	722,621	9,607	2,876	0	0	0	722,621	541,469
1998	6,630	223,706	4,728	0	235,064	0	1,231,607	12,466	4,974	0	0	0	1,231,607	1,042,773
1999	10,915	447,725	12,169	0	470,809	0	2,257,080	16,772	24,864	0	0	0	2,257,080	1,739,966
2000	22,526	445,470	199,672	0	667,668	0	3,157,849	26,699	26,570	0	0	0	3,157,849	3,439,502
2001	151,594	447,673	803,572	0	1,402,839	0	5,328,874	71,168	32,009	0	0	0	5,328,874	4,636,760
2002	11,691	412,695	1,196,844	16,291	1,637,521	0	6,064,916	64,271	100,806	0	0	0	6,064,916	7,803,316
2003	7,368	514,708	1,023,679	32,942	1,578,697	0	6,606,353	17,470	83,058	0	0	0	6,606,353	9,438,149
2004	6,567	1,462,555	192,968	25,469	1,687,559	0	7,264,985	22,919	104,652	0	0	0	7,264,985	10,264,671
2005	11,161	1,545,086	207,297	66,488	1,830,032	0	7,714,631	10,407	171,420	0	0	0	7,714,631	11,326,925
2006	67,007	1,873,551	592,193	-	2,532,751	0	9,889,106	9,141	146,857	0	0	0	9,889,106	12,866,607
2007	112,049	2,230,575	1,301,988	-	3,644,612	0	11,424,217	10,660	129,756	0	0	0	11,424,217	15,340,889
														18,878,754

Development and Investment Banks

Balance Sheet (thousand TRY)

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				Current Year Income / Loss	Total	Total Liabilities
	TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Total			
1961	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1962	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1963	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1964	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7
1965	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	9
1966	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	12
1967	-	-	0	-	-	0	3	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
1968	-	-	0	-	-	0	5	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	11
1969	-	-	0	-	-	0	6	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	13
1970	-	-	0	-	-	0	8	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	16
1971	-	-	0	-	-	0	8	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	16
1972	-	-	0	-	-	0	9	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	17
1973	-	-	0	-	-	0	11	15	4	1	1	1	0	0	21
1974	-	-	0	-	-	0	14	19	11	1	1	1	0	0	33
1975	-	-	1	-	-	0	18	23	26	1	1	1	0	0	53
1976	-	-	5	-	-	0	26	33	33	2	2	2	0	0	74
1977	-	-	1	-	-	0	38	47	48	2	2	2	0	0	101
1978	-	-	1	-	-	0	43	57	57	3	3	3	0	0	86
1979	-	-	1	-	-	0	50	73	29	5	5	5	0	0	114
1980	-	-	1	-	-	0	56	101	21	6	6	6	0	0	147
1981	2	0	0	-	-	0	64	129	32	7	7	7	0	0	219
1982	5	0	5	-	-	0	62	165	104	48	48	48	0	0	343
1983	0	0	0	-	-	0	60	199	154	51	51	51	0	0	442
1984	0	0	0	-	-	0	46	282	178	132	25	25	0	0	654
1985	0	0	0	-	-	1	134	478	133	146	38	38	0	0	817
1986	2	0	2	-	-	386	226	1,253	728	241	104	104	0	0	1,973
1987	1	0	1	-	-	390	510	2,072	728	241	104	104	0	0	3,213
1988	2	0	2	-	-	565	1,340	4,775	1,614	462	116	116	0	0	6,492
1989	4	0	4	-	-	840	2,292	7,369	1,614	735	184	184	0	0	10,001
1990	0	0	0	-	-	2,111	3,256	10,481	2,437	1,410	310	310	0	0	14,891
1991	0	0	0	-	-	2,487	5,463	17,508	4,751	2,187	449	449	0	0	25,241
1992	0	0	0	-	-	1,113	9,506	25,878	9,862	3,047	836	836	0	0	40,171
1993	0	0	0	-	-	3,339	17,203	50,700	16,502	4,662	1,428	1,428	0	0	74,584
1994	0	0	0	-	-	7,878	39,354	129,835	26,860	7,304	3,296	3,296	0	0	164,663
1995	0	0	0	-	-	8,468	50,759	214,347	66,207	13,840	6,304	6,304	0	0	302,124
1996	0	0	0	-	-	15,480	69,821	383,059	93,386	34,912	14,156	14,156	0	0	541,469
1997	0	0	0	-	-	21,667	130,309	684,239	200,607	96,158	36,375	36,375	0	0	1,042,773
1998	0	0	0	-	-	28,886	103,968	1,096,868	328,985	179,793	50,779	50,779	0	0	1,739,966
1999	0	0	0	-	-	49,824	257,783	2,141,399	646,887	344,884	123,536	123,536	0	0	3,439,502
2000	0	0	0	-	-	66,107	425,453	2,659,408	847,216	735,664	182,708	182,708	0	0	4,636,760
2001	0	0	0	-	-	102,307	1,035,413	4,235,897	1,989,095	1,139,538	246,908	246,908	0	0	7,803,316
2002	0	0	0	-	-	90,183	682,633	4,326,840	2,115,762	1,531,223	7,980,378	7,980,378	0	0	2,995,547
2003	0	0	0	-	-	88,112	488,761	4,006,049	2,070,517	1,856,678	2,023,402	2,023,402	0	0	9,438,149
2004	0	0	0	-	-	96,158	467,965	4,062,837	2,124,134	2,240,426	4,868,161	4,868,161	0	0	10,264,671
2005	0	0	0	-	-	111,296	1	4,285,866	2,326,928	2,772,968	2,977,418	2,977,418	0	0	11,326,925
2006	0	0	0	-	-	111,958	0	5,159,550	2,613,017	3,905,688	3,077,594	3,077,594	0	0	12,866,607
2007	0	0	0	-	-	266,420	0	6,478,235	3,448,070	5,048,895	3,227,191	3,227,191	0	0	15,340,889
															18,878,754

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Operating Income From											Interest Expenses on			Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total					
														Profit/Loss		Profit/Loss		
1960	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1962	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1964	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1965	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1967	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1968	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1969	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1970	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1971	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1972	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1973	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1974	11	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1975	17	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1976	25	1	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1977	34	2	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1978	45	3	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1979	68	5	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	154	8	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1981	362	2	0	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1982	622	1	0	0	0	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1983	887	1	0	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1984	1,602	1	1	0	0	1,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1985	2,662	0	0	0	0	2,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	2,954	761	194	0	0	4,281	3,163	286	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1987	4,378	956	269	0	0	6,286	3,733	664	769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1988	8,505	2,332	518	0	0	12,189	7,286	1,648	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1989	13,510	4,694	1,165	292	0	20,740	14,976	2,424	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1990	23,459	6,917	1,531	440	0	33,903	19,534	3,732	1,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1991	44,739	14,022	2,677	798	0	66,421	34,506	8,035	3,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1992	79,861	28,769	6,215	1,012	0	124,753	65,972	16,288	4,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1993	135,798	54,555	10,762	2,049	0	213,249	94,602	20,633	12,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1994	326,336	121,557	31,974	13,182	0	528,851	280,830	40,833	29,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1995	565,413	215,001	47,095	11,687	0	900,355	550,231	53,264	38,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1996	1,291,063	522,023	137,966	17,192	0	2,130,255	1,371,068	76,343	-691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	2,967,947	1,062,236	384,337	22,537	0	4,845,314	3,143,827	211,139	-655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	4,996,358	2,385,582	780,471	85,091	0	10,723,286	6,745,069	484,871	24,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1999	7,809,013	5,198,199	1,403,666	114,324	0	20,725,643	14,810,187	1,227,241	184,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2000	7,878,525	4,019,088	2,618,057	268,121	0	20,725,643	14,105,722	1,766,742	352,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	12,239,438	16,080,264	3,382,139	2,468,302	0	41,911,581	25,923,390	1,969,392	971,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2002	11,190,047	27,539,198	1,103,475	3,437,280	0	44,338,494	27,208,905	1,573,908	2,756,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	11,233,547	23,241,567	666,187	2,641,679	0	38,816,595	23,716,355	1,100,019	2,744,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	16,283,596	21,358,766	622,630	1,049,468	0	40,409,287	19,441,460	1,154,454	2,135,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	20,764,153	18,836,209	894,614	608,919	0	42,287,797	20,339,658	1,718,387	1,935,034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2006	28,386,037	21,630,304	1,396,132	874,500	0	54,391,624	27,985,560	3,541,815	2,285,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	39,337,999	24,510,521	2,262,604	873,166	0	69,224,847	35,245,231	4,439,071	3,792,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Banking System

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income		Total Operating Income / Expenses		Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)		Other Operating Expenses (-)		Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Loss
1960	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1969	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	1
1970	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	1
1971	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1972	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1973	1	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1974	2	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	1
1975	2	4	4	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	1
1976	3	6	6	0	9	0	0	0	13	0	0	-	-	-	2	0	2	0	2
1977	4	7	7	0	11	0	0	0	19	0	0	-	-	-	2	0	2	0	2
1978	6	9	9	0	15	0	0	0	26	0	0	-	-	-	2	0	2	0	2
1979	9	18	18	0	27	0	0	0	39	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
1980	20	35	35	0	55	0	0	0	62	0	0	-	-	-	-1	0	-1	0	-1
1981	45	54	54	0	99	0	0	0	114	0	0	-	-	-	22	0	22	0	22
1982	73	106	106	0	179	0	0	0	181	0	0	-	-	-	49	0	49	0	49
1983	102	144	144	0	246	0	0	0	241	0	0	-	-	-	56	0	56	0	56
1984	147	206	206	0	353	0	0	0	262	0	0	-	-	-	82	0	82	0	82
1985	216	303	303	0	519	0	0	0	379	0	0	-	-	-	222	0	222	0	222
1986	207	283	283	0	490	0	0	0	622	0	0	-	-	-	263	0	263	0	263
1987	267	366	366	0	633	0	0	0	937	0	0	-	-	-	549	91	458	0	458
1988	413	556	556	0	969	0	0	0	1,498	0	0	-	-	-	1,022	124	899	0	899
1989	556	759	759	0	1,315	0	0	0	3,674	0	0	-	-	-	1,930	231	1,699	0	1,699
1990	946	1,291	1,291	0	2,237	0	0	0	5,692	0	0	-	-	-	2,326	404	1,923	0	1,923
1991	1,493	2,037	2,037	0	3,530	0	0	0	10,675	0	0	-	-	-	4,357	477	3,881	0	3,881
1992	2,121	2,958	2,958	0	5,079	0	0	0	20,138	0	0	-	-	-	6,245	616	5,629	0	5,629
1993	3,595	4,990	4,990	0	8,585	0	0	0	35,366	0	0	-	-	-	14,083	2,355	11,727	0	11,727
1994	5,971	8,149	8,149	0	14,120	0	0	0	61,216	0	0	-	-	-	33,809	5,627	28,182	0	28,182
1995	34,201	46,612	46,612	0	80,814	0	0	0	119,212	0	0	-	-	-	44,800	11,723	33,077	0	33,077
1996	63,636	89,302	89,302	0	152,938	0	0	0	205,564	0	0	-	-	-	320,810	34,196	104,794	0	104,794
1997	135,120	199,254	199,254	0	334,474	0	0	0	485,568	0	0	-	-	-	680,538	66,248	254,562	0	254,562
1998	313,567	437,134	437,134	0	750,701	0	0	0	839,254	0	0	-	-	-	1,284,326	195,117	485,421	0	485,421
1999	527,024	726,048	726,048	0	1,253,072	0	0	0	2,229,379	0	0	-	-	-	833,804	524,340	759,986	0	759,986
2000	881,690	1,200,350	1,200,350	0	2,082,040	0	0	0	8,278,001	0	0	-	-	-	-2,424,791	1,139,554	-305,750	0	-305,750
2001	1,396,389	2,280,820	2,280,820	0	3,677,209	0	0	0	13,884,938	0	0	-	-	-	-4,298,199	724,066	-3,148,857	0	-3,148,857
2002	2,200,455	3,986,708	3,986,708	4,907,613	8,994,321	0	0	0	9,707,272	0	0	-	-	-	3,509,370	865,675	-5,163,874	0	-5,163,874
2003	2,685,729	4,813,102	4,813,102	3,421,358	8,234,460	0	0	0	10,657,390	0	0	-	-	-	8,045,573	1,152,372	2,356,998	0	2,356,998
2004	3,965,746	5,378,533	5,378,533	3,675,905	9,054,438	0	0	0	11,012,190	0	0	-	-	-	9,103,159	2,435,292	5,610,281	0	5,610,281
2005	4,963,096	6,715,192	6,715,192	5,149,383	11,864,575	0	0	0	14,657,656	0	0	-	-	-	9,048,456	3,333,714	6,456,079	0	6,456,079
2006	6,243,038	8,350,169	8,350,169	3,777,866	12,128,035	0	0	0	14,576,868	0	0	-	-	-	14,053,246	3,071,847	10,981,399	0	10,981,399
2007	7,181,580	9,612,195	9,612,195	4,995,954	14,608,149	0	0	0	17,248,207	0	0	-	-	-	17,571,296	-3,225,515	14,345,781	-14,302	14,331,479

State-owned Deposit Banks

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Operating Income From					Interest Expenses on						Net Interest Income / Expenses		Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total			
1960	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	25	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	63	1	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	147	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	225	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	351	0	0	0	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	648	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1,139	0	0	0	0	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	1,168	362	72	0	219	1,822	1,394	117	89	1,601	1,601	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1,899	497	101	0	396	2,893	1,785	318	461	2,564	2,564	0	0	0	0	0
1988	3,977	1,087	153	0	509	5,725	3,498	901	246	4,644	4,644	0	0	0	0	0
1989	6,416	2,119	360	161	733	9,790	7,471	1,038	413	8,922	8,922	0	0	0	0	0
1990	10,805	3,150	656	264	1,120	15,995	10,399	1,702	521	12,622	12,622	0	0	0	0	0
1991	19,181	7,487	816	314	3,202	30,999	17,675	4,160	1,539	23,374	23,374	0	0	0	0	0
1992	35,566	16,031	2,335	261	7,314	61,507	35,805	9,925	2,438	48,167	48,167	0	0	0	0	0
1993	51,063	31,642	3,384	620	7,023	93,733	53,341	7,709	3,563	64,613	64,613	0	0	0	0	0
1994	144,368	53,083	6,681	2,080	25,077	231,290	148,774	14,613	14,709	178,096	178,096	0	0	0	0	0
1995	277,925	49,486	9,702	3,755	48,886	389,754	314,905	20,177	15,124	350,206	350,206	0	0	0	0	0
1996	598,358	180,662	17,514	5,742	139,528	941,804	788,886	18,280	-32,085	775,081	775,081	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1,322,468	283,927	37,150	6,049	337,093	1,986,687	1,800,179	24,577	-68,303	1,756,453	1,756,453	0	0	0	0	0
1998	1,382,309	479,631	42,594	5,463	2,324,559	4,234,556	3,764,496	47,084	-98,369	3,713,211	3,713,211	0	0	0	0	0
1999	2,367,798	828,061	72,771	7,142	6,274,787	9,550,559	8,687,564	60,044	-47,682	8,699,926	8,699,926	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2,281,284	843,762	143,485	8,334	5,825,053	9,101,918	7,806,097	161,874	14,582	7,982,553	7,982,553	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2,961,303	10,629,705	206,710	122,064	7,460,065	21,101,947	14,685,752	133,706	372,819	15,192,277	15,192,277	0	0	0	0	0
2002	2,108,577	17,206,002	176,875	401,845	509,089	20,402,388	14,183,975	173,145	1,166,415	15,523,535	15,523,535	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2,102,192	13,808,740	102,673	1,205,750	539,382	17,758,737	11,980,659	148,970	448,361	12,577,990	12,577,990	0	0	0	0	0
2004	3,640,479	11,394,124	151,664	542,964	460,098	16,189,329	9,651,167	107,702	272,126	10,030,995	10,030,995	0	0	0	0	0
2005	4,603,316	9,542,851	232,967	430,983	422,088	15,232,205	9,691,971	133,190	306,063	10,131,224	10,131,224	0	0	0	0	0
2006	6,091,292	10,927,999	322,708	464,566	602,563	18,409,128	11,520,811	258,973	273,019	12,052,803	12,052,803	0	0	0	0	0
2007	8,968,036	11,534,086	594,711	531,886	597,549	22,226,268	14,329,496	330,403	500,398	15,160,297	15,160,297	0	0	0	0	0

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

State-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)		Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)		Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1960	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	1	3	3	5	0	0	6	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	1	4	4	7	0	0	8	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	1	5	5	11	0	0	11	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	1	6	6	13	0	0	15	-1	-	-	-	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
1978	2	8	8	18	0	0	23	-4	-	-	-	-4	0	0	0	0	-4
1979	3	15	30	30	0	0	35	-5	-	-	-	-5	0	0	0	0	-5
1980	5	29	66	66	0	0	56	9	-	-	-	9	0	0	0	0	9
1981	12	43	115	89	0	0	89	27	-	-	-	27	0	0	0	0	27
1982	18	62	133	108	0	0	108	25	-	-	-	25	0	0	0	0	25
1983	28	37	127	107	0	0	107	20	-	-	-	20	0	0	0	0	20
1984	41	67	225	139	0	0	139	86	-	-	-	86	0	0	0	0	86
1985	70	85	317	209	0	0	209	108	-	-	-	108	0	0	0	0	108
1986	47	172	531	362	0	0	362	169	-	-	-	169	27	0	0	0	142
1987	65	510	949	580	0	0	580	369	-	-	-	369	60	0	0	0	309
1988	93	1,229	2,512	1,868	0	0	1,868	644	-	-	-	644	62	0	0	0	583
1989	131	1,778	3,326	2,574	0	0	2,574	752	-	-	-	752	64	0	0	0	689
1990	223	1,941	6,006	4,540	0	0	4,540	1,466	-	-	-	1,466	110	0	0	0	1,356
1991	315	2,355	10,657	9,832	0	0	9,832	825	-	-	-	825	142	0	0	0	683
1992	473	5,714	21,470	16,850	0	0	16,850	4,620	-	-	-	4,620	761	0	0	0	3,859
1993	748	4,917	39,162	28,458	0	0	28,458	10,704	-	-	-	10,704	1,120	0	0	0	9,584
1994	932	9,951	51,197	50,001	0	0	50,001	1,195	-	-	-	1,195	1,601	0	0	0	-405
1995	10,117	13,371	79,804	70,481	0	0	70,481	9,323	-	-	-	9,323	7,173	0	0	0	2,150
1996	18,380	23,387	245,810	218,560	0	0	218,560	27,250	-	-	-	27,250	4,607	0	0	0	22,643
1997	38,972	50,070	352,156	268,152	0	0	268,152	84,004	-	-	-	84,004	41,073	0	0	0	42,931
1998	90,890	125,715	710,160	558,922	0	0	558,922	151,238	-	-	-	151,238	73,581	0	0	0	77,657
1999	135,594	565,049	1,524,087	995,639	0	0	995,639	528,448	-	-	-	528,448	243,972	0	0	0	284,476
2000	230,576	421,010	1,539,492	1,645,841	0	0	1,645,841	330,174	-	-	-	-106,349	78,967	0	0	0	-185,316
2001	437,863	434,550	4,832,760	4,502,586	0	0	4,502,586	106,174	-	-	-	330,174	350,965	0	0	0	-20,791
2002	561,480	1,101,833	6,912,190	2,730,019	1,468,842	0	2,730,019	2,713,329	0	23,757	-1,086,375	1,650,711	594,598	0	0	0	1,056,113
2003	536,205	808,928	7,788,426	2,726,452	1,486,240	0	2,726,452	3,575,734	0	29,901	-736,497	2,869,138	1,078,777	0	0	0	1,790,361
2004	769,784	629,066	8,039,173	2,615,518	617,578	0	2,615,518	4,806,077	0	56,027	-1,158,618	3,703,486	1,021,170	0	0	0	2,682,316
2005	949,040	933,630	7,605,313	2,705,961	775,379	0	2,705,961	4,123,973	0	37,174	0	4,161,147	1,292,090	0	0	0	2,869,057
2006	1,145,837	1,269,865	8,710,664	3,073,710	776,762	0	3,073,710	4,860,172	0	0	0	4,860,172	1,126,942	0	0	0	3,733,230
2007	1,384,369	1,064,531	9,808,394	3,336,953	843,698	0	3,336,953	5,627,743	0	0	0	5,627,743	-1,114,913	0	0	0	4,512,830

Years	Privately-owned Deposit Banks													
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Loss
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	2	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	3	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	4	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	6	3	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	13	6	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	31	10	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	52	43	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	68	32	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	95	37	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	130	81	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	149	314	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	184	474	0	1,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	284	1,167	0	2,576	0	1,587	989	0	1,587	989	0	0	0	0
1989	354	1,212	0	3,735	0	2,525	1,210	0	2,525	1,210	0	0	0	0
1990	601	1,496	0	7,304	0	4,900	2,404	0	2,404	2,404	0	0	0	0
1991	990	2,228	0	12,641	0	8,263	4,377	0	4,377	4,377	0	0	0	0
1992	1,546	4,435	0	22,459	0	15,005	7,453	0	7,453	7,453	0	0	0	0
1993	2,586	9,573	0	46,633	0	27,299	19,335	0	19,335	19,335	0	0	0	0
1994	4,337	24,257	0	92,928	0	56,258	36,670	0	36,670	36,670	0	0	0	0
1995	21,532	17,946	0	224,338	0	113,480	110,858	0	110,858	110,858	0	0	0	0
1996	40,742	56,841	0	481,880	0	233,362	248,518	0	248,518	248,518	0	0	0	0
1997	86,080	131,382	0	996,225	0	496,823	499,402	0	499,402	499,402	0	0	0	0
1998	196,111	200,338	0	2,312,446	0	1,087,668	1,224,778	0	1,224,778	1,224,778	0	0	0	0
1999	319,971	487,402	0	4,197,118	0	1,924,450	2,272,668	0	2,272,668	2,272,668	0	0	0	0
2000	530,192	1,071,226	0	4,693,274	0	3,811,580	881,694	0	881,694	881,694	0	0	0	0
2001	833,700	1,529,341	0	3,214,978	0	6,412,845	-3,197,867	0	-3,197,867	146,172	0	0	0	0
2002	1,382,468	2,118,336	0	10,140,789	0	5,293,578	3,098,653	0	3,098,653	220,774	0	0	0	0
2003	1,914,946	1,159,317	0	12,272,550	0	6,542,932	4,184,346	0	4,184,346	1,006,600	0	0	0	0
2004	2,998,075	1,115,736	0	14,995,094	0	7,204,326	4,991,583	0	4,991,583	1,467,356	0	0	0	0
2005	3,700,937	1,701,473	0	17,226,898	0	10,245,989	2,915,196	0	2,915,196	1,747,803	0	0	0	0
2006	4,126,673	2,457,076	0	16,639,921	0	8,210,960	6,133,084	0	6,133,084	1,477,414	0	0	0	0
2007	4,479,119	4,085,635	0	21,652,566	0	9,510,800	8,720,732	0	8,720,732	-1,565,980	0	0	0	0

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Foreign Deposit Banks

Years	Operating Income From					Interest Expenses on					Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total	
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total		Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.		
															Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1977	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1979	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1980	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
1981	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
1982	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1983	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
1984	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
1985	88	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0
1986	84	18	18	0	0	123	87	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0
1987	106	38	29	0	10	183	113	7	3	123	60	0	0	0	0
1988	231	112	54	0	25	422	258	27	18	302	120	2	0	0	0
1989	458	169	64	23	22	736	437	63	46	545	191	41	23	64	64
1990	778	246	98	7	24	1,153	446	139	128	713	439	-10	26	16	16
1991	1,662	449	201	52	37	2,401	689	385	125	1,199	1,202	-250	53	-197	-197
1992	2,594	949	370	64	73	4,050	953	644	92	1,688	2,362	-513	162	-351	-351
1993	3,792	1,588	1,210	176	139	6,905	1,006	1,103	129	2,238	4,667	-1,698	397	-1,302	-1,302
1994	9,142	3,767	3,012	546	546	19,977	4,548	1,492	492	6,532	13,445	-3,263	1,611	-1,652	-1,652
1995	8,984	11,012	6,531	1,394	608	28,529	9,731	1,459	1,344	12,534	15,995	-2,668	1,569	-1,099	-1,099
1996	16,912	23,822	22,153	1,002	2,805	65,151	28,525	1,865	2,448	32,838	32,313	-9,277	5,168	-4,109	-4,109
1997	49,781	65,555	112,277	990	2,805	231,408	84,241	11,010	7,114	102,365	129,043	-57,467	8,626	-48,841	-48,841
1998	118,328	185,571	223,050	12,571	5,194	544,713	182,402	39,183	12,325	233,910	310,803	-148,907	42,477	-106,430	-106,430
1999	184,950	373,701	308,312	22,443	9,475	898,881	258,246	228,473	24,514	511,233	387,648	-199,389	292,170	92,781	92,781
2000	212,068	500,275	432,246	92,631	344	1,237,564	351,586	405,340	25,754	782,680	454,884	-150,258	117,793	-32,465	-32,465
2001	255,722	255,749	284,152	333,493	22,603	1,151,719	292,107	236,718	42,361	571,186	580,533	111,326	142,447	253,773	253,773
2002	416,556	343,473	88,804	411,458	13,141	1,273,432	354,728	178,842	11,236	544,806	728,626	93,432	117,621	211,053	211,053
2003	466,967	278,199	76,382	172,251	15,565	1,009,364	265,376	88,672	21,225	375,273	634,091	126,905	189,228	316,133	316,133
2004	749,701	307,699	90,683	90,776	26,362	1,265,221	356,785	167,759	63,338	587,882	677,339	99,670	353,565	453,235	453,235
2005	1,667,074	526,904	164,911	38,913	60,740	2,458,542	921,322	245,606	113,150	1,280,078	1,178,464	92,883	449,380	542,263	542,263
2006	4,652,460	1,124,160	358,881	195,340	264,983	6,595,824	2,452,183	938,495	240,913	3,631,591	2,964,233	-268,779	316,219	47,440	47,440
2007	7,907,572	1,969,355	493,208	92,047	359,812	10,821,994	4,410,753	1,095,309	573,545	6,079,607	4,742,387	639,265	-631,902	7,363	7,363

Years	Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)										Foreign Deposit Banks				
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses	
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1981	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	1	
1982	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	-	2	0	0	0	0	2	
1983	5	3	0	0	0	7	5	-	5	0	0	0	0	5	
1984	9	5	0	0	0	12	9	-	9	0	0	0	0	9	
1985	13	4	0	0	0	20	18	-	18	0	0	0	0	18	
1986	7	23	0	0	0	24	27	-	27	0	0	0	0	27	
1987	8	40	0	0	0	38	40	-	40	0	0	0	0	30	
1988	14	120	0	0	0	60	59	-	59	0	0	0	0	51	
1989	19	78	0	0	0	112	144	-	144	0	0	0	0	115	
1990	24	87	0	0	0	206	147	-	147	0	0	0	0	114	
1991	56	166	0	0	0	366	201	-	201	0	0	0	0	166	
1992	-13	598	0	0	0	661	567	-	567	0	0	0	0	502	
1993	96	466	0	0	0	1,238	1,357	-	1,357	0	0	0	0	1,184	
1994	193	1,554	0	0	0	1,818	2,110	-	2,110	0	0	0	0	1,567	
1995	1,726	619	0	0	0	5,419	8,121	-	8,121	0	0	0	0	6,080	
1996	2,917	1,266	0	0	0	7,631	9,610	-	9,610	0	0	0	0	6,761	
1997	7,508	4,234	0	0	0	15,397	16,990	-	16,990	0	0	0	0	13,280	
1998	16,508	9,355	0	0	0	39,098	52,846	-	52,846	0	0	0	0	40,167	
1999	35,573	19,460	0	0	0	95,540	134,696	-	134,696	0	0	0	0	90,263	
2000	53,066	100,993	0	0	0	197,156	338,306	-	338,306	0	0	0	0	221,210	
2001	83,072	32,768	0	0	0	455,553	120,925	-	120,925	0	0	0	0	33,951	
2002	111,276	109,649	52,062	0	0	515,526	635,880	-	635,880	0	0	0	0	419,541	
2003	125,883	135,477	35,632	0	0	703,923	593,016	-	593,016	0	0	0	0	82,048	
2004	166,985	105,190	82,541	0	0	805,287	472,029	-	472,029	0	0	0	0	186,243	
2005	275,714	192,349	247,362	0	0	1,317,532	514,921	-	514,921	0	0	0	0	246,878	
2006	926,613	1,291,182	590,579	0	0	2,852,361	623,896	-	623,896	0	0	0	0	513,100	
2007	1,265,538	692,031	673,129	0	0	3,947,476	1,786,528	-	1,786,528	0	0	0	0	1,460,579	
							2,086,714	-	2,086,714	-392,390	1,694,324	1,729	1,696,053		

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Operating Income From										Interest Expenses on			Net Interest Income / Expenses			Trading Profit/Loss (net)					
	Interest Income From										Funds Borrowed			Others			Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss			Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.		
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Net Interest Income / Expenses	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total								
1960	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1961	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1962	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1963	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1964	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1965	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1966	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1967	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1968	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1969	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1970	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1971	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1972	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1973	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
1974	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			

Local Banks

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Operating Income From										Interest Expenses on			Net Interest Income / Expenses			Trading Profit/Loss (net)					
	Interest Income From										Funds Borrowed			Others			Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss			Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.		
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Net Interest Income / Expenses	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total								
1998	387,676	124,082	16,940	1,603	2,421	532,722	384,577	6,341	5,650	396,568	136,154	-103,877	14,473	-89,404								
1999	764,082	510,583	55,259	2,701	13,693	1,346,318	1,647,531	22,712	40,091	1,710,334	-364,016	-847,782	223,809	-623,973								
2000	356,966	537,740	151,082	3,446	15,633	1,064,867	2,029,682	58,513	72,905	2,161,100	-1,096,233	-769,197	-125,396	-894,593								
2001	222,237	268,825	176,483	47,219	16,881	731,645	1,044,307	41,577	59,536	1,145,420	-413,775	-372,460	215,965	-156,495								
2002	418,236	1,098,755	121,284	81,382	29,976	1,749,633	1,463,868	41,735	175,544	1,681,147	68,486	-733,710	314,322	-419,388								
2003	181,661	1,221,436	53,887	6,952	14,312	1,478,248	884,355	15,915	721,261	1,621,531	-143,283	85,262	41,254	126,516								
2004	6,833	329,335	80,895	102	2,833	419,998	3,109	1,172	118,308	122,589	297,409	-3,778	40,036	36,258								
2005	5,312	67,816	80,762	2,672	1,814	158,376	1,021	488	1,139	2,648	155,728	10,659	111,968	122,627								
2006	6,444	68,555	64,793	5,209	61,824	206,825	5,209	18	872	940	205,885	79,078	28,686	107,764								
2007	8,636	30,597	93,416	682	1,369	134,700	7	0	2,411	2,418	132,282	-4,038	1,041	-2,997								

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Total Operating Income / Expenses		Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income											
1960	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.008	-0.006	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-0.005
1961	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.001
1962	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1963	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1964	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1965	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1966	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1967	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1968	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1969	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.001
1970	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1971	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.001
1972	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1973	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
1974	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000

Local Banks

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Years	Total Operating Income / Expenses		Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income											
1998	5.317	9.062	0	412.887	-351,758	0	0	0	-351,758	1,900	-353,658	0	-353,658
1999	33.741	196.393	0	1,794.337	-2,552,192	0	0	0	-2,552,192	-5,404	-2,546,788	0	-2,546,788
2000	68.936	479.457	0	2,168.739	-3,611,172	0	0	0	-3,611,172	0	-3,611,172	0	-3,611,172
2001	42.615	129.976	0	2,012.806	-2,410,485	0	0	0	-2,410,485	0	-2,410,485	0	-2,410,485
2002	124.216	240.605	1,496.101	879.890	-2,362,072	0	10,370	675,089	-1,676,613	0	-1,676,613	0	-1,676,613
2003	80.131	571.703	178.439	396.297	60,331	0	37	213,658	274,026	0	274,026	0	274,026
2004	10.710	185.782	26.792	60.464	442,903	0	0	-56,562	386,341	0	386,341	0	386,341
2005	7.575	44.024	24.851	46.489	258,614	0	831	0	259,445	0	259,445	0	259,445
2006	4.762	115.746	9.990	32.765	391,402	0	0	0	391,402	-101	391,503	0	391,503
2007	4.639	46.732	13.318	39.855	127,483	0	0	0	127,483	-23,178	104,305	0	104,305

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Income-Expenditure (thousand TRY)

Development and Investment Banks

Years	Total Operating Income / Expenses		Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income											
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	1	31	6	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	2	5	50	8	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	2	4	36	14	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	5	25	106	40	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	9	47	158	67	91	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	21	71	259	107	153	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	52	92	605	388	217	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	97	221	1,156	869	287	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	132	281	1,858	1,382	476	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	115	480	2,924	2,272	652	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	164	1,182	5,302	3,641	1,661	1,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	508	2,387	6,349	7,534	-1,185	-1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	826	3,676	23,171	13,972	9,199	9,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1,597	7,808	46,301	18,249	28,052	28,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2,560	13,568	79,467	35,181	44,286	44,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	4,741	31,707	199,734	74,362	125,372	125,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	2,145	58,273	367,207	120,633	246,574	246,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	-1,080	117,664	486,399	196,288	290,111	290,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	-861	154,187	986,534	642,435	344,099	344,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	21,016	416,284	1,651,064	142,050	1,220,755	1,220,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	28,563	137,678	1,509,560	175,775	1,045,999	1,045,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	20,192	342,759	1,357,414	149,809	881,010	881,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	29,830	279,716	1,161,575	36,078	783,812	783,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	39,153	426,300	1,382,620	104,638	870,910	870,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	47,915	223,266	1,466,522	44,775	1,008,624	1,008,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)

Banking System

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments				Custody and Pledged Securities				Total	Other	Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	Total			
1959											
1960											
1961											
1962											
1963											
1964											
1965											
1966											
1967											
1968											
1969											
1970											
1971											
1972											
1973											
1974											
1975											
1976											
1977											
1978											
1979											
1980											
1981											
1982											
1983											
1984											
1985											
1986		9,143								25,785	35,440
1987		16,386								60,013	77,748
1988		22,565		1,688						109,503	136,221
1989		33,816		991						149,621	188,375
1990		52,389		2,123						261,410	322,018
1991		89,019		5,974						424,851	537,767
1992		164,945		25,506						779,554	1,008,669
1993		327,572		76,907						1,739,814	2,260,859
1994		664,336		131,499						3,004,790	4,004,785
1995		1,294,599		1,096,915						6,553,678	9,485,027
1996		2,666,400		2,255,697						14,252,299	21,149,510
1997		6,109,937		6,942,269						33,413,295	51,221,224
1998		10,697,902		15,187,830						70,332,493	103,171,635
1999		17,379,436		42,321,941						135,830,702	210,458,257
2000		24,869,184		60,288,912						278,420,828	383,628,139
2001		37,341,087		32,907,342						431,907,917	520,267,515
2002		44,834,701		25,423,868						129,204,187	228,477,512
2003		46,646,528		34,279,858						216,376,192	350,828,325
2004		55,712,048		38,973,539						333,505,587	513,231,630
2005		64,855,733		65,893,599						3,919,203,372	4,118,182,570
2006		77,019,710		106,125,271						14,466,994	4,716,660,310
2007		83,958,432		157,916,586						27,827,523	5,059,026,084

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)										Custody and Pledged Securities				State-owned Deposit Banks	
	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities					State-owned Deposit Banks		State-owned Deposit Banks			
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	Total	Other	Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments					
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	2,254	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,684	12,286
1987	4,400	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,579	33,961
1988	6,302	1,107	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,864	51,882
1989	10,045	2,194	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,656	67,970
1990	14,499	2,235	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,310	118,139
1991	23,554	6,262	-	1,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,763	187,492
1992	38,988	7,525	-	2,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,324	335,913
1993	46,395	10,903	-	3,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,567	377,167
1994	153,246	81,182	-	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	946,708	1,184,086
1995	289,401	171,017	-	85,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828,434	2,374,736
1996	588,886	446,657	-	41,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,226,208	5,303,079
1997	1,213,463	1,106,351	-	148,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,168,627	11,636,679
1998	1,935,373	2,145,890	-	349,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,952,867	20,383,545
1999	2,748,805	4,534,192	-	871,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,709,675	34,864,034
2000	3,577,171	6,858,035	-	1,469,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,573,683	51,478,079
2001	5,486,642	5,839,168	-	843,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,432,886	89,602,383
2002	6,232,619	3,375,517	363,175	-	9,971,311	10,916,966	-	-	-	25,691,269	0	-	-	-	35,662,580	-
2003	5,769,162	5,164,238	961,505	-	11,894,905	25,485,296	-	-	-	45,714,360	0	-	-	-	57,609,265	-
2004	7,509,160	8,179,702	209,997	-	15,898,859	36,088,313	-	-	-	68,568,090	0	-	-	-	84,466,949	-
2005	8,570,176	8,588,068	269,345	-	17,427,589	57,339,938	-	-	-	112,196,672	0	-	-	-	129,624,261	-
2006	10,222,564	8,932,734	2,318,441	-	21,473,739	66,597,045	-	-	-	200,854,436	0	-	-	-	222,328,175	-
2007	12,041,722	19,080,111	4,163,465	-	35,285,298	58,048,755	-	-	-	235,691,270	17,914	-	-	-	270,976,568	-

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities				Privately-owned Deposit Banks	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	Total	Other	Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments	
											Commitments
1959											
1960											
1961											
1962											
1963											
1964											
1965											
1966											
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1968											
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1977											
1978											
1979											
1980											
1981											
1982											
1983											
1984											
1985											
1986	6,023								13,642	19,749	
1987	10,483								26,198	36,953	
1988	14,073								51,622	67,058	
1989	20,289								73,845	95,704	
1990	32,507								127,472	164,368	
1991	55,334								220,467	286,627	
1992	106,833								414,534	555,525	
1993	224,979								1,080,063	1,427,761	
1994	430,144								1,726,782	2,327,356	
1995	918,592								4,250,136	6,274,473	
1996	1,928,933								8,439,927	13,533,598	
1997	4,475,534								20,138,918	32,420,247	
1998	7,555,392								41,732,282	63,055,686	
1999	11,904,085								79,686,879	123,703,023	
2000	16,364,817								115,737,614	185,290,397	
2001	27,203,749								279,596,514	336,808,050	
2002	31,630,215	15,901,654		70,964,349	30,862,474	48,471,935	0	79,334,409	150,298,757	245,169,499	
2003	35,685,135	23,867,061		103,890,134	61,973,036	79,306,329	0	141,279,365	245,169,499	371,395,489	
2004	44,001,734	25,288,873		141,716,609	96,674,573	132,992,458	11,849	229,678,880	371,395,489	657,878,371	
2005	48,504,753	43,696,828		142,418,605	148,486,364	366,973,310	92	515,459,766	657,878,371	633,537,254	
2006	47,910,530	44,016,271		147,504,446	171,057,889	300,611,274	14,363,645	486,032,808	633,537,254	661,492,902	
2007	47,781,799	70,543,269		184,875,785	198,430,642	274,100,573	4,085,902	476,617,117	661,492,902	661,492,902	

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments						Custody and Pledged Securities				Foreign Deposit Banks	
	Guarantees and Warranties		Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total	Other	Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments	
	1959											
1960												
1961												
1962												
1963												
1964												
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1980												
1981												
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986	663	19								429	1,111	
1987	1,222	33								892	2,147	
1988	1,434	78		77						2,946	4,534	
1989	2,023	76		451						4,373	6,923	
1990	3,203	29		774						6,527	10,532	
1991	5,327	1,342		572						11,373	18,614	
1992	8,831	3,061		3,726						22,986	38,604	
1993	16,695	5,325		13,425						49,095	84,540	
1994	38,573	11,182		17,345						108,299	175,399	
1995	48,393	17,126		174,967						159,575	400,062	
1996	109,158	92,057		323,093						374,183	898,491	
1997	330,904	246,118		1,979,823						1,553,275	4,110,120	
1998	626,129	495,534		2,548,976						6,271,441	9,942,080	
1999	1,154,245	1,551,307		6,745,500						7,776,123	17,227,175	
2000	1,984,215	1,581,560		8,687,235						17,999,587	30,252,597	
2001	1,384,277	679,092		6,742,082						11,148,203	19,953,654	
2002	1,694,002	1,482,852	7,243,868	-	10,420,722	5,367,841	1,098,948	0	6,466,789	-	16,887,511	
2003	1,428,337	3,289,957	7,696,267	-	12,414,561	6,829,642	1,445,482	0	8,275,124	-	20,689,685	
2004	2,014,804	4,132,553	11,664,136	-	17,811,493	12,578,691	931,862	0	13,510,553	-	31,322,046	
2005	5,735,939	8,570,940	16,817,786	-	31,124,665	33,806,506	7,873,949	0	41,680,455	-	72,805,120	
2006	16,606,365	16,004,452	55,534,636	-	88,145,453	51,004,442	21,046,042	103,349	72,153,833	-	160,299,286	
2007	20,918,088	38,947,663	71,668,308	-	131,534,059	60,801,743	53,122,162	23,221,608	137,145,513	-	268,679,572	

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities				Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total		Other
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Local Banks

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities				Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total		Other
1998	352,417	494,379	-	1,881,107	-	-	-	-	-	1,915,665	4,643,568
1999	1,224,766	1,775,860	-	8,556,328	-	-	-	-	-	12,194,379	23,751,333
2000	2,207,665	4,784,745	-	2,082,624	-	-	-	-	-	86,110,230	95,185,264
2001	1,874,387	5,511,451	-	518,154	-	-	-	-	-	36,605,422	44,509,414
2002	3,736,736	509,662	232,916	-	4,479,314	1,131,332	5,002,645	0	6,133,977	-	10,613,291
2003	2,315,771	622,374	680	-	2,938,825	1,240,218	5,194,038	0	6,434,256	-	9,373,081
2004	417,326	4	18,783	-	436,113	70,153	1,087,501	0	1,157,654	-	1,593,767
2005	317,186	4	76,292	-	393,482	57,529	1,074,126	0	1,131,655	-	1,525,137
2006	266,230	0	0	-	266,230	45,341	1,090,634	0	1,135,975	-	1,402,205
2007	196,683	0	0	-	196,683	44,936	1,072,255	0	1,117,191	-	1,313,874

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (thousand TRY)												Development and Investment Banks				
Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities				Total	Other	Total Off Balance Sheet Commitments				
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties								
1961																
1962																
1963																
1964																
1965																
1966																
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1982																
1983																
1984																
1985																
1986		201	61												2,031	2,293
1987		281	63												4,344	4,688
1988		756	543												11,071	12,747
1989		1,459	316				377								15,748	17,779
1990		2,180	324				257								26,102	28,978
1991		4,804	2,582				400								37,249	45,035
1992		10,293	6,737				6,889								54,709	78,627
1993		21,156	8,865				13,125								110,710	153,855
1994		42,373	10,632				41,937								223,000	317,943
1995		38,213	23,871				58,139								315,533	435,756
1996		39,423	23,567				139,371								1,211,981	1,414,342
1997		90,036	102,707				308,960								2,552,475	3,054,178
1998		228,591	120,412				337,515								4,460,238	5,146,756
1999		347,535	406,111				695,400								9,463,646	10,912,692
2000		735,316	203,332				1,483,440								18,999,714	21,421,802
2001		1,392,032	199,130				677,960								27,124,892	29,394,014
2002		1,541,129	214,246												11,577,743	15,015,373
2003		1,448,123	111,240												14,673,087	17,986,795
2004		1,769,024	302,195												20,590,410	24,453,379
2005		1,727,679	853,830												3,248,734,824	3,256,349,681
2006		2,014,021	978,804												3,691,844,642	3,699,093,390
2007		3,020,140	1,084,756												502,099	3,856,563,168

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Assets

Years	Liquid Assets						Permanent Assets						Banking System		
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total	Other Assets	Total Assets	
															444
1959	159	32	368	168	1,034	144	0	0	1,088	137	-	400	782	724	6,348
1960	171	42	404	190	1,034	139	0	0	1,088	169	-	138	276	287	2,153
1961	140	42	397	215	1,034	171	0	0	978	217	-	161	330	393	2,243
1962	163	37	437	237	1,034	172	0	0	1,164	239	-	181	398	399	2,530
1963	229	39	504	235	1,034	218	0	0	1,311	250	-	199	438	435	2,794
1964	263	55	607	290	1,034	280	0	0	1,819	269	-	233	483	749	3,772
1965	327	66	756	363	1,034	304	0	0	2,294	297	-	263	532	950	4,664
1966	365	80	851	407	1,034	352	0	0	2,959	308	-	310	607	1,246	5,872
1967	518	79	1,102	505	1,034	467	0	0	3,851	340	-	313	621	643	6,318
1968	697	91	1,380	591	1,034	531	0	0	4,353	387	-	546	885	781	7,589
1969	430	77	912	405	1,034	362	0	0	4,719	387	-	644	1,031	1,404	9,065
1970	546	117	1,286	623	1,034	510	0	0	3,267	267	-	309	576	966	6,083
1971	693	150	1,831	988	1,034	709	0	0	3,925	309	-	416	725	959	7,405
1972	716	183	2,200	1,300	1,034	581	0	0	4,753	360	-	517	878	1,007	9,178
1973	951	199	2,735	1,585	1,034	609	0	0	6,380	447	-	604	1,051	1,223	11,435
1974	1,275	472	3,787	2,040	1,034	692	0	0	8,820	524	-	757	1,281	1,542	14,988
1975	1,808	439	4,516	2,269	1,034	1,100	0	0	11,752	559	-	849	1,407	1,987	19,626
1976	3,629	340	6,762	2,792	1,034	1,346	0	0	14,966	630	-	909	1,538	2,085	24,205
1977	4,251	420	7,523	2,852	1,034	1,495	0	0	16,556	654	-	940	1,594	2,954	29,212
1978	4,452	532	7,917	2,933	1,034	1,563	0	0	14,299	644	-	896	1,540	2,943	27,799
1979	2,202	819	4,611	1,591	1,034	1,201	0	0	14,784	680	-	908	1,589	3,080	28,932
1980	2,292	1,316	5,369	1,761	1,034	799	0	0	10,011	500	-	395	896	1,913	18,631
1981	1,923	1,833	6,094	2,338	1,034	1,004	0	0	12,219	506	-	423	929	3,258	22,574
1982	1,789	1,708	5,628	2,130	1,034	709	0	0	11,963	631	-	635	1,266	3,612	23,940
1983	1,694	2,727	6,678	2,257	1,034	1,509	0	0	10,666	696	-	535	1,231	4,237	22,470
1984	2,332	3,001	7,667	2,334	1,034	2,548	0	0	8,860	694	-	541	1,235	4,396	22,678
1985	2,909	3,292	8,749	2,548	1,034	3,026	917	0	11,343	870	-	671	1,583	3,903	27,044
1986	4,328	3,456	10,379	2,595	1,034	4,124	811	0	15,236	1,083	-	1,014	2,097	3,859	33,461
1987	3,252	4,586	11,316	3,073	1,034	3,903	440	0	18,372	1,012	-	1,513	2,525	4,827	40,611
1988	3,319	4,604	12,182	3,796	1,034	5,496	300	0	19,306	1,516	-	2,239	3,755	5,525	47,180
1989	3,578	5,459	13,097	3,769	1,034	5,997	338	0	15,322	1,832	-	2,455	4,288	7,109	58,171
1990	3,326	6,801	13,859	3,283	1,034	6,859	487	0	27,342	1,610	-	2,839	4,449	7,029	58,296
1991	3,470	9,007	17,608	3,591	1,034	7,249	368	0	25,611	1,569	-	3,154	4,723	7,734	64,743
1992	3,794	14,220	21,965	3,568	1,034	8,077	368	0	29,998	1,270	-	3,526	4,796	7,281	72,485
1993	2,761	8,437	14,728	3,122	1,034	5,985	368	0	20,566	912	-	2,940	3,852	7,173	52,672
1994	3,379	10,152	18,137	4,211	1,034	7,315	351	0	29,305	1,015	-	2,858	4,874	8,965	68,946
1995	2,582	10,204	17,708	4,366	1,034	12,639	278	0	35,906	362	-	4,118	5,831	10,375	83,337
1996	2,838	11,577	19,236	4,498	1,034	12,447	423	0	43,037	323	-	3,860	5,889	13,612	94,645
1997	2,987	12,484	21,462	5,507	1,034	16,612	1,805	0	45,019	466	-	4,578	7,432	25,069	117,399
1998	3,755	14,442	24,927	5,683	1,034	22,955	1,640	0	50,919	2,812	-	4,050	10,849	32,956	133,533
1999	3,425	20,065	31,975	5,879	1,034	17,850	2,173	0	50,919	1,345	-	4,880	20,747	31,283	154,947
2000	3,327	12,010	26,588	5,354	1,034	11,703	2,973	0	28,329	1,345	-	2,639	35,662	9,765	115,020
2001	2,757	7,292	20,953	5,201	1,034	52,515	2,280	0	34,377	1,830	-	5,825	11,132	10,722	129,700
2002	3,558	8,871	26,049	7,180	1,034	76,733	709	0	50,234	1,713	-	7,318	13,887	12,350	179,253
2003	5,733	13,397	32,193	9,848	1,034	92,554	568	0	77,259	2,793	-	6,008	16,569	10,754	229,328
2004	11,149	17,493	47,104	10,836	1,034	106,585	570	0	114,070	990	-	6,796	15,002	13,088	295,849
2005	26,513	24,700	52,763	0	1,034	119,717	537	0	155,139	799	-	5,788	12,272	5,055	344,947
2006	35,604	23,624	64,549	0	1,034	151,692	982	0	241,916	1,125	-	7,375	16,574	9,330	484,061

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Liabilities

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				Current Year		Total Liabilities
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementarily Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total		
														Total	
1959	-	-	-	-	0	0	171	171	2,574	691	171	-11	126	852	6,348
1960	-	-	-	-	0	0	53	53	899	237	61	-3	32	295	2,153
1961	-	-	-	-	19	22	54	96	796	320	67	-3	18	384	2,243
1962	-	-	-	-	24	25	55	104	916	343	72	-3	21	412	2,530
1963	-	-	-	-	15	31	64	110	1,004	377	74	-7	38	444	2,794
1964	-	-	-	-	20	36	181	236	1,607	440	77	-7	35	510	3,772
1965	-	-	-	-	22	42	264	329	2,050	459	84	-12	44	532	4,664
1966	-	-	-	-	78	0	339	418	2,694	497	99	-9	53	586	5,872
1967	-	-	-	-	100	0	446	546	2,591	582	119	-11	76	691	6,318
1968	-	-	-	-	151	0	572	723	3,034	629	137	-18	86	748	7,589
1969	-	-	-	-	175	0	692	867	3,718	680	157	-34	108	803	9,065
1970	-	-	-	-	157	0	539	695	2,292	418	126	-42	30	502	6,083
1971	-	-	-	-	190	0	577	767	2,249	558	149	-39	37	668	7,405
1972	-	-	-	-	208	0	636	845	2,366	705	169	-48	78	826	9,178
1973	-	-	-	-	273	0	816	1,089	3,236	807	208	-48	98	967	11,435
1974	-	-	-	-	315	0	1,064	1,379	5,022	878	268	-99	113	1,048	14,988
1975	-	-	-	-	370	0	1,221	1,592	6,763	966	299	-161	170	1,105	19,626
1976	-	-	-	-	445	0	1,592	2,015	8,730	997	341	-163	241	1,175	24,205
1977	-	-	-	-	423	0	2,019	2,464	12,670	976	374	-241	250	1,109	29,212
1978	-	-	-	-	538	0	1,785	2,323	11,483	817	368	-389	229	796	27,799
1979	-	-	-	-	674	0	1,466	2,140	11,335	1,251	387	-394	176	1,244	28,932
1980	-	-	-	-	496	0	659	1,155	7,316	761	184	-184	266	762	18,631
1981	12,473	-	25	-	3,923	0	499	4,422	4,195	1,012	204	-171	414	1,045	22,574
1982	13,806	-	95	-	2,725	0	375	3,101	5,058	1,170	471	-168	407	1,473	23,940
1983	12,096	-	110	-	2,944	0	259	3,203	5,124	1,087	629	-82	303	1,635	22,470
1984	12,146	-	1,170	-	1,759	0	121	1,880	5,113	1,313	593	-33	496	1,874	22,678
1985	15,355	-	2,010	-	2,249	1	246	2,497	4,764	1,233	736	-20	469	1,949	27,044
1986	17,509	-	3,430	-	2,757	1,883	308	4,948	4,911	1,244	817	-49	650	2,013	33,461
1987	18,231	-	5,497	-	4,987	2,260	507	7,754	5,791	1,517	971	-58	908	2,430	40,611
1988	15,980	-	5,191	-	4,681	1,907	810	7,519	5,564	1,430	1,100	-86	1,004	2,444	37,702
1989	20,869	-	6,130	-	5,280	2,187	1,242	9,064	6,682	2,031	1,613	-69	860	3,575	47,180
1990	24,864	-	7,700	-	6,947	3,053	1,322	11,760	7,944	2,652	2,055	-172	1,368	4,535	58,171
1991	22,249	-	10,538	-	7,236	2,628	1,215	11,248	8,676	2,808	1,898	-525	1,403	4,181	58,296
1992	22,556	-	13,149	-	10,216	2,008	1,835	14,383	9,086	2,755	2,005	-851	1,660	4,743	64,743
1993	22,825	-	14,868	-	11,818	2,500	2,724	18,959	9,042	2,804	2,043	-13	1,956	4,835	72,485
1994	15,754	-	17,469	-	5,767	1,184	1,457	9,091	5,863	1,892	1,730	-306	1,179	3,316	52,672
1995	20,122	-	24,666	-	6,798	1,035	1,520	11,851	8,123	2,292	2,287	-358	1,934	4,221	68,946
1996	28,192	-	28,973	-	9,185	1,311	923	11,851	6,886	2,712	2,399	-82	2,406	5,028	83,337
1997	28,836	-	32,436	-	12,440	1,436	1,498	15,724	8,719	4,458	2,454	-792	2,809	6,121	94,645
1998	38,122	-	38,975	-	14,009	2,123	882	18,218	11,595	5,220	3,330	-1,764	3,703	6,786	117,399
1999	45,019	-	44,342	-	17,592	2,753	875	22,934	13,398	5,900	3,458	-5,714	4,195	3,644	133,533
2000	54,953	-	46,931	-	22,140	3,918	963	29,435	12,909	8,302	9,710	-10,497	3,205	7,514	154,947
2001	32,623	-	48,337	-	12,274	2,323	1,025	18,418	7,392	7,398	4,648	-5,319	3,205	6,727	115,020
2002	36,598	-	50,237	-	10,903	2,216	572	19,212	7,980	7,325	31,514	-24,925	1,758	15,672	129,700
2003	58,562	-	66,229	-	14,765	3,320	351	28,053	10,274	9,650	31,513	-19,683	4,027	25,507	179,253
2004	81,487	-	85,622	-	20,590	3,570	350	33,870	13,346	11,093	34,644	-16,173	4,831	34,395	229,328
2005	119,369	-	118,984	-	32,570	4,063	0	49,873	16,944	14,936	34,993	-14,139	4,259	40,048	295,849
2006	137,155	-	85,406	-	40,444	2,997	0	62,047	19,091	17,989	28,363	-12,917	7,813	41,248	344,947
2007	200,541	-	107,389	-	51,031	3,657	0	79,025	33,717	26,310	40,269	-15,553	12,362	63,388	484,061

Balance Sheet (USD million) Assets		State-owned Deposit Banks											
		Liquid Assets			Financial Assets			Permanent Assets			Other Assets		Total Assets
Years	Cash and Central Bank	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total	Other Assets	Total Assets
1959	95	83	191	369	121	0	2,614	312	-	321	633	587	4,324
1960	40	21	80	141	36	0	850	109	-	110	219	235	1,481
1961	42	23	91	156	40	0	675	134	-	130	264	325	1,461
1962	47	17	99	163	50	0	778	178	-	150	328	330	1,649
1963	49	12	108	168	56	0	860	195	-	165	361	356	1,800
1964	58	12	109	180	72	0	1,023	205	-	196	401	343	2,018
1965	78	22	131	231	83	0	1,263	221	-	221	441	395	2,414
1966	93	31	156	280	89	0	1,650	241	-	258	500	440	2,957
1967	82	37	181	300	110	0	2,056	245	-	247	493	488	3,447
1968	129	39	218	386	162	0	2,202	258	-	466	724	608	4,082
1969	159	37	233	429	164	0	2,089	284	-	546	830	1,214	4,726
1970	102	32	153	287	92	0	1,373	198	-	241	439	827	3,017
1971	171	53	250	475	135	0	1,632	227	-	332	559	790	3,590
1972	188	69	386	643	192	0	1,960	260	-	414	674	815	4,284
1973	223	74	467	764	170	0	2,661	306	-	480	786	970	5,350
1974	311	88	549	948	182	0	3,777	337	-	601	939	1,226	7,071
1975	375	184	611	1,171	171	0	4,742	332	-	677	1,009	1,147	8,240
1976	600	182	648	1,429	234	0	5,497	353	-	730	1,082	1,588	9,831
1977	1,227	148	725	2,100	334	0	6,077	336	-	720	1,055	2,367	11,933
1978	1,207	148	704	2,059	372	0	5,481	270	-	659	929	2,206	11,047
1979	1,352	186	675	2,212	404	0	6,123	320	-	666	986	2,175	11,900
1980	806	220	355	1,380	437	0	4,719	250	-	227	477	1,203	8,216
1981	705	332	396	1,433	300	0	5,586	243	-	234	477	1,800	9,596
1982	703	575	797	2,076	342	0	4,858	275	-	251	526	2,207	10,009
1983	728	567	900	2,195	229	0	4,710	325	-	232	557	2,872	10,563
1984	602	1,130	1,021	2,752	814	0	3,728	366	-	223	589	2,955	10,839
1985	990	1,139	1,060	3,189	1,077	0	5,213	508	-	279	787	2,595	12,861
1986	1,168	843	1,139	3,150	1,571	476	6,562	389	-	266	654	2,004	14,416
1987	1,281	828	1,149	3,258	1,899	432	8,845	418	-	377	795	2,712	17,941
1988	1,072	1,163	1,373	3,743	1,912	137	7,171	340	-	791	1,131	2,173	16,267
1989	1,305	1,498	1,716	4,767	2,632	156	9,372	634	-	1,295	1,929	2,545	21,401
1990	1,350	1,610	1,742	4,839	2,905	209	12,340	732	-	1,175	1,906	3,718	25,917
1991	1,179	1,724	1,432	4,515	2,988	312	11,047	618	-	1,633	2,183	3,609	24,654
1992	1,158	3,033	1,651	6,077	3,547	151	11,473	478	-	1,833	2,311	4,347	27,906
1993	1,061	3,029	1,594	5,794	4,244	173	10,655	241	-	2,199	2,440	3,406	26,711
1994	1,077	2,429	1,361	4,936	2,755	102	7,833	169	-	1,835	2,004	3,199	20,829
1995	869	2,975	1,823	5,767	2,682	148	11,500	210	-	2,305	2,514	3,391	26,003
1996	1,116	2,733	1,806	5,889	3,335	134	12,589	71	130	2,473	2,674	5,275	31,896
1997	892	2,849	1,767	5,618	3,575	231	14,914	71	135	2,067	2,273	6,097	32,708
1998	1,075	2,078	2,326	5,478	4,370	508	13,094	79	142	2,082	2,303	15,258	41,012
1999	1,510	2,079	2,191	5,803	5,007	734	11,340	62	683	1,438	2,183	21,558	46,625
2000	1,481	2,439	2,371	6,453	3,271	1,196	13,727	217	2,041	1,393	3,651	24,856	53,154
2001	919	3,244	1,530	5,977	2,072	831	6,086	91	18,191	554	18,836	3,409	37,211
2002	693	2,098	1,746	5,304	23,934	724	5,708	155	400	1,194	1,748	4,674	41,367
2003	1,112	3,470	2,181	9,675	34,247	73	9,138	98	575	1,525	2,199	4,409	59,668
2004	1,575	4,479	2,914	11,192	46,262	78	16,117	59	632	1,910	2,600	3,827	79,999
2005	3,404	4,266	2,074	14,421	48,204	56	23,512	57	705	1,820	2,581	4,057	92,775
2006	7,464	5,788	0	13,872	51,559	54	33,481	95	553	1,570	2,217	865	101,994
2007	10,008	5,885	0	18,806	63,408	81	54,512	286	785	1,894	2,965	1,416	141,107

Years		Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				State-owned Deposit Banks				
		TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementarily Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total	Total Liabilities			
1959				1,143						170		2,200	597	116	-5	103	708	4,324
1960				383						52		775	206	41	0	24	247	1,481
1961				414						54		652	287	43	0	11	330	1,461
1962				474						55		757	308	45	-2	12	351	1,649
1963				526						64		805	337	46	-6	29	377	1,800
1964				630						67		909	349	46	-4	21	391	2,018
1965				737						67		1,186	361	48	-7	22	402	2,414
1966				899						66		1,536	389	49	-8	26	431	2,957
1967				1,066						62		1,803	425	62	-9	36	478	3,447
1968				1,273						59		2,203	455	67	-17	42	505	4,082
1969				1,425						55		2,656	495	71	-33	57	533	4,726
1970				1,028						31		1,608	310	53	-27	14	335	3,017
1971				1,497						30		1,600	432	57	-38	12	451	3,590
1972				1,954						28		1,698	566	59	-47	26	578	4,284
1973				2,384						25		2,244	645	63	-47	35	662	5,350
1974				2,849						23		3,483	694	87	-98	33	683	7,071
1975				3,534						32		3,916	781	88	-160	49	709	8,240
1976				4,016						28		4,964	789	96	-162	100	723	9,831
1977				4,463						43		6,757	735	91	-241	84	586	11,933
1978				4,472						51		6,170	577	78	-387	86	267	11,047
1979				4,912						46		6,201	969	105	-383	51	691	11,900
1980				3,098						26		4,504	591	40	-179	134	453	8,216
1981				3,997						17		2,439	766	52	-168	260	650	9,596
1982				5,174						39		2,921	651	94	-152	244	593	10,009
1983				5,147						44		3,252	680	181	-63	83	798	10,563
1984				5,662						16		3,606	714	193	-26	197	882	10,839
1985				7,548						762		3,463	621	272	-15	198	878	12,861
1986				8,613						9		2,441	533	262	-46	229	750	14,416
1987				9,827						7		2,870	679	310	-58	328	931	17,941
1988				9,198						41		2,836	571	365	-74	377	863	16,267
1989				12,723						221		3,177	814	694	-58	314	1,450	21,401
1990				15,797						209		3,650	885	900	-153	490	1,631	25,917
1991				15,167						139		4,185	1,003	825	-514	424	1,314	24,654
1992				17,746						226		3,875	1,013	856	-837	729	1,031	27,906
1993				16,416						515		3,001	872	812	-5	663	1,679	26,711
1994				14,556						313		2,107	518	720	-153	142	1,085	20,829
1995				19,383						345		2,576	531	844	-254	200	1,121	26,003
1996				25,185						382		2,617	1,022	780	0	211	1,283	31,896
1997				24,428						388		3,563	1,022	713	-71	286	1,664	32,708
1998				31,361						391		4,253	755	768	-139	351	1,384	41,012
1999				35,557						353		4,887	773	693	-83	527	1,383	46,625
2000				41,095						329		4,158	1,037	866	-454	178	1,450	53,154
2001				26,202						309		1,859	2,552	607	-401	387	2,757	37,211
2002				29,808						156		1,881	2,251	675	-5,535	644	4,115	41,367
2003				43,331						0		2,996	2,650	2,936	0	1,285	6,872	59,668
2004				61,678						0		3,439	2,838	2,516	174	2,007	7,534	79,999
2005				71,264						0		4,239	3,466	4,227	46	2,138	9,878	92,775
2006				79,456						0		2,766	4,249	3,351	306	2,656	10,563	101,994
2007				110,371						0		4,536	5,391	5,025	207	3,893	14,515	141,107

Balance Sheet (USD million) Assets		Privately-owned Deposit Banks											
		Liquid Assets			Financial Assets			Permanent Assets			Other Assets		Total Assets
Years	Cash and Central Bank	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total	Other Assets	Total Assets
1959	295	18	226	539	292	0	566	69	-	72	142	120	1,679
1960	101	6	77	184	89	0	198	29	-	26	54	46	571
1961	102	9	88	199	85	0	220	32	-	28	60	54	616
1962	78	14	103	194	108	0	290	36	-	28	64	56	712
1963	95	15	114	224	105	0	347	40	-	30	70	63	809
1964	141	20	112	272	112	0	366	45	-	33	78	60	887
1965	152	26	141	319	154	0	492	48	-	38	87	67	1,119
1966	195	30	186	411	186	0	640	54	-	47	100	75	1,412
1967	236	32	202	470	212	0	721	60	-	60	120	89	1,613
1968	327	33	261	622	271	0	901	68	-	73	141	112	2,047
1969	459	48	330	837	330	0	1,178	86	-	89	175	128	2,648
1970	273	40	234	546	208	0	829	59	-	61	120	90	1,794
1971	321	51	348	719	344	0	1,095	70	-	75	146	114	2,419
1972	433	66	564	1,063	475	0	1,504	83	-	93	176	130	3,348
1973	436	95	783	1,314	385	0	2,142	123	-	113	236	181	4,258
1974	587	94	983	1,664	400	0	2,642	163	-	144	308	206	5,220
1975	766	237	1,351	2,354	482	0	3,810	200	-	160	360	245	7,251
1976	1,080	231	1,550	2,861	806	0	4,942	246	-	167	414	319	9,342
1977	2,209	172	1,989	4,369	920	0	5,208	284	-	208	492	350	11,339
1978	2,832	230	2,081	5,144	1,031	0	5,464	340	-	225	565	444	12,648
1979	2,867	283	2,182	5,331	1,069	0	5,501	325	-	230	555	598	13,054
1980	1,286	504	1,196	2,986	711	0	3,647	230	-	162	392	492	8,228
1981	1,530	879	1,327	3,735	468	0	4,948	242	-	179	421	1,083	10,655
1982	1,156	1,035	1,489	3,680	630	0	5,266	338	-	373	711	1,030	11,318
1983	1,001	869	1,181	3,051	461	0	4,364	350	-	287	637	973	9,486
1984	1,021	1,275	1,189	3,486	664	0	3,634	305	-	294	600	1,046	9,430
1985	1,292	1,509	1,229	4,031	1,419	0	4,705	383	-	362	745	879	11,779
1986	1,575	2,023	1,348	4,946	1,361	280	6,304	419	-	459	878	1,390	15,160
1987	2,711	2,117	1,372	6,200	2,051	172	6,793	607	-	545	1,152	1,874	18,243
1988	1,792	2,918	1,614	6,566	1,773	88	5,496	614	-	638	1,252	1,331	16,507
1989	1,737	2,467	1,988	6,371	2,565	63	7,232	849	-	1,154	1,663	2,079	19,974
1990	1,989	3,066	1,945	7,085	2,722	57	10,809	1,022	-	1,155	2,177	2,307	25,156
1991	1,994	4,119	1,793	8,107	3,388	68	10,645	931	-	1,155	2,086	2,430	26,725
1992	2,173	5,556	1,883	9,943	3,158	95	11,837	993	-	1,183	2,175	2,546	29,755
1993	2,603	9,449	1,920	14,191	3,226	88	15,349	1,005	-	1,133	2,137	2,893	37,884
1994	1,561	4,944	1,695	8,394	2,724	88	9,836	720	-	947	1,666	3,262	25,969
1995	2,416	5,884	2,287	10,815	4,139	58	14,029	781	-	1,359	2,140	4,690	35,872
1996	1,380	6,240	2,441	10,355	6,527	69	19,130	251	1,147	1,452	2,851	4,986	43,917
1997	1,815	6,543	2,579	11,093	7,961	139	23,422	231	1,462	1,539	3,231	6,545	52,391
1998	1,650	8,043	3,019	13,123	10,478	270	25,911	333	2,062	2,072	4,467	8,346	62,596
1999	1,706	9,344	3,119	14,912	13,830	308	22,149	701	4,385	2,005	7,090	7,772	66,060
2000	1,515	13,074	3,350	19,164	7,706	469	27,742	2,326	8,496	2,600	13,423	5,037	73,540
2001	2,154	7,199	3,679	17,603	6,989	2,003	17,274	1,223	12,630	1,724	15,577	5,306	64,752
2002	1,953	4,010	3,753	12,917	24,284	957	22,442	1,215	2,970	4,183	8,368	4,848	72,860
2003	2,348	4,169	4,734	13,634	36,953	459	33,707	1,563	4,159	5,320	11,032	6,787	102,112
2004	4,056	6,648	6,533	18,026	42,239	433	52,101	2,652	5,223	5,474	13,349	5,945	131,659
2005	7,524	9,716	7,950	27,965	42,924	447	76,990	6,231	6,231	4,535	11,572	7,211	176,661
2006	16,014	10,545	179	26,738	59,826	402	90,851	597	4,571	3,553	11,572	2,833	188,989
2007	20,702	11,867	0	32,873	72,151	628	132,012	724	6,146	4,347	11,216	4,943	253,196

Privately-owned Deposit Banks

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Liabilities

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds						Shareholders' Equity				Current Year Income / Loss	Total
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementarily Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss			
1959	-	-	1,305	-	0	0	1	232	80	50	-5	16	125	1,679
1960	-	-	439	0	0	0	0	84	27	17	-2	6	42	571
1961	-	-	481	0	0	0	0	88	27	18	-3	4	43	616
1962	-	-	544	0	0	0	0	113	30	21	-1	5	50	712
1963	-	-	606	0	0	0	0	145	31	23	-1	6	52	809
1964	-	-	666	0	0	0	0	163	31	25	-3	5	53	887
1965	-	-	863	0	0	0	0	191	32	28	-4	8	56	1,119
1966	-	-	1,102	0	0	0	0	226	36	38	-2	11	72	1,412
1967	-	-	1,227	0	0	0	0	292	41	41	-2	14	80	1,613
1968	-	-	1,590	0	0	0	0	346	48	47	-1	17	93	2,047
1969	-	-	1,978	0	0	0	0	545	49	55	-1	22	103	2,648
1970	-	-	1,432	0	0	0	0	276	31	44	-1	13	74	1,794
1971	-	-	2,032	0	0	0	0	269	44	56	-1	18	100	2,419
1972	-	-	2,885	0	0	0	0	313	50	69	-1	31	119	3,348
1973	-	-	3,454	0	0	0	0	612	66	92	0	36	157	4,258
1974	-	-	4,317	0	0	0	0	663	82	112	-1	46	194	5,220
1975	-	-	6,037	0	0	0	0	932	86	133	0	63	218	7,251
1976	-	-	7,376	0	0	0	0	1,627	99	152	0	88	251	9,342
1977	-	-	7,866	0	0	0	0	3,083	123	177	0	89	300	11,339
1978	-	-	8,185	0	0	0	0	4,080	129	184	-2	72	311	12,648
1979	-	-	8,798	0	0	0	0	3,903	132	177	-1	56	298	13,054
1980	-	-	5,807	0	0	0	0	2,152	95	94	-5	85	184	8,228
1981	8,168	19	8,187	933	0	0	0	1,152	187	104	-1	94	290	10,655
1982	8,397	42	8,439	909	0	0	0	1,361	237	320	-15	68	541	11,318
1983	6,712	72	6,784	976	0	0	0	1,075	195	369	-18	106	546	9,486
1984	6,584	667	7,251	544	0	0	0	907	241	320	-7	174	554	9,430
1985	8,231	1,112	9,344	680	0	0	0	912	240	372	-4	185	658	11,779
1986	9,556	2,021	11,577	857	23	0	0	1,611	355	417	-2	323	769	15,160
1987	9,707	3,323	13,030	1,591	74	0	0	2,019	545	520	0	463	1,065	18,243
1988	8,050	3,108	11,158	1,520	94	30	0	1,737	1,941	628	0	488	1,182	16,507
1989	9,897	3,580	13,477	1,485	158	30	0	1,871	817	799	0	445	1,616	19,974
1990	11,337	4,653	15,990	2,826	207	0	0	3,218	1,156	1,004	0	724	2,160	25,156
1991	10,392	6,563	16,955	3,248	134	0	0	3,509	1,234	937	0	810	2,171	26,725
1992	9,320	8,020	17,340	4,993	99	496	0	5,687	1,253	1,001	-3	723	2,252	29,755
1993	11,228	9,452	20,680	35	8,368	1,018	0	9,483	1,460	1,064	-1	1,090	2,523	37,884
1994	6,535	11,496	18,031	59	2,239	41	119	2,457	1,102	858	-12	801	1,948	25,969
1995	7,561	16,627	24,188	182	2,791	39	322	3,335	1,429	1,251	-8	1,509	2,673	35,872
1996	10,845	19,681	30,526	150	4,925	38	242	5,356	1,714	1,423	0	1,846	3,137	43,917
1997	11,383	23,369	34,752	160	7,593	36	473	8,263	2,738	1,493	-653	2,150	3,578	52,391
1998	12,318	28,049	40,367	732	8,173	35	159	9,099	3,089	2,244	-20	2,719	5,314	62,596
1999	11,759	29,689	41,448	924	10,217	28	44	11,213	4,849	3,444	-36	2,882	5,669	66,060
2000	14,804	29,544	44,349	1,078	13,228	35	0	14,341	4,658	4,874	-1,666	2,235	7,867	73,540
2001	14,593	34,778	49,371	403	8,074	21	0	8,498	3,259	2,443	-2,942	625	3,001	64,752
2002	15,770	35,011	50,781	2,685	6,745	1	0	9,431	3,381	6,937	-2,420	1,469	9,266	72,860
2003	25,868	40,226	66,094	6,056	10,228	16	0	16,299	4,677	10,385	-2,079	2,094	15,042	102,112
2004	34,723	46,559	81,282	7,166	15,333	34	0	22,533	7,340	12,940	-376	2,114	20,504	131,659
2005	59,644	48,911	108,556	11,862	24,798	39	0	36,700	9,497	12,648	-159	1,036	21,908	176,661
2006	63,893	52,555	116,448	14,954	26,520	36	0	41,510	11,386	12,648	-356	3,313	19,626	188,969
2007	90,012	63,122	153,133	18,656	30,548	34	0	49,238	19,861	13,539	-253	6,172	30,964	253,196

Balance Sheet (USD million) Assets		Foreign Deposit Banks													
		Liquid Assets				Financial Assets				Permanent Assets			Other Assets		Total Assets
		Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total			
Years															
1959	53	38	-	31	122	84	0	103	0	6	7	14	329		
1960	17	5	10	10	33	18	0	39	0	2	2	3	95		
1961	19	10	11	11	41	13	0	40	0	2	2	4	100		
1962	14	6	13	13	33	12	0	51	0	3	3	4	104		
1963	19	6	14	14	40	11	0	62	0	3	3	4	119		
1964	24	5	15	15	44	12	0	63	0	4	4	16	139		
1965	24	6	17	17	47	14	0	77	0	4	4	18	159		
1966	31	4	21	21	57	17	0	89	2	4	6	20	188		
1967	35	6	23	23	64	18	0	95	3	5	8	20	205		
1968	40	7	26	26	73	20	0	109	3	6	8	24	234		
1969	60	6	28	28	94	24	0	133	3	6	10	18	279		
1970	39	5	19	19	63	18	0	79	2	4	6	14	181		
1971	33	10	25	25	68	17	0	115	3	4	7	14	221		
1972	56	12	38	38	106	19	0	168	5	5	10	23	327		
1973	32	13	51	51	97	15	0	164	6	6	12	25	312		
1974	29	17	54	54	100	17	0	180	7	7	13	28	338		
1975	100	51	77	77	228	21	0	277	7	6	13	30	570		
1976	76	27	71	71	174	19	0	302	8	7	15	28	537		
1977	174	21	79	79	274	30	0	279	8	9	16	71	670		
1978	176	42	66	66	283	50	0	218	6	8	14	94	660		
1979	214	64	76	76	354	58	0	215	9	9	18	88	734		
1980	85	95	40	40	220	37	0	176	4	5	10	92	536		
1981	38	105	39	39	182	18	0	200	4	8	12	252	664		
1982	33	222	52	52	307	17	0	230	3	10	13	190	757		
1983	39	273	49	49	361	10	0	252	4	13	16	202	841		
1984	46	322	47	47	416	23	0	256	3	19	21	216	932		
1985	48	312	45	45	405	48	0	385	2	25	27	115	980		
1986	89	351	60	60	500	75	0	397	2	22	25	265	1,274		
1987	148	298	73	73	520	153	0	464	2	22	24	95	1,273		
1988	133	320	86	86	564	178	0	451	2	23	25	113	1,348		
1989	120	256	92	92	484	200	0	639	8	29	37	109	1,478		
1990	196	346	11	82	635	219	6	969	8	37	45	137	2,011		
1991	121	384	20	58	583	316	9	879	6	34	40	118	1,943		
1992	116	792	25	58	991	350	11	824	6	31	42	120	2,387		
1993	109	1,116	35	53	1,313	334	10	843	7	74	82	150	2,731		
1994	100	487	106	66	760	246	20	377	5	58	63	121	1,587		
1995	86	641	47	101	874	256	4	556	8	86	94	209	1,994		
1996	72	724	9	119	924	592	3	630	2	103	114	224	2,487		
1997	109	1,564	31	153	1,856	738	6	1,172	7	23	142	539	4,453		
1998	193	1,451	58	163	1,865	1,195	6	1,317	4	35	196	566	5,143		
1999	292	1,800	252	140	2,484	2,186	9	1,148	14	105	280	866	6,973		
2000	244	2,996	877	156	4,272	1,080	8	1,438	17	839	1,049	555	8,403		
2001	117	659	391	145	1,312	276	13	937	5	558	649	306	3,493		
2002	66	561	472	194	1,292	948	15	1,371	14	14	163	265	4,040		
2003	56	540	407	241	1,244	1,159	19	1,990	0	51	198	393	4,983		
2004	96	1,028	59	381	1,565	1,890	29	3,585	0	78	237	467	7,743		
2005	213	2,194	19	763	3,189	3,278	51	7,805	0	194	245	726	15,439		
2006	2,987	6,587	330	0	9,904	6,722	66	23,758	3	499	967	855	42,205		
2007	4,798	3,412	979	0	9,188	13,750	253	45,523	3	944	1,863	2,423	72,747		

Balance Sheet (USD million)		Foreign Deposit Banks																	
		Deposits				Non-Deposit Funds				Shareholders' Equity				Other Liabilities		Current Year Income / Loss		Total Liabilities	
		TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Paid-in Capital	Supplementarily Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total	Total	Total			
1959	-	-	170	-	-	0	0	0	140	8	4	0	13	6	329				
1960	-	-	49	-	-	0	0	0	39	2	3	0	5	2	95				
1961	-	-	52	-	-	0	0	0	40	2	4	0	6	2	100				
1962	-	-	58	-	-	0	0	0	38	2	4	0	6	2	104				
1963	-	-	65	-	-	0	0	0	46	2	5	0	6	2	119				
1964	-	-	71	-	-	0	0	0	59	2	5	0	7	2	139				
1965	-	-	88	-	-	0	0	0	61	2	6	0	8	2	159				
1966	-	-	108	-	-	0	0	0	70	2	7	0	8	2	188				
1967	-	-	119	-	-	0	0	0	74	2	8	0	9	3	205				
1968	-	-	133	-	-	0	0	0	89	2	8	0	10	3	234				
1969	-	-	139	-	-	0	0	0	125	2	10	0	11	3	279				
1970	-	-	103	-	-	0	0	0	69	1	6	0	7	2	181				
1971	-	-	154	-	-	0	0	0	56	1	8	0	9	2	221				
1972	-	-	223	-	-	0	0	0	92	1	9	0	10	3	327				
1973	-	-	205	-	-	0	0	0	92	1	11	0	12	3	312				
1974	-	-	241	-	-	0	0	0	81	1	12	0	13	3	338				
1975	-	-	346	-	-	0	0	0	205	1	12	0	13	3	570				
1976	-	-	352	-	-	0	0	0	165	1	13	0	13	6	537				
1977	-	-	323	-	-	0	0	0	328	1	14	0	14	5	670				
1978	-	-	259	-	-	0	0	0	375	10	10	0	20	5	660				
1979	-	-	290	-	-	0	0	0	408	7	19	0	26	10	734				
1980	-	-	212	-	-	0	0	0	298	7	5	0	12	14	536				
1981	296	-	298	-	-	75	0	0	259	7	7	-2	12	14	664				
1982	246	17	263	-	-	222	0	0	213	24	8	-2	31	29	757				
1983	250	24	274	-	-	233	0	0	248	29	24	0	33	33	841				
1984	274	128	402	-	-	208	0	0	198	61	23	0	41	41	932				
1985	322	152	473	-	-	210	0	0	158	67	25	-1	48	48	980				
1986	598	148	746	-	-	26	0	0	367	64	30	-1	93	40	1,274				
1987	658	212	870	-	-	69	0	0	186	57	40	0	96	51	1,273				
1988	579	235	814	21	-	133	0	0	224	49	43	-12	80	75	1,348				
1989	570	228	798	86	-	182	0	0	268	83	40	-10	112	60	1,478				
1990	524	253	776	104	-	510	0	0	397	130	45	-18	157	67	2,011				
1991	435	230	666	16	-	708	0	0	275	140	48	-10	177	101	1,943				
1992	374	245	619	14	-	1,131	0	2	305	132	51	-11	173	145	2,387				
1993	365	232	597	-	-	1,015	0	2	791	149	69	-7	212	114	2,731				
1994	415	221	636	6	-	309	0	0	325	82	66	-19	130	182	1,587				
1995	419	798	1,217	22	-	198	0	0	266	99	86	-13	171	118	1,994				
1996	559	895	1,454	44	-	287	0	0	349	171	64	-16	218	134	2,487				
1997	777	1,315	2,092	50	-	1,303	0	0	527	229	60	-6	284	196	4,453				
1998	681	1,387	2,068	179	-	1,524	0	0	708	264	91	-1	354	310	5,143				
1999	843	1,584	2,427	174	-	2,800	0	0	2,974	358	99	-3	454	422	6,973				
2000	1,172	2,127	3,300	210	-	3,240	0	0	843	486	207	-146	547	263	8,403				
2001	311	1,352	1,664	0	-	712	0	0	420	327	104	-52	380	318	3,493				
2002	386	1,722	2,108	1	-	670	0	0	414	305	905	-413	846	50	4,040				
2003	597	1,948	2,544	37	-	705	0	0	501	368	781	-88	1,195	134	4,983				
2004	1,847	2,794	4,641	279	-	656	0	0	678	424	926	24	1,559	185	7,743				
2005	4,562	4,562	9,124	528	-	2,054	0	0	1,273	692	1,331	54	2,460	382	15,439				
2006	13,215	13,407	26,622	1,086	-	6,540	0	0	2,895	1,977	1,857	189	5,061	1,039	42,205				
2007	23,743	20,652	44,395	1,412	-	11,101	0	0	6,226	4,679	3,460	12	9,613	1,463	72,747				

Local Banks

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Assets

Years	Liquid Assets					Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Permanent Assets				Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total				Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total		
1959	0.94	0.84	0.00	1.57	3.35	4.32	0.00	4.15	0.27	0.00	0.71	0.98	2.67	15.48
1960	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.36	0.65	1.04	0.00	0.74	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.29	2.09	4.80
1961	0.15	0.19	0.00	0.31	0.65	1.18	0.00	1.15	0.06	0.00	0.18	0.24	0.33	3.53
1962	0.09	0.36	0.00	0.24	0.69	0.87	0.00	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.11	2.10
1963	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.89
1964	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.12	0.22	0.50	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.89
1965	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.24	0.57	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.95
1966	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.26	0.60	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.08	1.02
1967	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.70	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.10	1.26
1968	0.09	0.13	0.00	0.17	0.39	0.62	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.25	1.46
1969	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.18	0.48	0.61	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.62	1.96
1970	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.42	0.38	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.38	1.31
1971	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.73
1972	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.78
1973	0.09	0.23	0.00	0.17	0.49	0.26	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.42	1.61
1974	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.45

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Assets

Years	Liquid Assets					Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Permanent Assets				Other Assets	Total Assets
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks	Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total				Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)	Total		
1998	48	198	-	-	247	336	981	770	35	120	88	243	523	3,100
1999	227	390	8	232	857	1,678	559	1,389	32	373	280	685	2,338	7,506
2000	152	893	45	1	1,092	5,584	460	3,311	212	1,283	516	2,011	491	12,948
2001	32	598	97	0	726	2,312	76	350	4	72	145	221	484	4,169
2002	38	371	32	0	441	2,839	545	1,158	385	27	200	613	627	5,678
2003	37	322	3	0	363	3,605	146	658	3	0	187	190	306	5,122
2004	0	147	0	0	147	1,132	12	20	0	0	76	81	71	1,451
2005	0	165	0	0	165	570	9	13	0	0	49	49	587	1,385
2006	0	448	0	0	448	256	9	14	0	0	46	46	100	865
2007	0	536	2	0	538	8	11	15	0	0	53	53	113	727

Balance Sheet (USD million)

Liabilities

Local Banks

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity				Total Liabilities	
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss		Total
1959	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	6.05	0.56	-0.78	0.43	15.48
1960	0.00	0.00	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.95	0.19	-0.93	0.12	4.80
1961	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.91	0.25	-0.15	0.17	3.54
1962	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.83	0.07	-0.03	0.05	2.10
1963	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.45	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.89
1964	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.39	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.89
1965	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.40	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.95
1966	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.34	0.06	-0.02	0.04	1.02
1967	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.39	0.08	-0.02	0.05	1.26
1968	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.09	-0.03	0.08	1.46
1969	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.39	0.10	-0.02	0.08	1.96
1970	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.23	0.07	-0.01	0.05	1.31
1971	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.73
1972	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.15	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.78
1973	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.37	0.05	-0.01	0.04	1.61
1974	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.45

Balance Sheet (USD million)

Liabilities

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Years	Deposits		Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity				Total Liabilities	
	TC	FC	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss		Total
1998	2,002	1,300	3,302	44	212	0	0	255	538	65	-1,563	16	3,100
1999	4,223	5,707	9,930	276	234	0	0	510	1,769	178	-5,569	3	7,506
2000	6,049	7,092	13,141	599	813	0	0	1,412	1,898	1,025	-8,227	209	12,948
2001	1,227	2,498	3,725	88	186	0	0	274	479	232	-1,863	0	4,169
2002	1,572	2,566	4,137	631	238	40	0	908	1,014	555	-12,299	-689	5,678
2003	1,672	1,780	3,451	1,469	116	81	0	1,666	613	655	-17,420	197	5,122
2004	16	99	116	1	12	0	0	13	369	330	-14,293	289	1,451
2005	13	28	41	2	1	0	0	2	200	328	-13,947	193	1,385
2006	12	24	36	31	0	0	0	31	185	313	-12,947	279	865
2007	13	18	31	2	0	0	0	2	380	15,461	-15,358	90	727

Balance Sheet (USD million)
Assets

Years	Liquid Assets						Development and Investment Banks								
	Cash and Central Bank		Money Market Securities	Legal Reserves	Total	Financial Assets	Specific Provisions (net)	Loans	Permanent Assets			Total	Other Assets	Total Assets	
	Cash and Central Bank	Banks							Investments and Associates (net)	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (net)	Property and Equipment (net)				
1961	8	0	-	-	8	0	0	41	3	-	-	0	4	10	63
1962	1	5	-	-	6	0	0	44	3	-	-	0	4	9	63
1963	0	5	-	-	5	0	0	43	4	-	-	0	4	12	64
1964	6	2	-	-	8	22	0	367	0	-	-	1	1	329	726
1965	10	1	-	-	11	29	0	462	0	-	-	1	1	469	971
1966	7	1	-	-	8	12	0	580	0	-	-	1	1	712	1,314
1967	12	5	-	-	17	11	0	979	0	-	-	1	1	45	1,053
1968	22	0	-	-	22	13	0	1,142	11	-	-	2	12	36	1,224
1969	20	0	-	-	20	12	0	1,319	13	-	-	3	16	43	1,410
1970	15	0	-	-	16	45	0	986	8	-	-	3	11	34	1,091
1971	21	4	-	-	24	13	0	1,083	9	-	-	4	14	39	1,174
1972	16	2	-	-	19	22	0	1,121	12	-	-	5	17	39	1,217
1973	25	0	-	-	25	11	0	1,412	12	-	-	5	17	48	1,513
1974	23	0	-	-	23	10	0	2,221	17	-	-	5	21	81	2,358
1975	34	0	-	-	34	18	0	2,924	19	-	-	5	24	565	3,564
1976	52	0	-	-	52	42	0	4,224	23	-	-	5	28	150	4,495
1977	20	0	-	-	20	62	0	4,993	27	-	-	4	31	166	5,271
1978	36	0	-	-	36	43	0	3,136	28	-	-	4	32	198	3,444
1979	19	0	-	-	19	32	0	2,945	27	-	-	3	30	218	3,244
1980	25	0	-	-	25	16	0	1,468	16	-	-	1	17	125	1,651
1981	19	0	-	-	19	13	0	1,485	18	-	-	1	19	123	1,658
1982	31	0	-	-	31	14	0	1,609	15	-	-	2	17	184	1,856
1983	21	0	-	-	21	9	0	1,340	16	-	-	4	20	190	1,580
1984	25	0	-	-	25	7	0	1,242	20	-	-	4	24	179	1,478
1985	2	40	-	-	41	5	0	1,040	18	-	-	5	24	314	1,423
1986	77	75	-	-	152	20	149	1,973	60	-	-	55	116	201	2,611
1987	188	214	-	-	401	20	190	2,271	56	-	-	71	127	145	3,155
1988	254	185	4	-	443	40	197	2,189	56	-	-	61	116	596	3,581
1989	157	383	21	-	561	99	70	2,678	60	-	-	66	126	792	4,327
1990	43	436	59	-	539	151	66	3,225	71	-	-	89	160	947	5,087
1991	32	574	48	-	654	167	98	3,041	55	-	-	86	141	872	4,974
1992	24	526	48	-	598	194	111	2,928	38	-	-	106	144	720	4,695
1993	22	626	20	-	667	274	97	3,151	17	-	-	121	137	832	5,159
1994	23	576	39	-	638	260	158	2,520	19	-	-	100	119	592	4,286
1995	9	652	19	-	680	238	141	3,219	17	-	-	109	126	674	5,078
1996	13	507	20	-	540	185	72	3,557	38	67	-	89	193	489	5,037
1997	22	622	25	-	669	173	47	3,529	14	87	-	143	244	431	5,093
1998	21	713	15	-	749	232	40	3,926	16	29	-	179	224	375	5,547
1999	20	829	23	-	872	254	31	4,179	46	399	-	166	611	421	6,368
2000	34	663	297	-	994	210	40	4,701	40	396	-	179	615	343	6,902
2001	105	309	555	-	970	53	49	3,684	22	227	-	130	379	260	5,394
2002	7	252	730	10	999	511	39	3,699	61	66	-	112	240	308	5,756
2003	5	369	735	24	1,133	769	13	4,742	60	71	-	137	268	456	7,367
2004	5	1,094	144	19	1,263	1,031	17	5,437	78	76	-	148	302	444	8,476
2005	8	1,152	154	50	1,364	1,610	8	5,749	128	86	-	146	359	507	9,589
2006	48	1,333	421	0	1,802	1,354	7	7,036	104	62	-	154	320	402	10,914
2007	97	1,924	1,123	0	3,144	2,374	9	9,854	112	199	-	166	477	435	16,285

Balance Sheet (USD million)		Development and Investment Banks														
		Deposits			Non-Deposit Funds					Shareholders' Equity			Other Liabilities		Total	
		TC	FC	Total	Money Market Takings	Funds Borrowed	Funds	Marketable Securities Issued (net)	Total	Other Liabilities	Paid-in Capital	Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves	Prior Year Income / Loss	Current Year Income / Loss	Total	Total Liabilities
1961			0		19	22	0	41	16	3	1	-	1	4	63	
1962			0		24	25	0	49	9	3	2	-	1	4	63	
1963			0		15	31	0	46	9	8	1	0	1	9	64	
1964			17		20	36	114	169	476	58	0	0	7	58	726	
1965			20		22	42	197	261	613	64	2	0	12	66	971	
1966			11		78	0	274	352	861	70	5	0	14	75	1,314	
1967			2		100	0	384	484	422	114	9	0	22	123	1,053	
1968			2		151	0	513	664	395	125	15	0	24	139	1,224	
1969			26		175	0	638	813	391	134	21	0	25	155	1,410	
1970			1		157	0	508	665	340	76	23	-14	0	85	1,091	
1971			0		190	0	547	737	323	81	28	0	5	109	1,174	
1972			0		208	0	609	817	263	88	31	0	18	119	1,217	
1973			0		273	0	791	1,064	288	94	42	0	24	136	1,513	
1974			18		315	0	1,041	1,356	796	101	56	0	31	157	2,358	
1975			80		370	0	1,189	1,559	1,709	98	67	0	52	164	3,564	
1976			301		423	0	1,565	1,988	1,974	107	80	0	47	187	4,495	
1977			67		445	0	1,977	2,422	2,502	117	92	0	72	209	5,271	
1978			52		538	0	1,734	2,272	858	101	97	0	66	198	3,444	
1979			37		674	0	1,421	2,095	824	142	87	0	60	229	3,244	
1980			14		496	0	633	1,129	362	68	45	0	33	113	1,651	
1981	16		16		493	0	482	975	533	52	41	0	41	93	1,658	
1982	27		27		557	0	336	893	564	258	49	0	66	307	1,856	
1983	0		0		496	0	215	711	550	183	55	0	81	238	1,580	
1984	0		0		532	0	105	637	402	297	57	0	84	355	1,478	
1985	0		0		597	1	234	833	232	255	66	0	38	321	1,423	
1986	2		2		849	510	299	1,658	492	292	109	0	58	401	2,611	
1987	1		1		1,151	383	501	2,035	715	236	102	0	65	338	3,155	
1988	1		1	6	1,577	311	739	2,634	563	255	64	0	64	319	3,581	
1989	2		2	46	1,787	363	991	3,188	698	318	80	0	41	397	4,327	
1990	0		0	54	1,693	721	1,112	3,581	833	482	106	-1	87	587	5,087	
1991	0		0	20	1,863	490	1,077	3,450	936	431	88	0	69	519	4,974	
1992	0		0	24	1,760	130	1,111	3,025	1,153	356	98	0	64	454	4,695	
1993	0		0	73	2,013	231	1,190	3,507	1,141	322	99	0	90	421	5,159	
1994	0		0	0	2,150	205	1,024	3,380	699	190	86	-122	54	153	4,286	
1995	0		0	20	2,587	142	853	3,602	1,113	233	106	-83	107	256	5,078	
1996	0		0	25	2,745	144	649	3,563	869	325	132	-66	215	390	5,037	
1997	0		0	38	2,562	106	636	3,342	980	470	187	-62	176	595	5,093	
1998	0		0	106	2,967	92	331	3,497	1,049	573	162	-41	307	694	5,547	
1999	0		0	96	3,299	92	477	3,965	1,198	639	229	-23	361	844	6,368	
2000	0		0	173	3,054	98	633	3,959	1,261	1,095	272	-5	320	1,362	6,902	
2001	0		0	45	2,097	71	716	2,928	1,375	788	171	-61	193	898	5,394	
2002	0		0	45	2,123	55	416	2,639	1,290	934	4,867	-4,257	283	1,827	5,756	
2003	0		0	63	2,398	63	351	2,875	1,486	1,333	1,452	-97	318	3,006	7,367	
2004	0		0	140	2,478	72	350	3,040	1,590	1,677	3,636	-1,702	236	3,846	8,476	
2005	0		0	363	2,748	83	0	3,194	1,734	2,067	2,219	-134	509	4,661	9,589	
2006	0		0	394	3,197	80	0	3,671	1,859	2,779	2,190	-109	526	5,384	10,914	
2007	0		0	838	4,520	230	0	5,588	2,974	4,355	2,784	-161	745	7,722	16,285	

Income-Expenditure (USD million) Banking System

Years	Operating Income From													Interest Expenses on			Net Interest Income / Expenses		Trading Profit/Loss (net)			Total
	Interest Income From											Funds Borrowed		Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Trading Profit/Loss on Account Sec.	Total				
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Net Interest Income / Expenses	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Trading Profit/Loss on Account Sec.									
1960	108		2	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	58	53	0	0	0	0	0				
1961	108		3	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	54	57	0	0	0	0	0				
1962	118		2	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	56	64	0	0	0	0	0				
1963	144		3	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	65	81	0	0	0	0	0				
1964	161		0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	77	84	0	0	0	0	0				
1965	191		7	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	18	99	98	1	1	1	1	0				
1966	237		5	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	24	125	117	2	2	1	1	1				
1967	314		7	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	40	165	156	1	1	1	1	0				
1968	369		12	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	50	199	182	2	2	2	2	1				
1969	438		13	0	0	451	0	0	0	0	62	235	217	3	3	2	2	1				
1970	309		9	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	47	173	145	-27	-27	-27	-27	0				
1971	410		18	0	0	428	0	0	0	0	58	232	196	2	2	2	2	0				
1972	495		31	0	0	527	0	0	0	0	67	283	244	6	6	5	5	0				
1973	618		30	0	0	649	0	0	0	0	79	332	317	11	11	10	10	1				
1974	824		27	0	0	851	0	0	0	0	110	465	387	16	16	15	15	1				
1975	1,137		32	0	0	1,171	0	0	0	0	142	647	523	29	29	28	28	1				
1976	1,494		48	2	0	1,544	0	0	0	0	254	864	680	49	49	43	43	6				
1977	1,765		79	1	0	1,845	0	0	0	0	359	1,080	766	79	79	79	79	0				
1978	1,802		112	0	0	1,915	0	0	0	0	312	1,048	866	86	86	85	85	1				
1979	1,935		156	1	0	2,091	0	0	0	0	284	1,178	913	68	68	68	68	0				
1980	1,721		87	1	0	1,809	0	0	0	0	160	995	814	97	97	97	97	0				
1981	2,737		14	1	0	2,753	0	0	0	0	140	1,996	757	234	234	234	234	0				
1982	3,366		4	1	0	3,371	0	0	0	0	142	2,977	394	245	245	245	245	0				
1983	3,169		4	1	0	3,173	0	0	0	0	136	2,773	401	201	201	201	201	0				
1984	3,620		3	1	0	3,624	0	0	0	0	105	3,110	515	256	256	256	256	0				
1985	4,638		0	0	0	4,638	0	0	0	0	161	4,231	407	453	453	453	453	0				
1986	3,909		1,007	257	0	5,664	4,185	379	353	0	3,666	4,916	748	239	239	239	239	0				
1987	4,299		939	264	0	6,713	3,666	671	755	0	4,019	5,073	1,100	61	61	61	61	0				
1988	4,691		1,286	286	0	6,723	4,019	460	361	0	6,723	5,289	1,434	2	2	2	2	0				
1989	5,845		2,031	504	126	8,973	6,479	467	371	0	1,049	7,899	1,074	788	788	189	189	599				
1990	8,014		2,363	523	150	11,582	6,673	532	602	0	1,275	8,550	3,032	501	501	-75	-75	576				
1991	8,816		2,763	528	157	13,088	6,799	825	615	0	1,583	8,998	4,091	-177	-177	-513	-513	336				
1992	9,334		3,363	726	118	14,581	7,711	1,040	566	0	1,904	10,181	4,400	-181	-181	-785	-785	604				
1993	9,393		3,773	744	142	14,750	6,543	697	841	0	1,427	8,811	5,938	-730	-730	-1,671	-1,671	941				
1994	8,494		3,164	832	343	13,766	7,310	932	773	0	1,063	9,146	4,620	-1,499	-1,499	-1,901	-1,901	402				
1995	9,503		4,613	791	196	15,132	9,247	1,028	895	0	1,275	10,786	6,346	272	272	-758	-758	1,030				
1996	12,009		4,856	1,283	160	19,815	12,754	1,507	710	-6	13,457	13,457	6,358	-280	-280	-1,158	-1,158	878				
1997	14,495		5,188	1,877	110	23,665	15,354	1,994	1,031	-3	16,382	16,382	7,282	-1,492	-1,492	-1,898	-1,898	406				
1998	15,927		7,605	2,488	271	34,183	21,502	7,892	1,546	79	23,126	23,126	11,057	-2,055	-2,055	-2,839	-2,839	784				
1999	14,459		9,625	2,599	212	38,908	27,421	12,015	341	0	30,034	30,034	8,874	-1,445	-1,445	-4,093	-4,093	2,648				
2000	11,728		5,983	3,897	399	30,853	20,998	8,845	525	0	24,153	24,153	6,700	-2,560	-2,560	-3,018	-3,018	458				
2001	8,461		11,116	2,338	1,706	28,972	17,920	5,351	671	0	19,952	19,952	9,019	-4,934	-4,934	-4,621	-4,621	-314				
2002	6,824		16,795	673	2,096	27,040	16,593	652	960	0	19,234	19,234	7,805	544	544	-1,445	-1,445	1,989				
2003	8,063		16,681	406	1,896	27,860	17,022	814	790	0	19,781	19,781	8,079	4,782	4,782	1,171	1,171	3,611				
2004	12,186		15,984	466	785	30,240	14,549	864	864	0	17,011	17,011	13,229	1,723	1,723	365	365	1,358				
2005	15,475		14,038	667	454	31,516	15,158	882	1,281	0	17,881	17,881	13,634	1,568	1,568	535	535	1,033				
2006	20,195		15,389	693	622	38,696	19,910	1,497	2,520	0	24,056	24,056	14,640	11	11	-836	-836	846				
2007	33,933		21,143	1,952	753	59,713	30,402	1,933	3,829	0	37,503	37,503	22,210	668	668	1,382	1,382	-714				

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Banking System

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Loss
1960	26	79	158	0	122	36	0	0	0	36	0	36	0	36
1961	20	75	152	0	135	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	17
1962	23	79	166	0	147	20	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	20
1963	27	92	201	0	167	33	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	33
1964	31	93	208	0	178	30	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	30
1965	35	101	235	0	195	39	0	0	0	39	0	39	0	39
1966	40	124	284	0	229	55	0	0	0	55	0	55	0	55
1967	41	135	333	0	257	77	0	0	0	77	0	77	0	77
1968	46	157	388	0	305	83	0	0	0	83	0	83	0	83
1969	58	174	451	0	355	96	0	0	0	96	0	96	0	96
1970	44	107	269	0	257	12	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
1971	55	130	384	0	352	32	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	32
1972	71	146	467	0	393	74	0	0	0	74	0	74	0	74
1973	89	182	599	0	497	102	0	0	0	102	0	102	0	102
1974	120	230	753	0	682	71	0	0	0	71	0	71	0	71
1975	157	277	986	0	878	108	0	0	0	108	0	108	0	108
1976	194	343	1,265	0	1,127	138	0	0	0	138	0	138	0	138
1977	223	370	1,437	0	1,332	106	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	106
1978	238	374	1,564	0	1,575	-11	0	0	0	-11	0	-11	0	-11
1979	265	506	1,752	0	1,774	-21	0	0	0	-21	0	-21	0	-21
1980	220	395	1,525	0	1,274	251	0	0	0	251	0	251	0	251
1981	337	412	1,739	0	1,368	371	0	0	0	371	0	371	0	371
1982	396	572	1,606	0	1,306	300	0	0	0	300	0	300	0	300
1983	363	264	1,229	0	936	293	0	0	0	293	0	293	0	293
1984	331	258	1,360	0	857	503	0	0	0	503	0	503	0	503
1985	376	304	1,541	0	1,083	458	0	0	0	458	0	458	0	458
1986	274	705	1,965	0	1,239	726	0	0	0	726	121	605	0	605
1987	262	1,051	2,474	0	1,471	1,004	0	0	0	1,004	121	882	0	882
1988	228	1,427	3,091	0	2,026	1,064	0	0	0	1,064	128	937	0	937
1989	241	1,367	3,469	0	2,463	1,006	0	0	0	1,006	175	832	0	832
1990	323	1,279	5,135	0	3,647	1,489	0	0	0	1,489	163	1,326	0	1,326
1991	294	991	5,199	0	3,968	1,231	0	0	0	1,231	121	1,109	0	1,109
1992	248	1,312	5,779	0	4,134	1,646	0	0	0	1,646	275	1,371	0	1,371
1993	249	1,116	6,572	0	4,234	2,338	0	0	0	2,338	389	1,949	0	1,949
1994	155	993	4,269	0	3,103	1,166	0	0	0	1,166	305	861	0	861
1995	575	599	5,791	0	3,455	2,336	0	0	0	2,336	575	1,761	0	1,761
1996	592	831	7,501	0	4,517	2,984	0	0	0	2,984	616	2,368	0	2,368
1997	660	973	7,423	0	4,099	3,324	0	0	0	3,324	953	2,371	0	2,371
1998	1,000	1,199	11,201	0	7,107	4,094	0	0	0	4,094	1,671	2,423	0	2,423
1999	976	2,456	10,861	0	9,317	1,544	0	0	0	1,544	2,110	-566	0	-566
2000	1,312	3,261	8,713	0	12,323	-3,610	0	0	0	-3,610	1,078	-4,687	0	-4,687
2001	965	1,577	6,627	0	9,598	-2,971	0	0	0	-2,971	598	-3,570	0	-3,570
2002	1,342	2,431	12,123	2,993	5,920	3,210	0	225	-1,295	2,140	703	1,437	0	1,437
2003	1,928	2,019	16,807	2,456	7,649	6,702	0	238	-1,166	5,775	1,748	4,027	0	4,027
2004	2,968	1,780	19,700	3,751	8,241	8,708	0	394	-2,290	6,812	1,981	4,831	0	4,831
2005	3,699	2,348	21,249	3,838	10,924	6,488	0	256	0	6,744	2,485	4,259	0	4,259
2006	4,442	3,956	23,048	2,688	10,371	9,990	0	8	0	9,998	2,185	7,813	0	7,813
2007	6,195	5,272	34,344	4,309	14,878	15,157	0	0	0	15,157	-2,782	12,375	-12	12,362

Income-Expenditure (USD million) State-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Operating Income From											Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total		
	Interest Expenses on												Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Trading Account Sec.			
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total							
1960	69	1	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	28	0	0	0
1961	59	1	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	26	0	0	0
1962	66	1	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	30	0	0	0
1963	84	1	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	43	0	0	0
1964	81	1	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	36	0	0	0
1965	90	1	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	40	0	0	0
1966	106	2	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	43	1	1	0
1967	134	2	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	58	1	1	0
1968	157	5	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	65	1	1	0
1969	180	5	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	76	1	1	0
1970	127	3	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	53	1	1	0
1971	167	5	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	72	2	2	0
1972	188	11	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	89	3	3	0
1973	230	11	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	113	6	6	0
1974	323	9	0	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	137	8	8	0
1975	468	8	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	190	9	9	0
1976	549	10	0	0	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	257	26	26	0
1977	619	18	0	0	0	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	272	34	34	0
1978	662	19	0	0	0	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	322	39	39	0
1979	714	25	0	0	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	310	34	34	0
1980	709	16	0	0	0	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	320	32	32	0
1981	1,108	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	384	79	79	0
1982	1,220	0	0	0	0	1,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	213	79	79	0
1983	1,253	0	0	0	0	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	164	55	55	0
1984	1,465	0	0	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,281	184	81	81	0
1985	1,985	0	0	0	0	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	138	143	143	0
1986	1,545	479	95	0	290	2,410	1,845	155	118	0	1,845	155	2,118	292	122	122	0
1987	1,865	488	99	0	389	2,841	1,753	312	452	0	2,841	312	2,517	324	44	44	0
1988	2,193	599	84	0	281	3,158	1,929	497	136	0	3,158	497	2,561	596	60	60	0
1989	2,776	917	156	70	317	4,235	3,232	449	179	0	4,235	449	3,860	376	238	63	174
1990	3,691	1,076	224	90	383	5,464	3,553	581	178	0	5,464	581	4,312	1,152	160	5	155
1991	3,780	1,475	161	62	631	6,108	3,483	820	303	0	6,108	820	4,606	1,503	71	-23	94
1992	4,157	1,874	273	30	855	7,189	4,185	1,160	285	0	7,189	1,160	5,630	1,559	227	7	220
1993	3,532	2,189	234	43	486	6,483	3,689	533	246	0	6,483	533	4,469	2,014	303	-35	337
1994	3,758	1,382	174	54	653	6,020	3,873	380	383	0	6,020	380	4,636	1,385	-335	-398	63
1995	4,671	832	163	63	822	6,550	5,292	339	254	0	6,550	339	5,886	665	282	-98	380
1996	5,566	1,680	163	53	1,298	8,761	7,338	170	-298	0	8,761	170	7,210	1,551	347	26	321
1997	6,459	1,387	181	30	1,646	9,703	8,792	120	-334	0	9,703	120	8,579	1,124	161	66	95
1998	4,406	1,529	136	17	7,410	13,499	12,000	150	-314	0	13,499	150	11,837	1,662	-89	-84	-4
1999	4,384	1,533	135	12	11,618	17,683	16,085	111	-88	0	17,683	111	16,108	1,575	-50	-24	-26
2000	3,396	1,256	124	13	8,671	13,549	11,620	241	22	0	13,549	241	11,863	1,666	-345	-132	-213
2001	2,047	7,348	143	84	5,157	14,779	10,152	92	258	0	14,779	92	10,502	4,277	-1,540	-357	-1,182
2002	1,286	10,493	108	245	310	12,442	8,650	106	711	0	12,442	106	9,467	2,975	226	-81	307
2003	1,509	9,911	74	865	387	12,746	8,599	107	322	0	12,746	107	9,028	3,718	906	142	764
2004	2,724	8,527	113	406	344	12,115	7,222	81	204	0	12,115	81	7,507	4,608	361	218	142
2005	3,431	7,112	174	321	315	11,352	7,223	99	228	0	11,352	99	7,550	3,802	463	210	253
2006	4,334	7,775	230	331	429	13,097	8,196	184	194	0	13,097	184	8,575	4,522	-44	-126	82
2007	7,736	9,949	513	459	515	19,172	12,360	285	432	0	19,172	285	13,077	6,095	253	373	-120

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

State-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1960	7	75	111	0	81	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	0	29
1961	6	70	102	0	91	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	11
1962	7	74	111	0	99	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
1963	9	87	139	0	114	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	25
1964	9	87	133	0	118	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	15
1965	10	95	145	0	127	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	18
1966	12	114	171	0	145	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	25
1967	13	123	194	0	160	35	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	35
1968	14	146	225	0	191	35	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	35
1969	16	159	253	0	212	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	41	0	41
1970	13	96	163	0	155	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7
1971	14	118	206	0	204	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1972	18	131	242	0	225	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	17
1973	26	160	305	0	275	31	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	31
1974	36	201	382	0	399	-17	0	0	0	0	-17	0	-17	0	-17
1975	45	245	489	0	511	-22	0	0	0	0	-22	0	-22	0	-22
1976	59	305	647	0	660	-13	0	0	0	0	-13	0	-13	0	-13
1977	67	318	691	0	761	-70	0	0	0	0	-70	0	-70	0	-70
1978	70	306	737	0	903	-166	0	0	0	0	-166	0	-166	0	-166
1979	81	429	854	0	1,007	-153	0	0	0	0	-153	0	-153	0	-153
1980	60	326	738	0	632	106	0	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	106
1981	88	322	873	0	672	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	0	200
1982	95	333	721	0	585	136	0	0	0	0	136	0	136	0	136
1983	100	333	452	0	380	72	0	0	0	0	72	0	72	0	72
1984	93	151	508	0	315	194	0	0	0	0	194	0	194	0	194
1985	123	148	552	0	364	188	0	0	0	0	188	0	188	0	188
1986	62	227	702	0	478	224	0	0	0	0	224	0	224	0	224
1987	64	500	932	0	570	362	0	0	0	0	362	0	362	0	362
1988	52	678	1,386	0	1,030	355	0	0	0	0	355	0	355	0	355
1989	57	769	1,439	0	1,114	326	0	0	0	0	326	0	326	0	326
1990	76	663	2,052	0	1,551	501	0	0	0	0	501	0	501	0	501
1991	62	464	2,100	0	1,937	163	0	0	0	0	163	0	163	0	163
1992	55	668	2,509	0	1,969	540	0	0	0	0	540	0	540	0	540
1993	52	340	2,709	0	1,968	740	0	0	0	0	740	0	740	0	740
1994	24	259	1,333	0	1,302	31	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	31
1995	170	225	1,341	0	1,185	157	0	0	0	0	157	0	157	0	157
1996	171	218	2,286	0	2,033	253	0	0	0	0	253	0	253	0	253
1997	190	245	1,720	0	1,310	410	0	0	0	0	410	0	410	0	410
1998	290	401	2,264	0	1,782	482	0	0	0	0	482	0	482	0	482
1999	251	1,046	2,822	0	1,843	978	0	0	0	0	978	0	978	0	978
2000	343	627	2,292	0	2,450	-158	0	0	0	0	-158	0	-158	0	-158
2001	303	300	3,341	0	3,112	228	0	0	0	0	228	0	228	0	228
2002	342	672	4,215	896	1,665	1,655	0	14	0	-663	1,007	0	644	0	644
2003	385	581	5,590	1,067	1,957	2,566	0	21	0	-529	2,059	0	1,285	0	1,285
2004	576	471	6,016	462	1,957	3,597	0	42	0	-867	2,771	0	2,007	0	2,007
2005	707	696	5,668	578	2,017	3,073	0	28	0	0	3,101	0	2,138	0	2,138
2006	815	903	6,197	553	2,187	3,458	0	0	0	0	3,458	0	2,656	0	2,656
2007	1,194	918	8,461	728	2,878	4,854	0	0	0	0	4,854	-962	3,893	0	3,893

Income-Expenditure (USD million) Privately-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Operating Income From					Interest Expenses on					Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total	
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total		Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.		
1960	33	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	14	21	0	0	0
1961	39	1	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	17	24	0	0	0
1962	43	1	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	16	27	0	0	0
1963	50	1	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	20	31	0	0	0
1964	56	1	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	23	34	0	0	0
1965	65	1	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	27	39	0	0	0
1966	82	2	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	34	51	0	0	0
1967	101	3	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	41	62	0	0	0
1968	120	4	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	48	76	0	0	0
1969	150	6	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	58	98	1	1	0
1970	106	4	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	64	64	1	1	0
1971	145	9	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	68	86	2	2	0
1972	196	15	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	97	114	4	4	0
1973	252	15	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	115	152	6	6	0
1974	324	14	0	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	149	190	8	8	0
1975	436	18	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	204	250	18	18	0
1976	595	31	0	0	0	627	0	0	0	0	289	338	17	17	0
1977	670	51	0	0	0	720	0	0	0	0	335	385	37	37	0
1978	722	71	0	0	0	792	0	0	0	0	363	430	40	40	0
1979	792	110	0	0	0	902	0	0	0	0	447	455	29	29	0
1980	763	61	0	0	0	825	0	0	0	0	412	412	52	52	0
1981	1,383	0	0	0	0	1,383	0	0	0	0	1,090	293	131	131	0
1982	1,828	0	0	0	0	1,828	0	0	0	0	1,767	61	138	138	0
1983	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,482	118	113	113	0
1984	1,838	0	0	0	0	1,838	0	0	0	0	1,629	209	148	148	0
1985	2,290	0	0	0	0	2,290	0	0	0	0	2,100	190	278	278	0
1986	2,013	500	123	0	157	2,792	2,225	128	131	128	2,484	309	98	98	0
1987	2,064	403	117	0	241	2,824	1,802	221	202	202	2,225	599	25	25	0
1988	2,103	618	141	0	157	3,020	1,947	263	147	147	2,357	662	-42	-42	0
1989	2,425	1,015	263	43	137	3,863	3,057	302	70	70	3,429	454	485	105	380
1990	3,481	1,163	196	50	126	5,016	2,967	374	195	195	3,536	1,479	300	-55	355
1991	4,091	1,169	235	64	169	5,729	3,180	418	99	99	3,698	2,032	-175	-386	211
1992	4,227	1,357	339	63	165	6,151	3,415	388	107	107	3,910	2,241	-315	-647	332
1993	4,922	1,443	344	66	183	6,959	2,784	518	433	433	3,735	3,224	-839	-1,313	474
1994	3,984	1,656	495	182	237	6,553	3,319	353	272	272	3,944	2,609	-934	-1,218	284
1995	4,245	2,528	442	93	182	7,491	3,791	275	286	286	4,353	3,138	-32	-624	592
1996	5,833	2,865	809	85	195	9,786	5,150	298	208	208	5,657	4,129	-555	-1,040	485
1997	7,365	3,401	1,029	66	329	12,190	6,151	632	223	223	7,006	5,184	-1,381	-1,643	262
1998	9,337	4,979	1,397	196	437	16,347	7,694	947	273	273	8,914	7,433	-431	-1,908	583
1999	7,678	6,300	1,614	142	344	16,078	7,803	1,313	256	256	9,371	6,707	-837	-1,479	1,658
2000	6,852	3,042	2,570	193	136	12,993	5,833	1,279	242	242	7,353	5,439	-377	-4,013	642
2001	5,475	3,310	1,761	121	151	11,912	6,844	1,215	811	811	7,901	4,011	-3,422	-4,013	591
2002	4,500	5,315	1,296	283	283	11,806	6,834	586	755	755	8,175	3,631	419	-966	1,384
2003	5,446	5,577	224	629	399	12,276	7,598	476	1,048	1,048	9,122	3,154	3,448	861	2,588
2004	8,368	6,779	196	183	445	15,970	7,057	573	1,193	1,193	8,822	7,148	995	96	899
2005	10,336	6,279	260	45	508	17,428	7,248	882	1,085	1,085	9,215	8,213	599	235	364
2006	11,985	6,585	400	69	817	19,856	9,969	1,492	1,224	1,224	12,686	7,170	-16	-483	467
2007	18,514	9,203	841	76	1,078	29,713	14,237	2,354	2,218	2,218	18,809	10,904	385	493	-108

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Privately-owned Deposit Banks

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1960	15	4	40	0	34	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1961	11	5	40	0	37	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1962	13	5	45	0	41	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1963	15	5	51	0	46	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1964	17	6	56	0	51	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1965	19	6	65	0	58	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7
1966	23	8	82	0	71	11	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	11
1967	25	10	98	0	83	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
1968	30	11	117	0	99	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	17
1969	38	12	148	0	127	22	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	22
1970	28	9	102	0	90	13	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	13
1971	38	11	136	0	118	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	18
1972	49	14	181	0	150	31	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	31
1973	58	20	236	0	201	35	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	35
1974	78	29	305	0	258	46	0	0	0	46	0	46	0	46
1975	104	30	401	0	338	63	0	0	0	63	0	63	0	63
1976	126	36	517	0	429	88	0	0	0	88	0	88	0	88
1977	148	49	618	0	529	89	0	0	0	89	0	89	0	89
1978	160	66	696	0	626	70	0	0	0	70	0	70	0	70
1979	174	74	732	0	685	47	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	47
1980	150	67	681	0	596	85	0	0	0	85	0	85	0	85
1981	234	78	735	0	641	94	0	0	0	94	0	94	0	94
1982	282	231	712	0	658	54	0	0	0	54	0	54	0	54
1983	243	116	590	0	492	98	0	0	0	98	0	98	0	98
1984	214	82	654	0	480	174	0	0	0	174	0	174	0	174
1985	227	142	837	0	652	185	0	0	0	185	0	185	0	185
1986	197	415	1,019	0	657	361	0	0	0	361	38	323	0	323
1987	181	465	1,270	0	777	494	0	0	0	494	31	463	0	463
1988	157	644	1,421	0	875	546	0	0	0	546	58	488	0	488
1989	153	524	1,616	0	1,092	523	0	0	0	523	79	445	0	445
1990	205	511	2,495	0	1,674	821	0	0	0	821	102	720	0	720
1991	195	439	2,491	0	1,628	863	0	0	0	863	56	807	0	807
1992	181	518	2,625	0	1,754	871	0	0	0	871	153	718	0	718
1993	179	662	3,225	0	1,888	1,337	0	0	0	1,337	249	1,089	0	1,089
1994	113	631	2,419	0	1,464	954	0	0	0	954	187	767	0	767
1995	362	302	3,770	0	1,907	1,863	0	0	0	1,863	355	1,508	0	1,508
1996	379	529	4,482	0	2,171	2,312	0	0	0	2,312	466	1,846	0	1,846
1997	420	642	4,866	0	2,426	2,439	0	0	0	2,439	621	1,818	0	1,818
1998	625	639	7,372	0	3,467	3,904	0	0	0	3,904	1,196	2,708	0	2,708
1999	592	902	7,771	0	3,563	4,208	0	0	0	4,208	1,355	2,853	0	2,853
2000	789	1,595	6,986	0	5,674	1,313	0	0	0	1,313	719	594	0	594
2001	576	1,057	2,222	0	4,433	-2,211	0	0	0	-2,211	101	-2,312	0	-2,312
2002	843	1,292	6,184	1,066	3,228	1,890	0	192	-465	1,617	135	1,482	0	1,482
2003	1,374	832	8,808	1,109	4,696	3,003	0	200	-387	2,816	722	2,094	0	2,094
2004	2,244	835	11,221	2,095	5,391	3,735	0	318	-841	3,212	1,098	2,114	0	2,114
2005	2,758	1,268	12,839	3,030	7,636	2,173	0	166	0	2,339	1,303	1,036	0	1,036
2006	2,936	1,748	11,838	1,633	5,842	4,363	0	1	0	4,365	1,051	3,313	0	3,313
2007	3,864	3,524	18,677	2,951	8,204	7,522	0	0	0	7,522	-1,351	6,172	0	6,172

Income-Expenditure (USD million)		Foreign Deposit Banks														
		Operating Income From					Interest Expenses on					Net Interest Income / Expenses			Trading Profit/Loss (net)	
		Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Trading Account Sec.	Total		
1960	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	
1961	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	
1962	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	
1963	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	
1964	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	
1965	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	
1966	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	
1967	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	
1968	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	
1969	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	6	13	0	0	0	
1970	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	
1971	16	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	
1972	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	0	0	
1973	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	10	14	1	1	0	
1974	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	11	14	1	1	0	
1975	30	1	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	15	16	4	4	0	
1976	39	1	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	20	20	3	3	0	
1977	39	1	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	19	21	7	7	0	
1978	32	2	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	14	20	9	9	0	
1979	35	6	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	18	23	7	7	0	
1980	40	3	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	19	25	10	10	0	
1981	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	42	9	22	22	0	
1982	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	62	19	25	25	0	
1983	88	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	66	22	23	23	0	
1984	119	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	94	25	28	28	0	
1985	154	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	123	30	29	29	0	
1986	112	24	0	0	4	163	115	4	6	125	125	39	26	26	0	
1987	104	37	28	0	10	180	111	7	3	121	121	59	11	11	0	
1988	128	62	30	0	14	233	142	15	10	167	167	66	1	1	0	
1989	198	73	28	10	9	319	189	27	20	236	236	83	28	18	10	
1990	266	84	34	2	8	394	153	47	44	244	244	150	5	-3	9	
1991	328	88	40	10	7	473	136	76	25	236	236	237	-39	-49	10	
1992	303	111	43	7	9	473	111	75	11	197	197	276	-41	-60	19	
1993	262	110	84	12	10	478	70	76	9	155	155	323	-90	-117	27	
1994	238	91	98	78	14	520	118	39	13	170	170	350	-43	-85	42	
1995	151	185	110	23	10	479	164	25	23	211	211	269	-18	-45	26	
1996	157	222	206	9	12	606	265	17	23	305	305	301	-38	-86	48	
1997	243	320	548	5	14	1,130	411	54	35	500	500	630	-239	-281	42	
1998	377	592	711	40	17	1,736	581	125	39	746	746	991	-339	-475	135	
1999	342	692	571	42	18	1,664	478	423	45	947	947	718	172	-369	541	
2000	316	745	643	138	1	1,842	523	603	38	1,165	1,165	677	-48	-224	175	
2001	177	177	196	231	16	796	202	164	29	395	395	401	175	77	98	
2002	254	209	54	251	8	777	216	109	7	332	332	444	129	57	72	
2003	335	200	55	335	11	724	190	64	15	269	269	455	227	91	136	
2004	561	230	68	68	20	947	267	126	47	440	440	507	339	75	265	
2005	1,242	393	123	29	45	1,832	687	183	84	954	954	878	69	69	335	
2006	3,310	800	255	139	189	4,693	1,745	668	171	2,584	2,584	2,109	34	-191	225	
2007	6,821	1,699	425	79	310	9,335	3,805	945	495	5,244	5,244	4,091	6	551	-545	

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Foreign Deposit Banks

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1960		3	0	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1961		2	0	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1962		2	0	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1963		2	0	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1964		2	0	9	0	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1965		2	0	9	0	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1966		2	0	11	0	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1967		2	1	12	0	10	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1968		2	0	14	0	11	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1969		2	1	16	0	12	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1970		1	1	11	0	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1971		2	1	12	0	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
1972		3	1	16	0	13	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1973		3	1	18	0	15	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1974		4	1	19	0	16	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
1975		6	1	27	0	20	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
1976		6	1	31	0	24	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
1977		6	1	35	0	30	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1978		5	1	34	0	29	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
1979		8	2	39	0	29	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	9
1980		7	1	44	0	30	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
1981		13	11	55	0	37	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	18
1982		16	5	66	0	37	29	0	0	0	29	0	29	0	29
1983		18	11	74	0	42	32	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	32
1984		20	12	85	0	45	40	0	0	0	40	0	40	0	40
1985		23	7	89	0	42	47	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	47
1986		9	30	104	0	50	53	0	0	0	53	0	53	0	53
1987		8	39	117	0	59	58	0	0	0	58	0	58	0	58
1988		8	66	141	0	62	79	0	0	0	79	0	79	0	79
1989		8	34	153	0	89	63	0	0	0	63	0	63	0	63
1990		8	30	193	0	125	69	0	0	0	69	0	69	0	69
1991		11	33	242	0	130	112	0	0	0	112	0	112	0	112
1992		-2	70	303	0	145	159	0	0	0	159	0	159	0	159
1993		7	32	272	0	126	146	0	0	0	146	0	146	0	146
1994		5	40	352	0	141	211	0	0	0	211	0	211	0	211
1995		29	10	290	0	128	162	0	0	0	162	0	162	0	162
1996		27	12	301	0	143	158	0	0	0	158	0	158	0	158
1997		37	21	449	0	191	258	0	0	0	258	0	258	0	258
1998		53	30	734	0	305	429	0	0	0	429	0	429	0	429
1999		66	36	991	0	365	626	0	0	0	626	0	626	0	626
2000		79	150	858	0	678	180	0	0	0	180	0	180	0	180
2001		57	23	657	0	217	440	0	0	0	440	0	440	0	440
2002		68	67	708	32	314	362	0	5	-205	163	112	163	0	50
2003		90	97	870	26	505	339	0	13	-99	253	119	253	0	134
2004		125	79	1,050	62	603	385	0	30	-144	271	86	271	0	185
2005		205	143	1,631	184	982	465	0	59	0	524	141	382	0	382
2006		659	919	3,720	420	2,029	1,271	0	6	0	1,277	238	1,039	0	1,039
2007		1,092	597	5,786	581	3,405	1,800	0	0	0	1,800	-338	1,462	0	1,462

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Years	Local Banks												
	Operating Income From Interest Income					Interest Expenses on					Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)	
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total
1960	0.281	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.288	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.186	0.000	0.000
1961	0.244	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.251	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.205	0.000	0.000
1962	0.151	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.123	0.000	0.000
1963	0.068	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.069	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.000	0.000
1964	0.071	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.000	0.000
1965	0.074	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.000	0.000
1966	0.077	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.000
1967	0.100	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075	0.000	0.000
1968	0.112	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.118	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.000	0.000
1969	0.129	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.131	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.000
1970	0.090	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.064	0.000	0.000
1971	0.032	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.000
1972	0.034	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.000
1973	0.045	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.041	0.000	0.000
1974	0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.000

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Years	Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund												
	Operating Income From Interest Income					Interest Expenses on					Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)	
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total	Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.	Total
1998	1,236	396	54	5	8	1,698	1,226	20	18	1,264	434	-285	-331
1999	1,415	945	102	5	25	2,493	3,050	42	74	3,167	-674	-1,155	-1,570
2000	531	800	225	5	23	1,585	3,021	87	109	3,217	-1,632	-1,332	-1,145
2001	154	186	122	33	12	506	722	29	41	792	-286	-108	-257
2002	255	670	74	50	18	1,067	893	25	107	1,025	42	-256	-447
2003	130	877	39	5	10	1,061	635	11	518	1,164	-103	91	61
2004	5	246	61	0	2	314	2	1	89	92	223	27	-3
2005	4	51	60	2	1	118	1	0	1	2	116	91	8
2006	5	49	46	4	44	147	0	0	1	1	146	77	56
2007	7	26	81	1	1	116	0	0	2	2	114	-3	-3

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1960	0.121	0.011	0.198	0.899	-0.702	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-0.581
1961	0.065	0.044	0.249	0.158	0.091	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.157
1962	0.029	0.009	0.132	0.138	-0.007	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.022
1963	0.016	0.005	0.059	0.051	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.024
1964	0.013	0.006	0.060	0.051	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.023
1965	0.012	0.007	0.066	0.052	0.014	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.026
1966	0.017	0.005	0.062	0.048	0.014	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.030
1967	0.017	0.005	0.081	0.056	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.042
1968	0.018	0.035	0.124	0.069	0.055	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.072
1969	0.021	0.006	0.103	0.074	0.029	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.050
1970	0.013	0.004	0.068	0.044	0.024	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.037
1971	0.002	0.009	0.037	0.028	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.011
1972	0.002	0.005	0.034	0.025	0.010	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.012
1973	0.009	0.029	0.070	0.050	0.020	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.029
1974	0.003	0.011	0.023	0.016	0.008	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.011

Local Banks

Income-Expenditure (USD million)

Years	Fees and Commissions (net)		Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses
1998	17	29	195	1,316	-1,121	0	0	0	0	0	-1,121	6	-1,127	0	-1,127
1999	62	364	-1,403	3,322	-4,725	0	0	0	0	0	-4,725	-10	-4,715	0	-4,715
2000	103	714	-2,147	3,228	-5,376	0	0	0	0	0	-5,376	0	-5,376	0	-5,376
2001	29	90	-275	1,391	-1,666	0	0	0	0	0	-1,666	0	-1,666	0	-1,666
2002	76	147	8	537	-1,441	912	43	6	412	0	-1,022	0	-1,022	0	-1,022
2003	58	410	456	284	43	128	43	0	153	0	197	0	197	0	197
2004	8	139	397	45	331	20	331	0	-42	0	289	0	289	0	289
2005	6	33	246	35	193	19	193	0	0	0	193	0	193	0	193
2006	3	82	309	7	278	7	278	0	0	0	278	0	279	0	279
2007	4	40	156	11	110	11	110	0	0	0	110	-20	90	0	90

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Income-Expenditure (USD million) Development and Investment Banks

Years	Operating Income From				Interest Expenses on						Net Interest Income / Expenses	Trading Profit/Loss (net)		Total	
	Loans	Marketable Securities Portfolio	Banks	Money Market Transactions	Others	Total	Deposits	Funds Borrowed	Others	Total		Foreign Exchange Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss on Trading Account Sec.		
1960	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1962	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1963	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1964	15		-2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1965	26		4	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
1966	37		1	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1
1967	64		2	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
1968	76		3	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	1
1969	90		2	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	1
1970	65		2	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	47	0	-29	0	0
1971	82		4	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	58	0	-2	0	0
1972	90		4	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	67	0	-2	0	0
1973	113		3	1	0	117	0	0	0	0	79	0	-2	0	1
1974	152		3	1	0	157	0	0	0	0	110	0	-1	0	1
1975	203		6	1	0	210	0	0	0	0	142	0	-3	0	1
1976	311		6	2	0	318	0	0	0	0	254	0	-3	0	6
1977	436		10	1	0	447	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	0	0
1978	386		20	1	0	407	0	0	0	0	312	0	-1	0	1
1979	394		15	1	0	409	0	0	0	0	284	0	-1	0	0
1980	210		6	1	0	217	0	0	0	0	160	0	3	0	0
1981	195		14	1	0	211	0	0	0	0	140	0	2	0	0
1982	237		4	1	0	242	0	0	0	0	142	0	2	0	0
1983	228		4	1	0	233	0	0	0	0	136	0	10	0	0
1984	198		3	1	0	202	0	0	0	0	105	0	-1	0	0
1985	209		0	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	161	0	4	0	0
1986	239		4	15	0	298	0	40	0	0	91	0	-7	0	0
1987	266		11	19	0	328	0	31	0	0	111	0	-19	0	0
1988	267		7	30	0	313	0	9	0	0	135	0	-17	0	0
1989	446		26	57	4	536	1	3	0	0	270	103	37	3	34
1990	576		40	70	8	708	1	15	0	0	273	185	36	-21	57
1991	617		30	92	21	778	0	17	0	0	270	188	-35	-55	20
1992	647		21	71	17	768	0	11	0	0	280	164	-52	-84	33
1993	676		32	82	20	830	0	19	0	0	300	153	-104	-206	102
1994	515		35	66	29	672	0	28	0	0	290	106	-186	-200	14
1995	435		68	77	16	611	0	14	0	0	257	81	40	8	32
1996	453		89	105	13	663	0	3	0	0	224	61	-34	-57	23
1997	428		80	119	10	641	0	5	0	0	225	73	-41	-41	7
1998	571		110	190	12	903	0	21	0	0	304	62	-17	-41	24
1999	639		154	177	10	990	5	10	0	0	383	54	20	-40	61
2000	633		140	246	50	1,063	0	14	0	0	420	115	2	-38	40
2001	608		96	115	144	979	0	16	0	0	265	98	-40	-70	30
2002	529		107	26	254	948	0	32	0	0	134	101	27	-8	35
2003	642		117	15	273	1,053	0	6	0	0	131	67	110	16	94
2004	527		203	28	128	893	9	28	0	0	84	66	1	-21	22
2005	462		203	50	57	785	0	13	0	0	116	44	10	13	-3
2006	562		180	63	80	904	0	19	0	0	175	36	-40	-92	52
2007	854		265	91	138	1,376	0	28	0	0	245	125	26	-33	58

Years	Income-Expenditure (USD million)										Development and Investment Banks				
	Fees and Commissions (net)	Other Operating Income	Total Operating Income / Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses or other Receivables (-)	Other Operating Expenses (-)	Net Operating Profit/Loss	Surplus Written as Gain After Merger	Profit/Losses from Equity Method Applied Subsidiaries	Net Monetary Position Gain/Loss	Profit/Loss Before Taxes from Continuing Operations	Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations (±)	Net Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	Net Profit/Loss from Terminated Operations	Net Profit/Losses	
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1962	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1963	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1964	3	0	10	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	
1965	4	0	15	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	
1966	3	2	20	0	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	
1967	1	2	29	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	
1968	1	0	33	0	0	5	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	
1969	1	2	34	0	0	4	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	
1970	1	1	-6	0	0	4	-10	0	0	0	0	-10	0	-10	
1971	1	1	29	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	
1972	2	0	28	0	0	5	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	
1973	2	0	39	0	0	7	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	
1974	2	0	48	0	0	8	40	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	
1975	3	1	70	0	0	9	61	0	0	0	0	61	0	61	
1976	3	0	71	0	0	14	57	0	0	0	0	57	0	57	
1977	3	2	93	0	0	12	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	81	
1978	3	1	97	0	0	17	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	
1979	2	2	128	0	0	52	76	0	0	0	0	76	0	76	
1980	3	1	63	0	0	16	47	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	
1981	2	2	77	0	0	17	59	0	0	0	0	59	0	59	
1982	2	2	107	0	0	25	82	0	0	0	0	82	0	82	
1983	1	4	112	0	0	21	91	0	0	0	0	91	0	91	
1984	4	12	112	0	0	18	94	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	
1985	4	7	62	0	0	24	38	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	
1986	6	33	141	0	0	53	87	0	0	0	0	87	0	87	
1987	9	46	155	0	0	65	89	0	0	0	0	89	0	89	
1988	12	39	143	0	0	59	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	84	
1989	22	40	262	0	0	168	94	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	
1990	33	75	395	0	0	297	98	0	0	0	0	98	0	98	
1991	26	55	366	0	0	272	94	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	
1992	13	56	342	0	0	266	76	0	0	0	0	76	0	76	
1993	11	82	367	0	0	252	115	0	0	0	0	115	0	115	
1994	13	62	165	0	0	196	-31	0	0	0	0	-31	0	-31	
1995	14	15	389	0	0	235	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	155	
1996	15	73	431	0	0	170	261	0	0	0	0	261	0	261	
1997	13	66	388	0	0	172	216	0	0	0	0	216	0	216	
1998	15	101	637	0	0	237	400	0	0	0	0	400	0	400	
1999	4	108	680	0	0	223	457	0	0	0	0	457	0	457	
2000	-2	175	724	0	0	292	432	0	0	0	0	432	0	432	
2001	-1	107	682	0	0	444	238	0	0	0	0	238	0	238	
2002	13	254	1,007	87	0	176	744	0	0	0	0	744	0	744	
2003	21	99	1,083	126	0	207	751	0	0	0	0	751	0	751	
2004	15	256	1,016	112	0	244	659	0	0	0	0	659	0	659	
2005	22	308	866	27	0	255	584	0	0	0	0	584	0	584	
2006	28	303	984	74	0	290	620	0	0	0	0	620	0	620	
2007	41	193	1,265	39	0	356	870	0	0	0	0	870	-14	745	

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)										Banking System				
Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities					Total	Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments		
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guarantees and Warranties	Total	Other				
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	12,096	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,112	46,885
1987	16,091	1,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,932	76,347
1988	12,446	1,360	-	931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,398	75,135
1989	14,630	1,708	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,733	81,499
1990	17,898	2,082	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,306	110,012
1991	17,541	3,532	-	1,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,717	105,967
1992	19,279	4,519	-	2,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,114	117,892
1993	22,657	8,062	-	5,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,335	156,374
1994	17,292	5,314	-	3,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,213	104,242
1995	21,758	9,073	-	18,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,144	159,410
1996	24,803	18,372	-	20,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,573	196,730
1997	29,841	23,227	-	33,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,191	250,165
1998	34,102	22,166	-	48,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,203	328,886
1999	32,178	27,636	-	78,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,493	389,667
2000	37,021	29,846	-	89,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414,462	571,075
2001	25,812	12,519	-	22,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298,560	359,639
2002	27,342	17,695	15,505	-	60,542	32,587	46,208	0	78,795	-	-	-	139,337	199,337
2003	33,480	38,417	24,604	-	96,501	74,836	80,464	0	155,300	-	-	-	251,801	351,801
2004	41,691	63,639	29,165	-	134,495	118,934	130,631	9	249,574	-	-	-	384,069	533,643
2005	48,335	50,850	49,108	-	148,293	2,593,538	327,317	0	2,920,855	-	-	-	3,069,148	3,555,621
2006	54,795	57,978	75,502	-	188,274	2,824,441	332,613	10,292	3,167,346	-	-	-	3,355,621	3,743,242
2007	72,422	108,396	136,217	-	317,035	3,573,932	448,893	24,004	4,046,828	-	-	-	4,363,863	4,780,688

Years		Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)										Custody and Pledged Securities				State-owned Deposit Banks	
		Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities					Total		Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments			
		Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total	Other	Total					
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1986	-	2,982	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,811	16,253	
1987	-	4,321	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,064	33,349	
1988	-	3,476	611	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,194	28,616	
1989	-	4,346	949	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,079	29,407	
1990	-	4,953	764	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,611	40,360	
1991	-	4,641	1,234	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,693	36,945	
1992	-	4,557	880	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,582	39,261	
1993	-	4,478	1,791	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,579	41,133	
1994	-	3,989	2,113	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,642	30,821	
1995	-	4,864	2,874	-	1,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,729	39,911	
1996	-	5,478	4,155	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,312	49,329	
1997	-	5,927	5,403	-	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,780	56,834	
1998	-	6,170	6,841	-	1,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,854	64,978	
1999	-	5,089	8,395	-	1,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,453	64,551	
2000	-	5,325	10,209	-	2,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,910	76,631	
2001	-	3,793	4,036	-	583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,526	61,938	
2002	-	3,801	2,059	221	-	6,081	6,658	9,010	0	15,668	-	-	-	-	21,749	21,749	
2003	-	4,141	3,707	690	-	8,537	18,292	14,519	0	32,811	-	-	-	-	41,348	41,348	
2004	-	5,619	6,121	157	-	11,898	27,006	24,306	0	51,312	-	-	-	-	63,210	63,210	
2005	-	6,387	6,400	201	-	12,988	42,734	40,883	0	83,617	-	-	-	-	96,605	96,605	
2006	-	7,273	6,355	1,649	-	15,277	47,380	95,516	0	142,896	-	-	-	-	158,173	158,173	
2007	-	10,387	16,458	3,591	-	30,437	50,072	153,217	15	203,305	-	-	-	-	233,742	233,742	

Years	Privately-owned Deposit Banks														
	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities					Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments				
	Guarantees and Warranties	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total	Other						
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	7,968	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,047	26,126
1987	10,294	-	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,726	36,287
1988	7,762	-	-	-	407	-	-	345	-	-	-	-	-	28,473	36,987
1989	8,778	-	-	-	589	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	31,949	41,406
1990	11,105	-	-	-	1,198	-	-	301	-	-	-	-	-	43,548	56,153
1991	10,904	-	-	-	1,525	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	43,443	56,480
1992	12,487	-	-	-	2,494	-	-	1,498	-	-	-	-	-	48,450	64,929
1993	15,561	-	-	-	5,290	-	-	3,198	-	-	-	-	-	74,703	98,752
1994	11,196	-	-	-	2,633	-	-	1,803	-	-	-	-	-	44,947	60,580
1995	15,438	-	-	-	5,509	-	-	13,074	-	-	-	-	-	71,430	105,452
1996	17,943	-	-	-	13,142	-	-	16,296	-	-	-	-	-	78,507	125,888
1997	21,859	-	-	-	16,120	-	-	22,004	-	-	-	-	-	98,359	158,341
1998	24,085	-	-	-	11,786	-	-	32,103	-	-	-	-	-	133,032	201,006
1999	22,041	-	-	-	12,329	-	-	47,127	-	-	-	-	-	147,542	229,038
2000	24,361	-	-	-	9,857	-	-	69,320	-	-	-	-	-	172,289	275,826
2001	18,805	-	-	-	4,066	-	-	16,677	-	-	-	-	-	193,273	232,821
2002	19,290	-	-	-	9,698	-	-	-	18,822	-	-	0	48,382	91,660	175,966
2003	25,612	-	-	-	17,130	-	-	-	44,480	-	-	0	101,401	175,966	277,928
2004	32,928	-	-	-	18,925	-	-	-	72,345	-	-	9	171,877	490,295	490,295
2005	36,149	-	-	-	32,566	-	-	-	110,662	-	-	0	384,155	450,724	450,724
2006	34,085	-	-	-	31,315	-	-	-	121,697	-	-	10,219	345,783	570,597	570,597
2007	41,216	-	-	-	60,850	-	-	-	171,164	-	-	3,524	411,125	570,597	570,597

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)										Foreign Deposit Banks		
Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments				Custody and Pledged Securities				Total	Other	Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties					
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1986	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	1,470	
1987	1,200	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876	2,108	
1988	791	43	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	1,625	2,501	
1989	875	33	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	2,995	
1990	1,094	10	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	2,230	3,598	
1991	1,050	264	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	2,241	3,668	
1992	1,032	358	-	435	-	-	-	-	-	2,687	4,512	
1993	1,155	368	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	3,396	5,847	
1994	1,004	291	-	451	-	-	-	-	-	2,819	4,566	
1995	813	288	-	2,941	-	-	-	-	-	2,682	6,724	
1996	1,015	856	-	3,005	-	-	-	-	-	3,481	8,358	
1997	1,616	1,202	-	9,669	-	-	-	-	-	7,586	20,074	
1998	1,996	1,580	-	8,126	-	-	-	-	-	19,992	31,693	
1999	2,137	2,872	-	12,489	-	-	-	-	-	14,398	31,896	
2000	2,954	2,354	-	12,932	-	-	-	-	-	26,794	45,034	
2001	957	469	-	4,661	-	-	-	-	-	7,706	13,793	
2002	1,033	904	4,418	6,355	3,274	670	-	-	3,944	10,299	10,299	
2003	1,025	2,361	5,524	8,910	4,902	1,037	0	-	5,939	14,850	14,850	
2004	1,508	3,093	8,729	13,329	9,413	697	0	-	10,110	23,439	23,439	
2005	4,275	6,388	12,534	23,196	25,195	5,868	0	-	31,063	54,259	54,259	
2006	11,814	11,386	39,510	62,710	36,287	14,973	74	-	51,333	114,043	114,043	
2007	18,044	33,596	61,820	113,460	52,447	45,823	20,031	-	118,300	231,760	231,760	

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments						Custody and Pledged Securities			Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total		Other
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Local Banks

Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments						Custody and Pledged Securities			Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties	Total		Other
1998	1,123	1,576	-	5,997	-	-	-	-	-	6,107	14,803
1999	2,268	3,288	-	15,842	-	-	-	-	-	22,578	43,976
2000	3,286	7,123	-	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	128,185	141,694
2001	1,296	3,810	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	25,304	30,767
2002	2,279	311	142	-	2,732	690	3,051	0	3,741	-	6,473
2003	1,662	447	-	-	2,109	890	3,728	0	4,618	-	6,727
2004	312	0	14	-	326	52	814	0	866	-	1,193
2005	236	0	57	-	293	43	801	0	843	-	1,137
2006	189	0	0	-	189	32	776	0	808	-	998
2007	170	0	0	-	170	39	925	0	964	-	1,133

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Years	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments (USD million)										Development and Investment Banks					
	Off Balance-Sheet Commitments					Custody and Pledged Securities					Accepted Independent Guaranties and Warranties		Total	Other	Total Off Balance-Sheet Commitments	
	Guarantees and Warranties	Commitments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions	Total	Items Held in Custody	Pledged Items	Total	Total	Total						
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	266	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,687	3,033
1987	-	276	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,266	4,604
1988	-	417	300	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,106	7,031
1989	-	631	137	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,813	7,692
1990	-	745	111	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,917	9,900
1991	-	947	509	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,340	8,874
1992	-	1,203	787	-	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,394	9,190
1993	-	826	649	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,312	6,289
1994	-	1,103	277	-	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,805	8,276
1995	-	642	401	-	977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,303	7,324
1996	-	367	219	-	1,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,274	13,156
1997	-	440	502	-	1,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,466	14,917
1998	-	729	384	-	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,218	16,407
1999	-	643	752	-	1,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,522	20,205
2000	-	1,095	303	-	2,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,283	31,889
2001	-	962	138	-	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,750	20,319
2002	-	940	131	1,026	-	-	-	2,096	-	3,144	-	-	3,917	0	7,061	9,157
2003	-	1,039	80	1,259	-	-	-	2,378	-	6,273	-	-	4,259	0	10,531	12,910
2004	-	1,324	226	1,341	-	-	-	2,891	-	10,117	-	-	5,291	0	15,409	18,299
2005	-	1,288	636	3,751	-	-	-	5,675	-	2,414,904	-	-	6,272	0	2,421,177	2,426,852
2006	-	1,433	696	3,028	-	-	-	5,157	-	2,619,045	-	-	7,481	0	2,626,526	2,631,683
2007	-	2,605	936	9,956	-	-	-	13,496	-	3,300,210	-	-	12,492	433	3,313,134	3,326,631

**Balance Sheet Distribution (%)
Assets**

Years	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total
1959	24.2	52.1	12.3	11.4	100.0
1960	23.3	50.5	12.8	13.3	100.0
1961	24.2	43.6	14.7	17.5	100.0
1962	22.5	46.0	15.7	15.8	100.0
1963	21.8	46.9	15.7	15.6	100.0
1964	19.1	48.2	12.8	19.8	100.0
1965	19.0	49.2	11.4	20.4	100.0
1966	18.1	50.4	10.3	21.2	100.0
1967	19.1	61.0	9.8	10.2	100.0
1968	20.7	57.4	11.7	10.3	100.0
1969	21.1	52.1	11.4	15.5	100.0
1970	20.9	53.7	9.5	15.9	100.0
1971	24.3	53.0	9.8	12.9	100.0
1972	27.7	51.8	9.6	11.0	100.0
1973	24.3	55.8	9.2	10.7	100.0
1974	22.3	58.8	8.5	10.3	100.0
1975	22.8	59.9	7.2	10.1	100.0
1976	23.2	61.8	6.4	8.6	100.0
1977	27.8	56.7	5.5	10.1	100.0
1978	32.4	51.4	5.5	10.6	100.0
1979	32.8	51.1	5.5	10.6	100.0
1980	31.2	53.7	4.8	10.3	100.0
1981	27.3	54.1	4.1	14.4	100.0
1982	29.7	50.0	5.3	15.1	100.0
1983	28.2	47.5	5.5	18.9	100.0
1984	36.1	39.1	5.4	19.4	100.0
1985	37.8	41.9	5.9	14.4	100.0
1986	35.2	45.5	7.7	11.5	100.0
1987	35.7	45.2	7.2	11.9	100.0
1988	40.4	40.6	7.9	11.2	100.0
1989	37.5	42.2	8.6	11.7	100.0
1990	32.8	47.0	8.0	12.2	100.0
1991	35.5	43.9	8.5	12.1	100.0
1992	38.4	41.8	7.9	11.9	100.0
1993	41.4	41.4	7.1	10.0	100.0
1994	39.3	39.0	8.0	13.6	100.0
1995	36.9	42.5	7.6	13.0	100.0
1996	36.4	43.1	7.3	13.2	100.0
1997	33.5	45.5	6.7	14.4	100.0
1998	32.4	38.3	7.9	21.4	100.0
1999	35.9	30.1	9.4	24.7	100.0
2000	32.2	32.9	14.8	20.2	100.0
2001	33.3	24.6	33.6	8.5	100.0
2002	56.6	26.5	8.5	8.3	100.0
2003	57.3	28.0	7.7	6.9	100.0
2004	54.4	33.7	7.2	4.8	100.0
2005	51.9	38.6	5.1	4.4	100.0
2006	50.0	45.0	3.6	1.5	100.0
2007	44.7	50.0	3.4	1.9	100.0

Liabilities	Banking System					
	Deposits	Non-Deposit Funds	Other Liabilities	Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit / Losses	Total
	41.4	2.7	40.6	13.4	2.0	100.0
	40.6	2.4	41.8	13.7	1.5	100.0
	42.3	4.3	35.5	17.1	0.8	100.0
	42.6	4.1	36.2	16.3	0.8	100.0
	42.9	3.9	36.0	15.9	1.4	100.0
	36.7	6.2	42.6	13.5	0.9	100.0
	36.6	7.0	44.0	11.4	0.9	100.0
	36.1	7.1	45.9	10.0	1.2	100.0
	38.2	8.6	41.0	10.9	0.9	100.0
	39.5	9.5	40.0	9.9	1.1	100.0
	39.4	9.6	41.0	8.9	1.2	100.0
	42.2	11.4	37.7	8.2	0.5	100.0
	49.8	10.4	30.4	9.0	0.5	100.0
	55.2	9.2	25.8	9.0	0.9	100.0
	52.9	9.5	28.3	8.5	0.9	100.0
	49.5	9.2	33.5	7.0	0.8	100.0
	50.9	8.1	34.5	5.6	0.9	100.0
	49.8	8.3	36.1	4.9	1.0	100.0
	43.5	8.4	43.4	3.8	0.9	100.0
	46.6	8.4	41.3	2.9	0.8	100.0
	48.5	7.4	39.2	4.3	0.6	100.0
	49.0	6.2	39.3	4.1	1.4	100.0
	55.4	19.6	18.6	4.6	1.8	100.0
	58.1	13.0	21.1	6.2	1.7	100.0
	54.3	14.3	22.8	7.3	1.3	100.0
	58.7	8.3	22.5	8.3	2.2	100.0
	64.2	9.2	17.6	7.2	1.7	100.0
	62.6	14.8	14.7	6.0	1.9	100.0
	58.4	19.1	14.3	6.0	2.2	100.0
	56.2	19.9	14.8	6.5	2.7	100.0
	57.2	19.2	14.2	7.6	1.8	100.0
	56.0	20.2	13.7	7.8	2.4	100.0
	56.2	19.3	14.9	7.2	2.4	100.0
	55.1	22.2	14.0	6.0	2.6	100.0
	52.0	26.2	12.5	6.7	2.7	100.0
	63.1	17.3	11.1	6.3	2.2	100.0
	65.0	14.3	11.8	6.1	2.8	100.0
	68.6	14.2	8.3	6.0	2.9	100.0
	64.7	16.6	9.2	6.5	3.0	100.0
	65.7	15.5	9.9	5.8	3.2	100.0
	66.9	17.2	10.0	2.7	3.1	100.0
	65.8	19.0	8.3	4.8	2.1	100.0
	70.4	16.0	6.4	5.8	1.3	100.0
	67.0	14.8	6.2	10.7	1.4	100.0
	64.4	15.6	5.7	12.0	2.2	100.0
	64.4	14.8	5.8	12.9	2.1	100.0
	63.9	16.9	5.7	12.1	1.4	100.0
	64.5	18.0	5.5	9.7	2.3	100.0
	63.6	16.3	7.0	10.5	2.6	100.0

Years	Share in Balance Sheet (%)					Share in Sector Assets					Foreign Deposit Banks					
	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Deposits	Non-Deposit Funds	Other Liabilities	Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit / Losses	Total
1959	62.6	31.3	2.0	4.1	100.0	51.7	0.0	42.6	3.9	1.9	13.4	3.1	0.8	1.9	5.2	5.2
1960	53.2	41.1	2.2	3.5	100.0	51.7	0.0	40.9	5.1	2.3	10.1	3.6	0.8	1.2	4.4	4.4
1961	53.5	40.5	2.3	3.6	100.0	52.6	0.0	39.7	5.6	2.1	9.8	4.1	0.7	0.9	4.4	4.4
1962	43.6	49.7	2.6	4.2	100.0	55.8	0.0	36.6	5.7	1.9	7.9	4.4	0.7	1.1	4.1	4.1
1963	42.1	51.7	2.7	3.5	100.0	54.7	0.0	38.3	5.4	1.6	8.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	4.3	4.3
1964	40.4	45.5	2.6	11.5	100.0	51.4	0.0	42.3	5.0	1.3	7.8	3.5	0.7	2.1	3.7	3.7
1965	38.0	48.3	2.2	11.5	100.0	55.7	0.0	38.1	4.8	1.3	6.8	3.3	0.7	1.9	3.4	3.4
1966	39.0	47.2	3.4	10.4	100.0	57.3	0.0	37.2	4.3	1.2	6.9	3.0	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.2
1967	40.0	46.5	3.7	9.8	100.0	58.0	0.0	36.2	4.4	1.4	6.8	2.5	1.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
1968	39.8	46.3	3.6	10.3	100.0	56.6	0.0	38.0	4.2	1.2	5.9	2.5	1.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
1969	42.3	47.7	3.4	6.6	100.0	49.9	0.0	44.8	4.1	1.2	6.2	2.8	0.9	1.3	3.1	3.1
1970	44.9	43.8	3.5	7.8	100.0	56.7	0.0	38.0	4.0	1.3	6.4	2.4	1.1	1.5	3.0	3.0
1971	38.3	52.1	3.2	6.4	100.0	69.6	0.0	25.4	4.0	1.0	4.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.0
1972	38.4	51.5	3.2	6.9	100.0	68.0	0.0	28.0	3.1	0.9	5.0	3.5	1.2	2.2	3.6	3.6
1973	35.8	52.5	3.7	7.9	100.0	65.8	0.0	29.4	3.8	1.0	4.0	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.7
1974	34.6	53.2	3.9	8.3	100.0	71.3	0.0	24.0	3.9	0.8	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	2.3
1975	43.8	48.5	2.4	5.3	100.0	60.7	0.0	35.9	2.3	1.1	5.6	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.9	2.9
1976	35.8	56.3	2.7	5.2	100.0	65.6	0.0	30.8	2.5	1.1	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2
1977	45.3	41.6	2.5	10.6	100.0	48.1	0.0	49.0	2.1	0.8	3.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
1978	50.5	33.1	2.1	14.2	100.0	39.3	0.0	56.9	3.0	0.8	3.7	1.5	0.9	3.2	2.4	2.4
1979	56.1	29.4	2.4	12.1	100.0	39.6	0.0	55.6	3.6	1.3	4.3	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.5	2.5
1980	48.1	32.9	1.8	17.2	100.0	39.7	0.0	55.5	2.3	2.5	4.4	1.8	1.1	4.8	2.9	2.9
1981	30.1	30.1	1.8	38.0	100.0	44.9	11.3	39.1	1.7	3.0	3.2	1.6	1.3	7.7	2.9	2.9
1982	42.8	30.4	1.7	25.1	100.0	34.7	29.3	28.1	4.1	3.8	4.6	1.9	1.0	5.3	3.2	3.2
1983	44.1	29.9	2.0	24.0	100.0	32.6	27.7	29.5	6.3	3.9	5.8	2.4	1.3	4.8	3.7	3.7
1984	47.1	27.4	2.3	23.2	100.0	43.1	22.3	21.3	8.9	4.4	5.4	2.9	1.7	4.9	4.1	4.1
1985	46.2	39.3	2.8	11.8	100.0	48.3	21.4	16.1	9.3	4.9	4.4	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.6	3.6
1986	45.2	31.2	2.9	20.8	100.0	58.6	2.1	28.8	7.3	3.2	4.9	2.6	1.4	6.9	3.8	3.8
1987	52.9	36.4	3.2	7.5	100.0	68.3	5.4	14.6	7.6	4.0	4.6	2.5	1.4	2.0	3.1	3.1
1988	55.1	33.5	3.1	8.4	100.0	60.4	11.4	16.6	6.0	5.6	4.9	2.9	1.4	2.7	3.6	3.6
1989	46.2	43.2	3.2	7.4	100.0	54.0	18.1	16.3	7.6	4.0	3.9	3.2	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.1
1990	42.5	48.2	2.5	6.8	100.0	38.6	30.5	19.8	7.8	3.3	4.5	3.5	1.1	1.9	3.5	3.5
1991	46.2	45.2	2.5	6.1	100.0	34.3	37.3	14.1	9.1	5.2	4.3	3.4	1.0	1.7	3.3	3.3
1992	56.2	34.5	4.3	5.0	100.0	25.9	48.0	12.8	7.2	6.1	5.4	3.0	2.0	1.6	3.7	3.7
1993	60.3	30.9	3.3	5.5	100.0	21.9	37.2	29.0	7.7	4.2	5.5	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.8	3.8
1994	63.4	23.8	5.2	7.6	100.0	40.1	19.8	20.5	8.2	11.5	4.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.0	3.0
1995	56.7	27.9	4.9	10.5	100.0	61.0	11.1	13.3	8.6	5.9	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.9
1996	61.0	25.3	4.7	9.0	100.0	58.5	13.3	14.0	8.8	5.4	5.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.0
1997	58.3	26.3	3.3	12.1	100.0	47.0	30.4	11.8	6.4	4.4	8.2	2.7	2.3	4.0	4.7	4.7
1998	59.5	25.6	3.9	11.0	100.0	40.2	33.1	13.8	6.9	6.0	8.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.4
1999	67.0	16.5	4.1	12.4	100.0	34.8	42.7	10.0	6.5	6.1	9.8	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2	5.2
2000	63.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	100.0	39.3	41.1	10.0	6.5	3.1	10.7	2.8	4.6	1.8	5.4	5.4
2001	45.5	26.8	19.0	8.8	100.0	47.6	20.4	12.0	10.9	9.1	4.1	3.3	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
2002	55.5	33.9	6.1	4.5	100.0	52.2	16.6	10.3	21.0	1.2	3.0	4.0	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.1
2003	48.2	39.9	6.1	5.7	100.0	51.1	14.9	10.1	24.0	2.7	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.8
2004	44.6	46.3	4.4	4.6	100.0	59.9	12.1	7.9	20.1	2.4	2.8	4.6	2.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
2005	41.9	50.6	4.7	4.7	100.0	59.1	16.7	8.2	13.5	2.5	4.2	6.8	2.9	5.5	5.2	5.2
2006	39.4	56.3	2.3	2.0	100.0	63.1	18.1	6.9	9.5	2.5	9.6	15.3	7.9	16.9	12.2	12.2
2007	31.5	62.6	2.6	3.3	100.0	61.0	17.2	8.6	11.2	2.0	10.6	18.8	11.2	26.0	15.0	15.0

Share in Balance Sheet (%)		Share in Sector Assets					Local Banks										
Years	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Liabilities											
						Deposits	Non-Deposit Funds	Other Liabilities	Share-holders' Equity	Net Profit / Losses	Total						
1959	49.5	26.8	6.4	17.3	100.0	45.3	0.0	14.4	37.6	2.8	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
1960	35.2	15.3	6.0	43.5	100.0	48.3	0.0	24.1	25.1	2.6	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
1961	51.7	32.4	6.7	9.2	100.0	31.3	0.0	7.1	56.9	4.8	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2
1962	74.2	16.5	4.2	5.1	100.0	51.9	0.0	4.7	41.0	2.4	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
1963	83.1	5.4	5.3	6.3	100.0	33.9	0.0	7.4	55.5	3.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
1964	80.5	4.2	5.3	9.9	100.0	38.2	0.0	8.6	49.7	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1965	84.6	2.4	4.3	8.7	100.0	42.9	0.0	6.7	47.2	3.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1966	84.2	4.1	3.4	8.4	100.0	46.8	0.0	11.6	38.0	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1967	82.7	6.5	3.0	7.8	100.0	41.2	0.0	20.3	34.9	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1968	69.1	11.1	2.4	17.3	100.0	48.1	0.0	15.7	30.9	5.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1969	55.5	11.2	1.4	31.9	100.0	43.1	0.0	31.0	24.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1970	61.2	8.7	1.3	28.8	100.0	43.5	0.0	30.1	22.4	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1971	42.9	0.1	0.5	56.5	100.0	18.7	0.0	52.4	25.1	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1972	45.1	0.2	0.4	54.3	100.0	21.6	0.0	50.8	23.9	3.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1973	46.5	26.5	0.7	26.3	100.0	47.6	0.0	23.5	26.1	2.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1974	36.8	0.7	0.8	61.7	100.0	17.6	0.0	57.9	22.1	2.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Share in Balance Sheet (%)		Share in Sector Assets					Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund										
Years	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Liabilities											
						Deposits	Non-Deposit Funds	Other Liabilities	Share-holders' Equity	Net Profit / Losses	Total						
1998	18.8	24.8	39.5	16.9	100.0	106.5	8.2	15.7	-31.0	0.5	100.0	4.3	1.4	4.2	-14.2	0.4	2.6
1999	33.8	18.5	16.6	31.2	100.0	132.3	6.8	23.6	-62.7	0.0	100.0	11.1	2.2	13.2	-129.1	0.1	5.6
2000	51.6	25.6	19.1	3.8	100.0	101.5	65.7	26.2	6.4	1.8	100.0	12.9	4.8	14.7	-49.4	6.5	8.4
2001	72.9	8.4	7.1	11.6	100.0	89.3	77.4	13.6	6.9	2.1	100.0	4.6	1.5	6.5	-4.6	0.0	3.6
2002	57.8	20.4	10.9	10.9	100.0	72.9	16.0	17.9	-6.7	-12.1	100.0	4.8	4.7	12.7	-2.4	-39.2	4.4
2003	77.5	12.8	3.9	5.8	100.0	67.4	32.5	12.0	-11.9	3.8	100.0	3.0	5.9	6.0	-2.4	4.9	2.9
2004	88.2	1.4	5.6	4.9	100.0	8.0	0.9	25.5	65.7	19.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.8	6.0	0.6
2005	53.1	1.0	3.6	42.4	100.0	2.9	0.2	14.4	68.5	14.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.6	4.5	0.5
2006	81.4	1.6	5.4	11.6	100.0	4.1	3.5	21.4	38.7	32.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	0.3
2007	75.1	2.1	7.2	15.5	100.0	4.3	0.3	16.5	66.6	12.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2

Years	Share in Balance Sheet (%)					Share in Sector Assets					Development and Investment Banks					
	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Liquid Assets	Loans	Permanent Assets	Other Assets	Total	Deposits	Non-Deposit Funds	Other Liabilities	Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit / Losses	Total
1959	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1961	12.8	65.2	5.6	16.4	100.0	0.0	65.7	1.1	2.6	2.8	0.0	43.2	2.1	1.0	6.0	2.8
1962	9.1	70.2	5.9	14.8	100.0	0.0	77.4	1.0	3.8	2.5	0.0	46.8	0.9	1.1	6.3	2.5
1963	8.6	66.3	6.8	18.2	100.0	0.0	71.4	0.9	3.3	2.3	0.0	42.0	0.9	1.9	3.3	2.3
1964	4.1	50.5	0.1	45.3	100.0	2.3	23.3	4.1	20.2	19.3	1.2	71.8	29.6	11.4	19.5	19.3
1965	4.1	47.5	0.1	48.3	100.0	2.0	26.9	4.5	20.1	20.8	1.1	79.5	29.9	12.4	26.8	20.8
1966	1.6	44.2	0.1	54.2	100.0	0.9	26.8	1.9	19.6	22.4	0.5	84.3	32.0	12.7	26.8	22.4
1967	2.6	93.0	0.1	4.3	100.0	0.2	45.9	40.1	11.7	16.7	0.1	88.6	16.3	17.8	29.0	16.7
1968	2.8	93.3	1.0	2.9	100.0	0.1	54.2	2.2	26.2	16.1	0.1	91.9	13.0	18.6	27.4	16.1
1969	2.3	93.6	1.1	3.0	100.0	1.8	57.7	1.7	28.0	15.6	0.7	93.7	10.5	19.3	23.6	15.6
1970	5.5	90.4	1.0	3.1	100.0	0.1	60.9	4.7	30.2	17.9	0.0	95.6	14.8	17.0	1.0	17.9
1971	3.2	92.2	1.2	3.4	100.0	0.0	62.8	2.1	27.6	15.8	0.0	96.1	14.4	16.3	12.3	15.8
1972	3.3	92.1	1.4	3.2	100.0	0.0	67.1	1.9	23.6	13.3	0.0	96.7	11.1	14.4	23.1	13.3
1973	2.4	93.4	1.1	3.1	100.0	0.0	70.3	1.3	22.1	13.2	0.0	97.7	8.9	14.1	24.9	13.2
1974	1.4	94.2	0.9	3.5	100.0	0.8	57.5	1.7	25.2	15.7	0.2	98.3	15.8	15.0	27.2	15.7
1975	1.5	82.0	0.7	15.8	100.0	2.2	43.7	1.2	24.9	18.2	0.8	98.0	25.3	14.9	30.7	18.2
1976	2.1	94.0	0.6	3.3	100.0	6.7	44.2	1.7	28.2	18.6	2.5	98.6	22.6	15.9	19.3	18.6
1977	1.5	94.7	0.6	3.2	100.0	1.3	45.9	1.0	30.2	18.0	0.5	98.3	19.7	18.8	28.6	18.0
1978	2.3	91.0	0.9	5.7	100.0	1.5	66.0	0.9	21.9	12.4	0.4	97.8	7.5	24.8	28.8	12.4
1979	1.6	90.8	0.9	6.7	100.0	1.1	64.6	2.4	19.9	11.2	0.3	97.9	7.3	18.4	34.0	11.2
1980	2.5	88.9	1.1	7.6	100.0	0.9	68.4	2.0	14.7	8.9	0.2	97.7	5.0	14.8	12.4	8.9
1981	1.9	89.5	1.1	7.4	100.0	0.9	58.8	2.0	12.2	7.3	0.1	22.0	12.7	8.9	9.9	7.3
1982	2.5	86.7	0.9	9.9	100.0	1.4	48.1	30.4	16.5	7.8	0.2	28.8	11.1	20.8	16.2	7.8
1983	1.9	84.8	1.3	12.0	100.0	0.0	45.0	0.5	12.6	7.0	0.0	22.2	10.7	14.6	26.9	7.0
1984	2.2	84.1	1.7	12.1	100.0	0.0	43.1	27.2	24.0	6.5	0.0	33.9	7.9	18.9	17.0	6.5
1985	3.2	73.0	1.7	22.1	100.0	0.0	58.5	16.3	22.5	5.3	0.0	33.3	4.9	16.5	8.1	5.3
1986	6.6	75.6	10.1	7.7	100.0	0.1	63.5	18.8	15.4	7.8	0.0	33.5	10.0	19.9	8.9	7.8
1987	13.4	72.0	10.0	4.6	100.0	0.0	64.5	22.7	10.7	8.5	0.0	26.2	12.4	13.9	7.2	7.8
1988	13.5	61.1	8.7	16.6	100.0	0.0	73.6	15.7	8.9	9.5	0.0	35.0	10.1	13.0	6.4	9.5
1989	15.3	61.9	4.5	18.3	100.0	0.0	73.7	16.1	9.2	9.2	0.0	35.2	10.5	11.1	4.8	9.2
1990	13.6	63.4	4.4	18.6	100.0	0.0	70.4	16.4	11.5	8.7	0.0	30.4	10.5	12.9	6.4	8.7
1991	16.5	61.1	4.8	17.5	100.0	0.0	69.4	18.8	10.4	8.5	0.0	30.7	10.8	12.4	4.9	8.5
1992	16.9	62.4	5.4	15.3	100.0	0.0	64.4	24.5	9.7	7.3	0.0	21.0	12.7	11.6	3.9	7.3
1993	18.2	61.1	4.5	16.1	100.0	0.0	68.0	22.1	8.2	7.1	0.0	18.5	12.6	8.7	4.6	7.1
1994	20.9	58.8	6.5	13.8	100.0	0.0	78.8	16.3	3.6	8.1	0.0	37.2	11.9	4.6	4.6	8.1
1995	18.1	63.4	5.2	13.3	100.0	0.0	70.9	21.9	5.0	7.4	0.0	36.5	13.7	6.1	5.5	7.4
1996	14.4	70.6	5.3	9.7	100.0	0.0	70.7	17.2	7.7	5.4	0.0	30.1	12.6	7.8	8.9	6.0
1997	16.5	69.3	5.7	8.5	100.0	0.0	65.6	19.2	11.7	5.4	0.0	21.3	11.2	9.7	6.3	5.4
1998	17.7	70.8	4.7	6.8	100.0	0.0	63.0	18.9	12.5	4.7	0.0	19.2	9.0	10.2	8.3	4.7
1999	17.7	65.6	10.1	6.6	100.0	0.0	62.3	18.8	13.3	4.8	0.0	17.3	8.9	23.2	8.6	4.8
2000	17.4	68.1	9.5	5.0	100.0	0.0	57.4	18.3	19.7	4.5	0.0	13.4	9.8	18.1	10.0	4.5
2001	19.0	68.3	7.9	4.8	100.0	0.0	54.3	25.5	16.6	4.7	0.0	15.9	18.6	13.3	12.7	4.7
2002	26.2	64.3	4.2	5.3	100.0	0.0	45.8	22.4	31.7	4.4	0.0	13.7	16.2	11.7	16.1	4.4
2003	25.8	64.4	3.7	6.1	100.0	0.0	39.0	20.2	40.8	4.1	0.0	10.2	14.5	11.8	7.9	4.1
2004	27.1	64.1	3.6	5.2	100.0	0.0	35.9	18.8	45.4	3.7	0.0	6.4	11.9	11.2	4.9	3.7
2005	31.0	60.0	3.7	5.3	100.0	0.0	33.3	18.1	44.3	3.2	0.0	5.9	10.2	11.6	11.9	3.2
2006	28.9	64.5	2.9	3.7	100.0	0.0	33.6	17.0	43.5	3.2	0.0	7.1	9.7	14.5	6.7	3.2
2007	33.9	60.5	2.9	2.7	100.0	0.0	34.3	18.3	42.8	3.4	0.0	7.1	8.8	13.7	6.0	3.4

Selected Ratios (%)		Banking System													
		Capital Ratios			Assets Quality			Liquidity		Profitability		Income-Expenditure Structure			
		Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity / Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity / (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Working Capital / Total Assets	Total Loans / Total Assets	Permanent Assets / Total Assets	Liquid Assets / Total Assets	Liquid Assets / (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses) / Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit (Losses) / Paid-in Capital	Net Interest Income / Total Assets	Interest Income / Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income / Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income / Total Expenses
1959	15.4	35.0	52.1	12.3	24.2	54.9	1.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1960	15.2	35.3	50.5	12.8	23.3	54.2	0.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1961	17.9	38.5	43.6	14.7	24.2	52.0	0.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1962	17.1	36.6	46.0	15.7	22.5	48.1	0.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1963	17.3	36.9	46.9	15.7	21.8	46.7	1.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1964	14.4	33.6	48.2	12.8	19.1	44.5	0.9	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1965	12.3	28.3	49.2	11.4	19.0	43.6	0.9	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1966	10.9	25.2	50.4	10.3	18.1	41.8	1.0	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1967	12.1	25.9	61.0	9.8	19.1	40.7	1.3	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1968	11.0	22.4	57.4	11.7	20.7	42.2	1.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1969	10.0	20.5	52.1	11.4	21.1	43.1	1.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1970	8.7	16.3	53.7	9.5	20.9	39.1	0.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1971	9.5	15.8	53.0	9.8	24.3	40.4	0.5	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1972	9.9	15.3	51.8	9.6	27.7	43.0	0.9	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1973	9.3	14.9	55.8	9.2	24.3	39.0	1.0	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1974	7.7	13.2	58.8	8.5	22.3	38.0	0.5	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1975	6.5	11.0	59.9	7.2	22.8	38.7	0.6	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1976	5.8	10.1	61.8	6.4	23.2	39.9	0.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1977	4.7	9.0	56.7	5.5	27.8	53.4	0.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1978	3.7	6.7	51.4	5.5	32.4	59.0	0.0	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1979	4.9	8.8	51.1	5.5	32.8	58.6	-0.1	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1980	5.5	10.0	53.7	4.8	31.2	56.5	1.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1981	6.5	8.6	54.1	4.1	27.3	36.5	2.1	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1982	7.9	11.1	50.0	5.3	29.7	41.8	1.5	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1983	8.6	12.6	47.5	5.5	28.2	41.1	1.5	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1984	10.4	15.6	39.1	5.4	36.1	53.9	2.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1985	8.9	12.2	41.9	5.9	37.8	51.4	2.1	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1986	8.0	10.3	45.5	7.7	35.2	45.5	2.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1987	8.2	10.6	45.2	7.2	35.7	46.1	2.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1988	9.1	12.0	40.6	7.9	40.4	53.0	3.1	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1989	9.4	12.3	42.2	8.6	37.5	49.0	2.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1990	10.1	13.3	47.0	8.0	32.8	43.1	2.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1991	9.6	12.7	43.9	8.5	35.5	47.1	2.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1992	8.6	11.1	41.8	7.9	38.4	49.6	2.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1993	9.4	12.0	41.4	7.1	41.4	53.0	3.5	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1994	8.5	10.6	39.0	8.0	39.3	49.0	2.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1995	8.9	11.3	42.5	7.6	36.9	46.6	3.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1996	8.9	10.8	43.1	7.3	36.4	44.0	3.9	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1997	9.4	11.6	45.5	6.7	33.5	41.1	3.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1998	8.9	11.0	38.3	7.9	32.4	39.9	2.7	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
1999	5.9	7.0	30.1	9.4	35.9	42.6	-0.6	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2000	6.9	8.2	32.9	14.8	32.2	37.9	-3.6	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2001	7.2	8.3	24.6	33.6	33.3	38.5	-3.8	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2002	12.1	14.8	26.5	10.3	56.6	69.3	1.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2003	14.2	17.8	28.0	8.1	57.3	71.6	2.2	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2004	15.0	18.9	33.7	7.5	54.4	68.7	2.1	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2005	13.5	16.8	38.6	5.3	51.9	64.3	1.4	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2006	22.0	14.5	45.0	3.7	50.0	60.6	2.3	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		
2007	19.1	13.1	50.0	3.6	44.7	55.9	2.6	12.8	15.9	2.5	190.5	86.4	120.0		

Selected Ratios (%)		Capital Ratios				Assets Quality			Liquidity		Profitability			Income-Expenditure Structure			
		Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity/ Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Working Capital/ Total Assets	Total Loans/ Total Assets	Permanent Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit (Losses)/ Paid-in Capital	Net Interest Income/ Total Assets	Interest Income/ Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income / Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income/ Total Expenses	
1959		18.8	61.8	4.1	60.4	14.6	11.3	37.3	2.1	12.5	14.9	2.0	167.6	101.4	-		
1960		18.3	62.2	3.5	57.4	14.8	11.9	40.6	2.1	12.5	14.9	2.0	167.6	101.4	-		
1961		23.3	72.6	5.2	46.2	18.1	13.4	41.9	0.7	3.7	4.3	1.8	175.3	83.3	123.7		
1962		22.0	68.5	2.1	47.2	19.9	12.9	40.3	0.8	3.5	4.0	1.9	180.5	81.9	108.4		
1963		22.6	69.0	2.5	47.7	20.0	12.5	38.0	1.5	6.9	7.8	2.5	204.5	83.9	108.7		
1964		20.4	59.2	0.5	50.7	19.9	12.5	36.1	0.8	3.8	4.2	1.9	178.7	81.7	116.1		
1965		17.5	52.7	-0.7	52.3	18.3	13.0	39.1	0.8	4.6	5.1	1.8	179.4	82.4	108.9		
1966		15.4	47.3	-1.4	55.8	16.9	12.5	38.2	0.9	6.1	6.8	1.6	167.6	87.6	112.1		
1967		14.9	45.6	0.6	59.6	14.3	11.9	36.4	1.1	7.7	8.6	1.8	173.6	85.6	114.6		
1968		13.4	41.1	-4.3	53.9	17.7	13.4	41.1	0.9	7.1	7.9	1.7	167.5	84.1	112.1		
1969		12.5	39.9	-5.1	44.2	17.6	12.5	40.1	0.9	7.8	8.6	1.7	169.9	83.3	112.7		
1970		11.6	33.0	-3.0	45.5	14.5	12.5	35.7	0.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	168.1	70.7	103.1		
1971		12.9	30.3	-2.7	45.4	15.6	17.0	39.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.1	172.7	65.8	100.8		
1972		14.1	30.5	-1.6	45.7	15.7	19.5	42.2	0.4	3.3	3.4	2.3	181.9	105.1	105.1		
1973		13.0	28.9	-1.7	49.7	14.7	17.4	38.7	0.6	4.9	5.1	2.3	188.6	70.0	107.6		
1974		10.1	24.9	-3.1	53.4	13.3	16.0	39.3	-0.3	2.2	-2.6	2.2	170.1	61.4	97.1		
1975		9.2	21.2	-3.1	57.6	12.3	16.3	37.6	-0.3	-3.3	-3.1	2.6	166.4	58.5	97.2		
1976		8.4	20.4	-2.6	55.9	11.0	16.9	41.1	-0.1	-1.9	-1.7	3.0	185.0	59.2	98.7		
1977		5.6	14.9	-3.2	49.6	8.8	20.4	54.0	-0.7	-11.6	-9.9	2.7	174.3	55.1	93.8		
1978		3.2	7.8	-5.2	50.9	8.4	22.0	53.7	-1.6	-46.1	-29.0	3.2	189.5	46.0	86.9		
1979		6.2	15.0	-2.1	51.5	8.3	22.0	52.8	-1.5	-34.7	-22.2	3.1	172.5	54.0	89.3		
1980		7.1	18.8	1.3	57.4	5.8	21.1	58.2	1.7	29.4	21.9	5.0	179.1	66.2	110.3		
1981		9.5	14.1	4.5	58.2	5.0	18.1	26.9	2.6	41.9	34.4	5.1	153.0	72.7	114.3		
1982		8.4	13.4	3.1	48.5	5.3	24.2	38.7	1.6	25.7	22.7	2.5	121.2	86.8	108.5		
1983		8.3	13.7	3.1	44.6	5.3	22.9	37.7	0.8	12.1	13.0	1.9	115.1	75.8	104.9		
1984		10.0	17.5	4.5	34.4	5.4	32.9	57.9	2.2	27.9	33.9	2.1	114.3	103.3	112.1		
1985		8.4	12.9	2.2	40.5	6.1	33.2	51.3	1.8	24.1	30.0	1.3	107.5	113.5	108.5		
1986		6.8	8.9	-1.1	45.5	7.8	32.7	42.9	1.6	26.5	37.4	2.4	113.8	85.8	108.6		
1987		7.0	9.1	0.2	49.3	6.8	28.7	37.3	2.1	40.9	56.5	2.3	112.9	106.8	111.7		
1988		7.6	10.2	-0.2	44.1	7.8	34.8	46.4	2.4	46.4	67.5	4.5	123.3	76.6	109.9		
1989		8.2	10.7	-1.5	43.8	9.7	34.6	45.0	1.7	28.0	47.2	2.2	109.7	95.5	106.5		
1990		8.2	10.5	0.0	47.6	8.2	29.9	38.4	2.2	33.4	60.6	5.4	126.7	58.0	108.5		
1991		7.1	9.3	-3.1	44.8	10.1	30.4	40.1	0.7	11.9	17.8	7.6	132.6	30.8	102.5		
1992		6.3	7.9	-2.5	41.1	8.8	34.5	43.2	2.1	49.8	56.1	7.3	127.7	48.2	107.1		
1993		8.8	11.0	-1.0	39.9	9.8	37.6	47.0	3.1	57.9	90.1	9.3	145.1	35.3	111.5		
1994		5.9	7.0	-4.2	37.6	10.1	36.9	44.0	-0.1	-1.2	-2.5	9.0	129.9	-4.0	100.5		
1995		5.1	6.0	-5.2	44.2	10.2	32.5	38.2	0.2	4.0	8.3	3.4	111.3	57.1	102.2		
1996		4.7	5.4	-4.1	39.5	8.8	35.2	40.4	0.9	22.1	52.9	6.7	121.5	36.2	102.7		
1997		6.0	7.2	-1.7	45.6	7.7	28.1	33.8	0.8	17.9	32.6	4.5	113.1	45.5	104.1		
1998		4.2	5.0	-2.6	31.9	6.9	24.0	28.1	0.8	20.0	34.8	5.3	114.0	33.8	103.5		
1999		4.1	4.8	-2.2	24.3	6.3	23.2	27.1	1.5	48.2	86.9	4.5	109.8	67.6	105.5		
2000		3.1	3.4	-3.3	25.8	9.1	18.3	20.5	-0.6	-21.5	-33.3	3.0	114.0	29.3	101.1		
2001		8.5	9.8	3.8	16.4	52.9	21.6	25.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	8.6	140.7	-62.3	115.3		
2002	50.2	9.9	11.6	5.7	13.8	6.0	70.7	82.7	1.6	15.7	28.6	7.2	131.4	75.1	132.1		
2003	56.3	11.5	13.8	7.8	15.3	3.8	73.6	88.2	2.2	18.7	48.5	6.2	141.2	95.6	144.8		
2004	37.1	9.4	10.9	6.2	20.1	3.3	71.8	83.2	2.5	26.6	70.7	5.8	161.4	71.9	169.7		
2005	37.7	10.6	12.6	7.9	25.3	2.8	67.5	79.6	2.3	21.6	61.7	4.1	150.3	92.5	162.6		
2006	29.1	10.4	11.9	8.2	32.8	2.2	64.2	73.8	2.6	25.1	62.5	4.4	152.7	76.6	137.3		
2007	20.1	10.3	11.9	8.2	38.6	2.2	58.3	67.4	2.8	26.8	72.2	4.3	146.6	82.2	135.0		

Selected Ratios (%)		Capital Ratios			Assets Quality			Liquidity		Profitability			Income-Expenditure Structure			
		Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity/ Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Working Capital/ Total Assets	Total Loans/ Total Assets	Permanent Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit (Losses)/ Paid-in Capital	Net Interest Income/ Total Assets	Interest Income/ Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income / Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income/ Total Expenses	
1959		8.4	10.8	0.0	34.9	8.4	49.5	63.6	1.0	12.9	20.1	3.7	247.2	55.6	110.8	
1960		8.4	10.9	-1.2	34.6	9.5	47.8	62.1	0.5	12.9	20.1	3.7	247.2	55.6	110.8	
1961		7.7	10.9	-2.0	35.6	9.7	46.0	58.9	0.7	10.0	16.2	4.1	245.5	43.4	105.6	
1962		7.8	10.2	-1.1	40.8	8.9	42.5	55.6	0.7	10.0	16.2	4.1	268.3	44.0	108.2	
1963		7.1	9.5	-1.5	42.9	8.6	40.7	54.3	0.6	9.7	16.5	4.0	254.0	43.7	107.6	
1964		6.6	8.7	-2.2	41.2	8.8	43.2	57.6	0.6	9.7	16.5	4.0	245.0	44.4	106.8	
1965		5.7	7.4	-2.0	44.0	7.7	42.2	54.7	0.7	12.1	20.9	3.9	242.3	44.6	107.7	
1966		5.9	7.6	-1.2	45.3	7.1	42.3	54.2	0.9	17.0	31.9	4.0	251.1	43.9	110.4	
1967		5.8	7.7	-1.6	44.7	7.4	42.3	55.6	0.9	18.8	37.1	4.1	250.3	42.6	111.4	
1968		5.4	7.0	-1.5	44.0	6.9	43.6	56.2	1.0	20.1	39.4	4.1	258.2	41.3	111.8	
1969		4.7	6.3	-1.9	44.5	6.6	44.1	59.0	0.9	22.1	44.7	4.2	267.0	40.1	111.7	
1970		4.8	6.0	-1.9	46.2	6.7	42.0	52.7	0.7	18.5	41.7	3.8	241.9	42.4	109.4	
1971		4.9	5.8	-1.2	45.3	6.0	44.0	52.3	0.8	20.4	47.4	4.0	227.8	42.4	109.7	
1972		4.5	5.2	-0.8	44.9	5.3	45.9	53.3	1.1	28.3	61.3	4.0	218.2	44.3	112.5	
1973		4.5	5.6	-1.0	50.3	5.5	39.9	49.2	0.9	25.8	61.3	4.0	232.3	41.9	111.2	
1974		4.6	5.6	-1.3	50.6	5.9	39.5	47.8	1.0	26.3	62.3	4.0	227.6	44.5	111.4	
1975		3.9	4.7	-1.1	52.5	5.0	39.1	47.0	1.0	31.8	77.9	4.1	222.3	44.8	111.7	
1976		3.6	4.6	-0.8	52.9	4.4	39.3	49.7	1.1	34.6	85.4	4.2	216.8	41.8	112.2	
1977		3.4	4.9	-0.9	45.9	4.3	46.6	67.2	0.9	34.6	85.4	4.0	214.9	44.1	110.3	
1978		3.0	4.7	-1.4	43.2	4.5	47.5	75.4	0.7	25.8	62.4	4.0	218.4	42.5	107.1	
1979		2.7	4.0	-1.5	42.1	4.2	49.0	72.8	0.4	17.9	41.5	4.1	201.9	40.3	104.1	
1980		3.3	4.6	-1.5	44.3	4.8	44.9	63.7	1.3	56.3	115.6	6.2	200.0	45.0	108.4	
1981		3.6	4.2	-0.3	46.4	4.0	39.4	46.1	1.2	45.3	74.7	3.6	126.8	69.0	105.4	
1982		5.4	6.5	-0.9	46.5	6.3	46.1	46.1	0.6	14.4	29.1	0.6	103.5	98.9	102.2	
1983		6.9	8.4	0.2	46.0	6.7	37.0	45.3	1.2	21.6	55.6	1.4	107.9	95.9	104.9	
1984		7.7	9.3	1.4	38.5	6.4	44.0	53.2	2.3	38.8	95.7	2.7	112.8	92.7	108.3	
1985		7.2	8.4	0.8	39.9	6.3	46.3	54.4	1.9	34.1	77.9	2.0	109.1	99.2	106.7	
1986		7.2	8.8	-0.4	41.6	7.6	41.6	50.6	2.7	50.9	112.4	2.6	112.4	108.1	111.5	
1987		8.4	10.4	1.1	37.2	7.3	45.2	56.1	3.1	56.6	114.5	4.1	126.9	86.4	116.4	
1988		10.1	13.0	2.0	33.3	8.1	50.5	64.7	3.6	54.8	113.4	5.0	128.1	86.7	116.9	
1989		10.3	13.4	1.7	36.2	8.6	44.7	58.2	2.7	35.0	71.1	2.8	113.2	106.4	111.6	
1990		11.5	15.0	2.6	43.0	8.9	39.0	51.1	3.5	41.9	79.9	7.2	141.8	60.7	115.8	
1991		11.2	14.6	3.1	39.8	8.1	43.0	56.2	3.9	47.2	84.9	9.9	154.9	28.2	116.2	
1992		10.0	12.9	2.4	39.8	7.6	44.0	56.9	3.1	40.6	72.3	9.8	157.3	21.9	115.4	
1993		9.5	12.0	3.7	40.5	5.9	46.0	57.7	3.9	56.5	98.9	11.6	186.3	0.1	123.8	
1994		10.6	13.4	3.8	37.9	6.8	42.8	54.3	3.8	52.9	92.9	13.0	166.1	-13.0	117.6	
1995		11.7	15.2	5.5	39.1	6.1	41.7	54.3	5.7	76.8	140.9	11.9	172.1	33.1	129.8	
1996		11.3	13.9	4.7	43.6	6.6	38.4	47.0	5.8	80.0	147.3	13.0	173.0	16.3	129.5	
1997		10.9	13.3	4.5	44.7	6.4	36.4	44.3	4.8	69.6	100.0	13.7	174.0	-13.1	125.9	
1998		12.8	16.2	5.3	41.4	7.6	37.7	47.7	5.6	70.8	111.1	15.4	183.4	-1.8	131.5	
1999		12.9	16.2	1.7	33.5	11.2	43.5	54.6	5.6	65.2	108.9	13.1	171.6	29.8	132.5	
2000		13.7	17.2	2.7	37.7	18.9	36.5	45.8	0.9	9.6	16.0	7.0	174.0	33.2	119.4	
2001		5.6	6.3	-4.9	26.7	27.2	38.0	42.5	-4.7	-69.5	-81.6	4.5	150.8	-68.1	96.2	
2002	19.7	12.7	15.4	1.2	30.8	12.8	51.1	61.8	2.0	15.9	44.8	5.0	144.4	79.0	155.3	
2003	23.5	14.7	18.3	3.9	33.0	11.3	49.5	61.4	2.1	13.9	45.1	3.1	134.6	119.4	174.8	
2004	22.3	15.6	19.8	5.4	39.6	10.5	45.8	58.1	1.6	10.3	36.3	5.4	181.0	75.6	183.6	
2005	17.2	12.4	15.1	5.9	43.6	6.8	45.8	55.7	0.6	4.7	12.4	4.6	189.1	60.6	180.1	
2006	17.5	10.4	12.4	5.8	48.1	4.8	45.8	54.8	1.8	16.9	38.2	3.8	156.5	79.9	132.4	
2007	17.2	12.2	15.3	7.8	52.1	4.7	41.5	51.9	2.4	19.9	53.6	4.3	158.0	94.7	138.8	

Selected Ratios (%)		Capital Ratios			Assets Quality		Liquidity		Profitability		Income-Expenditure Structure					
		Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity / Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity / (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Working Capital / Total Assets	Total Loans / Total Assets	Permanent Assets / Total Assets	Liquid Assets / Total Assets	Liquid Assets / (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses) / Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses) / Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit (Losses) / Paid-in Capital	Net Interest Income / Total Assets	Interest Income / Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income / Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income / Total Expenses
1959		5.8	31.3	11.2	3.8	31.3	62.6	121.1	-	48.8	90.5	-	3.9	246.7	66.7	-
1960		7.4	41.1	14.3	5.2	41.1	53.2	102.9	2.2	39.7	112.5	5.9	3.9	394.6	33.8	127.4
1961		7.7	40.5	14.7	5.4	40.5	53.5	101.8	2.1	38.8	128.4	5.3	5.3	373.8	38.6	125.4
1962		7.6	49.7	13.7	5.1	49.7	43.6	78.1	1.9	30.5	124.1	5.3	5.3	346.2	33.5	122.5
1963		7.0	51.7	12.7	4.2	51.7	42.1	76.9	1.7	26.6	117.3	5.2	5.2	341.2	28.2	118.6
1964		6.3	45.5	12.3	3.7	45.5	40.4	78.7	1.4	21.8	105.1	4.9	4.9	331.7	25.7	114.8
1965		6.2	48.3	11.1	3.9	48.3	38.0	68.2	1.1	28.4	147.9	4.9	4.9	326.7	27.3	118.2
1966		5.5	47.2	9.6	2.2	47.2	39.0	68.0	1.3	29.8	168.8	5.0	5.0	320.5	25.6	118.1
1967		5.8	46.5	10.1	2.2	46.5	40.0	69.0	1.3	29.8	187.2	5.0	5.0	320.6	23.2	118.1
1968		5.5	46.3	9.7	1.9	46.3	39.8	70.3	1.3	32.4	220.3	5.1	5.1	324.6	22.8	119.1
1969		5.3	47.7	10.7	1.9	47.7	42.3	84.8	1.3	32.9	234.8	4.5	4.5	281.5	35.4	118.1
1970		5.3	43.8	9.3	1.8	43.8	44.9	79.2	1.3	26.1	198.3	4.6	4.6	236.8	28.9	112.6
1971		5.0	52.1	7.2	1.8	52.1	38.3	55.1	1.0	29.0	262.3	4.5	4.5	235.6	29.9	113.1
1972		4.0	51.5	5.9	0.8	51.5	38.4	56.5	1.1	21.5	241.8	4.2	4.2	228.9	27.9	112.8
1973		4.9	52.5	7.4	1.1	52.5	35.8	54.4	1.0	49.4	602.3	3.6	3.6	207.4	52.7	117.9
1974		4.7	53.2	6.7	0.9	53.2	34.6	48.5	0.8	39.0	738.6	3.9	3.9	203.8	41.4	113.9
1975		3.4	48.5	5.6	1.0	48.5	43.8	72.2	1.4	46.6	131.3	3.7	3.7	222.8	55.5	119.7
1976		3.6	56.3	5.6	0.9	56.3	35.8	54.6	1.2	122.0	287.4	6.0	6.0	231.8	63.3	128.0
1977		2.9	41.6	6.0	0.4	41.6	45.3	94.2	0.9	181.0	315.9	3.1	3.1	122.4	123.0	122.7
1978		3.8	33.1	9.7	1.7	33.1	50.5	128.5	0.9	34.1	100.0	3.3	3.3	237.0	50.6	112.1
1979		4.9	29.4	12.3	2.4	29.4	56.1	141.8	1.6	46.6	131.3	3.7	3.7	222.8	55.5	119.7
1980		4.8	32.9	12.1	3.0	32.9	48.1	121.2	3.3	122.0	287.4	6.0	6.0	231.8	63.3	128.0
1981		4.7	30.1	8.4	2.9	30.1	30.1	53.5	3.5	181.0	315.9	3.1	3.1	122.4	123.0	122.7
1982		7.9	30.4	12.4	6.2	30.4	42.8	66.8	4.6	144.5	194.5	3.1	3.1	130.4	125.9	128.7
1983		10.2	29.9	16.9	8.2	29.9	44.1	73.0	4.8	86.8	140.2	3.2	3.2	132.9	124.3	129.6
1984		13.3	27.4	20.3	11.0	27.4	47.1	72.0	5.5	69.5	102.2	3.4	3.4	126.4	134.8	129.1
1985		14.2	39.3	20.4	11.4	39.3	46.2	66.3	5.5	60.5	124.7	3.6	3.6	124.7	139.3	128.4
1986		10.5	31.2	17.3	7.6	31.2	45.2	74.5	3.9	48.6	68.9	3.8	3.8	130.9	129.6	130.5
1987		11.6	36.4	15.7	8.4	36.4	52.9	71.7	4.5	60.7	96.3	5.3	5.3	148.4	99.7	132.5
1988		11.6	33.5	16.1	8.4	33.5	55.1	76.6	6.2	94.6	156.8	6.4	6.4	139.8	120.8	134.6
1989		11.6	43.2	16.1	8.5	43.2	46.2	64.1	3.9	56.1	81.1	6.5	6.5	135.0	78.5	119.5
1990		11.1	48.2	16.1	8.6	48.2	61.5	61.5	3.6	46.2	58.2	26.8	26.8	305.8	1.7	168.0
1991		14.3	45.2	20.0	11.8	45.2	46.2	64.6	6.4	73.8	92.1	15.3	15.3	200.3	3.9	130.5
1992		13.3	34.5	18.0	9.0	34.5	56.2	76.0	7.8	99.6	128.6	15.6	15.6	239.9	18.8	146.4
1993		11.9	30.9	20.2	8.6	30.9	60.3	102.0	5.2	69.1	95.4	15.6	15.6	308.5	-40.7	152.0
1994		19.6	23.8	32.8	14.4	23.8	63.4	105.8	12.1	151.3	228.7	26.8	26.8	305.8	1.7	168.0
1995		14.5	27.9	20.2	9.6	27.9	67.7	78.6	7.5	78.6	149.2	17.8	17.8	227.6	16.3	147.7
1996		14.2	25.3	19.8	9.5	25.3	61.0	84.9	6.9	78.8	109.6	16.7	16.7	198.4	0.5	135.2
1997		10.8	26.3	13.9	7.5	26.3	58.3	75.3	6.8	98.5	123.0	21.9	21.9	226.1	-94.9	137.4
1998		12.9	25.6	17.6	9.0	25.6	59.5	86.4	7.1	106.7	139.0	24.6	24.6	232.9	-84.3	140.9
1999		12.6	16.5	16.2	8.4	16.5	67.0	86.4	8.2	124.2	160.0	14.4	14.4	175.8	75.0	147.8
2000		9.6	17.1	12.0	6.4	17.1	63.7	79.3	0.7	11.1	13.1	9.4	9.4	158.1	27.5	147.8
2001		20.0	26.8	29.4	16.6	26.8	45.5	66.9	7.8	91.5	104.9	10.1	10.1	201.6	134.8	180.0
2002	32.6	21.0	33.9	30.5	16.9	33.9	55.5	80.6	1.2	5.9	16.4	11.0	11.0	233.7	83.8	285.7
2003	36.2	24.0	39.9	20.0	4.4	39.9	48.2	73.1	2.7	11.2	36.3	9.1	9.1	269.0	81.9	386.0
2004	26.9	20.1	28.0	17.1	3.4	28.0	44.6	62.0	2.4	11.9	43.6	6.5	6.5	215.2	90.1	296.9
2005	17.4	15.9	50.6	13.1	3.2	50.6	41.9	55.3	2.5	15.5	55.3	5.7	5.7	192.1	76.7	227.1
2006	16.0	12.0	56.3	9.7	2.4	56.3	39.4	48.5	2.5	20.5	52.6	5.0	5.0	181.6	136.7	167.5
2007	14.5	13.2	62.6	10.7	2.9	62.6	31.5	40.3	2.0	15.2	31.3	5.6	5.6	178.0	49.8	127.5

Local Banks

Selected Ratios (%)

Years	Capital Ratios			Assets Quality			Liquidity		Profitability			Income-Expenditure Structure				
	Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity/ Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity/ (Deposits + Non-Deposits Funds)	Total Loans/ Total Assets	Permanent Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Interest Income/ Total Assets	Interest Income/ Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income/ Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income/ Total Expenses
1959	-	40.4	89.3	26.8	6.4	49.5	109.5	-	-38.5	-	-	3.9	282.1	-	-	-
1960	-	27.6	57.2	15.3	6.0	35.2	72.8	-12.1	9.8	8.1	8.1	4.9	548.3	14.7	14.7	42.0
1961	-	61.6	196.9	32.4	6.7	51.7	165.2	0.8	3.8	1.6	1.6	4.4	468.0	69.3	69.3	177.1
1962	-	43.4	83.6	16.5	4.2	74.2	142.9	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	465.2	27.3	27.3	113.0
1963	-	58.7	173.0	5.4	5.3	83.1	245.0	2.5	3.6	5.4	5.4	6.2	414.6	40.5	40.5	137.1
1964	-	53.3	139.7	4.2	5.3	80.5	211.1	2.9	4.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	413.4	36.9	36.9	132.8
1965	-	50.4	117.5	2.4	4.3	84.6	197.2	3.1	5.9	7.2	7.2	5.8	362.6	35.4	35.4	136.8
1966	-	41.7	89.1	4.1	3.4	82.7	180.1	3.7	10.1	11.5	11.5	6.6	401.3	44.6	44.6	143.0
1967	-	38.5	93.6	6.5	3.0	69.1	200.7	5.3	16.2	18.7	18.7	6.5	401.1	40.2	40.2	151.5
1968	-	36.2	75.2	11.1	2.4	55.5	143.6	2.9	10.9	16.2	16.2	5.7	387.2	76.4	76.4	173.2
1969	-	28.0	68.2	11.2	1.4	61.2	135.2	3.0	12.9	15.9	15.9	5.1	331.6	36.2	36.2	146.4
1970	-	26.4	60.7	8.7	1.3	42.9	140.6	1.1	4.6	5.8	5.8	2.7	605.1	40.1	40.1	152.1
1971	-	28.9	154.0	0.1	0.5	45.1	229.0	1.5	6.3	7.9	7.9	3.9	611.1	27.0	27.0	138.0
1972	-	27.7	128.3	0.2	0.4	46.5	208.9	2.4	9.5	11.0	11.0	3.4	961.2	75.2	75.2	152.1
1973	-	28.9	60.8	26.5	0.7	36.8	209.7	1.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	1.2	744.4	89.8	89.8	162.6
1974	-	24.5	139.4	0.7	0.8											

Selected Ratios (%)

Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund

Years	Capital Ratios			Assets Quality			Liquidity		Profitability			Income-Expenditure Structure				
	Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity/ Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity/ (Deposits + Non-Deposits Funds)	Total Loans/ Total Assets	Permanent Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Interest Income/ Total Assets	Interest Income/ Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income/ Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income/ Total Expenses	
1998	-	-30.5	-26.5	24.8	39.5	18.8	16.4	-	179.2	-944.7	-	-14.5	78.7	-	-	-
1999	-	-62.7	-45.0	18.5	16.6	33.8	24.3	-101.3	143.5	-682.1	-	-25.6	49.3	-21.9	27.2	27.2
2000	-	-27.1	-24.1	25.6	19.1	51.6	45.9	-56.6	164.0	-470.4	-	-24.3	63.9	-21.2	18.9	18.9
2001	-	-7.4	-7.7	8.4	7.1	72.9	76.0	-32.7	180.6	-124.1	-	0.7	104.1	2.5	41.9	41.9
2002	-2.0	-6.7	-7.6	20.4	20.4	57.8	65.0	-12.1	30.4	87.7	-	-2.0	342.6	-6.4	53.3	53.3
2003	-21.3	-11.9	-11.9	12.8	6.6	77.5	77.5	3.8	30.4	87.7	-	15.3	342.6	196.4	125.4	125.4
2004	185.2	65.7	737.9	1.4	6.4	88.2	991.2	19.9	30.4	87.7	-	8.4	5,981.0	384.9	437.0	437.0
2005	134.8	82.4	2,639.6	1.0	4.2	53.1	1,699.7	14.0	16.9	58.9	-	15.7	22,002.7	374.8	1,209.5	1,209.5
2006	132.1	70.9	926.0	1.6	6.3	81.4	1,062.9	32.2	45.4	88.9	-	15.7	5,570.7	696.7	1,209.5	1,209.5
2007	52.3	78.9	1,717.2	2.1	8.7	75.1	1,634.7	12.4	15.7	23.7	-	1.2	744.4	121.4	433.1	433.1

Development and Investment Banks

Selected Ratios (%)

Years	Capital Ratios			Assets Quality		Liquidity		Profitability			Income-Expenditure Structure			
	Shareholders' Equity / (Amount Subject to Credit + Market + Operational Risk)	Shareholders' Equity/ Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Total Loans/ Total Assets	Permanent Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ Total Assets	Liquid Assets/ (Deposits + Non-Deposit Funds)	Net Profit (Losses)/ Total Assets	Net Profit (Losses)/ Shareholders' Equity	Net Profit (Losses)/ Paid-in Capital	Net Interest Income/ Total Assets	Interest Income/ Interest Expense	Non-Interest Income/ Non-Interest Expenses	Total Income/ Total Expenses
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	19.5	3.5	55.4	79.9	295.1	89.6	171.2	-
1961	-	8.1	12.4	2.5	5.6	12.8	19.5	3.5	31.3	47.2	246.2	119.3	178.9	-
1962	-	9.0	11.7	3.1	5.9	8.6	11.7	2.1	18.3	22.4	205.4	114.5	154.3	-
1963	-	15.2	21.3	8.4	6.8	8.6	12.1	1.9	24.5	24.7	232.3	146.0	208.2	-
1964	-	8.9	34.8	8.8	0.1	4.1	15.9	2.1	21.2	21.4	165.0	165.3	165.0	-
1965	-	8.0	27.6	7.9	0.1	4.1	14.1	1.5	22.8	23.9	161.5	131.7	156.8	-
1966	-	6.8	24.5	6.7	0.1	1.6	5.7	1.4	25.2	27.1	164.3	72.9	156.3	-
1967	-	13.8	29.9	13.7	0.1	2.6	5.7	2.1	21.5	23.6	161.8	47.9	152.3	-
1968	-	13.3	24.5	12.3	1.0	2.8	5.2	2.5	20.4	23.3	148.5	104.4	145.8	-
1969	-	12.8	21.5	11.6	1.1	2.3	3.8	2.3	11.6	-13.2	144.1	-698.8	79.5	-
1970	-	7.9	12.9	6.9	1.0	5.5	9.0	-1.1	8.9	11.0	148.8	1.0	111.4	-
1971	-	9.7	15.4	8.5	1.2	3.2	5.1	0.8	20.5	27.7	141.4	1.6	132.5	-
1972	-	11.3	16.8	9.9	1.4	3.3	4.9	2.0	25.3	35.4	147.6	20.7	137.6	-
1973	-	10.6	15.1	9.5	1.1	2.4	3.4	2.4	26.9	40.4	142.4	13.5	133.5	-
1974	-	8.0	13.7	7.1	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.0	39.4	63.8	147.7	19.4	140.4	-
1975	-	6.1	13.2	5.4	0.7	1.5	3.2	2.1	33.9	58.2	125.6	43.7	121.3	-
1976	-	5.2	10.2	4.6	0.6	2.1	4.1	1.5	44.0	77.9	124.5	41.6	121.9	-
1977	-	5.3	11.3	4.7	0.6	1.5	3.3	1.8	41.0	70.8	144.1	5.5	122.6	-
1978	-	7.7	11.3	6.7	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	69.7	120.2	150.6	32.8	137.5	-
1979	-	8.9	13.5	8.0	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.7	43.7	74.9	171.0	26.1	149.0	-
1980	-	8.8	12.8	7.8	1.1	2.5	3.6	3.2	45.9	84.2	171.4	84.2	176.7	-
1981	-	8.1	13.6	7.0	1.1	1.9	3.2	4.3	41.5	51.7	156.6	58.9	120.5	-
1982	-	20.1	40.6	19.2	10.0	6.6	10.4	3.0	43.7	120.2	150.6	60.6	136.0	-
1983	-	20.2	44.9	18.9	8.7	13.5	18.3	2.6	20.5	28.8	153.5	55.5	132.5	-
1984	-	29.7	69.0	28.1	8.4	13.5	18.3	2.4	25.1	32.9	153.5	57.8	132.1	-
1985	-	25.2	43.1	23.5	7.3	15.3	20.7	1.1	12.4	15.5	143.5	59.2	117.4	-
1986	-	17.6	27.6	7.4	10.1	13.6	19.3	2.0	19.1	23.5	154.6	48.7	113.0	-
1987	-	12.8	19.8	2.8	7.2	16.5	23.8	1.7	16.0	19.4	169.8	17.0	112.8	-
1988	-	10.7	14.5	1.9	6.1	18.1	26.2	1.7	16.7	20.8	183.4	6.8	116.3	-
1989	-	10.1	13.8	5.6	6.1	18.2	26.6	-1.7	-34.5	-34.5	169.7	-56.5	94.8	-
1990	-	13.2	18.8	8.8	6.3	20.9	26.6	2.6	58.1	58.0	127.0	49.3	157.3	-
1991	-	11.8	17.0	7.0	6.1	18.1	20.3	4.8	70.7	82.9	232.3	31.5	157.3	-
1992	-	11.0	17.0	5.6	6.2	16.9	25.2	3.8	36.7	45.9	215.1	26.1	146.0	-
1993	-	9.9	14.6	5.3	6.1	17.7	28.1	6.9	56.6	69.7	246.8	42.0	166.3	-
1994	-	4.8	6.1	-1.6	5.8	18.2	28.4	7.5	57.7	74.0	223.9	59.1	168.6	-
1995	-	7.1	10.1	1.9	6.3	20.9	30.4	5.3	31.4	39.8	202.7	64.4	156.0	-
1996	-	12.0	17.0	6.7	6.3	18.1	34.9	3.1	17.3	20.5	269.8	28.5	175.8	-
1997	-	15.1	23.1	9.4	7.0	14.4	57.2	4.9	15.5	30.3	403.8	166.1	385.9	-
1998	-	18.1	28.6	13.3	6.4	16.5	66.2	4.3	10.6	23.8	531.3	107.7	393.2	-
1999	-	18.9	30.4	13.3	7.0	17.7	75.4	2.8	6.1	14.1	595.2	106.4	439.9	-
2000	-	24.4	42.5	8.8	6.5	17.4	86.0	5.3	10.9	24.6	428.4	100.4	238.6	-
2001	-	20.2	37.3	16.1	6.8	19.0	98.7	4.6	9.6	17.1	371.3	72.8	225.0	-
2002	40.2	31.7	69.2	27.6	4.9	26.2	57.2	4.9	15.5	30.3	403.8	166.1	385.9	-
2003	78.4	40.8	104.5	37.2	3.8	25.8	66.2	4.3	10.6	23.8	531.3	107.7	393.2	-
2004	90.4	45.4	126.5	41.8	3.8	27.1	75.4	2.8	6.1	14.1	595.2	106.4	439.9	-
2005	104.3	48.6	145.9	44.9	3.8	31.0	93.1	5.3	10.9	24.6	428.4	100.4	238.6	-
2006	86.2	49.3	146.7	46.4	3.0	28.9	86.0	4.8	9.8	18.9	371.3	72.8	225.0	-
2007	66.7	47.4	138.2	44.5	3.0	33.9	98.7	4.6	9.6	17.1	371.3	72.8	225.0	-

Balance-Sheet TC-FC Distribution (%)*

Assets

Years	Banking System		State-owned Deposit Banks		Privately-owned Deposit Banks		Foreign Deposit Banks		Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund		Development and Investment Banks	
	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC
1988	73.8	26.2	83.2	16.8	67.4	32.6	50.5	49.5	-	-	69.3	30.7
1989	75.2	24.8	83.8	16.2	71.7	28.3	57.2	42.8	-	-	55.3	44.7
1990	77.0	23.0	86.5	13.5	71.9	28.1	59.3	40.7	-	-	60.7	39.3
1991	71.3	28.7	82.7	17.3	65.0	35.0	57.9	42.1	-	-	54.4	45.6
1992	67.9	32.1	81.5	18.5	58.9	41.1	46.2	53.8	-	-	54.5	45.5
1993	61.8	38.2	79.2	20.8	51.9	48.1	44.1	55.9	-	-	53.9	46.1
1994	54.8	45.2	68.1	31.9	47.9	52.1	48.2	51.8	-	-	34.9	65.1
1995	56.6	43.4	69.8	30.2	50.5	49.5	57.8	42.2	-	-	32.3	67.7
1996	55.4	44.6	69.6	30.4	47.5	52.5	56.1	43.9	-	-	33.6	66.4
1997	54.6	45.4	70.0	30.0	46.8	53.2	56.7	43.3	-	-	34.2	65.8
1998	59.9	40.1	76.3	23.7	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8	-	-	39.6	60.4
1999	61.9	38.1	80.6	19.4	49.0	51.0	52.1	47.9	18.8	19.4	47.7	52.3
2000	64.7	35.3	81.5	18.5	55.3	44.7	51.8	48.2	65.2	34.8	50.9	49.1
2001	51.9	48.1	64.5	35.5	44.9	55.1	46.4	53.6	81.2	18.8	42.6	57.4
2002	53.6	46.4	67.1	32.9	46.1	53.9	46.6	53.4	63.8	36.2	48.3	51.7
2003	60.7	39.3	74.1	25.9	52.2	47.8	56.1	43.9	62.6	37.4	54.5	45.5
2004	63.2	36.8	76.4	23.6	55.1	44.9	63.7	36.3	91.1	8.9	59.2	40.8
2005	67.7	32.3	80.8	19.2	61.0	39.0	63.2	36.8	96.3	3.7	67.7	32.3
2006	66.2	33.8	77.9	22.1	59.9	40.1	64.9	35.1	92.5	7.5	68.5	31.5
2007	71.2	28.8	80.2	19.8	64.6	35.4	75.3	24.7	89.5	10.5	76.0	24.0

* TC-FC distribution of balance-sheet items was kept in data base starting from 1988.

Liabilities

Years	Banking System		State-owned Deposit Banks		Privately-owned Deposit Banks		Foreign Deposit Banks		Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund		Development and Investment Banks	
	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC	TC	FC
1988	74.8	25.2	84.5	15.5	70.8	29.2	58.3	41.7	-	-	55.1	44.9
1989	76.5	23.5	84.3	15.7	73.5	26.5	62.6	37.4	-	-	56.2	43.8
1990	73.9	26.1	83.8	16.2	68.3	31.7	53.2	46.8	-	-	58.9	41.1
1991	68.2	31.8	80.3	19.7	61.0	39.0	51.7	48.3	-	-	52.6	47.4
1992	63.0	37.0	79.2	20.8	51.8	48.2	38.1	61.9	-	-	50.3	49.7
1993	54.9	45.1	76.9	23.1	42.1	57.9	32.0	68.0	-	-	46.5	53.5
1994	53.2	46.8	68.6	31.4	45.1	54.9	42.8	57.2	-	-	31.3	68.7
1995	52.1	47.9	68.4	31.6	43.6	56.4	45.3	54.7	-	-	34.0	66.0
1996	52.3	47.7	70.1	29.9	41.8	58.2	46.1	53.9	-	-	36.4	63.6
1997	49.4	50.6	70.6	29.4	38.3	61.7	38.7	61.3	-	-	41.3	58.7
1998	52.8	47.2	75.8	24.2	40.2	59.8	36.7	63.3	48.5	51.5	48.7	51.3
1999	52.0	48.0	80.5	19.5	38.0	62.0	36.4	63.6	15.5	84.5	49.7	50.3
2000	53.5	46.5	80.3	19.7	39.6	60.4	33.6	66.4	34.6	65.4	55.5	44.5
2001	42.5	57.5	62.8	37.2	31.4	68.6	37.1	62.9	33.7	66.3	45.4	54.6
2002	49.6	50.4	65.7	34.3	40.7	59.3	43.6	56.4	48.2	51.8	51.0	49.0
2003	56.7	43.3	73.0	27.0	47.2	52.8	50.0	50.0	61.2	38.8	62.2	37.8
2004	59.9	40.1	74.4	25.6	50.8	49.2	57.3	42.7	85.9	14.1	62.2	37.8
2005	64.3	35.7	78.9	21.1	56.8	43.2	58.3	41.7	91.7	8.3	66.5	33.5
2006	62.4	37.6	75.8	24.2	56.4	43.6	55.2	44.8	90.0	10.0	66.7	33.3
2007	66.7	33.3	78.6	21.4	61.6	38.4	60.5	39.5	89.0	11.0	70.2	29.8

* TC-FC distribution of balance-sheet items was kept in data base starting from 1988.

Selected Ratios about Branches and Employees

Years	Number of Branches/Number of Banks						Number of Employees/Number of Banks						Total	
	State-owned Deposit Banks	Privately- owned Deposit Banks	Foreign Deposit Banks	Local Banks	Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund	Development and Investment Banks	Total	State-owned Deposit Banks	Privately- owned Deposit Banks	Foreign Deposit Banks	Local Banks	Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund		Development and Investment Banks
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	57	42	12	1	1	1	33	1,022	793	338	7	110	616	616
1962	60	36	12	2	2	2	34	1,168	667	341	7	120	645	645
1963	65	39	13	1	1	2	36	1,179	715	335	4	159	669	669
1964	80	37	14	1	1	1	40	1,476	710	342	5	83	749	749
1965	83	39	14	1	1	1	41	1,545	755	361	6	104	791	791
1966	87	40	14	1	1	1	44	1,797	820	356	6	115	903	903
1967	93	46	14	1	1	1	48	2,015	949	351	6	124	1,024	1,024
1968	102	56	17	1	1	1	54	2,289	1,096	373	6	91	1,144	1,144
1969	111	68	20	1	1	1	64	2,525	1,275	376	7	140	1,316	1,316
1970	119	75	22	1	1	1	69	2,751	1,400	370	6	137	1,434	1,434
1971	124	78	23	1	2	2	76	2,864	1,433	395	4	153	1,547	1,547
1972	129	91	23	1	2	2	83	2,975	1,660	403	4	159	1,695	1,695
1973	135	108	23	1	3	3	93	3,253	1,980	421	6	162	1,932	1,932
1974	142	118	23	1	3	3	102	3,500	2,046	416	4	175	2,080	2,080
1975	146	118	23	-	3	3	109	3,751	2,123	429	-	180	2,294	2,294
1976	141	124	23	-	3	3	112	3,764	2,293	427	-	184	2,422	2,422
1977	155	135	22	-	3	3	121	4,180	2,464	431	-	195	2,641	2,641
1978	167	133	26	-	3	3	127	4,533	2,420	450	-	196	2,772	2,772
1979	181	137	26	-	3	3	134	4,698	2,467	455	-	190	2,849	2,849
1980	206	141	26	-	2	2	138	5,207	2,525	461	-	131	2,914	2,914
1981	295	107	21	-	2	2	139	5,165	2,590	339	-	134	2,813	2,813
1982	217	151	14	-	2	2	132	5,205	2,752	273	-	143	2,737	2,737
1983	217	176	11	-	2	2	140	5,323	3,221	260	-	151	2,966	2,966
1984	230	174	9	-	2	2	132	5,833	3,234	213	-	152	2,865	2,865
1985	235	166	8	-	2	2	125	6,018	3,144	177	-	150	2,764	2,764
1986	341	146	7	-	2	2	115	9,003	2,783	171	-	278	2,607	2,607
1987	322	142	6	-	2	2	115	8,710	2,752	160	-	307	2,661	2,661
1988	369	138	6	-	2	2	109	9,841	2,709	148	-	250	2,521	2,521
1989	372	146	5	-	2	2	106	10,018	2,835	139	-	217	2,469	2,469
1990	372	138	5	-	2	2	99	10,103	2,726	131	-	211	2,335	2,335
1991	378	128	5	-	2	2	100	10,152	2,560	143	-	212	2,352	2,352
1992	500	99	5	-	2	2	90	13,037	2,043	151	-	188	2,128	2,128
1993	501	97	5	-	2	2	89	12,759	1,961	120	-	188	2,057	2,057
1994	486	106	5	-	2	2	91	12,410	2,040	163	-	181	2,075	2,075
1995	575	101	6	-	2	2	92	14,540	1,969	166	-	469	2,129	2,129
1996	577	104	6	-	2	2	93	14,057	2,079	176	-	470	2,147	2,147
1997	583	105	6	-	2	2	95	13,844	2,128	211	-	404	2,151	2,151
1998	708	116	6	-	2	2	98	17,768	2,265	225	-	354	2,220	2,220
1999	716	128	6	-	2	2	95	18,002	2,464	220	-	286	2,148	2,148
2000	709	135	7	-	2	2	99	17,548	2,534	211	-	309	2,157	2,157
2001	908	160	16	-	1	1	113	18,703	2,926	360	-	1,065	2,254	2,254
2002	673	183	14	-	1	1	113	13,386	3,343	361	-	2,943	2,283	2,283
2003	657	200	16	-	1	1	119	12,665	3,923	422	-	2,259	2,465	2,465
2004	716	207	16	-	1	1	127	13,156	4,271	452	-	403	2,649	2,649
2005	678	223	30	-	1	1	133	12,682	4,636	816	-	395	2,814	2,814
2006	716	256	71	-	3	3	149	13,074	5,230	1,720	-	333	3,112	3,112
2007	734	330	97	-	4	4	166	13,685	6,829	2,039	-	325	3,446	3,446

Ratios (%)

Years	Population (thousand)	GNP (thousand TRY)**	GDP (thousand TRY)**	USD/TRY	Wholesale Price Index (annual % change)	Assets / GNP	Loans / GNP	Deposits / GNP	Assets / GDP	Loans / GDP	Deposits / GDP
1959	26,733	44			3	40.7	21.2	16.8			
1960*	27,755	47			9	41.5	21.0	16.8			
1961	28,227	50			9	40.8	17.8	17.3			
1962	28,931	58			9	39.5	18.2	16.8			
1963	29,652	67			9	37.6	17.6	16.1			
1964	30,391	71			9	47.6	23.0	17.5			
1965*	31,391	77			9	54.7	26.9	20.0			
1966	31,936	91			9	57.8	29.1	20.9			
1967	32,750	102			9	56.0	34.1	21.4			
1968	33,586	164			9	41.7	23.9	16.5			
1969	34,443	183			9	44.5	23.2	17.5			
1970*	35,605	208			15	43.5	23.3	18.3			
1971	36,215	261			14	39.7	21.0	19.8			
1972	37,133	314			14	40.9	21.2	22.6			
1973	38,073	399			14	40.1	22.4	21.2			
1974	39,037	538			14	38.6	22.7	19.1			
1975*	40,348	691			15	42.6	25.5	21.7			
1976	40,916	868			17	46.0	28.4	22.9			
1977	41,769	1,108			19	50.7	28.8	22.1			
1978	42,641	1,646			25	42.2	21.7	19.7			
1979	43,531	2,877			35	35.2	18.0	17.1			
1980*	44,737	5,303			89	31.4	16.8	15.4			
1981	45,540	8,023			132	37.2	20.1	20.6			
1982	46,688	10,612			185	41.7	20.8	24.2			
1983	47,864	13,933			280	45.2	21.4	24.5			
1984	49,070	22,168			443	45.3	17.7	26.6			
1985*	50,664	35,350			574	43.9	18.4	28.2			
1986	51,433	51,185			756	49.4	22.5	30.9			
1987	52,561	75,019			1,018	55.1	24.9	32.2			
1988	53,715	129,175			1,813	52.9	21.5	29.7			
1989	54,894	230,370			2,311	47.3	20.0	27.1			
1990*	56,473	397,178			2,927	42.9	20.2	24.0			
1991	57,193	634,393			5,075	46.6	20.5	26.2			
1992	58,248	1,103,605			8,556	50.2	21.0	27.7			
1993	59,323	1,997,323			14,458	52.5	20.3	32.8			
1994	60,417	3,887,903			38,418	52.0	22.2	33.9			
1995	61,532	7,854,887			59,501	52.2	25.8	41.0			
1996	62,667	14,978,067			107,505	59.8	30.0	42.7			
1997	63,823	29,393,262			204,750	65.9	26.4	45.2			34.5
1998	65,001	53,518,332	70,203,147		313,700	68.8	27.7	61.7	52.5	20.1	20.8
1999	66,200	78,282,967	104,595,916		540,098	92.1	27.2	61.7	69.0	20.8	46.1
2000	67,804	125,596,129	166,658,021		671,765	82.9	23.2	54.5	62.5	20.5	41.1
2001	68,365	176,483,953	240,224,083		1,446,638	94.3	20.5	66.4	69.3	17.1	48.8
2002	69,302	275,032,366	350,476,089		1,639,745	77.3	19.6	51.8	60.7	16.1	40.6
2003	70,231	356,680,888	454,780,659		1,393,278	70.0	24.1	45.1	54.9	15.4	35.4
2004	71,152	428,932,343	559,033,026		1,336,300	71.4	31.5	46.0	54.8	18.5	35.3
2005	72,065	486,401,032	648,931,712		1,341,800	81.6	37.9	52.1	61.2	23.6	39.1
2006	72,974	575,783,962	758,390,785		1,405,600	84.2	43.2	54.3	63.9	28.8	41.2
2007	73,875	648,708,304	853,636,235		1,159,300	86.5		55.0	65.7	32.9	41.8

* Census years. Mid-year population estimates were used for the rest of years. ** 1987 based *** 1998 based

Selected Ratios about Population

Years	Assets / Number of Branches (thousand TRY)	Loans / Number of Branches (thousand TRY)	Deposits / Number of Branches (thousand TRY)	Assets / Number of Branches (USD million)	Loans / Number of Branches (USD million)	Deposits / Number of Branches (USD million)	Population / Number of Branches (person)	Population / Number of Employees (Person)	Assets / Population (TRY)	Loans / Population (TRY)	Deposits / Population (TRY)	Assets / Population (dollar)	Loans / Population (dollar)	Deposits / Population (dollar)	Loans / Deposits (%)	Population / Number of ATMs (person)
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	237	124	98	126	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	78	39	31	125	-
1961	0	0	0	16,449	1	1	16,449	881	0	0	0	79	35	34	103	-
1962	0	0	0	16,860	1	1	16,860	879	0	0	0	87	40	37	108	-
1963	0	0	0	16,230	2	1	16,230	869	0	0	0	94	44	40	110	-
1964	0	0	0	16,029	2	1	16,029	846	0	0	0	124	60	46	131	-
1965	0	0	0	15,951	2	1	15,951	827	0	0	0	149	73	54	134	-
1966	0	0	0	15,617	3	1	15,617	752	0	0	0	184	93	66	139	-
1967	0	0	0	14,819	2	1	14,819	695	0	0	0	193	118	74	159	-
1968	0	0	0	13,238	3	1	13,238	625	0	0	0	226	130	89	145	-
1969	0	0	0	11,747	3	2	11,747	569	0	0	0	263	137	104	132	-
1970	0	0	0	11,147	2	1	11,147	540	0	0	0	171	92	72	127	-
1971	0	0	0	10,617	2	1	10,617	520	0	0	0	204	108	102	107	-
1972	0	0	0	10,129	3	1	10,129	498	0	0	0	247	128	136	94	-
1973	0	0	0	9,502	3	2	9,502	458	0	0	0	300	168	159	106	-
1974	0	0	0	8,858	3	2	8,858	436	0	0	0	384	226	190	119	-
1975	0	0	0	8,796	4	2	8,796	419	0	0	0	486	291	248	118	-
1976	0	0	0	8,494	5	3	8,494	393	0	0	0	592	366	294	124	-
1977	0	0	0	8,005	6	3	8,005	368	0	0	0	699	396	304	130	-
1978	0	0	0	7,804	5	3	7,804	358	0	0	0	652	335	304	110	-
1979	0	0	0	7,573	5	3	7,573	355	0	0	0	665	340	322	105	-
1980	0	0	0	7,514	3	2	7,514	357	0	0	0	416	224	204	110	-
1981	0	0	0	7,293	4	2	7,293	360	0	0	0	496	268	274	98	-
1982	1	0	0	7,349	4	2	7,349	355	0	0	0	513	256	298	86	-
1983	1	0	0	7,620	4	2	7,620	359	0	0	0	469	223	255	87	-
1984	2	1	1	7,912	4	1	7,912	364	0	0	0	462	181	271	67	-
1985	2	1	2	8,083	4	3	8,083	367	0	0	0	534	224	343	65	-
1986	4	2	2	8,102	5	3	8,102	359	0	0	0	651	296	407	73	-
1987	6	3	4	8,191	6	3	8,191	353	1	0	0	773	350	451	77	-
1988	10	4	6	8,228	6	3	8,228	355	1	1	1	702	285	394	72	-
1989	17	7	9	8,326	7	4	8,326	359	2	1	1	859	363	492	74	-
1990	26	12	15	8,609	9	5	8,609	366	3	1	2	1,030	484	577	84	-
1991	46	20	26	8,830	9	5	8,830	374	5	2	3	1,019	448	573	78	-
1992	89	37	49	9,386	10	6	9,386	397	10	7	5	1,112	465	613	76	-
1993	168	69	87	9,505	12	6	9,505	412	18	7	9	1,222	506	635	80	-
1994	332	129	209	9,898	9	5	9,898	435	33	13	21	872	340	550	62	-
1995	657	279	427	9,861	11	7	9,861	425	67	28	43	1,120	476	728	65	-
1996	1,391	599	954	9,728	13	9	9,728	423	143	62	98	1,330	573	912	63	-
1997	2,842	1,292	1,840	10,360	14	6	10,360	412	304	138	197	1,483	674	960	70	-
1998	4,997	1,916	3,282	11,772	16	6	11,772	390	567	217	1,806	693	1,186	58	-	
1999	9,377	2,823	6,275	12,607	17	5	12,607	380	1,089	328	2,017	607	1,350	45	-	
2000	13,282	4,365	8,733	16,954	20	6	16,954	398	1,535	504	2,285	751	1,503	50	-	
2001	24,087	5,933	16,954	18,896	17	4	18,896	497	2,434	599	1,682	414	1,184	35	-	
2002	34,831	9,232	23,319	11,350	21	6	11,350	562	3,069	813	1,872	496	1,253	40	5,742	
2003	41,862	11,732	26,955	11,772	30	8	11,772	570	3,556	997	2,290	715	1,643	44	5,462	
2004	50,189	16,908	32,328	11,653	38	24	11,653	560	4,307	1,451	2,774	1,086	2,076	52	5,253	
2005	63,546	24,501	40,592	11,536	47	30	11,536	545	5,509	2,124	3,519	1,583	2,622	60	4,862	
2006	70,792	31,839	45,676	10,655	50	32	10,655	510	6,644	2,988	4,727	2,126	3,050	70	4,420	
2007	73,664	36,815	46,861	9,697	64	40	9,697	466	7,596	3,796	6,552	3,275	4,168	79	3,930	

Selected Items by Banks

Sector Shares in terms of Assets (%) *

Banks **	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Adabank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akbank T.A.Ş.	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.7	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.7
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anadolubank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank Mellat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bireşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Citibank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denizbank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finans Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fortis Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Habib Bank Limited	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ING Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
İller Bankası	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.4
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millennium Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuroi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Société Générale (SA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekerbank T.A.Ş.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türkish Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türkland Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türk Eximbank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	25.6	24.2	22.8	23.7	23.8	20.8	18.8	18.9	20.6	21.1	20.5	21.0	20.5	20.7	22.1	24.0	21.8
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	11.8	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.0	13.1	14.1	14.0	13.3	14.7
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
WestLB AG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.7

* The banks operating in Turkey at the end of 2007 are listed in this table. Shares of each bank is calculated by dividing the the volume of assets of banks in each year to the total volume of assets for the sector of that year.

** Banks are listed alphabetically.

Selected Items by Banks

Sector Shares in terms of Assets (%) *

Banks **	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Adabank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Akbank T.A.Ş.	7.4	7.8	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.6
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Anadolubank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bank Mellat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bireşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Citibank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Denizbank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eurobank Tektel A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finans Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Fortis Bank A.Ş.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Habib Bank Limited	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ING Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
İller Bankası	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millennium Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Société Générale (SA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Türkbank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.1
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	15.0	14.9	16.8	16.3	14.3	14.4	17.2	17.0	17.0	15.9	14.8	14.3	12.3	10.8	10.0	9.4	9.1
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.3
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
WestLB AG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.3	6.7	6.1	6.0	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.2

* The banks operating in Turkey at the end of 2007 are listed in this table. Shares of each bank is calculated by dividing the the volume of assets of banks in each year to the total volume of assets for the sector of that year.

** Banks are listed alphabetically.

Selected Items by Banks

Sector Shares in terms of Assets (%) *

Banks **	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Adabank A.Ş.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akbank T.A.Ş.	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.2	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.1	10.2	11.5	11.8	11.4	13.2	11.8	12.2
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Anadolubank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bank Mellat	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Citibank A.Ş.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7
Denizbank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eurobank Tefen A.Ş.	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Finans Bank A.Ş.	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.7
Fortis Bank A.Ş.	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Habib Bank Limited	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4
ING Bank A.Ş.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2
İller Bankası	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millennium Bank A.Ş.	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Société Générale (SA)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Turkish Bank A.Ş.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkland Bank A.Ş.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1
Türk Eximbank	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	17.0	17.6	16.9	18.2	16.4	16.1	16.7	15.7	17.6	17.7	18.7	18.6	16.4	14.8	14.4
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.2	10.4	12.0
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	5.2	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.9	10.3	9.3	8.2	7.8	8.4	6.8	7.1	7.2
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	8.0	9.5	9.1	7.6	7.0	6.4	6.6	7.5	9.9	11.2	12.4	12.6	16.0	15.5	14.3
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	4.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.0	6.9	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.6
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WestLB AG	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.0	6.0	10.1	9.0

* The banks operating in Turkey at the end of 2007 are listed in this table. Shares of each bank is calculated by dividing the the volume of assets of banks in each year to the total volume of assets for the sector of that year.

** Banks are listed alphabetically.

Selected Items by Banks
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1961	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
1962	0	0	0	0	0	2	165
1963	0	0	0	0	0	2	160
1964	0	0	0	0	0	2	147
1965	0	0	0	0	0	2	136
1966	0	0	0	0	0	2	124
1967	0	0	0	0	0	2	112
1968	0	0	0	0	0	2	109
1969	0	0	0	0	0	2	107
1970	0	0	0	0	0	2	102
1971	0	0	0	0	0	2	95
1972	0	0	0	0	0	2	88
1973	0	0	0	0	0	2	78
1974	0	0	0	0	0	2	76
1975	0	0	0	0	0	2	80
1976	0	0	0	0	0	2	76
1977	1	1	0	0	0	2	78
1978	1	1	0	0	0	2	73
1979	1	1	0	0	0	2	73
1980	2	0	0	0	0	2	84
1981	2	1	0	0	0	2	93
1982	5	3	3	1	0	2	95
1983	5	3	3	1	0	1	85
1984	5	1	1	1	2	1	80
1985	12	4	2	2	2	1	80
1986	16	7	3	3	3	1	78
1987	40	12	19	5	5	1	79
1988	73	18	7	7	7	1	79
1989	75	32	37	12	11	1	79
1990	97	44	30	16	15	1	69
1991	150	73	55	21	20	1	68
1992	266	100	22	108	104	1	71
1993	971	203	44	136	131	1	73
1994	1,779	583	321	217	187	1	78
1995	4,810	1,820	2,616	513	439	1	82
1996	10,628	3,844	2,860	2,117	2,001	1	86
1997	40,569	11,808	6,186	3,422	3,170	1	91
1998	65,325	13,704	12,078	6,798	6,260	1	106
1999	115,352	26,767	25,999	11,933	10,800	1	125
2000	158,310	28,604	18,992	21,533	20,000	2	145
2001	234,012	64,544	77,990	67,591	27,800	1	127
2002	309,955	22,801	63,201	73,367	27,800	1	117
2003	443,112	56,104	179,766	89,267	29,110	1	125
2004	452,461	89,426	184,010	110,888	29,110	1	128
2005	840,294	97,921	579,729	133,295	29,110	1	129
2006	716,914	160,622	417,315	131,279	30,000	1	128
2007	910,865	292,116	426,413	169,804	30,000	6	201

Banks are listed alphabetically.

Adabank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
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1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985	2	0	1	1	1	1	47	1985	4	0	0	1	2
1986	8	1	2	2	2	4	93	1986	11	1	1	5	3
1987	12	3	6	3	3	4	79	1987	12	3	3	6	3
1988	17	5	7	6	7	4	78	1988	9	3	3	3	4
1989	46	22	28	12	10	4	84	1989	20	9	9	12	5
1990	72	40	33	17	13	6	110	1990	25	14	14	11	6
1991	149	73	82	31	25	11	159	1991	29	14	14	16	6
1992	304	109	192	68	50	14	169	1992	36	36	13	22	8
1993	561	149	301	127	106	26	205	1993	39	39	10	21	9
1994	814	75	528	235	150	36	219	1994	21	21	2	14	6
1995	2,302	839	1,581	464	335	40	274	1995	39	39	14	27	8
1996	9,701	1,547	8,329	996	750	50	401	1996	90	90	14	77	9
1997	16,305	2,701	14,168	1,555	1,062	60	467	1997	80	80	13	69	5
1998	38,064	4,691	30,206	2,924	2,000	72	591	1998	121	15	15	96	6
1999	58,720	8	44,557	5,458	4,000	82	522	1999	109	0	0	82	7
2000	62,180	401	37,795	22,254	20,000	82	537	2000	93	93	1	56	30
2001	125,276	500	77,757	34,938	30,000	82	511	2001	87	87	0	54	21
2002	280,046	90,962	183,428	70,328	60,000	82	516	2002	171	55	112	43	37
2003	122,161	18,204	38,138	81,485	80,000	82	500	2003	88	13	13	27	57
2004	69,055	938	18,363	49,724	80,000	40	308	2004	52	1	14	37	60
2005	45,147	0	7,594	36,969	80,000	1	66	2005	34	34	0	6	28
2006	46,274	0	6,864	38,543	80,022	1	62	2006	33	33	0	5	57
2007	46,580	0	6,474	39,408	80,022	1	55	2007	40	40	0	6	69

Akbank T.A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1958	85	30	60	8	7
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1959	95	33	72	8	7
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1960	31	11	23	3	2
1961	0	0	0	0	0	60	1,041	1961	34	14	25	4	3
1962	0	0	0	0	0	61	1,161	1962	40	16	29	4	3
1963	1	0	0	0	0	75	1,410	1963	57	26	41	4	3
1964	1	0	0	0	0	86	1,667	1964	75	31	55	4	3
1965	1	0	1	0	0	99	1,920	1965	99	47	82	4	3
1966	1	1	1	0	0	109	2,219	1966	149	72	120	6	4
1967	2	1	1	0	0	125	2,534	1967	183	85	149	6	4
1968	2	1	2	0	0	166	3,100	1968	246	113	198	8	6
1969	3	1	2	0	0	218	3,666	1969	337	150	259	9	6
1970	4	2	3	0	0	253	4,050	1970	338	113	207	6	3
1971	5	2	4	0	0	285	4,378	1971	346	177	304	11	7
1972	8	4	7	0	0	318	5,213	1972	560	280	488	14	9
1973	10	5	8	0	0	375	6,187	1973	714	375	573	25	13
1974	12	6	10	0	0	452	7,173	1974	895	458	733	32	16
1975	20	10	16	1	0	480	7,556	1975	1,317	691	1,059	40	20
1976	30	15	24	1	0	503	8,154	1976	1,794	925	1,462	45	18
1977	44	18	31	1	1	543	8,965	1977	2,290	937	1,636	65	30
1978	67	25	45	2	1	566	9,637	1978	2,667	1,012	1,794	63	24
1979	94	39	64	3	1	571	9,597	1979	2,682	1,105	1,820	72	29
1980	152	63	115	4	2	585	9,874	1980	1,708	703	1,285	39	19
1981	268	111	224	6	3	602	9,879	1981	2,026	839	1,692	42	19
1982	400	159	305	18	3	602	10,112	1982	2,161	861	1,652	95	14
1983	488	194	369	34	3	602	9,876	1983	1,744	691	1,318	120	9
1984	803	257	584	51	8	602	9,699	1984	1,815	581	1,321	114	17
1985	1,308	452	957	82	24	608	9,681	1985	2,279	788	1,667	143	42
1986	2,074	688	1,619	120	50	610	9,765	1986	2,743	910	2,142	159	66
1987	3,151	846	2,395	211	120	611	9,817	1987	3,094	831	2,352	207	118
1988	5,001	1,280	3,682	519	250	617	9,898	1988	2,758	706	2,031	286	138
1989	6,956	2,368	4,939	875	500	617	9,819	1989	3,010	1,025	2,137	378	216
1990	10,756	4,313	7,351	1,388	1,000	620	9,979	1990	3,675	1,473	2,511	474	342
1991	18,522	5,692	12,745	2,244	1,500	610	9,435	1991	3,650	1,122	2,512	442	296
1992	31,076	9,361	21,772	3,082	1,500	579	8,700	1992	3,632	1,094	2,545	360	175
1993	56,135	20,163	32,170	5,053	2,500	545	8,028	1993	3,883	1,395	2,225	350	173
1994	121,068	27,020	85,973	8,534	4,000	500	7,479	1994	3,151	703	2,238	222	104
1995	234,857	54,404	154,430	21,377	6,000	482	7,209	1995	3,947	914	2,595	359	101
1996	467,551	142,445	334,102	48,682	18,000	489	7,308	1996	4,349	1,325	3,108	453	167
1997	1,169,556	438,909	749,964	111,111	50,000	507	7,620	1997	5,712	2,144	3,663	543	244
1998	2,405,432	864,100	1,434,126	252,640	125,000	536	7,911	1998	7,668	2,755	4,572	805	398
1999	4,353,822	1,376,896	2,601,195	439,891	250,000	574	8,383	1999	8,061	2,549	4,816	814	463
2000	7,357,978	2,630,090	4,375,895	738,505	500,000	596	8,244	2000	10,953	3,915	6,514	1,099	744
2001	17,029,461	4,807,737	11,795,264	2,013,585	800,000	613	8,403	2001	11,772	3,323	7,171	1,392	553
2002	24,452,559	6,282,849	16,595,823	3,248,938	816,000	626	9,011	2002	14,912	3,832	10,121	1,981	498
2003	29,484,259	8,717,455	19,103,202	5,042,686	1,200,000	619	9,964	2003	21,162	6,257	13,711	3,619	861
2004	34,913,412	12,939,200	19,918,425	6,226,991	1,500,000	641	10,413	2004	26,127	9,683	14,906	4,660	1,123
2005	52,384,532	22,106,149	31,450,977	6,353,219	1,800,005	660	11,186	2005	39,040	16,475	23,439	4,735	1,341
2006	57,272,590	28,336,941	34,201,506	7,065,397	2,200,000	683	12,333	2006	40,746	20,160	24,332	5,027	1,565
2007	68,204,750	37,015,783	41,044,281	10,600,833	3,000,000	716	13,513	2007	58,833	31,929	35,404	9,144	2,588

Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958												
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1999	8,882	131		5,000	5,000	1	15	16	0	0	9	9
2000	11,362	3,619		6,401	5,000	1	18	17	5	0	10	7
2001	42,362	100		19,625	8,000	1	22	29	0	0	14	6
2002	58,352	3,962		31,563	13,500	1	24	36	2	0	19	8
2003	67,296	26,719		42,142	13,500	1	26	48	19	0	30	10
2004	72,676	39,972		51,271	13,500	1	31	54	30	0	38	10
2005	64,199	39,750		55,567	13,500	1	28	48	30	0	41	10
2006	66,792	41,030		60,749	20,000	1	30	48	29	0	43	14
2007	111,680	74,735		62,920	20,000	1	76	96	64	0	54	17

Alternatif Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958												
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1992	613	290	197	94	94	4	106	72	34	23	11	11
1993	2,288	1,384	885	199	188	7	178	158	96	61	14	13
1994	2,981	1,106	1,294	743	600	7	179	78	29	34	19	16
1995	17,089	3,074	10,345	1,144	900	7	261	287	52	174	19	15
1996	56,793	8,856	41,991	2,425	1,620	8	336	528	82	391	23	23
1997	96,333	29,150	46,011	4,507	3,240	14	413	470	142	225	22	16
1998	174,097	66,499	85,051	10,923	8,408	26	654	555	212	271	35	27
1999	465,049	151,300	254,536	19,205	14,900	26	678	861	280	471	36	28
2000	644,484	256,121	281,627	58,255	44,700	27	738	959	381	419	87	67
2001	1,100,707	221,439	883,207	-29,446	100,000	27	635	959	381	611	-20	69
2002	1,247,543	300,312	851,119	40,730	160,000	23	486	761	183	519	25	98
2003	1,167,466	393,220	723,658	110,652	220,000	22	482	838	282	519	79	158
2004	1,174,332	583,797	624,905	131,164	220,000	23	547	879	437	468	98	165
2005	1,470,292	878,261	712,266	152,766	224,265	26	602	1,096	655	531	114	167
2006	1,972,076	1,343,966	1,127,985	182,336	224,265	29	680	1,403	956	802	130	160
2007	2,596,962	1,863,638	1,704,039	244,430	224,265	40	868	2,240	1,608	1,470	211	193

Anadolubank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958												
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1997	17,151	2,025	13,901	2,000	2,000	3	66	84	10	68	10	10
1998	36,417	9,659	20,701	4,735	4,000	14	213	116	31	66	15	13
1999	170,911	45,224	115,847	7,791	5,105	23	356	316	84	214	14	9
2000	493,471	117,862	396,476	23,010	14,000	46	742	735	175	590	34	21
2001	935,637	180,952	863,058	37,602	55,000	45	688	647	125	597	26	38
2002	1,142,887	329,952	974,608	66,173	55,000	48	826	697	201	594	40	34
2003	1,561,615	503,503	1,147,913	103,214	66,000	50	983	1,121	361	824	74	47
2004	1,944,231	723,076	1,238,968	159,946	66,000	50	1,036	1,455	541	927	120	49
2005	2,066,819	946,474	1,338,044	199,474	66,000	65	1,199	1,540	705	997	149	49
2006	2,766,464	1,377,910	1,681,298	292,947	225,000	63	1,331	1,968	980	1,196	208	160
2007	3,029,698	1,764,279	1,856,397	367,315	225,000	76	1,724	2,613	1,522	1,601	317	194

Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	1	0	0	0	0	1	50	1978	32	5	5	17	10
1979	2	0	0	0	0	1	65	1979	54	13	13	29	7
1980	7	2	2	4	0	1	85	1980	78	21	21	49	3
1981	19	5	5	12	0	2	165	1981	144	38	38	94	2
1982	46	12	12	1	0	2	189	1982	250	67	67	131	3
1983	82	22	22	2	4	4	257	1983	294	79	79	136	1
1984	133	51	51	9	5	4	276	1984	300	115	115	200	1
1985	163	64	64	17	6	4	283	1985	283	112	112	29	0
1986	273	94	94	243	14	4	300	1986	361	124	124	322	6
1987	362	126	126	320	26	4	305	1987	356	124	124	314	8
1988	441	193	193	382	26	4	302	1988	243	106	106	211	4
1989	431	186	186	348	19	4	296	1989	186	81	81	150	8
1990	370	129	129	177	17	4	265	1990	126	44	44	60	6
1991	579	311	311	245	74	4	222	1991	114	61	61	48	15
1992	844	296	296	473	89	4	218	1992	99	35	35	55	10
1993	1,615	578	578	740	139	4	212	1993	112	40	40	51	10
1994	3,524	824	824	1,588	243	4	201	1994	92	21	21	41	6
1995	8,423	1,796	1,796	6,904	543	4	202	1995	142	30	30	116	9
1996	18,274	3,913	3,913	12,741	1,530	4	206	1996	170	36	36	119	14
1997	45,181	11,981	11,981	33,180	3,013	6	247	1997	221	59	59	162	15
1998	59,028	19,345	19,345	37,061	4,165	6	251	1998	188	62	62	118	8
1999	138,059	25,225	25,225	28,476	7,545	6	252	1999	256	47	47	53	14
2000	243,693	30,949	30,949	15,701	15,701	3	197	2000	363	46	46	77	23
2001	180,075	32,343	32,343	44,424	19,000	3	172	2001	222	22	22	31	19
2002	290,641	38,500	38,500	47,884	20,000	3	177	2002	177	23	23	34	13
2003	296,641	39,400	35,589	60,829	20,000	3	175	2003	213	28	28	26	14
2004	330,555	70,082	44,774	76,509	29,000	3	186	2004	247	52	52	34	22
2005	361,197	86,298	70,509	80,964	41,000	3	184	2005	269	64	64	57	31
2006	372,818	106,096	92,018	86,688	41,000	3	174	2006	265	75	75	65	29
2007	356,689	128,359	85,524	89,393	41,000	3	175	2007	308	111	111	74	35

Bank Mellat

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	0	1	0	0	1	33	12	1	1	3	2
1983	7	1	1	2	2	1	52	23	2	2	4	8
1984	8	1	1	2	2	1	49	17	3	3	5	5
1985	11	2	4	2	2	2	77	20	3	3	4	4
1986	11	1	1	3	2	2	76	14	1	1	3	3
1987	14	1	5	3	2	2	74	14	1	1	5	2
1988	28	2	12	6	5	2	68	15	1	1	6	3
1989	35	4	16	6	5	2	69	15	2	2	7	2
1990	76	10	36	6	5	2	63	26	3	3	12	2
1991	120	4	53	31	30	2	62	24	1	1	10	2
1992	145	14	63	33	30	3	70	17	2	2	7	3
1993	246	74	105	40	30	3	62	17	5	5	7	2
1994	1,188	223	519	88	57	3	54	31	31	6	14	1
1995	1,796	349	822	124	57	3	52	30	30	6	14	1
1996	3,282	1,284	1,348	177	57	3	53	31	12	13	2	1
1997	6,753	1,474	3,210	535	421	3	50	33	33	16	3	2
1998	11,152	2,213	6,227	852	640	3	49	36	7	20	3	2
1999	26,821	2,126	13,409	1,194	1,002	3	49	50	4	25	2	2
2000	30,680	1,703	9,851	2,070	1,648	3	43	46	3	15	3	2
2001	72,146	6,318	23,114	6,962	2,499	3	42	50	4	16	5	2
2002	115,069	28,946	33,339	11,309	4,236	3	39	70	18	20	7	3
2003	112,306	26,979	29,424	17,749	4,236	3	40	81	19	21	13	3
2004	178,718	101,639	30,038	18,548	4,236	3	47	134	76	22	14	3
2005	194,433	103,720	33,412	20,700	4,236	3	50	145	77	25	15	3
2006	225,480	122,619	36,337	37,252	31,211	3	52	160	87	26	27	22
2007	217,856	105,021	43,288	41,069	31,211	3	49	188	91	37	35	27

BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958				
1959								1959				
1960								1960				
1961								1961				
1962								1962				
1963								1963				
1964								1964				
1965								1965				
1966								1966				
1967								1967				
1968								1968				
1969								1969				
1970								1970				
1971								1971				
1972								1972				
1973								1973				
1974								1974				
1975								1975				
1976								1976				
1977								1977				
1978								1978				
1979								1979				
1980								1980				
1981								1981				
1982								1982				
1983								1983				
1984								1984				
1985								1985				
1986								1986				
1987								1987				
1988								1988				
1989								1989				
1990								1990				
1991								1991				
1992								1992				
1993								1993				
1994								1994				
1995								1995				
1996								1996				
1997								1997				
1998								1998				
1999	7,502	162		4,000	4,000	1	32	1999	14	0	7	7
2000	9,097	2,775		5,352	5,122	1	28	2000	14	4	8	8
2001	10,668	1,545		8,643	17,767	1	26	2001	7	1	6	12
2002	38,215	3,028		10,255	5,930	1	24	2002	23	2	6	4
2003	117,754	74,966		59,628	47,500	1	44	2003	85	54	43	34
2004	147,489	66,380		78,677	47,500	3	46	2004	110	50	59	36
2005	219,817	98,753		91,381	47,500	3	81	2005	164	74	68	35
2006	477,358	245,926		233,600	111,896	9	179	2006	340	175	166	80
2007	1,111,096	725,788		355,957	278,097	10	274	2007	958	626	307	240

Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1961	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
1962	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
1963	0	0	0	0	0	4	22
1964	0	0	0	0	0	4	22
1965	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
1966	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
1967	0	0	0	0	0	4	22
1968	0	0	0	0	0	4	27
1969	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
1970	0	0	0	0	0	4	27
1971	0	0	0	0	0	4	29
1972	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
1973	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
1974	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
1975	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
1976	0	0	0	0	0	3	18
1977	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
1978	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
1979	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
1980	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
1981	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
1982	0	0	0	0	0	3	24
1983	0	0	0	0	0	3	27
1984	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
1985	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
1986	0	0	0	0	0	3	25
1987	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	6	0	0	5	5	1	11
1991	8	0	0	5	5	1	24
1992	66	15	31	31	29	1	42
1993	275	67	172	62	53	4	87
1994	435	117	245	154	100	4	72
1995	1,234	355	708	249	100	4	103
1996	4,657	2,044	3,484	603	325	6	118
1997	8,331	3,088	6,831	-909	550	6	114
1998	50,045	13,152	28,429	13,251	13,575	17	387
1999	180,505	49,956	99,457	23,687	20,000	27	485
2000	258,891	53,535	194,464	35,671	30,000	27	486
2001	1,993,681	166,484	1,053,572	761,716	102,645	16	414
2002	3,499,840	267,028	946,223	585,941	440,522	9	912
2003	2,194,864	42,407	242,811	898,602	440,522	3	478
2004	1,938,400	26,554	154,519	1,272,563	440,522	1	403
2005	1,858,478	17,873	54,752	1,532,008	440,522	1	395
2006	1,215,345	20,013	50,157	862,152	440,522	1	333
2007	842,749	17,850	36,013	665,180	440,522	1	325

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	0	0	0
1959	1	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0
1967	1	0	0	0	0
1968	1	0	0	0	0
1969	1	0	0	0	0
1970	1	0	0	0	0
1971	1	0	0	0	0
1972	1	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0
1974	1	0	0	0	0
1975	1	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0
1990	2	0	0	0	0
1991	2	0	0	0	0
1992	8	2	2	4	1
1993	19	5	5	12	4
1994	11	3	3	6	4
1995	21	6	6	12	4
1996	43	19	19	32	6
1997	41	15	15	33	6
1998	160	42	42	91	42
1999	334	92	92	184	44
2000	385	80	80	289	53
2001	1,378	115	115	728	527
2002	2,134	163	163	577	357
2003	1,575	30	30	174	645
2004	1,451	20	20	116	952
2005	1,385	13	13	41	1,142
2006	865	14	14	36	613
2007	727	15	15	31	574

Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	33	14	-	-	18	1	24
1991	86	54	-	-	19	1	33
1992	128	67	-	-	22	1	31
1993	331	117	-	-	33	1	1
1994	920	493	-	-	91	1	1
1995	1,254	386	-	-	349	1	39
1996	5,725	4,152	-	-	552	1	27
1997	7,575	4,624	-	-	910	1	27
1998	18,179	13,335	-	-	1,904	1	28
1999	29,819	19,415	-	-	2,634	1	28
2000	36,470	22,396	-	-	4,220	1	30
2001	80,664	56,921	-	-	14,239	1	30
2002	222,268	73,005	-	-	15,168	1	30
2003	351,349	45,643	-	-	18,828	1	29
2004	269,564	23,948	-	-	13,136	1	39
2005	648,353	27,668	-	-	20,208	1	37
2006	269,567	44,984	-	-	22,779	1	34
2007	274,219	55,932	-	-	32,558	1	34

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-
1990	11	5	-	-	6
1991	17	11	-	-	4
1992	15	8	-	-	3
1993	23	8	-	-	2
1994	24	13	-	-	2
1995	21	6	-	-	6
1996	53	39	-	-	5
1997	37	23	-	-	4
1998	58	43	-	-	6
1999	55	36	-	-	5
2000	54	33	-	-	6
2001	56	39	-	-	10
2002	136	45	-	-	9
2003	252	33	-	-	14
2004	202	18	-	-	8
2005	483	21	-	-	10
2006	192	32	-	-	16
2007	237	48	-	-	28

Citibank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	0	0	0	1	52	7	0	0	4	-1
1982	6	2	2	3	1	2	89	35	13	18	6	7
1983	21	10	11	11	2	3	106	75	35	39	7	7
1984	40	14	14	4	4	4	173	91	32	32	9	9
1985	48	21	17	4	4	4	199	84	37	30	8	7
1986	55	12	26	5	5	4	194	73	16	35	6	5
1987	69	28	36	5	4	4	27	68	27	35	5	4
1988	162	33	71	7	6	4	89	89	18	39	4	3
1989	200	35	81	8	6	3	157	86	15	35	3	2
1990	506	263	187	34	32	3	157	173	90	64	12	11
1991	662	292	170	134	131	3	146	130	58	34	26	26
1992	2,392	742	322	172	163	3	151	280	87	38	20	19
1993	2,971	1,462	934	283	245	3	170	205	101	65	20	17
1994	4,994	1,399	2,384	384	245	3	201	130	36	62	10	6
1995	13,427	5,193	8,451	1,016	639	3	281	226	87	142	17	11
1996	23,812	6,136	15,743	3,530	3,563	4	370	221	57	146	33	33
1997	132,545	40,798	66,517	11,466	10,445	5	414	647	199	325	56	51
1998	203,716	64,164	62,980	14,480	10,445	7	454	649	205	201	46	33
1999	401,281	63,344	145,466	40,767	33,753	10	679	743	117	269	75	62
2000	635,128	131,077	185,343	47,339	33,753	14	849	945	195	276	70	50
2001	1,316,705	290,993	614,243	166,400	33,753	18	951	910	201	425	115	23
2002	1,457,406	483,816	1,045,259	215,181	33,753	24	1,064	889	295	637	131	21
2003	1,287,278	599,865	823,895	289,558	33,753	24	1,167	924	431	591	208	24
2004	1,921,745	811,523	1,325,985	359,872	33,753	24	1,351	1,438	607	992	269	25
2005	2,530,772	1,128,513	1,891,737	470,767	33,753	24	1,529	1,886	841	1,410	351	25
2006	6,105,028	1,767,206	5,365,411	501,328	33,753	54	2,228	4,343	1,257	3,817	357	24
2007	4,193,919	1,952,276	3,251,458	682,043	33,753	54	2,349	3,618	1,684	2,805	588	29

Denizbank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958												
1959												
1960												
1961												
1962												
1963												
1964												
1965												
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
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1986												
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1990												
1991												
1992												
1993												
1994												
1995												
1996												
1997	20,968	5,139	9,964	4,000	4,000	13	324	102	25	49	20	20
1998	113,766	32,188	65,473	10,406	10,000	29	584	363	103	209	33	32
1999	375,145	106,359	217,708	28,182	26,000	33	714	695	197	403	52	48
2000	587,902	199,840	273,390	78,594	42,960	47	956	875	297	407	117	64
2001	1,974,741	335,778	1,455,609	205,213	121,970	55	949	1,365	232	1,006	142	84
2002	3,371,191	838,960	2,607,741	399,695	202,000	161	2,860	2,056	512	1,590	244	123
2003	4,765,262	1,518,921	3,092,064	516,380	202,000	165	3,240	3,420	1,090	2,219	371	145
2004	6,704,946	2,628,727	4,160,112	854,535	316,100	199	4,344	5,018	1,967	3,113	639	237
2005	9,357,809	4,559,105	5,234,371	1,047,632	316,100	236	5,059	6,974	3,398	3,901	781	236
2006	11,493,498	6,824,972	7,219,890	1,236,474	316,100	262	5,528	8,177	4,856	5,137	880	225
2007	14,912,285	10,405,011	9,217,391	1,455,163	316,100	320	6,634	12,863	8,975	7,951	1,255	273

Deutsche Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
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1988	39	24		6	6	1	36	1988	21	13		3	3
1989	150	82		6	6	1	45	1989	65	36		3	3
1990	260	123		14	12	1	49	1990	89	42		5	4
1991	279	182		26	24	1	51	1991	55	36		5	5
1992	845	288		57	24	1	48	1992	99	34		7	3
1993	1,948	545		115	24	1	52	1993	135	38		8	2
1994	2,381	142		337	24	1	40	1994	62	4		9	1
1995	5,036	265		857	24	1	36	1995	85	4		14	0
1996	10,790	633		1,628	274	1	35	1996	100	6		15	3
1997	31,835	2,024		2,487	810	1	27	1997	155	10		12	4
1998	53,536	2,780		5,211	2,800	1	28	1998	171	9		17	9
1999	274,113	2,370		6,913	2,800	1	25	1999	508	4		13	5
2000	233,372	3		17,825	2,800	1	34	2000	347	0		27	4
2001	85,819	10,392		55,785	2,800	1	32	2001	59	7		39	2
2002	219,011	23,408		50,215	2,800	1	29	2002	134	14		31	2
2003	195,696	17,997		90,667	2,800	1	30	2003	140	13		65	2
2004	365,101	10,932	14,266	125,117	20,000	1	36	2004	273	8	11	94	15
2005	300,867	62,566	107,675	147,385	20,000	1	44	2005	224	47	80	110	15
2006	881,954	81,166	527,981	192,669	30,000	1	81	2006	627	58	376	137	21
2007	743,975	171,826	225,221	338,180	135,000	1	82	2007	642	148	194	292	116

Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
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1997								1997					
1998	5,891	313		5,000	5,000	1	13	1998	19	1		16	16
1999	13,947	538		5,159	5,000	1	18	1999	26	1		10	9
2000	9,406	842		7,565	5,000	1	17	2000	14	1		11	7
2001	32,549	2,950		21,689	5,000	1	19	2001	22	2		15	3
2002	34,628	1,746		31,973	5,000	1	20	2002	21	1		19	3
2003	40,748	11		35,721	5,000	1	20	2003	29	0		26	4
2004	46,012	0		39,531	14,000	1	20	2004	34	0		30	10
2005	66,404	100		39,686	20,000	1	20	2005	49	0		30	10
2006	95,738	0		42,728	20,000	1	18	2006	68	0		30	14
2007	80,314	1,350		46,993	20,000	1	19	2007	69	1		41	17

Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
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1992	1,470	755	687	100	100	5	201
1993	13,289	3,347	11,127	264	250	8	366
1994	8,135	3,266	5,774	1,066	1,000	10	309
1995	19,488	7,661	12,530	1,382	1,250	12	396
1996	51,065	24,531	33,283	2,624	2,000	14	429
1997	94,773	39,179	68,149	5,858	5,000	18	517
1998	118,418	39,463	147,698	-100,424	29,675	26	667
1999	197,367	101,923	284,479	-131,032	30,000	27	653
2000	311,289	113,739	394,498	-129,194	30,000	26	629
2001	348,080	62,043	279,531	30,807	44,000	26	618
2002	567,388	132,409	437,981	61,567	44,000	33	654
2003	601,836	163,842	432,417	78,835	50,000	31	563
2004	602,004	231,606	391,811	94,767	50,000	31	578
2005	739,214	309,588	526,861	96,931	50,000	30	575
2006	1,115,845	576,778	760,781	117,083	50,000	31	567
2007	2,749,062	881,735	1,151,874	271,556	230,000	36	549

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
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1992	172	88	88	80	12
1993	919	231	770	18	17
1994	212	85	150	28	26
1995	328	129	211	23	21
1996	475	228	310	24	19
1997	463	191	333	29	24
1998	377	126	471	-320	95
1999	365	189	527	-243	56
2000	463	169	587	-192	45
2001	241	43	193	21	30
2002	346	81	267	38	27
2003	432	118	310	57	36
2004	451	173	293	71	37
2005	551	231	393	72	37
2006	794	410	541	83	36
2007	2,371	761	994	234	198

Finans Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
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1987	23	8	8	6	6	1	54	23	7	7	8	6
1988	191	40	110	8	8	4	236	105	22	22	60	5
1989	412	170	88	29	20	4	242	178	73	73	38	13
1990	782	265	289	62	50	4	270	267	91	91	99	21
1991	2,029	737	902	126	100	4	278	400	145	178	178	25
1992	5,557	2,134	2,603	253	200	4	289	650	249	304	304	30
1993	16,714	3,882	9,501	507	400	4	349	1,156	269	657	35	
1994	10,932	4,393	2,822	1,265	1,000	4	327	285	114	73	33	
1995	35,172	7,907	18,843	2,420	2,000	13	498	591	133	317	41	
1996	90,375	38,352	47,280	6,687	5,000	24	630	841	357	440	62	
1997	275,669	82,318	142,308	18,853	15,000	40	989	1,346	402	695	92	
1998	528,064	130,801	260,524	44,356	27,500	65	1,536	1,683	417	830	141	
1999	1,339,826	236,583	531,427	80,265	63,250	106	2,029	2,481	438	984	149	
2000	2,006,036	578,303	824,016	149,165	120,175	109	2,324	2,986	861	1,227	222	
2001	3,437,322	957,213	2,442,907	272,149	275,000	108	2,070	2,376	662	1,689	188	
2002	4,926,857	1,733,860	3,658,454	535,196	354,905	126	2,811	3,005	1,057	2,231	326	
2003	5,732,029	2,633,169	3,635,026	768,380	425,220	150	3,923	4,114	1,890	2,609	551	
2004	8,630,097	5,190,730	5,091,705	1,047,022	590,000	170	5,464	6,458	3,884	3,810	784	
2005	12,314,145	7,615,857	6,115,397	1,397,275	950,000	208	6,499	9,177	5,676	4,558	1,041	
2006	17,895,459	11,174,700	11,462,479	2,154,683	1,250,000	309	7,751	12,732	7,950	8,155	1,533	
2007	20,882,311	14,174,414	12,957,845	2,625,878	1,400,000	411	9,061	18,013	12,227	11,177	2,265	

Fortis Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	0	0	0	0	0	2	70	2	1	1	1	1
1965	0	0	0	0	0	2	87	15	10	10	6	1
1966	0	0	0	0	0	3	119	26	11	17	11	1
1967	0	0	0	0	0	3	128	23	14	10	10	1
1968	0	0	0	0	0	4	163	30	17	12	12	1
1969	0	0	0	0	0	4	200	48	21	22	2	1
1970	1	0	0	0	0	5	225	36	14	17	1	1
1971	1	0	0	0	0	5	238	37	18	17	2	1
1972	1	0	0	0	0	5	254	40	19	23	2	1
1973	1	0	0	0	0	5	275	60	22	20	2	1
1974	1	0	0	0	0	5	274	44	22	24	3	1
1975	1	1	1	1	0	5	282	70	34	37	3	1
1976	2	1	1	1	0	5	293	95	37	40	3	1
1977	2	1	1	1	0	5	308	110	36	39	4	1
1978	3	1	1	1	0	5	299	105	35	39	4	0
1979	3	1	1	1	0	5	291	91	30	27	3	0
1980	4	1	2	2	0	5	318	46	14	17	1	0
1981	6	2	2	0	0	6	351	44	15	17	1	0
1982	16	8	8	1	1	9	410	86	44	44	8	5
1983	33	18	14	3	2	9	453	118	66	66	10	7
1984	55	28	25	4	3	9	504	124	63	63	10	7
1985	106	64	42	8	4	11	617	185	111	73	14	7
1986	169	78	82	11	4	14	794	223	109	104	14	5
1987	339	171	154	29	25	15	842	333	168	151	25	25
1988	672	317	266	58	50	20	971	371	175	147	32	28
1989	922	535	389	75	50	21	1,002	399	232	168	32	22
1990	1,588	996	473	142	100	21	972	543	340	172	48	34
1991	2,169	1,216	872	254	200	21	953	427	240	172	50	39
1992	4,405	2,757	1,539	324	200	21	904	427	322	180	38	23
1993	13,545	5,734	2,180	592	400	21	850	397	397	151	41	28
1994	15,784	5,327	6,730	1,467	1,000	20	773	411	139	175	38	26
1995	26,246	11,007	12,903	2,318	1,750	22	839	441	185	217	39	29
1996	74,859	34,647	37,963	4,645	3,500	22	931	696	322	353	43	33
1997	161,470	72,589	77,875	11,409	8,500	50	1,309	789	355	380	56	42
1998	462,797	98,281	179,019	31,657	20,000	60	1,384	1,475	313	571	101	64
1999	889,995	102,454	372,203	61,041	50,000	84	1,627	1,648	190	689	113	93
2000	1,135,223	275,064	527,017	133,855	100,000	101	1,586	1,690	409	785	199	149
2001	2,535,031	554,070	1,496,459	364,199	194,000	117	2,056	1,752	383	1,034	252	134
2002	3,894,487	1,241,702	2,240,932	568,886	194,000	147	2,735	2,375	757	1,367	347	118
2003	5,228,252	2,036,067	2,748,472	875,923	271,600	158	3,404	3,752	1,461	1,973	629	195
2004	7,140,470	3,068,875	3,467,163	988,835	363,944	171	3,843	5,343	2,297	2,595	740	272
2005	6,817,348	3,464,608	3,555,922	1,066,487	385,781	186	4,048	5,081	2,582	2,650	795	288
2006	8,644,050	4,840,630	4,703,249	1,114,694	385,781	225	4,335	6,150	3,444	3,346	793	274
2007	9,891,211	5,528,093	5,646,622	1,649,376	1,000,000	268	5,041	8,532	4,768	4,871	1,423	863

GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
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1999	21,494	8,324		5,002	5,000	1	28
2000	40,095	13,220		8,094	5,000	1	35
2001	36,685	16,994		17,391	10,000	1	26
2002	59,168	42,556		23,909	15,000	1	30
2003	57,460	37,689		31,196	15,000	1	30
2004	71,003	53,763		41,281	15,000	1	28
2005	81,605	48,146		45,973	15,000	1	29
2006	92,195	63,338		48,194	25,000	1	28
2007	161,097	126,945		58,525	25,000	2	50

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
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1999	40	15		9	9
2000	60	20		12	7
2001	25	12		12	7
2002	36	26		15	9
2003	41	27		22	11
2004	53	40		31	11
2005	61	36		34	11
2006	66	45		34	18
2007	139	110		50	22

Habib Bank Limited

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3	0	0	1	1	1	18	1983	11	0	0	4	4
1984	7	0	0	2	2	2	33	1984	16	0	0	5	5
1985	7	1	1	2	2	2	36	1985	12	3	3	4	4
1986	8	2	2	3	3	2	38	1986	10	2	2	3	3
1987	9	2	2	3	3	2	33	1987	9	2	2	3	3
1988	17	1	1	3	3	2	35	1988	1	1	1	1	1
1989	20	6	6	6	6	2	21	1989	9	3	3	2	2
1990	19	3	3	6	6	2	21	1990	6	1	1	1	1
1991	18	4	4	6	6	5	37	1991	3	1	1	1	1
1992	42	11	6	22	22	2	34	1992	5	1	1	1	1
1993	40	2	2	26	26	2	33	1993	3	0	0	2	2
1994	81	1	14	34	22	1	19	1994	2	0	0	1	1
1995	139	0	27	83	50	1	17	1995	2	0	0	1	1
1996	201	4	46	117	50	1	15	1996	1	1	1	1	1
1997	303	4	70	175	50	1	15	1997	1	1	1	1	1
1998	447	5	134	224	50	1	14	1998	1	1	1	1	1
1999	5,831	111	212	283	50	1	10	1999	11	0	0	1	1
2000	19,043	700	802	3,155	2,727	1	13	2000	28	1	1	5	4
2001	18,555	2,713	994	6,344	2,833	1	14	2001	13	2	2	4	2
2002	27,249	2,718	2,337	6,459	2,833	1	14	2002	17	2	2	4	2
2003	32,580	4,827	1,483	9,127	2,833	1	14	2003	23	3	3	7	2
2004	26,507	5,952	1,562	10,513	2,833	1	15	2004	20	4	4	8	2
2005	25,564	2,728	974	9,943	2,833	1	15	2005	19	2	2	7	2
2006	42,906	2,329	1,229	9,210	2,833	1	16	2006	31	2	2	7	2
2007	48,249	11,747	3,284	31,834	30,000	1	16	2007	42	10	10	3	26

HSBC Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
1965								1965					
1966								1966					
1967								1967					
1968								1968					
1969								1969					
1970								1970					
1971								1971					
1972								1972					
1973								1973					
1974								1974					
1975								1975					
1976								1976					
1977								1977					
1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985								1985					
1986								1986					
1987								1987					
1988								1988					
1989								1989					
1990	39	1	28	0	28	1	21	1990	13	0	0	0	10
1991	160	76	36	1	36	1	32	1991	31	15	15	7	6
1992	1,327	221	51	4	51	1	37	1992	155	26	26	0	4
1993	2,662	381	92	2	92	1	40	1993	184	26	26	0	2
1994	1,455	234	174	163	174	1	42	1994	38	6	6	4	1
1995	6,150	959	2,895	411	411	1	51	1995	103	16	16	49	1
1996	13,520	4,460	8,356	896	896	1	56	1996	126	41	41	78	0
1997	56,698	21,302	14,538	3,298	3,298	1	46	1997	277	104	104	16	8
1998	124,075	58,888	41,288	6,511	6,511	1	47	1998	396	188	188	132	5
1999	330,673	82,038	106,381	10,273	10,273	1	67	1999	612	152	152	197	3
2000	727,913	100,293	99,446	38,830	38,830	7	110	2000	1,084	149	148	148	2
2001	2,442,999	735,249	1,456,681	468,907	277,290	196	3,645	2001	1,689	508	1,007	324	192
2002	3,169,005	1,411,971	1,893,509	738,391	277,290	163	3,525	2002	1,933	861	1,155	450	169
2003	3,569,404	1,827,926	2,098,536	886,049	277,290	159	3,477	2003	2,562	1,312	1,506	636	199
2004	5,283,207	3,521,521	3,514,282	1,014,030	277,290	159	3,652	2004	3,954	2,635	2,630	759	208
2005	7,856,015	5,119,729	4,771,090	1,146,812	277,290	158	4,180	2005	5,855	3,816	3,556	855	207
2006	10,272,243	7,524,235	5,907,904	1,275,660	277,290	193	5,018	2006	7,308	5,353	4,203	908	197
2007	13,432,212	9,345,446	7,663,176	2,018,564	662,290	237	5,733	2007	11,586	8,061	6,610	1,741	563

ING Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	3	1	0	2	2	1	40
1985	11	7	2	2	2	1	38
1986	14	6	3	3	3	1	36
1987	17	11	5	3	3	1	37
1988	34	19	18	4	3	1	38
1989	59	24	23	5	5	1	40
1990	108	48	31	30	35	1	40
1991	439	260	90	37	57	1	64
1992	373	186	47	65	79	2	79
1993	691	496	48	215	200	2	80
1994	2,831	697	684	722	700	2	110
1995	5,355	2,284	1,293	1,837	1,700	4	136
1996	17,952	5,656	5,072	3,895	3,500	6	201
1997	48,963	24,948	15,528	6,405	5,578	8	245
1998	92,848	34,387	30,308	15,622	13,766	9	362
1999	136,972	48,833	34,171	24,870	21,116	12	400
2000	179,925	77,165	63,630	59,574	62,749	12	386
2001	3,068,013	213,189	2,553,494	161,495	101,110	14	569
2002	3,518,921	1,074,697	2,773,864	413,799	224,578	221	3,590
2003	4,499,914	2,180,610	3,513,724	529,358	224,578	272	3,919
2004	6,154,234	3,483,776	4,640,244	714,453	224,578	293	4,199
2005	8,377,436	5,093,017	5,629,884	1,009,853	224,578	307	4,585
2006	11,814,571	7,318,699	7,899,493	976,632	803,365	349	5,403
2007	12,541,364	8,510,653	8,903,669	1,274,844	1,074,098	365	5,922

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	7	2	0	5	5
1985	20	13	4	4	4
1986	19	8	4	4	4
1987	17	11	5	3	3
1988	19	10	10	2	2
1989	26	10	10	2	2
1990	37	16	16	3	3
1991	87	51	18	7	7
1992	44	22	6	8	8
1993	48	34	3	15	14
1994	74	18	18	19	18
1995	90	38	22	31	29
1996	167	53	36	36	33
1997	239	122	76	31	27
1998	296	110	97	50	44
1999	254	90	63	46	39
2000	268	115	95	89	93
2001	2,121	147	1,765	112	70
2002	2,146	655	1,692	252	137
2003	3,230	1,565	2,522	380	161
2004	4,605	2,607	3,472	535	168
2005	6,243	3,796	4,196	753	167
2006	8,405	5,207	5,620	695	572
2007	10,818	7,341	7,680	1,100	927

İller Bankası

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	1958	223	192	50	64	62
1959	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	1959	304	238	75	75	72
1960	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	1960	110	83	27	27	26
1961	1	1	0	0	0	1	920	1961	120	94	3	31	30
1962	1	1	0	0	0	1	1,065	1962	125	99	3	37	35
1963	1	1	0	0	0	1	1,277	1963	136	108	5	42	40
1964	1	1	0	0	0	1	1,318	1964	143	117	5	44	42
1965	2	2	0	0	0	1	1,409	1965	201	174	5	55	53
1966	2	2	0	1	1	1	1,591	1966	212	180	8	61	58
1967	2	2	0	1	1	1	1,752	1967	226	182	10	67	64
1968	2	2	0	1	1	1	1,864	1968	242	181	11	76	72
1969	2	2	0	1	1	1	2,024	1969	258	188	4	83	79
1970	2	2	0	1	1	1	2,186	1970	165	121	3	55	52
1971	4	3	0	1	1	1	2,366	1971	279	229	4	65	62
1972	4	4	0	1	1	1	2,447	1972	299	240	5	71	68
1973	5	5	0	1	1	1	2,507	1973	339	258	5	81	77
1974	6	6	0	1	1	1	2,908	1974	425	283	4	91	87
1975	7	5	0	1	1	1	3,280	1975	480	327	4	96	92
1976	8	5	0	2	2	1	3,563	1976	482	306	8	98	94
1977	11	7	0	2	2	1	3,807	1977	565	339	9	96	92
1978	15	8	0	2	2	1	3,809	1978	605	325	4	84	80
1979	23	9	0	2	2	1	3,782	1979	652	257	4	60	57
1980	26	7	0	2	2	1	3,706	1980	296	80	1	24	22
1981	59	9	0	4	4	1	3,482	1981	446	72	2	29	28
1982	90	11	0	5	5	1	116	1982	489	58	3	29	28
1983	83	34	0	9	7	1	113	1983	298	121	4	34	26
1984	134	48	0	13	10	1	115	1984	304	108	1	30	24
1985	209	62	0	24	20	1	110	1985	364	109	0	42	35
1986	534	444	2	26	20	1	120	1986	707	588	2	34	26
1987	998	847	1	29	20	1	123	1987	980	832	1	28	20
1988	1,421	1,231	2	176	156	1	125	1988	784	679	1	97	86
1989	1,937	1,593	4	276	236	1	119	1989	838	689	2	119	102
1990	3,073	2,464	-	433	370	1	116	1990	1,050	842	-	148	126
1991	5,204	4,068	-	631	531	1	115	1991	1,026	802	-	124	105
1992	7,797	6,070	-	1,160	986	1	107	1992	911	709	-	136	115
1993	14,435	11,691	-	2,385	2,104	1	103	1993	998	809	-	165	146
1994	22,548	16,530	-	3,853	3,243	1	104	1994	587	430	-	100	84
1995	38,383	24,188	-	7,034	5,751	1	3,927	1995	645	407	-	118	97
1996	73,638	49,473	-	12,720	10,263	1	3,840	1996	685	460	-	118	95
1997	146,850	95,825	-	25,118	19,996	1	3,126	1997	717	468	-	123	98
1998	291,747	197,494	-	52,581	42,792	1	3,070	1998	930	630	-	168	136
1999	595,260	390,173	-	60,136	43,200	1	3,062	1999	1,102	722	-	111	80
2000	903,082	719,117	-	215,772	186,568	1	3,202	2000	1,344	1,070	-	321	278
2001	1,574,634	925,602	-	376,368	332,460	1	3,110	2001	1,088	640	-	260	230
2002	1,845,493	1,212,575	-	1,035,889	493,186	1	3,004	2002	1,125	739	-	632	301
2003	2,309,893	1,650,234	-	1,600,961	749,339	1	2,764	2003	1,658	1,184	-	1,149	538
2004	3,035,220	2,145,384	-	2,167,705	1,092,259	1	2,718	2004	2,271	1,605	-	1,622	817
2005	3,678,394	2,721,343	-	2,743,158	1,546,422	1	2,593	2005	2,741	2,028	-	2,044	1,152
2006	4,444,513	3,443,367	-	3,427,408	2,175,430	19	2,672	2006	3,162	2,450	-	2,438	1,548
2007	5,612,711	4,161,900	-	4,264,617	2,942,296	19	3,186	2007	4,841	3,590	-	3,679	2,538

* 1982-1994 yılları arasında salt bankacılık sektöründe çalışanların sayısı gösterilmiştir.

İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958												
1959												
1960												
1961												
1962												
1963												
1964												
1965												
1966												
1967												
1968												
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1970												
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1988												
1989												
1990												
1991												
1992												
1993												
1994												
1995												
1996	2,620	19		1,184	1,050	1	242	24	0		11	10
1997	5,366	2,258		1,395	1,050	1	206	26	11		7	5
1998	15,285	1,595		3,223	2,750	1	220	49	5		10	9
1999	31,970	5,075		8,780	7,850	1	235	59	9		16	15
2000	55,719	2,253		19,221	16,300	1	243	83	3		29	24
2001	135,740	3,341		70,840	90,264	1	233	94	2		49	62
2002	214,721	7,801		120,873	60,000	1	230	131	5		74	37
2003	279,490	6,369		171,954	60,000	1	225	201	5		123	43
2004	325,316	11,551		206,607	60,000	1	231	243	9		155	45
2005	442,767	18,852		230,222	60,000	1	199	330	14		172	45
2006	594,961	20,372		236,325	60,000	1	184	423	14		168	43
2007	1,256,680	24,452		253,524	60,000	1	187	1,084	21		219	52

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	3	1	0	2	2	1	35	1984	7	2	2	1	4
1985	10	4	3	2	2	1	41	1985	17	8	8	5	3
1986	19	8	12	2	2	1	44	1986	25	10	15	15	3
1987	14	7	7	3	3	2	41	1987	14	7	7	3	3
1988	54	21	29	3	2	1	44	1988	30	12	16	16	2
1989	58	29	30	5	4	1	44	1989	25	12	12	13	2
1990	204	112	58	5	4	1	40	1990	70	38	20	20	2
1991	628	221	72	31	30	1	47	1991	124	44	44	21	6
1992	868	180	177	63	61	1	51	1992	101	21	21	14	7
1993	892	284	27	66	61	1	59	1993	62	20	20	2	4
1994	2,661	517	704	131	120	1	63	1994	69	13	13	18	3
1995	8,648	945	5,037	363	320	1	65	1995	145	16	16	85	6
1996	24,882	961	11,605	800	723	2	83	1996	231	9	108	108	7
1997	63,930	2,171	21,827	1,500	1,349	2	83	1997	312	11	107	107	7
1998	66,528	1,279	13,341	2,634	2,207	2	75	1998	212	4	43	43	7
1999	177,949	2,278	20,399	4,902	4,000	1	58	1999	329	4	38	38	7
2000	212,397	403	114,777	11,702	10,000	1	58	2000	316	1	171	171	15
2001	178,997	85	4,299	99,186	21,473	1	54	2001	124	0	0	3	15
2002	97,662	0	6,346	37,939	21,473	1	43	2002	60	0	0	4	13
2003	73,126	0	7,263	53,520	21,473	1	35	2003	52	0	0	5	15
2004	430,116	0	372,741	50,466	21,473	1	36	2004	322	0	279	38	16
2005	353,348	0	275,899	67,269	21,473	1	37	2005	263	0	0	206	16
2006	220,810	0	108,156	105,463	100,000	1	42	2006	157	0	77	75	71
2007	175,331	0	37,736	127,379	100,000	1	50	2007	151	0	33	110	86

Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
1965								1965					
1966								1966					
1967								1967					
1968								1968					
1969								1969					
1970								1970					
1971								1971					
1972								1972					
1973								1973					
1974								1974					
1975								1975					
1976								1976					
1977								1977					
1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985								1985					
1986								1986					
1987								1987					
1988								1988					
1989								1989					
1990								1990					
1991								1991					
1992	57	0	0	50	50	1	16	1992	7	0	0	6	6
1993	146	105	63	63	50	1	26	1993	10	7	7	4	3
1994	73	6	60	60	50	1	17	1994	2	2	0	2	1
1995	97	34	74	74	63	1	17	1995	2	1	1	1	1
1996	158	0	109	109	86	1	16	1996	1	0	0	1	1
1997	282	63	188	188	200	1	7	1997	1	1	0	1	1
1998	820	107	568	568	625	1	10	1998	3	3	0	2	2
1999	1,261	118	1,085	1,085	1,000	1	8	1999	2	2	0	2	2
2000	8,345	85	1,474	1,474	1,000	1	9	2000	12	0	0	6	1
2001	18,496	44	8,276	8,276	1,250	1	13	2001	13	0	0	6	1
2002	10,587	446	3,640	3,640	1,250	1	11	2002	6	6	0	2	1
2003	6,202	30	4,129	4,129	2,000	1	12	2003	4	4	0	3	1
2004	3,364	120	3,333	3,333	2,000	1	11	2004	3	3	0	2	1
2005	3,396	283	3,355	3,355	2,000	1	10	2005	3	3	0	3	1
2006	26,277	0	12,539	12,539	20,000	1	26	2006	19	0	0	9	14
2007	257,287	0	41,186	41,186	50,000	1	39	2007	222	0	0	36	43

Millennium Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	4	1	1	2	2	1	31
1985	11	4	5	2	2	1	36
1986	34	9	28	2	2	1	36
1987	67	21	29	4	4	1	46
1988	178	44	75	6	6	1	40
1989	208	100	27	20	19	1	57
1990	475	269	65	37	35	1	48
1991	470	184	33	63	35	1	53
1992	698	291	117	84	35	2	59
1993	4,623	539	156	127	35	2	62
1994	5,064	89	262	256	200	2	64
1995	8,464	662	4,310	757	200	2	64
1996	3,049	1	1,026	530	200	1	43
1997	12,135	914	8,459	1,840	1,500	7	178
1998	18,959	4,892	11,438	3,184	2,500	12	302
1999	53,342	15,629	41,249	4,908	3,750	15	343
2000	80,580	35,287	71,669	1,803	9,000	16	320
2001	13,134	809	8,412	3,900	3,900	5	146
2002	24,661	112	3,088	20,956	20,000	2	97
2003	103,003	3,407	60,103	36,740	50,402	12	200
2004	277,978	90,397	179,823	57,677	77,351	12	215
2005	618,650	331,808	489,888	50,308	77,351	12	260
2006	1,017,213	634,866	867,708	109,456	163,791	16	315
2007	1,159,456	736,203	954,895	105,672	163,791	16	300

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	10	2	2	5	5
1985	19	6	6	4	4
1986	46	11	37	3	3
1987	66	20	20	4	4
1988	98	24	41	3	3
1989	90	43	92	13	8
1990	162	92	36	12	12
1991	93	36	12	7	7
1992	82	34	14	10	4
1993	320	37	11	9	2
1994	132	2	2	7	5
1995	142	11	11	13	3
1996	28	0	0	10	2
1997	59	4	4	41	7
1998	60	16	16	36	10
1999	99	29	29	76	7
2000	120	53	107	107	13
2001	9	9	6	6	3
2002	15	0	0	2	12
2003	74	2	43	26	36
2004	208	68	135	43	58
2005	461	247	365	37	58
2006	724	452	617	78	117
2007	1,000	635	824	91	141

Nurul Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
1965								1965					
1966								1966					
1967								1967					
1968								1968					
1969								1969					
1970								1970					
1971								1971					
1972								1972					
1973								1973					
1974								1974					
1975								1975					
1976								1976					
1977								1977					
1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985								1985					
1986								1986					
1987								1987					
1988								1988					
1989								1989					
1990								1990					
1991								1991					
1992								1992					
1993								1993					
1994								1994					
1995								1995					
1996								1996					
1997								1997					
1998								1998					
1999	26,758	3,498		6,750	6,750	1	53	1999	50	6		12	12
2000	36,635	13,567		14,046	13,636	2	61	2000	55	20		21	20
2001	44,689	13,107		23,800	20,000	2	46	2001	31	9		16	14
2002	67,674	21,251		35,231	22,498	3	50	2002	41	13		21	14
2003	62,977	19,092		38,011	24,480	3	49	2003	45	14		27	18
2004	87,102	32,825		47,231	27,403	3	46	2004	65	25		35	21
2005	114,560	33,092		45,979	28,282	3	42	2005	85	25		34	21
2006	167,763	96,829		38,312	44,752	3	41	2006	119	69		27	32
2007	131,527	67,988		45,519	44,752	3	41	2007	113	59		39	39

Société Générale (SA)

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	324	110	6	23	23	1	41	111	38	2	8	8
1991	865	323	44	32	31	1	47	170	64	9	6	6
1992	2,150	542	15	54	53	1	58	251	63	2	6	6
1993	3,505	1,145	148	86	83	1	51	242	79	10	6	6
1994	2,533	412	139	143	137	1	46	66	11	4	4	4
1995	5,715	2,403	1,772	379	348	1	44	96	40	30	6	6
1996	12,965	1,858	3,557	513	460	1	50	121	17	33	5	4
1997	48,209	5,362	336	993	911	1	53	235	26	2	5	4
1998	51,424	11,063	7,040	4,481	4,301	1	58	164	35	22	14	14
1999	131,262	12,455	32,494	5,303	4,985	1	58	243	23	60	10	9
2000	148,565	17,794	12,607	9,370	9,052	1	54	221	26	19	14	13
2001	94,912	37,177	27,691	25,067	11,390	1	53	66	26	19	17	8
2002	158,855	26,975	7,624	36,170	24,933	1	50	97	16	16	22	15
2003	147,121	50,249	36,350	52,552	24,933	1	49	106	36	26	38	18
2004	386,983	37,508	255,565	50,391	24,933	1	54	290	28	191	38	19
2005	444,703	34,890	197,369	53,514	24,933	1	55	331	26	147	40	19
2006	656,643	97,265	105,281	37,627	32,673	1	56	467	69	27	23	23
2007	576,055	72,218	2,095	22,624	32,673	1	107	497	62	2	20	28

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1961	0	0	0	0	0	32	428
1962	0	0	0	0	0	39	481
1963	0	0	0	0	0	48	533
1964	0	0	0	0	0	49	601
1965	0	0	0	0	0	53	679
1966	0	0	0	0	0	53	708
1967	0	0	0	0	0	53	709
1968	0	0	0	0	0	63	789
1969	0	0	0	0	0	76	1,073
1970	1	0	0	0	0	85	1,277
1971	1	0	0	0	0	94	1,387
1972	1	0	0	0	0	102	1,540
1973	1	0	0	0	0	111	1,698
1974	2	1	1	0	0	124	1,879
1975	2	1	1	0	0	127	2,138
1976	3	2	2	0	0	134	2,421
1977	4	3	3	0	0	134	2,424
1978	6	4	4	0	0	134	2,353
1979	7	2	5	0	0	134	2,328
1980	13	4	7	0	0	135	2,318
1981	19	7	12	1	1	155	2,396
1982	43	24	16	4	4	161	2,581
1983	76	51	24	4	4	161	2,622
1984	81	34	44	6	4	161	2,675
1985	116	47	71	10	6	161	2,707
1986	224	100	135	15	8	165	2,743
1987	340	147	179	24	13	167	2,747
1988	580	281	290	48	13	167	3,022
1989	1,000	442	559	85	29	169	3,172
1990	1,381	669	823	136	43	171	3,310
1991	2,420	817	1,615	235	100	180	3,599
1992	4,519	1,271	3,484	379	163	183	3,630
1993	8,951	3,393	6,333	646	250	186	3,638
1994	16,837	3,857	13,525	1,781	750	191	3,498
1995	30,445	11,672	23,847	3,615	1,300	190	3,393
1996	66,407	33,117	53,518	6,062	1,300	204	3,365
1997	133,640	79,823	106,712	12,448	4,000	208	3,241
1998	310,608	134,757	223,233	22,247	7,000	209	3,188
1999	481,888	155,925	359,209	38,047	15,000	193	3,158
2000	843,570	293,752	654,893	70,237	30,000	182	3,029
2001	1,827,718	266,084	1,668,875	45,282	100,000	174	2,614
2002	2,191,348	493,300	1,856,022	103,830	76,000	196	2,948
2003	2,549,068	740,999	2,059,865	177,523	76,000	197	3,000
2004	3,114,256	1,301,031	2,293,633	295,950	125,000	197	3,334
2005	3,137,819	1,134,594	2,468,347	349,971	125,000	203	3,405
2006	4,006,314	1,995,215	3,046,909	436,951	125,000	209	3,368
2007	6,088,402	3,614,433	4,155,066	864,789	400,000	235	3,824

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	20	3	3	14	3
1959	29	5	5	20	4
1960	11	3	3	7	1
1961	12	4	4	7	2
1962	15	5	5	10	2
1963	21	9	9	12	2
1964	20	7	7	12	2
1965	23	9	9	15	2
1966	28	12	12	22	3
1967	32	15	15	23	3
1968	39	18	18	27	3
1969	50	25	25	34	4
1970	38	19	19	27	3
1971	48	20	20	38	3
1972	62	28	28	51	4
1973	87	41	41	74	4
1974	117	64	64	96	8
1975	144	83	83	120	8
1976	175	106	106	139	7
1977	226	143	143	165	6
1978	230	148	148	159	5
1979	211	67	67	137	9
1980	144	42	42	83	4
1981	144	51	51	89	5
1982	232	131	131	87	20
1983	271	183	183	85	14
1984	182	76	76	99	8
1985	202	82	82	123	10
1986	297	133	133	178	19
1987	334	144	144	176	13
1988	320	155	155	160	7
1989	433	191	191	242	12
1990	472	229	229	281	15
1991	477	161	161	318	20
1992	528	149	149	407	19
1993	619	235	235	438	17
1994	438	100	100	352	20
1995	512	196	196	401	22
1996	618	308	308	498	12
1997	653	390	390	521	20
1998	990	430	430	712	22
1999	892	289	289	665	28
2000	1,256	437	437	975	45
2001	1,263	184	184	1,154	69
2002	1,336	301	301	1,132	46
2003	1,830	532	532	1,478	55
2004	2,339	974	974	1,716	94
2005	2,339	846	846	1,840	93
2006	2,850	1,419	1,419	2,168	89
2007	5,252	3,118	3,118	3,584	345

Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1979	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1983	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987	-	-	-	-
1988	25	13	-	-	-	5	12	1988	14	7	-	3
1989	51	42	-	5	5	5	13	1989	22	18	-	2
1990	51	43	-	6	5	5	13	1990	17	15	-	2
1991	102	91	-	7	5	5	15	1991	20	18	-	1
1992	373	86	-	23	20	1	26	1992	44	10	-	2
1993	572	177	-	23	20	1	48	1993	40	12	-	2
1994	543	149	-	81	100	1	61	1994	14	4	-	2
1995	1,803	72	-	106	100	2	63	1995	30	1	-	2
1996	1,795	381	-	236	188	2	73	1996	17	4	-	2
1997	5,258	2,157	-	233	188	2	33	1997	26	11	-	1
1998	5,351	1,117	-	253	188	2	26	1998	17	4	-	1
1999	8,041	1,067	-	271	188	1	14	1999	15	2	-	0
2000	13,544	1	-	957	830	1	15	2000	20	0	-	1
2001	11,909	0	-	4,613	16,422	1	15	2001	8	0	-	11
2002	17,467	1,629	-	3,266	3,930	1	18	2002	11	1	-	2
2003	19,129	76	-	1,702	3,930	1	18	2003	14	0	-	3
2004	5,023	0	-	1,240	5,000	1	13	2004	4	0	-	4
2005	14,971	0	-	11,170	15,000	1	10	2005	11	0	-	11
2006	18,447	0	-	15,442	20,000	1	10	2006	13	0	-	14
2007	16,472	308	-	15,293	20,000	1	15	2007	14	0	-	17

Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	6	0	3	3	3	1	34	8	0	0	4	3
1987	27	12	13	3	3	1	51	26	11	13	3	3
1988	59	24	23	6	6	2	71	32	13	13	3	3
1989	256	90	82	12	10	3	141	111	39	35	5	4
1990	376	171	186	21	18	4	238	128	59	64	7	6
1991	800	386	253	47	40	4	226	158	76	50	9	8
1992	1,538	830	626	114	100	9	368	180	97	73	13	12
1993	4,532	1,932	2,842	218	200	12	460	313	134	197	15	14
1994	6,875	2,207	3,828	576	500	14	445	179	57	100	15	13
1995	15,143	5,220	8,745	1,213	1,000	15	552	254	88	147	20	17
1996	42,016	22,749	22,178	2,234	1,700	20	725	391	212	206	21	16
1997	110,906	55,217	57,218	4,671	3,400	24	823	542	270	279	23	17
1998	194,677	78,833	101,565	9,552	7,000	26	955	621	251	324	30	22
1999	329,452	154,739	155,530	26,386	20,000	28	1,012	610	287	288	49	37
2000	572,706	159,689	322,636	53,687	40,000	28	1,033	853	238	480	80	60
2001	1,236,633	107,900	1,059,350	9,604	80,000	23	649	855	75	732	7	55
2002	1,082,031	322,265	751,191	94,669	122,500	35	840	660	197	458	58	75
2003	1,168,608	511,153	744,747	117,265	122,500	38	908	839	367	535	84	88
2004	1,361,734	739,707	774,373	136,614	122,500	38	938	1,019	554	579	102	92
2005	1,958,898	1,207,304	1,061,513	165,809	145,000	41	1,112	1,460	900	791	124	108
2006	2,785,198	1,693,177	1,225,445	332,117	300,000	48	1,313	1,982	1,205	872	236	213
2007	2,902,437	2,082,976	1,514,363	380,462	300,000	59	1,547	2,504	1,797	1,306	328	259

Turkish Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	1982	3	0	2	1	1
1983	3	0	1	0	0	0	24	1983	12	1	3	1	1
1984	5	1	1	1	0	0	25	1984	11	1	3	1	1
1985	7	0	2	1	1	1	26	1985	12	1	4	2	2
1986	12	1	4	1	1	1	29	1986	16	1	5	1	1
1987	40	4	26	3	2	2	36	1987	40	4	25	2	2
1988	34	5	16	6	5	5	47	1988	19	3	9	3	3
1989	57	22	20	10	9	4	132	1989	25	9	9	4	4
1990	91	49	31	13	12	4	98	1990	31	17	11	4	4
1991	221	106	109	33	30	4	142	1991	44	15	22	6	6
1992	337	106	106	38	30	5	170	1992	39	12	12	4	4
1993	771	259	291	126	100	6	179	1993	53	18	20	9	7
1994	1,764	473	1,230	234	200	7	193	1994	46	12	32	6	5
1995	4,052	1,281	3,104	380	300	14	265	1995	68	22	52	6	5
1996	9,452	2,924	6,946	843	673	14	257	1996	88	27	65	8	6
1997	17,900	3,226	15,280	1,014	673	15	248	1997	87	16	75	5	3
1998	28,178	3,483	22,216	1,692	1,000	15	251	1998	90	11	71	5	3
1999	57,929	3,993	47,519	2,679	2,000	15	226	1999	107	7	88	5	4
2000	93,983	3,516	79,885	4,139	3,327	14	200	2000	140	5	119	6	5
2001	235,233	4,610	185,355	23,687	8,000	14	187	2001	163	3	128	16	6
2002	300,628	10,955	240,704	46,450	8,000	13	183	2002	183	7	147	28	5
2003	364,052	14,076	290,166	59,356	10,400	12	180	2003	261	10	208	43	7
2004	419,345	42,993	252,496	64,714	10,400	13	188	2004	314	32	189	48	8
2005	468,755	87,716	217,985	65,658	10,400	13	192	2005	349	65	162	49	8
2006	648,805	127,467	299,648	97,774	70,000	17	218	2006	462	91	213	70	50
2007	747,666	129,024	365,742	97,753	70,000	22	272	2007	645	111	315	84	60

Turkland Bank A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
1965								1965					
1966								1966					
1967								1967					
1968								1968					
1969								1969					
1970								1970					
1971								1971					
1972								1972					
1973								1973					
1974								1974					
1975								1975					
1976								1976					
1977								1977					
1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985								1985					
1986	5	0	0	4	4	1	15	1986	7	0	0	0	5
1987	12	0	3	4	4	1	17	1987	12	0	0	3	4
1988	9	1	0	5	5	1	22	1988	5	1	0	3	3
1989	26	18	1	5	5	1	21	1989	11	8	1	2	2
1990	34	26	1	5	5	1	22	1990	12	9	0	2	2
1991	66	31	26	5	5	1	19	1991	13	6	5	1	1
1992	534	128	341	48	48	1	19	1992	62	15	40	6	6
1993	961	85	603	111	100	1	18	1993	66	6	42	8	7
1994	1,034	159	353	536	500	1	114	1994	27	4	4	9	13
1995	3,226	251	1,433	609	500	2	139	1995	54	4	24	10	8
1996	4,066	430	1,425	1,275	500	2	139	1996	38	4	13	12	5
1997	6,433	1,509	643	2,825	1,625	7	150	1997	31	7	7	14	8
1998	27,946	7,272	8,041	7,095	5,000	15	319	1998	89	23	26	23	16
1999	52,690	15,749	25,619	10,544	5,000	21	408	1999	98	29	47	20	9
2000	66,517	33,071	35,517	16,941	8,750	21	332	2000	99	49	53	25	13
2001	73,103	17,074	45,529	17,702	20,000	7	147	2001	51	12	31	12	14
2002	132,968	59,810	79,057	43,548	35,000	6	179	2002	81	36	27	27	21
2003	227,717	112,922	139,444	53,087	35,000	7	208	2003	163	81	100	38	25
2004	367,850	162,033	193,007	65,343	35,000	8	226	2004	275	121	144	49	26
2005	461,371	254,386	265,624	72,920	35,000	10	272	2005	344	190	198	54	26
2006	526,243	306,004	337,467	70,256	35,000	10	266	2006	374	218	240	50	25
2007	636,452	418,905	331,470	105,858	70,000	16	390	2007	549	361	286	91	60

Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1961	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
1962	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
1963	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
1964	0	0	0	0	0	2	29
1965	0	0	0	0	0	2	38
1966	0	0	0	0	0	3	41
1967	0	0	0	0	0	4	50
1968	0	0	0	0	0	4	60
1969	0	0	0	0	0	4	62
1970	0	0	0	0	0	4	59
1971	0	0	0	0	0	4	63
1972	0	0	0	0	0	5	75
1973	0	0	0	0	0	5	78
1974	0	0	0	0	0	5	76
1975	0	1	1	0	0	5	77
1976	0	0	0	0	0	5	75
1977	0	0	0	0	0	5	82
1978	0	0	0	0	0	5	82
1979	0	0	0	0	0	6	88
1980	0	0	0	0	0	6	87
1981	1	1	0	0	0	6	92
1982	3	0	2	1	1	2	107
1983	6	1	2	1	1	2	103
1984	10	1	3	2	1	2	104
1985	23	3	6	3	2	2	123
1986	44	6	20	6	4	3	153
1987	101	24	41	12	10	4	227
1988	309	86	126	28	25	5	354
1989	705	314	308	83	76	6	480
1990	1,039	447	413	121	100	9	560
1991	2,188	958	1,194	194	150	10	563
1992	2,988	1,424	1,319	316	250	10	477
1993	5,873	3,049	2,245	491	400	10	474
1994	12,884	3,909	6,856	903	700	10	483
1995	32,117	11,921	19,601	2,232	1,700	14	584
1996	99,270	44,048	56,294	3,954	2,500	26	865
1997	190,942	75,468	106,756	7,341	5,500	33	1,061
1998	329,636	87,187	192,517	16,024	12,500	36	1,275
1999	655,388	115,254	310,280	27,717	22,000	46	1,405
2000	1,029,939	232,363	442,106	69,709	55,125	54	1,358
2001	1,604,343	441,702	1,063,611	181,192	55,125	54	1,262
2002	2,373,182	801,872	1,691,487	255,785	55,125	75	1,673
2003	2,848,979	1,167,830	1,977,521	326,487	55,125	78	1,849
2004	3,565,596	1,584,721	2,259,870	394,197	57,800	88	2,131
2005	5,421,866	2,938,644	3,242,197	468,811	57,800	113	2,619
2006	8,281,657	4,951,436	5,425,907	551,967	76,500	170	3,565
2007	11,800,916	6,864,427	7,082,972	910,331	755,000	273	5,141

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	1	0	0	0	0
1959	1	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0
1962	1	0	0	0	0
1963	1	0	0	0	0
1964	1	0	0	0	0
1965	2	1	1	0	0
1966	3	1	1	0	0
1967	3	1	1	0	0
1968	3	1	1	0	0
1969	3	1	1	0	0
1970	2	1	1	0	0
1971	3	1	1	0	0
1972	4	2	2	0	0
1973	4	2	2	0	0
1974	5	2	2	0	0
1975	6	35	35	0	0
1976	7	3	3	0	0
1977	7	3	3	1	1
1978	7	3	3	0	0
1979	6	2	2	0	0
1980	4	2	2	0	0
1981	4	2	2	0	0
1982	16	8	8	0	6
1983	22	3	3	6	4
1984	24	2	2	7	2
1985	39	5	5	10	4
1986	59	9	9	26	5
1987	100	24	24	41	11
1988	170	48	48	70	15
1989	305	136	136	133	36
1990	355	153	153	141	41
1991	431	189	189	235	38
1992	349	166	166	154	37
1993	406	211	211	155	34
1994	335	102	102	178	24
1995	540	200	200	329	38
1996	923	410	410	524	37
1997	933	369	369	521	36
1998	1,051	278	278	614	51
1999	1,213	213	213	574	51
2000	1,533	346	346	658	104
2001	1,109	305	305	735	125
2002	1,447	489	489	1,032	156
2003	2,045	838	838	1,419	234
2004	2,668	1,186	1,186	1,691	295
2005	4,041	2,190	2,190	2,416	349
2006	5,892	3,523	3,523	3,860	393
2007	10,179	5,921	5,921	6,110	785

Türk Eximbank

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958								1958					
1959								1959					
1960								1960					
1961								1961					
1962								1962					
1963								1963					
1964								1964					
1965								1965					
1966								1966					
1967								1967					
1968								1968					
1969								1969					
1970								1970					
1971								1971					
1972								1972					
1973								1973					
1974								1974					
1975								1975					
1976								1976					
1977								1977					
1978								1978					
1979								1979					
1980								1980					
1981								1981					
1982								1982					
1983								1983					
1984								1984					
1985								1985					
1986	654	511		197	141	1	245	1986	865	676		260	187
1987	852	605		206	141	1	268	1987	837	594		203	139
1988	1,898	1,050		232	176	1	296	1988	1,047	579		128	97
1989	3,099	2,057		345	269	1	300	1989	1,341	890		149	116
1990	4,314	2,891		604	500	1	314	1990	1,474	988		206	171
1991	7,963	5,513		718	556	1	329	1991	1,569	1,086		141	110
1992	12,551	9,295		847	576	1	382	1992	1,467	1,086		99	67
1993	24,771	18,219		1,053	576	1	380	1993	1,713	1,260		73	40
1994	72,367	57,529		1,428	663	3	368	1994	1,884	1,497		37	17
1995	157,000	128,504		3,301	2,000	3	363	1995	2,639	2,160		55	34
1996	276,852	255,343		14,580	11,937	3	347	1996	2,575	2,375		136	111
1997	540,596	489,162		58,192	47,500	3	341	1997	2,640	2,389		284	232
1998	896,761	812,303		89,853	75,000	3	366	1998	2,859	2,589		286	239
1999	1,690,410	1,494,277		215,230	185,523	3	366	1999	3,130	2,767		399	343
2000	2,300,674	1,994,943		398,121	345,313	3	364	2000	3,425	2,970		593	514
2001	4,447,882	3,643,885		759,263	529,513	2	373	2001	3,075	2,519		525	366
2002	4,597,470	3,684,934		1,104,206	657,864	2	370	2002	2,804	2,247		673	401
2003	4,708,572	3,702,878		1,492,376	657,864	2	356	2003	3,379	2,658		1,071	472
2004	4,461,136	3,473,509		1,716,428	657,864	2	342	2004	3,338	2,599		1,284	492
2005	3,518,126	2,920,196		1,951,478	657,864	2	355	2005	2,622	2,176		1,454	490
2006	4,141,143	3,408,346		2,304,195	928,610	2	368	2006	2,946	2,425		1,639	661
2007	4,164,396	3,232,537		2,578,909	1,000,000	2	392	2007	3,592	2,788		2,225	863

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	4	3	2	1	0	-	-	1958	1,491	1,005	566	209	152
1959	5	3	2	1	0	-	-	1959	1,623	1,159	699	222	161
1960	5	3	2	1	0	-	-	1960	522	357	231	74	53
1961	5	2	3	1	0	616	9,633	1961	512	249	278	75	54
1962	5	3	3	1	1	620	9,694	1962	600	310	350	78	58
1963	6	3	3	1	1	646	9,899	1963	666	351	381	101	81
1964	7	4	4	1	1	659	10,227	1964	784	462	454	102	81
1965	8	5	5	1	1	667	10,900	1965	875	502	532	102	81
1966	10	6	6	1	1	680	13,065	1966	1,109	680	636	104	83
1967	12	7	7	1	1	700	14,166	1967	1,299	832	743	137	107
1968	14	9	8	1	1	716	15,653	1968	1,601	1,005	878	141	111
1969	17	11	9	1	1	747	17,267	1969	1,863	1,186	971	144	114
1970	19	11	10	1	1	775	18,729	1970	1,275	762	687	97	76
1971	21	11	14	1	1	793	19,025	1971	1,516	798	981	104	81
1972	27	13	17	1	1	810	19,382	1972	1,901	924	1,232	105	82
1973	35	20	21	1	1	830	21,131	1973	2,533	1,404	1,521	106	83
1974	50	31	25	1	1	855	22,503	1974	3,593	2,207	1,794	108	85
1975	64	44	33	2	1	859	23,548	1975	4,287	2,930	2,218	102	79
1976	81	52	39	2	2	869	25,017	1976	4,907	3,179	2,389	121	91
1977	106	65	49	2	2	885	27,523	1977	5,532	3,353	2,567	105	78
1978	134	73	65	2	2	951	29,777	1978	5,350	2,923	2,613	78	60
1979	201	131	100	5	3	999	31,009	1979	5,735	3,744	2,849	137	94
1980	373	249	152	5	4	1,016	31,134	1980	4,180	2,790	1,701	59	41
1981	620	419	291	18	15	1,041	30,681	1981	4,688	3,166	2,197	138	113
1982	855	445	535	52	15	1,046	31,744	1982	4,625	2,408	2,895	100	81
1983	1,495	611	812	18	31	1,135	34,887	1983	5,340	2,182	2,899	187	112
1984	2,382	682	1,321	62	33	1,164	36,690	1984	5,383	1,540	2,986	140	75
1985	3,406	1,377	2,194	82	34	1,151	37,281	1985	5,933	2,399	3,822	143	59
1986	5,473	2,608	3,727	137	67	1,164	39,038	1986	7,241	3,450	4,930	181	88
1987	8,483	4,675	5,159	211	101	1,201	41,375	1987	8,330	4,591	5,067	207	99
1988	13,051	6,366	8,390	412	191	1,231	40,661	1988	7,198	3,511	4,627	227	106
1989	21,916	10,819	14,522	860	394	1,245	41,059	1989	9,482	4,681	6,283	372	171
1990	32,378	17,264	21,376	1,286	448	1,252	40,381	1990	11,061	5,898	7,303	439	153
1991	52,747	27,064	31,636	3,271	2,043	1,283	40,125	1991	10,394	5,333	6,234	645	403
1992	100,133	54,664	63,798	6,006	3,462	1,282	38,969	1992	11,703	6,389	7,457	702	405
1993	177,665	69,471	108,906	12,283	6,197	1,283	38,203	1993	12,288	4,805	7,533	850	429
1994	356,857	149,363	262,343	24,169	10,000	1,255	36,954	1994	9,289	3,888	6,829	629	260
1995	694,440	384,685	541,561	33,100	10,732	1,262	35,962	1995	11,671	6,465	9,102	556	180
1996	1,628,358	773,891	1,355,600	52,596	17,088	1,267	34,566	1996	15,147	7,199	12,610	489	159
1997	3,168,736	1,756,880	2,432,313	157,492	100,000	1,267	33,343	1997	15,476	8,581	11,879	769	488
1998	5,936,669	1,719,608	4,756,456	203,381	100,000	1,285	36,460	1998	18,925	5,482	15,162	648	319
1999	12,035,315	2,918,841	9,586,226	290,675	141,305	1,309	37,705	1999	22,284	5,404	17,749	538	262
2000	16,393,327	4,324,938	12,695,067	441,094	261,305	1,303	36,576	2000	24,403	6,438	18,898	657	389
2001	29,312,782	4,279,552	20,524,878	3,476,479	2,221,978	1,504	33,023	2001	20,263	2,958	14,188	2,403	1,536
2002	37,689,012	4,763,903	27,957,076	4,161,008	2,221,978	1,173	23,330	2002	22,985	2,905	17,050	2,538	1,355
2003	46,655,144	5,498,439	33,851,826	5,833,045	2,221,978	1,148	22,138	2003	33,486	3,946	24,297	4,187	1,595
2004	56,994,364	9,135,149	45,382,201	5,046,776	2,221,978	1,146	21,172	2004	42,651	6,836	33,961	3,777	1,663
2005	65,050,166	13,425,212	51,778,195	5,796,017	2,221,978	1,146	20,373	2005	10,005	10,005	38,589	4,320	1,656
2006	71,903,770	17,371,401	59,652,902	6,579,403	2,221,978	1,247	20,684	2006	51,155	12,359	42,439	4,681	1,581
2007	80,942,311	21,604,134	68,249,767	7,218,102	2,500,000	1,251	20,872	2007	69,820	18,635	58,872	6,226	2,156

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1958	66	21	39	5	4
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1959	64	25	44	6	4
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1960	21	10	15	2	2
1961	0	0	0	0	0	51	770	1961	24	10	18	2	2
1962	0	0	0	0	0	51	850	1962	29	11	19	2	2
1963	0	0	0	0	0	56	902	1963	31	15	21	2	2
1964	0	0	0	0	0	61	958	1964	33	15	23	2	2
1965	0	0	0	0	0	65	1,131	1965	44	22	32	3	2
1966	0	0	0	0	0	74	1,373	1966	55	27	42	3	2
1967	1	0	0	0	0	87	1,655	1967	68	33	51	4	3
1968	1	1	1	0	0	103	1,900	1968	89	42	71	5	4
1969	1	1	1	0	0	128	2,498	1969	144	104	116	6	4
1970	2	1	1	0	0	147	2,645	1970	144	50	86	3	3
1971	2	1	2	0	0	168	3,241	1971	136	69	115	7	6
1972	3	1	2	0	0	192	3,745	1972	186	99	165	8	7
1973	3	2	3	0	0	225	4,205	1973	244	136	215	10	9
1974	4	2	4	0	0	238	4,200	1974	298	169	263	12	10
1975	5	3	5	0	0	240	4,370	1975	366	223	317	13	11
1976	7	4	6	0	0	241	4,220	1976	426	264	341	12	10
1977	9	4	7	0	0	244	4,173	1977	461	229	358	17	16
1978	14	6	10	0	0	244	4,027	1978	541	221	412	19	18
1979	23	9	17	0	1	254	3,921	1979	643	265	491	14	17
1980	36	15	25	0	1	271	3,835	1980	399	167	277	5	7
1981	61	25	46	2	2	296	3,548	1981	465	185	348	16	15
1982	91	33	70	2	2	297	2,505	1982	492	180	378	11	11
1983	105	34	82	5	7	297	3,485	1983	373	123	294	16	26
1984	178	56	134	9	11	282	3,417	1984	403	128	304	19	25
1985	314	104	230	19	20	282	3,437	1985	547	181	401	32	35
1986	531	214	408	37	35	285	4,031	1986	702	283	540	49	46
1987	1,107	455	785	87	77	288	4,474	1987	1,088	447	771	85	76
1988	2,504	697	1,820	163	100	294	5,012	1988	1,381	385	1,004	90	55
1989	4,201	1,665	3,019	284	200	297	5,179	1989	1,818	720	1,306	123	87
1990	6,387	2,815	4,210	482	350	301	5,602	1990	2,182	962	1,438	165	120
1991	11,671	4,858	7,270	917	600	254	5,241	1991	2,300	957	1,433	181	129
1992	20,033	7,463	10,706	1,611	1,100	206	4,708	1992	2,341	872	1,251	188	129
1993	38,616	16,772	18,944	2,998	2,000	199	4,169	1993	2,671	1,160	1,310	207	138
1994	84,160	31,446	50,491	6,607	4,000	170	3,743	1994	2,191	819	1,314	172	104
1995	160,194	71,957	85,446	14,080	8,000	169	3,890	1995	2,692	1,209	1,436	237	134
1996	402,464	206,020	194,574	29,156	18,000	171	4,208	1996	3,744	1,916	1,810	271	167
1997	1,192,703	592,186	514,690	67,871	40,000	181	5,179	1997	5,825	2,892	2,514	331	195
1998	2,352,306	917,864	1,297,323	158,278	50,000	226	5,383	1998	7,499	2,926	4,136	505	159
1999	4,532,402	1,421,857	2,393,913	405,456	260,000	234	5,350	1999	8,392	2,633	4,432	751	481
2000	6,609,701	2,511,772	3,437,096	612,413	260,000	266	4,728	2000	9,839	3,739	5,117	912	387
2001	16,143,925	3,968,973	10,085,354	1,217,118	750,000	295	5,981	2001	11,160	2,744	6,972	841	518
2002	19,563,059	5,658,648	13,163,403	1,678,355	791,748	304	7,407	2002	11,931	3,451	8,028	1,024	483
2003	22,391,651	6,870,823	14,400,740	2,450,787	822,038	313	8,145	2003	16,071	4,931	10,336	1,759	590
2004	26,267,917	10,501,376	17,612,241	3,169,324	1,200,000	349	9,128	2004	19,657	7,859	13,180	2,372	898
2005	36,468,239	16,937,195	23,578,023	3,899,624	2,100,000	432	10,523	2005	27,179	12,623	17,572	2,906	1,565
2006	50,286,913	27,350,490	30,139,037	4,670,293	2,100,000	483	11,907	2006	35,776	19,458	21,442	3,323	1,494
2007	67,578,482	37,217,886	39,098,102	6,883,119	2,100,000	588	14,517	2007	58,292	32,104	33,726	5,937	1,811

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1958	40	28	17	10	10
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1959	44	32	17	14	13
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1960	16	12	5	5	5
1961	0	0	0	0	0	53	556	1961	21	16	4	7	7
1962	0	0	0	0	0	56	588	1962	24	18	5	8	8
1963	0	0	0	0	0	58	616	1963	26	20	5	9	8
1964	0	0	0	0	0	71	921	1964	37	29	8	11	10
1965	0	0	0	0	0	80	1,119	1965	55	42	13	11	10
1966	1	1	1	0	0	99	1,452	1966	83	63	25	13	11
1967	1	1	1	0	0	127	2,134	1967	120	86	39	13	11
1968	1	1	1	0	0	162	2,892	1968	159	116	54	23	23
1969	2	1	1	1	0	181	3,155	1969	193	141	69	25	23
1970	2	1	1	1	0	202	3,609	1970	133	95	55	17	16
1971	2	2	2	1	0	220	3,903	1971	165	112	87	18	18
1972	3	2	2	2	0	230	4,061	1972	208	139	116	21	20
1973	4	3	3	2	0	243	4,464	1973	285	187	158	22	23
1974	5	4	3	0	0	267	4,801	1974	397	260	239	22	25
1975	8	5	5	5	0	285	5,438	1975	519	365	316	26	28
1976	11	8	6	6	1	319	6,244	1976	688	508	373	31	31
1977	18	12	12	9	1	400	7,741	1977	917	645	452	40	36
1978	25	18	18	12	1	457	8,502	1978	1,011	703	494	32	28
1979	42	29	29	20	1	517	9,229	1979	1,194	830	568	31	29
1980	69	47	47	31	3	568	9,778	1980	771	521	344	32	30
1981	127	78	78	60	6	594	9,804	1981	960	589	450	47	37
1982	196	114	114	112	9	600	10,853	1982	1,062	615	605	48	27
1983	284	159	159	150	19	600	11,726	1983	1,013	568	536	68	36
1984	463	207	207	242	25	598	12,392	1984	1,046	469	546	56	26
1985	781	371	371	457	33	625	13,067	1985	1,360	646	796	58	20
1986	1,238	590	590	800	52	634	13,770	1986	1,638	781	1,058	68	28
1987	1,844	883	883	1,118	112	641	14,183	1987	1,811	867	1,098	110	54
1988	2,905	1,178	1,178	1,813	203	660	14,018	1988	1,602	650	1,000	112	46
1989	4,710	2,011	3,086	3,086	395	667	14,504	1989	2,038	870	1,335	171	66
1990	7,948	3,892	5,291	5,291	595	685	14,252	1990	2,715	1,330	1,807	203	78
1991	13,862	6,002	9,484	9,484	916	717	14,164	1991	2,732	1,183	1,869	180	62
1992	28,147	10,428	19,055	19,055	1,960	769	15,287	1992	3,290	1,219	2,227	229	108
1993	54,649	19,655	33,778	33,778	3,502	766	15,073	1993	3,780	1,359	2,336	242	112
1994	141,773	27,332	104,021	6,300	6,300	763	14,643	1994	3,690	711	2,708	164	56
1995	307,488	90,209	229,994	19,486	10,419	761	14,702	1995	5,168	1,516	3,865	327	175
1996	704,663	176,669	560,936	30,918	15,000	765	14,285	1996	6,555	1,643	5,218	288	140
1997	1,533,523	402,643	1,142,281	90,437	60,716	784	14,447	1997	7,490	1,967	5,579	442	297
1998	3,120,532	710,216	2,450,073	113,978	60,716	804	14,559	1998	9,948	2,264	7,810	363	194
1999	7,147,230	1,191,804	5,559,542	170,712	86,345	810	14,843	1999	13,233	2,207	10,294	316	160
2000	10,737,800	1,446,868	8,719,827	315,901	145,545	807	15,025	2000	15,984	2,154	12,980	470	217
2001	15,473,236	1,206,394	11,466,915	943,053	1,150,000	899	14,956	2001	10,696	811	7,078	652	795
2002	17,409,175	1,206,394	11,466,915	1,827,468	1,150,000	546	9,228	2002	10,617	736	6,993	1,114	701
2003	19,361,047	2,518,586	13,820,883	2,568,146	1,150,000	527	8,515	2003	13,896	1,808	9,920	1,843	825
2004	25,709,322	4,340,349	19,453,294	3,008,927	1,150,000	707	11,145	2004	19,239	3,248	14,558	2,252	861
2005	27,052,957	6,218,616	20,897,822	3,196,499	1,150,000	584	10,509	2005	20,162	4,635	15,574	2,862	857
2006	34,424,690	11,645,638	27,187,964	3,779,845	1,250,000	588	10,860	2006	24,491	8,285	19,343	2,689	889
2007	40,234,454	18,121,078	30,840,911	4,383,074	1,250,000	590	11,484	2007	34,706	15,631	26,603	3,781	1,078

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	2	1	1	0	0	-	-
1959	2	1	0	0	0	-	-
1960	2	1	0	0	0	-	-
1961	3	1	0	0	0	240	5,505
1962	3	1	0	0	0	242	5,445
1963	3	1	0	0	0	244	5,879
1964	4	2	0	0	0	252	6,352
1965	5	2	0	0	0	257	6,879
1966	6	3	0	0	0	270	7,636
1967	7	3	0	0	0	300	8,336
1968	8	4	0	0	0	344	9,013
1969	10	4	0	0	0	402	9,695
1970	11	5	0	0	0	437	10,363
1971	14	6	1	1	0	484	10,636
1972	18	7	1	1	0	517	11,084
1973	22	11	1	1	0	578	12,482
1974	28	14	1	1	0	681	12,784
1975	43	23	1	1	0	718	14,827
1976	60	34	1	1	0	772	16,532
1977	84	41	2	2	0	834	18,200
1978	117	55	2	2	0	855	18,323
1979	165	76	3	3	0	857	19,074
1980	238	116	4	4	0	865	19,326
1981	429	224	6	6	0	878	20,304
1982	763	407	9	33	9	893	21,605
1983	1,067	555	64	64	16	895	21,992
1984	1,704	773	1,181	87	23	896	22,438
1985	2,473	1,107	1,681	134	30	908	22,384
1986	3,750	2,013	3,037	177	30	917	21,864
1987	5,900	2,823	4,440	300	86	924	21,372
1988	8,399	3,526	6,116	504	140	941	20,764
1989	11,750	4,147	8,776	827	195	947	20,212
1990	17,039	7,389	11,657	1,361	250	940	19,095
1991	27,680	10,968	19,344	2,475	820	900	18,016
1992	50,314	19,058	33,914	4,113	1,377	843	16,880
1993	83,777	35,844	50,554	7,109	1,936	808	16,243
1994	191,582	65,212	142,798	13,294	2,500	812	15,538
1995	375,129	138,287	247,460	28,993	10,000	819	14,858
1996	682,811	314,509	474,905	48,628	10,000	822	14,137
1997	1,349,131	641,889	924,504	111,294	50,664	823	15,001
1998	2,359,191	1,140,633	1,538,801	283,231	126,909	838	14,827
1999	4,765,894	1,629,492	2,978,028	582,546	279,399	851	15,867
2000	7,795,142	2,916,736	4,657,156	1,383,961	558,964	851	16,133
2001	16,392,740	3,958,663	11,432,358	2,906,224	810,573	841	15,541
2002	23,731,290	7,234,647	16,720,074	4,247,536	1,640,757	839	14,873
2003	31,062,770	8,579,098	19,561,606	5,605,438	1,426,724	844	15,550
2004	38,513,774	12,451,842	24,320,442	7,639,999	1,968,942	852	16,055
2005	63,712,468	20,749,855	37,399,979	9,677,343	2,756,585	875	17,111
2006	75,204,758	29,818,316	46,399,355	9,410,158	2,756,585	891	18,729
2007	80,180,917	33,979,841	48,533,145	10,603,862	2,756,585	939	19,414

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	628	238	514	40	4
1959	751	268	622	41	4
1960	266	92	220	13	1
1961	294	106	245	14	1
1962	337	140	282	15	1
1963	378	159	308	17	1
1964	440	175	363	19	2
1965	546	229	459	23	2
1966	675	304	557	31	2
1967	732	321	600	34	4
1968	919	389	747	37	4
1969	1,125	491	879	41	4
1970	727	342	600	31	3
1971	973	408	831	41	3
1972	1,291	514	1,133	48	3
1973	1,602	808	1,315	57	3
1974	1,994	1,038	1,624	69	3
1975	2,875	1,565	2,434	78	3
1976	3,634	2,042	2,735	87	2
1977	4,342	2,109	2,878	97	2
1978	4,674	2,195	2,861	95	2
1979	4,715	2,170	3,110	88	1
1980	2,662	1,298	1,868	50	0
1981	3,245	1,693	2,421	49	0
1982	4,126	2,200	3,069	177	50
1983	3,810	1,982	2,655	228	58
1984	3,850	1,748	2,668	197	52
1985	4,308	1,928	2,929	234	52
1986	4,960	2,663	4,017	234	40
1987	5,794	2,772	4,360	295	84
1988	4,632	1,945	3,373	278	77
1989	5,084	1,794	3,797	358	84
1990	5,821	2,524	3,982	465	85
1991	5,454	2,161	3,812	488	162
1992	5,881	2,227	3,964	481	161
1993	5,795	2,479	3,497	492	134
1994	4,987	1,697	3,717	346	65
1995	6,305	2,324	4,159	487	168
1996	6,351	2,926	4,418	452	93
1997	6,589	3,135	4,515	544	247
1998	7,521	3,636	4,905	903	405
1999	8,824	3,017	5,514	1,079	517
2000	11,604	4,342	6,933	2,060	560
2001	11,332	2,736	7,903	2,009	560
2002	14,473	4,412	10,197	2,590	494
2003	22,295	6,157	14,040	4,023	1,024
2004	28,821	9,318	18,200	5,717	1,228
2005	47,483	15,464	27,873	7,212	1,467
2006	53,504	21,214	33,010	6,895	1,961
2007	69,163	29,311	41,864	9,147	2,378

Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	0	0	0	0	0	1	85	30	0	0	28	28
1977	1	1	0	1	1	1	143	64	9	9	49	49
1978	2	1	1	1	1	1	165	71	21	21	39	38
1979	3	3	1	1	1	1	170	80	36	36	29	27
1980	7	4	1	1	1	1	202	75	48	48	13	11
1981	11	6	1	1	1	1	242	82	48	48	11	7
1982	19	9	1	2	1	1	246	104	49	49	11	5
1983	32	14	1	3	1	1	266	114	51	51	10	4
1984	48	17	10	10	8	1	283	108	38	38	23	19
1985	61	22	18	18	15	1	276	107	39	39	31	27
1986	156	87	26	29	16	2	334	206	116	116	34	22
1987	329	167	353	53	37	2	366	323	164	164	28	17
1988	689	353	441	148	107	3	885	380	194	194	29	20
1989	2,292	1,320	877	441	351	5	991	991	571	571	64	46
1990	3,546	2,300	877	441	755	5	962	1,212	786	786	151	120
1991	5,336	3,155	1,179	877	944	5	962	1,052	622	622	173	149
1992	8,775	5,313	1,493	1,179	1,130	7	1,013	1,026	621	621	138	110
1993	13,757	7,328	1,493	1,493	1,614	4	1,013	952	507	507	103	78
1994	26,890	7,934	-2,138	-2,138	1,614	4	985	700	207	207	-56	42
1995	36,786	10,661	-1,190	-1,190	1,942	5	955	618	179	179	-20	33
1996	56,480	15,907	3,781	3,781	5,164	5	923	525	148	148	35	48
1997	103,729	22,107	18,824	18,824	14,964	6	890	507	108	108	92	73
1998	124,545	38,806	26,301	26,301	24,844	8	905	397	124	124	84	79
1999	200,607	90,677	70,726	70,726	29,779	8	908	371	168	168	131	55
2000	241,560	118,666	112,275	112,275	75,000	7	890	360	177	177	167	112
2001	396,283	127,093	273,630	273,630	100,000	1	839	274	88	88	189	69
2002	448,620	171,046	329,644	329,644	125,000	1	800	274	104	104	201	76
2003	429,299	188,276	315,121	315,121	150,000	1	762	308	135	135	226	108
2004	517,569	213,366	391,856	391,856	160,000	1	740	387	160	160	293	112
2005	690,000	281,597	461,500	461,500	160,000	1	709	514	210	210	344	119
2006	883,819	333,404	537,533	537,533	160,000	1	688	629	237	237	382	114
2007	817,806	398,010	458,096	458,096	160,000	2	695	705	343	343	395	138

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1961	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
1962	1	0	0	0	0	1	120
1963	1	0	0	0	0	1	132
1964	1	0	0	0	0	1	131
1965	1	0	0	0	0	1	164
1966	1	1	0	0	0	1	177
1967	1	1	0	0	0	1	189
1968	1	1	0	0	0	1	198
1969	1	1	0	0	0	1	199
1970	2	2	0	0	0	1	192
1971	2	2	0	0	0	2	218
1972	3	2	0	0	0	3	232
1973	4	3	0	0	0	4	244
1974	4	3	0	0	0	5	269
1975	5	4	0	0	0	5	281
1976	7	5	0	0	0	5	281
1977	9	7	0	0	0	5	289
1978	14	11	0	0	0	5	313
1979	26	21	0	0	2	5	305
1980	49	39	0	0	2	5	323
1981	72	58	0	0	3	5	326
1982	111	86	0	0	4	5	348
1983	148	115	0	0	5	5	359
1984	229	188	0	0	6	5	363
1985	315	230	0	0	12	5	354
1986	449	338	0	0	23	5	348
1987	682	454	0	0	40	5	339
1988	1,540	633	0	0	50	4	391
1989	2,062	858	0	0	77	4	407
1990	2,885	1,075	0	0	100	4	397
1991	4,947	1,474	0	0	200	4	393
1992	7,289	2,395	0	0	244	4	381
1993	13,198	4,584	0	0	420	3	374
1994	30,511	9,358	0	0	630	3	350
1995	43,978	17,348	0	0	1,022	3	355
1996	72,546	32,763	0	0	2,169	3	370
1997	119,579	55,136	0	0	3,486	3	365
1998	164,512	83,839	0	0	6,894	3	365
1999	262,106	121,466	0	0	12,072	3	388
2000	324,400	137,460	0	0	23,316	3	375
2001	669,065	302,200	0	0	37,215	3	373
2002	1,604,475	817,529	0	0	88,500	3	302
2003	1,618,806	836,373	0	0	114,000	3	277
2004	2,285,451	1,204,167	0	0	144,000	1	268
2005	3,324,015	1,524,851	0	0	200,000	2	288
2006	4,062,316	2,191,510	0	0	300,000	4	295
2007	4,863,469	2,554,272	0	0	400,000	4	314

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	-	0	0
1959	0	0	-	0	0
1960	0	0	-	0	0
1961	63	34	-	4	3
1962	63	39	-	4	3
1963	58	43	-	6	6
1964	63	43	-	8	0
1965	73	51	-	8	0
1966	90	69	-	9	0
1967	115	90	-	13	0
1968	133	108	-	15	0
1969	150	118	-	20	0
1970	141	113	-	14	7
1971	167	132	-	17	8
1972	188	149	-	23	14
1973	260	209	-	27	14
1974	291	238	-	32	14
1975	341	272	-	32	13
1976	409	315	-	38	20
1977	444	369	-	41	22
1978	543	460	-	36	17
1979	739	611	-	56	43
1980	547	436	-	31	25
1981	546	435	-	29	23
1982	601	464	-	28	21
1983	529	410	-	25	16
1984	517	425	-	25	14
1985	549	401	-	31	21
1986	595	447	-	35	30
1987	669	445	-	43	39
1988	849	349	-	32	28
1989	892	371	-	42	33
1990	985	367	-	48	34
1991	975	290	-	48	39
1992	852	280	-	37	28
1993	913	317	-	38	29
1994	794	244	-	27	16
1995	739	292	-	36	26
1996	675	305	-	32	23
1997	584	269	-	34	24
1998	524	267	-	38	26
1999	485	225	-	43	30
2000	483	205	-	55	42
2001	462	209	-	70	27
2002	978	499	-	122	70
2003	1,162	600	-	205	82
2004	1,710	901	-	286	107
2005	2,477	1,136	-	413	149
2006	2,890	1,559	-	419	213
2007	4,212	2,203	-	637	345

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1958	76	38	50	14	13
1959	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1959	87	45	63	14	14
1960	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1960	25	11	17	5	4
1961	0	0	0	0	0	34	615	1961	28	13	19	5	4
1962	0	0	0	0	0	37	653	1962	33	14	23	5	5
1963	0	0	0	0	0	40	723	1963	38	18	25	5	5
1964	0	0	0	0	0	49	835	1964	54	28	34	6	5
1965	1	0	0	0	0	58	962	1965	70	35	43	6	5
1966	1	0	0	0	0	71	1,149	1966	89	47	57	6	5
1967	1	1	1	0	0	86	1,464	1967	112	61	71	7	5
1968	1	1	1	0	0	110	1,829	1968	131	67	87	7	5
1969	1	1	1	0	0	136	2,104	1969	154	75	100	7	6
1970	2	1	1	0	0	141	2,120	1970	107	53	75	5	3
1971	2	1	2	0	0	143	2,157	1971	139	64	113	5	4
1972	3	1	2	0	0	149	2,245	1972	184	89	155	5	4
1973	3	2	3	0	0	159	2,588	1973	247	136	196	7	4
1974	5	3	4	0	0	168	2,788	1974	326	186	253	11	7
1975	8	4	5	0	0	181	3,106	1975	504	274	331	11	7
1976	9	5	6	0	0	192	3,547	1976	567	315	390	15	8
1977	15	8	9	0	0	208	3,950	1977	777	393	477	18	10
1978	19	7	11	0	0	220	4,563	1978	760	261	454	16	8
1979	29	10	20	0	0	243	4,570	1979	835	281	585	2	6
1980	58	22	41	0	0	257	5,137	1980	652	249	460	1	2
1981	109	59	78	1	1	267	5,120	1981	822	445	587	10	8
1982	145	70	108	5	5	269	4,932	1982	785	379	585	25	5
1983	182	87	143	4	4	269	4,850	1983	649	312	509	15	4
1984	345	132	256	9	5	269	4,914	1984	780	299	579	21	11
1985	573	206	455	17	9	269	4,982	1985	999	359	793	29	16
1986	991	352	800	31	17	272	4,986	1986	1,310	465	1,058	41	22
1987	1,574	603	1,189	62	47	278	5,352	1987	1,545	592	1,167	61	46
1988	3,175	1,131	2,220	171	123	286	6,299	1988	1,751	624	1,224	94	68
1989	5,870	1,919	4,123	399	250	300	6,700	1989	2,540	830	1,784	172	108
1990	9,661	3,696	6,965	577	250	314	8,075	1990	3,301	1,263	2,379	197	85
1991	15,547	4,975	11,931	957	500	326	8,887	1991	3,064	980	2,351	189	99
1992	29,235	8,315	22,333	1,533	625	334	8,365	1992	3,417	972	2,610	179	73
1993	46,512	20,615	33,104	2,312	1,000	336	8,338	1993	3,217	1,426	2,290	160	69
1994	106,253	55,050	67,592	5,174	3,000	324	8,121	1994	2,766	1,433	1,759	135	78
1995	231,909	99,168	165,425	9,929	5,000	326	8,755	1995	3,898	1,667	2,780	167	84
1996	497,744	203,802	377,937	19,543	12,000	327	8,833	1996	4,630	1,896	3,516	182	112
1997	990,665	494,981	702,177	38,876	25,000	331	9,375	1997	4,838	2,417	3,429	190	122
1998	1,771,923	847,588	1,268,318	78,535	50,000	337	9,450	1998	5,648	2,702	4,043	250	159
1999	3,390,877	1,158,304	2,407,100	190,089	140,000	340	9,182	1999	6,278	2,145	4,457	352	259
2000	4,889,961	2,306,481	3,493,974	331,321	220,000	319	8,590	2000	7,279	3,433	5,201	493	327
2001	9,335,949	2,566,857	7,140,585	356,673	319,666	322	8,129	2001	6,454	1,774	4,936	247	221
2002	12,733,306	3,388,647	9,454,079	758,939	319,666	300	7,600	2002	7,765	2,067	5,766	463	195
2003	17,118,192	4,714,914	12,698,961	1,172,764	320,777	296	7,341	2003	12,286	3,384	9,114	842	230
2004	24,199,088	8,062,042	17,584,493	2,012,203	420,145	296	7,150	2004	18,109	6,033	13,159	1,506	314
2005	32,382,800	11,905,056	22,945,691	4,261,408	1,279,000	305	7,164	2005	24,134	8,872	17,101	3,176	953
2006	37,033,963	18,043,240	24,842,060	4,487,429	2,500,000	314	7,679	2006	26,347	12,837	17,674	3,193	1,779
2007	42,408,476	23,470,003	28,862,513	5,226,282	2,500,000	362	8,700	2007	36,581	20,245	24,897	4,508	2,156

Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1961	0	0	0	0	0	4	127
1962	0	0	0	0	0	5	132
1963	0	0	0	0	0	4	127
1964	0	0	0	0	0	4	120
1965	0	0	0	0	0	4	125
1966	0	0	0	0	0	4	123
1967	0	0	0	0	0	4	120
1968	0	0	0	0	0	4	123
1969	0	0	0	0	0	4	107
1970	0	0	0	0	0	4	99
1971	0	0	0	0	0	4	118
1972	0	0	0	0	0	4	95
1973	0	0	0	0	0	4	117
1974	0	0	0	0	0	4	115
1975	0	0	0	0	0	4	117
1976	1	0	0	0	0	4	117
1977	1	0	0	0	0	4	115
1978	2	0	0	0	0	4	110
1979	2	0	0	0	0	4	112
1980	2	0	0	0	0	4	117
1981	2	0	0	0	0	4	119
1982	3	0	0	0	0	4	118
1983	4	1	2	0	0	4	124
1984	10	2	2	3	3	2	122
1985	12	3	2	4	3	2	121
1986	16	6	7	6	4	2	119
1987	33	11	17	4	3	2	116
1988	66	26	44	5	3	2	112
1989	93	44	53	6	3	2	110
1990	109	43	67	6	3	2	93
1991	177	41	98	30	27	2	95
1992	385	92	195	34	27	2	91
1993	586	105	262	66	39	2	86
1994	1,445	265	726	-70	39	2	86
1995	1,211	409	1,312	-308	39	2	81
1996	2,470	1,376	1,428	487	787	2	69
1997	7,550	4,071	3,015	672	787	2	66
1998	20,711	14,904	2,903	1,461	1,102	2	45
1999	20,645	10,971	4,358	5,730	4,351	2	42
2000	68,839	33,636	18,542	6,887	4,351	1	40
2001	52,852	13,729	13,516	9,369	4,351	1	40
2002	65,720	21,082	16,842	10,969	4,351	1	31
2003	74,599	25,491	13,656	7,874	4,351	1	29
2004	98,427	27,334	21,753	8,600	4,351	1	30
2005	51,354	31,791	11,103	8,832	4,351	1	29
2006	86,537	55,296	14,233	29,891	30,000	1	29
2007	31,483	0	0	31,135	30,000	1	5

Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	23	8	13	2	1
1959	35	10	21	2	2
1960	9	5	5	1	0
1961	10	5	5	1	0
1962	9	5	5	1	0
1963	11	6	5	1	0
1964	11	6	5	1	0
1965	13	8	6	1	0
1966	15	9	8	1	0
1967	21	11	9	1	0
1968	25	12	12	1	0
1969	33	15	11	1	0
1970	15	7	8	1	0
1971	15	7	9	1	0
1972	20	8	10	1	0
1973	20	9	12	1	0
1974	20	9	13	1	0
1975	24	10	12	1	0
1976	35	13	14	1	0
1977	58	11	16	1	0
1978	72	9	11	1	0
1979	55	8	12	0	0
1980	27	3	7	0	0
1981	18	2	5	1	1
1982	16	2	5	1	1
1983	15	3	6	1	0
1984	23	4	4	8	7
1985	20	5	4	6	6
1986	21	7	9	5	4
1987	33	10	16	4	3
1988	37	14	24	3	2
1989	40	19	23	3	1
1990	37	15	23	2	1
1991	35	8	19	6	5
1992	45	11	23	4	3
1993	41	7	18	5	3
1994	38	7	19	-2	1
1995	20	7	22	-5	1
1996	23	13	13	5	7
1997	37	20	15	3	4
1998	66	48	9	5	4
1999	38	20	8	11	8
2000	102	50	28	10	6
2001	37	9	9	6	3
2002	40	13	10	7	3
2003	54	18	10	6	3
2004	74	30	16	6	3
2005	38	24	8	7	3
2006	62	39	10	21	21
2007	27	0	0	27	26

WestLB AG

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Years	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1962	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1973	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1979	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	21	12	15	21	3	1	41	1986	28	16	16	20	4
1987	50	22	41	3	3	1	43	1987	49	22	40	3	3
1988	124	57	64	5	5	1	52	1988	68	31	35	3	3
1989	145	48	28	16	16	2	63	1989	63	21	12	7	7
1990	158	83	35	17	16	2	67	1990	54	28	12	6	5
1991	197	135	23	25	24	2	74	1991	39	27	5	5	5
1992	823	412	51	43	40	2	80	1992	96	48	6	5	5
1993	1,459	492	83	75	69	2	85	1993	101	34	6	5	5
1994	1,385	429	520	-176	104	2	88	1994	36	11	14	-5	3
1995	4,731	973	2,132	338	610	2	95	1995	80	16	36	10	10
1996	11,801	3,440	5,635	1,441	1,694	2	104	1996	110	32	52	13	16
1997	60,022	22,837	7,480	1,821	1,694	2	104	1997	293	112	112	37	8
1998	99,883	24,635	11,016	6,659	6,371	2	100	1998	318	79	35	21	20
1999	206,828	41,595	58,448	8,185	6,371	2	100	1999	383	77	108	15	12
2000	284,765	62,690	154,790	10,693	6,371	2	87	2000	424	93	230	16	9
2001	161,756	95,891	25,752	17,911	6,371	2	84	2001	112	66	18	12	4
2002	287,058	160,636	133,234	27,181	6,371	1	75	2002	175	98	81	17	4
2003	372,114	87,168	76,980	32,896	6,371	1	64	2003	267	63	55	24	5
2004	239,356	1,243	160,767	37,832	6,371	1	60	2004	179	1	120	28	5
2005	321,355	8,430	257,244	44,023	6,371	1	50	2005	239	6	192	33	5
2006	692,056	1,980	591,004	91,696	54,029	1	41	2006	492	1	420	65	38
2007	876,641	40,618	565,065	104,421	54,029	1	43	2007	756	35	487	90	47

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

Years	Assets (thousand TRY)	Loans (thousand TRY)	Deposits (thousand TRY)	Shareholders' Equity (thousand TRY)	Paid-in Capital (thousand TRY)	No. of Branch Offices	No. of Employees	Assets (USD million)	Loans (USD million)	Deposits (USD million)	Shareholders' Equity (USD million)	Paid-in Capital (USD million)
1958	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	263	96	214	19	14
1959	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	331	102	275	19	14
1960	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	113	35	91	6	4
1961	1	0	0	1	0	135	2,589	121	38	101	7	4
1962	1	0	0	1	0	139	2,624	134	47	113	7	4
1963	1	1	0	1	0	137	2,668	151	60	120	7	4
1964	1	1	0	1	0	138	2,617	158	64	122	7	4
1965	2	1	0	1	0	140	2,603	202	85	156	7	4
1966	2	1	0	2	0	142	2,751	270	115	212	12	9
1967	3	1	0	2	0	157	3,039	333	144	239	13	9
1968	4	2	0	3	0	225	4,019	413	181	320	16	11
1969	5	2	0	4	0	282	5,009	546	242	400	19	11
1970	6	3	0	4	0	305	5,756	386	172	298	13	7
1971	7	4	0	6	0	321	6,039	525	252	436	19	11
1972	10	5	0	9	0	379	7,037	736	353	627	22	11
1973	13	7	11	11	0	449	8,552	938	477	753	31	16
1974	15	7	13	13	1	485	9,636	1,090	539	914	38	22
1975	23	11	19	19	0	502	10,011	1,505	756	1,246	41	20
1976	32	15	27	27	1	530	10,374	1,916	931	1,623	51	29
1977	42	18	31	31	1	561	10,892	2,169	960	1,607	53	31
1978	57	24	40	40	1	577	10,751	2,267	946	1,594	47	24
1979	76	30	55	55	1	577	10,467	2,181	868	1,562	35	17
1980	125	59	90	90	1	577	10,141	1,396	660	1,009	22	13
1981	247	105	206	206	5	590	9,002	1,865	790	1,555	45	37
1982	298	125	254	254	5	593	9,253	1,611	678	1,375	73	27
1983	387	139	317	317	5	596	9,100	1,380	496	1,133	53	18
1984	603	197	482	482	21	595	8,871	1,363	445	1,090	79	48
1985	1,160	462	914	914	27	584	9,008	2,021	804	1,592	72	47
1986	1,955	723	1,559	1,559	40	583	9,350	2,587	957	2,062	79	53
1987	3,012	1,019	2,334	2,334	68	582	9,517	2,957	1,001	2,292	104	67
1988	5,034	1,378	3,664	3,664	100	586	10,100	2,776	760	2,021	109	55
1989	6,400	1,788	4,918	4,918	195	598	10,656	2,769	773	2,128	138	84
1990	10,547	3,601	7,664	7,664	300	548	9,769	3,603	1,230	2,618	201	102
1991	19,030	6,966	12,669	12,669	493	493	9,301	3,750	1,373	2,496	242	138
1992	34,435	13,371	19,882	19,882	1,000	363	7,676	4,025	1,563	2,324	263	117
1993	70,337	34,916	35,958	35,958	1,800	363	7,642	4,865	2,415	2,487	256	124
1994	139,612	75,584	104,301	8,586	3,780	363	7,786	3,634	1,967	2,715	223	98
1995	291,969	153,139	200,534	17,761	8,316	374	8,395	4,907	2,574	3,370	298	140
1996	556,956	295,762	420,679	42,778	25,780	374	9,281	5,181	2,751	3,913	398	240
1997	1,240,475	641,648	901,536	99,204	60,066	378	9,917	6,058	3,134	4,403	485	293
1998	2,425,221	1,211,798	1,717,068	237,638	133,324	426	9,667	7,731	3,863	5,474	758	425
1999	4,895,095	1,942,465	3,495,377	401,405	239,982	431	10,089	9,063	3,597	6,472	743	444
2000	7,508,677	2,944,605	4,613,757	1,407,553	501,563	425	10,326	11,178	4,383	6,868	2,095	747
2001	15,350,013	2,710,150	11,697,203	1,523,947	752,345	418	9,674	10,611	1,873	8,086	1,053	520
2002	18,825,275	7,086,165	12,987,504	2,739,012	752,345	419	10,435	11,481	4,322	7,920	1,670	459
2003	20,931,090	7,990,661	13,425,278	3,520,660	752,345	413	10,542	15,023	5,735	9,636	2,527	540
2004	24,624,008	10,055,975	14,293,241	4,639,658	752,345	407	10,537	18,427	7,525	10,696	3,472	563
2005	23,866,400	11,306,271	16,876,096	1,677,301	752,345	405	10,211	17,787	8,426	12,577	1,250	561
2006	48,887,288	22,504,146	31,127,271	3,343,856	3,142,818	598	13,478	34,780	16,010	22,145	2,379	2,236
2007	50,352,909	28,508,881	32,166,933	4,903,749	3,427,051	676	14,249	43,434	24,591	27,747	4,230	2,956

Historical Data about Banks Operating in Turkey

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Adabank A.Ş.	1921 1985	Hollandse Bank Uni. N.V. was founded as a foreign bank in 1921 and its name was changed as "ABN AMRO Bank N.V." in 1994. BRSB decided to follow up this bank according to the Banks Act, paragraph 14/1 from 25 July 2003 and appointed a new Board of Directors. The shares of the bank was bid in 3 July 2006 by the Fund and a Kuwait company "The International Investor" won the offer. After necessary procedures with legal authorities, the transfer of shares was rejected by the BRSB with resolution dated 26 July 2007.
Akbank T.A.Ş.	1948	"Akbank T.A.Ş. was founded in Adana in 1948 and the head office was transferred to Istanbul in 1954. The shares were started to be traded in the Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 26 July 1990. Some of the shares were also having traded in international markets since 1998. "Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş." was transferred to "Akbank T.A.Ş." together with all assets and liabilities, as of 19 September 2005 according to the resolution of the BRSB dated 9 September 2005 Nr. 1695. Akbank and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation have successfully completed the strategic partnership agreement according to which Citigroup acquired a 20 percent equity stake in Akbank, by the resolution of the BRSB, dated 6 December 2006.
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1999	"Çalık Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.", which is a subsidiary of Çalık Holding, was founded in 22 September 1998, upon Decree Nr: 98/11819 dated of the Council of Ministers. The Decree was published in Official Gazette with Nr:23500 dated 21 October 1998. Çalık Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. was registered to the Turkish Trade Registry on 28 July 1999. Its name was changed to Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., upon being registered to the Turkish Trade Registry in 1 August 2008.
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	1992	Alternatif Bank A.Ş. was founded in 24 February 1992 and its shares were having traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 3 July 1995. 80 percent of shares was acquired by Anadolu Group in 1996.
Anadolubank A.Ş.	1996	Anadolubank A.Ş., which is a subsidiary company of HABAŞ group, was founded by the Decree Nr: 22784 of the Council of Ministers in 11 October 1996. It was registered to the Turkish Trade Registry in 11 April 1997, with Nr:4269. During the privatization process of Eitbank A.Ş. in 1997 (which was divided into 3 parts Eitbank A.Ş., Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş. and Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.), the privileges of trade name and banking license of Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş. were transferred to Anadolu Bank A.Ş. Then, Anadolu Bank A.Ş. started its operations in 27 September 1997.
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş. Bank Mellat	1977 1982	Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş. was founded in 1977 and it is a joint venture Bank between Arabian (65 percent) and Turkish (35 percent) shareholders. Bank Mellat was founded as a foreign bank having branches in Turkey in 16 April 1982.
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	1999	"Toprak Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 1999. Because its main shareholder Toprakbank A.Ş. was transferred to the Deposit Insurance Fund, it was directly transferred to the Fund in 30 November 2001. Then, 89.92 percent shares was sold to C Factoring A.Ş. in 1 November 2002 and its name was changed to "C Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş." in 22 January 2003. A new negotiation process was started in 2005 and Bank Hapoalim signed an agreement to acquire a 57.55 percent shares in C Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. by means of a capital injection, in 13 December 2005. All necessary approvals from both Turkish and Israeli authorities were obtained in 2006, and in 16 November 2006 Bank Hapoalim completed the acquisition of 57.55 percent shares. Its name was changed to "BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş." in 29 December 2005.
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	1958	Çaybank A.Ş. was founded as a local bank in 1958. Its statute was changed in 1964. Banking license of the bank was canceled in 20 March 1988 but it was given back on 8 March 1990. Its name was changed as "Derbank A.Ş." in 1992 and "Bayındırbank A.Ş." in 1998. It was transferred to the Deposit Insurance Fund, according to the resolution of the BRSB dated 10 July 2001, Nr. 383. BRSB decided to transfer Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş. (18 January 2002), İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş., Kentbank A.Ş. and Eitbank A.Ş. (5 April 2002), Toprakbank A.Ş. (30 September 2002) to Bayındırbank A.Ş. with all its assets and liabilities. Its name was changed to "Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş." as of 7 December 2005. The change was published on the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette Nr: 6455 and dated 19 December, 2005.
Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş.	1990	"Avrupa Türk Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 1990. Its name was changed to "Indosuez Euro Türk Merchant Bank A.Ş." in 1995; "Credit Agricole Indosuez Türk Bank A.Ş." in 2000, and "Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş." in 2004, "Calyon Yatırım Bankası Türk A.Ş." in 28 December 2007.
Citibank A.Ş.	1980	"Citibank N.A." was founded in 1980. Then, "Citibank A.Ş." was founded as a subsidiary of Citibank N.A., according to the resolution of the BRSB dated in 26 December 2003, Nr. 1149. Citibank A.Ş. got the permission to make banking transactions and accept deposits, according to the resolution of the BRSB dated in 10 March 2004, Nr. 1222. Then, Istanbul Branch of Citibank N.A. was transferred to Citibank A.Ş. together with all rights, assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2004. Thus, the bank changed its statute from "foreign bank having branches in Turkey" to "foreign bank founded in Turkey".
Denizbank A.Ş.	1997	"Denizbank A.Ş." was founded upon Decree of the Council of Ministers, Nr: 96/8532 dated 18 August 1996, which was published in Official Gazette with Nr:22784 dated 11 October 1996 and was registered to the Turkish Trade Registry with Nr:4269 in 11 April 1997. Denizbank A.Ş. was licensed by the Treasury, with the letter Nr:632 in 22 August 1997 and began its banking operations in 25 August 1997. During the privatization process, Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş. shares were transferred to Zorlu Holding A.Ş. in 1997. 99.99 percent of the shares of Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. was transferred to Denizbank A.Ş., according to resolution of the BRSB dated 25 October 2002, Nr. 851. The shares were traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange since 1 October 2004. Denizbank A.Ş. signed an agreement to sell 74.9965 percent of its shares to Dexia Participation Belgique S.A. in 30 May 2006. The actual transfer of shares was realized in 17 October 2006, by the resolution of the BRSB, dated 28 September 2006, Nr. 1983. Then, Denizbank A.Ş. was transferred from private banks group to foreign banks group in 17 October 2006.
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.	1988	"Türk Merchant Bank A.Ş." was founded in 1988. Then, its name was changed to "Bankers Trust A.Ş." in 1997 and "Deutsche Bank A.Ş." in 2000. The permission to accept deposits was given to "Deutsche Bank A.Ş." in 8 September 2004. As a result, it was transferred from "Development and Investment Banks" group to "Foreign Banks Founded in Turkey" group, as of 15 October 2004.

Historical Data about Banks Operating in Turkey

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1998	"Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.", which is a subsidiary of Diler Holding A.Ş., was founded as a development and investment bank upon Decree Nr: 98/11464 dated 28 June 1998 of the Council of Ministers. The bank was licensed by the Treasury with the letter Nr: 86471 in 15 December 1998.
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.	1992	"Bank Ekspres A.Ş." was founded as a private bank in 1992 and transferred to the Fund in 1998. The shares of Bank Ekspres A.Ş. was acquired by Tekfen Holding in 2001, and it was transferred from "Banks Under the Deposit Insurance Fund" group to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" again. Then, Tekfen Holding merged "Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş." to Banks Ekspres A.Ş., by changing its name to "Tekfenbank A.Ş.", in 26 October 2001. BRSA permitted to transfer 70 percent shares of Tekfenbank A.Ş. to Eurobank EFG Holding (Luxembourg) S.A. by the resolution dated 23 February 2002, Nr: 2126. "Tekfenbank A.Ş." was transferred from Privately-owned Deposit Banks group to Foreign Banks group on the actual share transfer date of 16 March 2007. Then, the title was changed to "Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş." in 11 January 2008.
Finans Bank A.Ş.	1987	"Finans Bank A.Ş." was founded in Istanbul in 23 September 1987. The shares were having traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange since 3 February 1990, and as Global Depository Receipts in London Stock Exchange since 1998. Fiba Bank A.Ş. was transferred to Finans Bank A.Ş. according to the resolution of BRSA dated 3 April 2003, Nr: 1023. Finans Bank A.Ş. signed an agreement to sell 46 percent shares in Finans Bank A.Ş. (owned by Fiba Holding A.Ş.) to National Bank of Greece S.A. in 3 April 2006. Then, actual share transfer was realized, according to the resolution of BRSA dated 28 July 2006, Nr:1944.
Fortis Bank A.Ş.	1964	"Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a private bank in 1964 and its name was changed to "Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." in 1970. Then, 89.34 percent paid-in capital of Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. was transferred to Fortis Bank NV-SA, as of 4 July 2005 and the bank was transferred from "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" group to "Foreign Banks Founded in Turkey" group. Then its name was changed to "Fortis Bank A.Ş." in 24 November 2005.
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1998	"GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.", which is a subsidiary of GSD Holding A.Ş., was founded upon Decree Nr: 98/10962 of the Council of Ministers, which was published in Official Gazette with Nr:23335 dated 7 May, 1998. GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. was registered to the Turkish Trade Registry Nr:4700 in 28 December 28 1998. The bank was licensed by letter of Treasury, in 24 February 1999, Nr:14145.
Habib Bank Limited	1983	Habib Bank Limited was founded upon Decree Nr: 8/4456 dated 19 March 1982 of the Council of Ministers. It was started banking activities as a foreign bank having 4 branches in Turkey in 4 January 1983.
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	1990	Midland Bank A.Ş. was founded in 1990. Then its name was changed to "HSBC Bank A.Ş." in 1999. "Demirbank T.A.Ş." was transferred to HSBC Bank A.Ş. in 13 December 2001, according to the resolution of BRSA dated 11 December 2001, Nr: 547.
ING Bank A.Ş.	1996	The First National Bank of Boston A.Ş. was founded as a foreign bank in 1984. It was transferred from "Foreign Banks" group to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" by changing its name to "Türk Boston Bank A.Ş." in 1991. The name of the bank was changed again to "Oybank A.Ş." in 1996. Sümerbank A.Ş. was transferred to Oyak Bank A.Ş. by losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities, according to the resolution of BRSA, dated 2 January 2002, Nr: 569. Oyak Bank A.Ş. signed an agreement to transfer 100 percent of its shares to ING Bank N.V. in 19 June 2007. The actual share transfer was realized in 24 December 2007, by the resolution of BRSA, dated 12 December 2007, Nr: 2416. As of this date, it was transferred from "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" to "Foreign Banks". Its name was changed to ING Bank A.Ş. in 7 July 2008.
İller Bankası	1933	"Belediye Bankası" was founded with a special Law in 1933 in order to finance the public works of municipalities. Then, the statute of the bank was changed in 1945 by changing its name to "İller Bankası". It was transferred to "State-owned Development and Investment Banks" group in 1986.
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	1995	The settlement and custody services were previously made by a department established within the Istanbul Stock Exchange in 1988. In 1992, these duties were transferred to a company, which was established with the partnership of Istanbul Stock Exchange and its members, called İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş. This company was transformed to an investment bank, with the Resolution of Council of Ministers Nr: 95/6551 published in the Official Gazette dated 23 March 1995. As of 1996, the bank is engaged in specialized banking services for capital markets in accordance with the provisions of related legislation.
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	1984	"The Chase Manhattan Bank" was founded as a foreign bank in 1984. Its name was changed to "JPMorgan Chase Bank" with the worldwide merger of "The Chase Manhattan Bank" and "Morgan Guaranty Trust Company" in 21 December 2001. Then, its name was changed to "JP Morgan Chase & Co." in 28 February 2005.
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	1992	"Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a development and investment bank upon Decree Nr: 91/2066 dated August 7, 1991 of the Council of Ministers, which was published in Official Gazette with Nr: 21022 dated October 15, 1991. The bank started its operations in 7 September 2003. Tat Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. decided to transfer 99.947 percent of shares to Merrill Lynch European Asset Holdings Inc., according to the resolution of BRSA, dated 30 November 2006, Nr: 2040. The actual transfer of shares was realized 7 December 2006. Thus, the bank was transferred from "Privately-owned Development and Investment Banks" group to "Foreign Development and Investment Banks" group. Its name was changed to "Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş." in 31 January 2007.

Historical Data about Banks Operating in Turkey

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Millennium Bank A.Ş.	1984	"Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company" was founded as a foreign bank in 1984. Its name was changed to "Chemical Bank" in 3 February 1992, with the worldwide merger of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation and Chemical Banking Association. It was transferred from "Foreign Banks" group to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" when it was acquired by Süretil Group, changing its name to "Sitebank A.Ş." in 26 March 1997. It was transferred to the Fund in 10 July 2001. Then, the shares of the bank were decided to be sold to Novabank S.A. in 21 December 2002. The bank was transferred from "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" group to "Foreign Banks Founded in Turkey" group on the date of actual share transfer in 24 January 2002. Its name was changed from "Sitebank A.Ş." to "BankEuropa Bankası A.Ş." in 28 March 2003, and to "Millennium Bank A.Ş." in 29 November 2006.
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1999	"Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.", which is a subsidiary of Nurol Holding A.Ş., was founded upon Decree Nr: 98/11565 dated 21 August 1998 of the Council of Ministers, which was published in Official Gazette with Nr:23600 in 12 April 1999.
Société Générale (SA)	1989	"Société Générale (SA)" was founded as a branch office of Société Générale Société Anonyme, upon Decree Nr:89/14049 of the Council of Ministers, which was published in Official Gazette with Nr:20174 in 24 May 24 1989.
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	1953	"Pancar Kooperatifleri Bankası A.Ş." was established in 1953, in Eskişehir, in order to finance the sugar beet producers and cooperatives. The Bank relocated its headquarters to Ankara in 1956 and changed its name to "Şekerbank T.A.Ş.". The shares were started to be traded in the Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 3 April 1997. The two pension funds of the bank signed an agreement to sell 33.98 percent of shares to TuranAlem Securities JSC of Kazakhstan, (a fully owned subsidiary of BTA Bank) in 22 June 2006. BRBSB gave the permission for the transfer of the shares by the resolution dated 21 December 2006.
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	1987	Yatırım Bank A.Ş. was founded as an investment bank in 1987, and its name was changed to "Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş." in 1997.
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.	1986	Tekstil Bankası A.Ş. was founded upon Decree of the Council of Ministers, dated 31 January 1986. The Decree was published in Official Gazette with Nr:19005 in 24 September 1985. Tekstil Bankası A.Ş. was registered to the Istanbul Trade Registry in 29 April 29 1986. Tekstil Bankası A.Ş. was licensed by Treasury and started its banking activities in 13 October 1986. GSD Holding is the main shareholder of Tekstil Bankası A.Ş. with 75.5 percent share, while the remaining shares are publicly traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange since 23 May 1990.
Turkish Bank A.Ş.	1991	"Türk Bankası Ltd." was founded as a foreign bank in 1982 and its name was changed to "Turkish Bank A.Ş." in 1991. Turkish Bank A.Ş. was transferred from "Foreign Banks" group to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" in 1998.
Turkland Bank A.Ş.	1986	"Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C." was founded as a foreign bank in 1986. Its name was changed to "Bahrain and Kuwait A.Ş." in 1991. It was transferred from "Foreign Banks" group to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks", by changing its name to "Tasaruf ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş." in 1992. Its name again was changed to "Garanti Yatırım ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." when it was bought by Doğuş Group, in 1993 and "MNG Bank A.Ş." when it was bought by MNG Group, in 1 October 1997. MNG Bank A.Ş. decided to transfer 50 percent of shares to Arap Bank Plc and 41 percent of shares to BankMed according to resolution of BRBSB, Nr:2075, dated 28 December 2006. Actual share transfer was realized in 29 January 2007. Then, the bank was transferred from "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" group to "Foreign Banks" group. Its name of "MNG Bank A.Ş." was changed to "Turkland Bank A.Ş." in 3 April 2007.
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	1927	"Kocaeli Halk Bankası, T.A.Ş." was founded as a local bank in 1927. Its name was changed to "Kocaeli Bankası T.A.Ş." after its statute was changed in 1961. The Bank relocated its headquarters to Istanbul and its name was changed to "Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş." in 1982. Its shares were having traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 28 February 2000. TEB Mali Yatırımlar A.Ş., which was the main shareholder of the bank, decided to sell 50 percent of shares to BNP Paribas and as a result of this, BNP Paribas has indirectly acquired 42.125 percent shares of Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş. in 10 February 2005.
Türk Eximbank	1987	"Devlet Yatırım Bankası" was founded as a state bank in 1964 in order to support exports and foreign investments of Turkey. Its name was changed to "Türkiye İhracat ve Kredi Bankası-Türk Eximbank in 1987.
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	1863	"Ziraat Bankası" was founded in 1863 in order to give loans to farmers in Pırat. The bank operated as a bank fund between 1863-1888, then it became a bank with a regulation, in 1888. Then, it became a state-owned institution, had the title "Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası", in 1937. The bank became a company with "A.Ş." at the end of its title and started to be reorganized according to Act Nr:4603, published in 15 November 2000. "Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş." was transferred to Türkiye Cumhuriyet Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., together with partial assets and liabilities, as of 6 July 2001. Consequently, the branches of Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş. continued their banking activities within and under the name of Türkiye Cumhuriyet Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., as of 9 July 2001. 96 of the total branches of Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş. was then transferred to Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 12 November 2001.
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	1946	Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. was established as a privately owned commercial bank in Ankara in 1946. Head office was transferred to Istanbul in 1950. Doğuş Group acquired Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. in 1983. The shares were having been traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 6 June 1990. Doğuş Holding sold 25.5 percent of shares of the bank to General Electric Group in 22 December 2005. Osmani Bankası A.Ş. (by losing its status of legal entity) was transferred with all rights, assets and liabilities to Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. according to the resolution of BRBSB dated 11 December 2001, Nr: 548 The change was published in Official Gazette Nr:24612 and dated 13 December 2001.

Historical Data about Banks Operating in Turkey

Historical Data	
Establishment Year	
1938	Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. was transferred to TC Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. in 20 June 2001. All of its branches of continued their banking activities within and under the name of Türkiye Cumhuriyet Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., as of 9 July 2001. Then, 96 branches together with balance-sheets and staff, were transferred from TC Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. to Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. as of November 12, 2001. Also, "Pamukbank T.A.Ş." was transferred to "Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş." together with all assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments, as of November 12, 2004. They started to operate as one bank after November 17, 2004. Since 22 May 2007, 21.72 percent of shares were having traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange.
1924	"Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 26 August 1924. The shares are having traded both in Istanbul Stock Exchange and in London Stock Exchange since 4-5-6 May 1998.
1975	"Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası (DESIYAB)" was founded as a state bank in order to finance the industrial sector in 1975. Then, its name was changed to "Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası" and its group was changed to "Development and Investment Banks" group in 1986. After this change the bank started to finance other sectors in Turkey. TC Turizm Bankası A.Ş. was transferred with all its assets and liabilities to Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası in 29 January 1989. Its shares were having traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange since 6 March 1991. Act Nr. 4456, which defines founding status of the Bank, was accepted in 14 October 1999. The change was published in Official Gazette Nr:23849 in 17 October 1999.
1950	"Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş." was established in 1950 with the support of the World Bank, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and the leading commercial banks of Turkey. It is the first and largest privately owned investment and development bank in Turkey. The shares were having traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 10 April 1986. Sınai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (losing its status of legal entity) was transferred with all rights, assets and liabilities, to Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. according to the resolution of BRSB, dated 22 March 2002, Nr: 659. The change was published in Official Gazette Nr:24710 and dated 29 March 2002.
1954	"Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 13 April 1954 by a special Law, No. 6119. The Board of Directors decided to increase the capital with the sale of shares in 2 November 2005 and then some of the shares was disclosure to the public in 9-10-11 November 2005. The shares were having traded in the Istanbul Stock Exchange, since 18 November 2005.
1911	"Banca di Roma" was founded in 1911 and its name was changed to "Banca di Roma S.P.A." in 1992. The main shareholder of the bank- Capitalia S.P.A.- merged with Unicredit Group worldwide in 2007. As a result of this, Banca di Roma-Istanbul Branch Office transferred its commercial banking activities to Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. in 8 December 2007. Then, its name of "Banca di Roma S.P.A." was changed to "Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A." in 26 March 2008.
1985	"Standard Chartered Bank" was founded in 1986. Its name was changed to "Westdeutsche Landesbank (Europe) A.G." in 1990, "Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale" in 1997 and "WestLB AG" in 2002.
1944	"Yapı Kredi Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 9 September 1944. Çukurova Holding acquired the bank in 1980, and the shares were having traded since 28 May 1987 in Istanbul Stock Exchange. Koç Financial Services decided to acquire 57.4 percent shares of Yapı Kredi Bankası A.Ş. in May 2005. The actual transfer of shares to Koçbank took place in 28 September 2005. Koçbank A.Ş. (losing its status of legal entity) was transferred with all rights, assets and liabilities to Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş., according to the resolution of BRSB, dated 28 September 2006, Nr: 1990. The change was published in Official Gazette Nr:26306 and dated 1 October 2006.

BRBS: The Banking Regulation and Supervision Board

Treasury: The Undersecretariat of Treasury

Fund: Savings Deposit Insurance Fund

Historical Data about Closed Banks

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1919	"Emniyet Bankası Komandit Şirketi" was founded in 1919 and its name was changed to "Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası A.Ş." in 1928. The bank was liquidated upon the decision taken in the extraordinary general meeting in 30 September 1971.
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	1985	"Bnp-Ak Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a privately owned deposit bank in 1985 and then, 30% of its shares was sold to Dresdner Bank A.G. in 1989. Its name was changed to Bnp-Ak Dresdner Bank A.Ş. in 27 January 1989 and transferred to "Foreign Banks Founded in Turkey" group. The total 60% shares of BNP Paribas, Societe Jovacienne de Participations and Dresdner Bank A.G. was then sold to the remaining shareholder, Akbank T.A.Ş. (39.99) in 9 March 2005. The name of the bank was changed to "Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş." in 30 March 2005 and the bank transferred to "privately owned deposit bank" group. Then, the shares of Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş. was transferred to Akbank T.A.Ş., as of September 20, 2005, according to the Resolution Nr. 1695 of BRSSB, dated September 9, 2005. The legal entity of "Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş." from the Istanbul Trade Registry was repealed, as of September 19, 2005.
Akseki Ticaret Bankası T.A.Ş.	1927	"Akseki Ticaret Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded in 1927. The name of the bank and the fields of activity was changed in 25 December 1958 upon the decision taken in general meeting.
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1916	"Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded in 1916 for 50 years. The bank was liquidated upon the decision taken in general meeting, in 7 January 1966.
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1962	"Anadolu Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a privately owned deposit bank formed by Türk Ekspres Bank, Bugday Bankası and the Treasury, in 1962. The statute was changed in 1985 and its name changed to "Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş." and it was transferred to the "State-owned deposit Banks" group. It was merged with Emlak Kredi Bankası A.O. in 8 January 1988. During the privatization process of Eitbank A.Ş. in 1997 (which was divided into 3 parts Eitbank A.Ş., Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş. and Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.), the privileges of trade name and banking license of Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş. were transferred to Anadolubank A.Ş. (please refer to Anadolubank A.Ş.)
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1938	"Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş." was founded in 1938 and then, it became a branch of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 1964.
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1999	"Süzer Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 1999. Its name was changed to "Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." in 11 May 1999. The BRSSB has decided to revoke the license of "Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." to perform banking operations with the Decree No. 378, which is published in the Official Gazette No.24458 dated 10 July 2001.
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	1986	"Bank Indosuez" was founded as a foreign bank in 1986 and its name was changed to "Bank Indosuez Türk A.Ş." in 31 December 1990 by changing its group to "Foreign Banks Having Branches in Turkey" to "Foreign Banks Founded in Turkey" group. The name was again changed to "Bank Indosuez Generale Euro Türk A.Ş. (Eurotürk Bank)" in 8 November 1993. Its name was changed to "Bank Kapital Türk A.Ş." in 22 June 1995, by transferring Ceylan Group. Bank Kapital Türk A.Ş. was transferred to Fund in 27 October 2000. Then, the banking license of Bank Kapital Türk A.Ş. was revoked and it was consolidated under the name of Sümerbank A.Ş. in 18 February 2001.
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1982	"Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd." was licensed with 3 branches in İstanbul, İzmir and İzmit by the Council of Ministers upon Decree Nr. 8/1967 dated 21 November 1980. The permission of "Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd." to accept deposits was revoked upon Decree Nr. 91/1992 dated 20 July 1991 of the Council of Ministers.
Banka Kommerçiale Italiana	1919	"Banca Commerciale Italiana" was founded in 1919 and then liquidated upon the decision taken in the Board of Directors in 28 March 1977.
Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş.	1988	"Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a foreign bank in 7 July 1988. It was transferred to "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" group in 7 July 1995. Then, it was consolidated under the name of Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş. in 29 August 2001.
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1989	"Birleşik Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded with the Decree of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 19972, dated 27 November 1988. The banking operations were started in 29 June 1989. The banking license of "Birleşik Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was revoked with the Decree no. 99/13765, which is published in the Official Gazette Nr. 23914, dated 22 December 1999.
Bor Zürra ve Tüccar Bankası	1922	The license was revoked in 13 June 1961 and the bank was liquidated in 22 September 1961 by the decision of Board of Directors.
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	1987	"Credit Lyonnais S.A. İstanbul Branch" was transferred to Credit Agricole Indosuez Türk Bank A.Ş. together with all its rights, assets and liabilities as of 3 March 2004, and by cancellation of its Trade Registry in 18 March 2004.
Credit Suisse First Boston	1998	"Credit Suisse First Boston İstanbul Branch" was founded with Decree of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 23316, dated 17 April 1998. The liquidation process of "Credit Suisse First Boston İstanbul Branch" has started in accordance with the Resolution of BRSSB Nr. 1127, dated 11 September 2003, which refer to paragraph 2 Article 18 of the Banks Act Nr. 4389.
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	1953	"Demirbank T.A.Ş." was founded in 1953 in order to finance the iron trade in Galata in İstanbul. It was transferred to Fund in accordance with the Resolution of BRSSB Nr.123, which was published in Official Gazette Nr.24252(supplement), dated 6 December 2000. It was transferred to "HSBC Bank A.Ş." in accordance with the Resolution of BRSSB Nr.547, dated 11 December 2001, which was published in Official Gazette Nr.24612, dated 13 December 2001 by losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities.
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1952	"Denizcilik Bankası" was founded as a state bank in 1938 in order to finance the maritime sector. Its name was changed to Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. in 1952. The statute was changed in 1983 and its name changed to "Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş." It was merged with Emlak Kredi Bankası A.O. in accordance with the Decree of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.21420(supplement), dated 20 November 1992. It was privatized and separated from Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş. in 1997. Then, it was transferred to Zorlu Holding A.Ş. (please refer to Denizbank A.Ş.)

Historical Data about Closed Banks

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Doğubank	1952	"Doğubank" was liquidated in 2 January 1962 upon the Decree of the Council of Ministers published in Official Gazette with Nr:10975 dated 5 December 1961. The liquidation process would be made under the supervision of Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1932	"Efesbank Ltd. Şti." was founded as a local bank in 1932. The statute was changed in 1962 and it was liquidated in 1 October 1972.
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	1995	"Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Yatırım Bank A.Ş." was founded in 1995 as a non-depository bank and its name was changed to "Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş." in 1 December 1996 by transferring to "Privately-owned Deposit Banks" group. It was transferred to the Fund in 10 July 2001 and it was consolidated under the name Bayındırbank A.Ş. in the same year, 26 December 2001. The transfer and merge was completed as of 18 January 2008, as of this date the banking license and the permission to accept deposits was revoked.
Egebank A.Ş.	1928	"Egebank A.Ş." was transferred to the Fund in 22 December 1999. Then, the banking license of Egebank A.Ş. was revoked and it was consolidated under the name of "Sümerbank A.Ş." in 18 February 2001.
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1927	"Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded as a local bank in 15 September 1927 and made banking operations with one branch until 1955. The bank spread out its operations and transferred to Zeytinolu group in 1977. It was transferred to Fund in accordance with the Decree of Council of Ministers Nr:99/13765, dated 21 December 1999, which was published in the Official Gazette with Nr:239/4(supplement), dated 22 December 1999. It was merged under the name of "Eitbank A.Ş." in 2 July 2001, in accordance with the Resolution of BRSB with Nr:346, dated 15 June 2001.
Esnaf Kredi Bankası	1957	The license of "Esnaf Kredi Bankası" to accept deposits was revoked upon the Decree of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette with Nr:10533 dated 23 June 1969. The liquidation process was made under the supervision of Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. (the Decree was published in the Official Gazette with Nr:10713 dated 21 January 1961).
Eitbank A.Ş.	1935	"Eitbank" was founded as a state bank in 1935 and played a great role in constructing power stations, producing electricity, bringing out underground resources, marketing etc. It started its banking activities in 1955. The banking division was separated from the main group in accordance with the Decree of Council of Ministers with Nr:93/4611(Official Gazette with Nr:21636, dated 13 July 1993), by changing its name to Eitbank Bankacılık A.O. It was privatized in 2 March 1998 and sold to Medya İpek Holding A.Ş. Its name again was changed to Eitbank A.Ş. It was transferred Medya Sabah Holding A.Ş. in 2000. It was transferred to Fund (Official Gazette Nr.24213(supplement1), dated 27 October 2000). Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş. and Interbank A.Ş. were merged into Eitbank A.Ş. in 2 July 2001, (Resolution of BRSB with Nr.346, dated 15 June 2001; Official Gazette Nr.24439, dated 21 June 2001). The banking license of "Eitbank A.Ş." was revoked decided to be liquidated in 28 December 2001 (Resolution of BRSB with Nr.554, dated 13 December 2001; Official Gazette Nr.24613, dated 14 December 2001). Then, the liquidation process was revoked and it was transferred to Bayındırbank A.Ş., with its assets a
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	1985	"Chemical Mitsui Bank A.Ş." was founded in 1985 as a foreign bank. Its name was changed to "Türk Mitsui Bank A.Ş." in 1 December 1989 when the 51% shares are sold to Mitsui Bank Limited. Its name again changed to "Türk Sakura Bank A.Ş." in 1 Nisan 1992. It was transferred to the "Privately-owned Commercial Banks" group after it was sold to Fiba Holding in 23 November 1999. The name of the bank was changed to Fiba Bank A.Ş. in 13 April 2000. Fiba Bank A.Ş. was taken over by the Finans Bank A.Ş. with its assets, liabilities and deposits, with the Resolution Nr. 1023 of BRSB. Its legal entity was ended in 9 April 2003.
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1910	"Terakki Servet Osmaniyesi" was founded as local bank in 1910 and the name of the bank was changed to "Atıyon Terakki Servet Bankası T.A.Ş." in 1926. The statute was changed in 1975 and the name was again changed to "Hisarbank" in 28 June 1979. Lastly, it was transferred to Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası in accordance with the Decree of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette with Nr. 18231, dated 24 November 1983.
ING Bank N.V.	1997	ING Bank N.V. İstanbul Branch was founded in 1997 as a foreign bank having branch in Turkey. It was registered to the Turkish Trade Registry in 11 April 1997, Nr. 4259. The BRSB decided to revoke the license of "ING Bank N.V. İstanbul Branch" upon request to perform banking operations and to accept deposits according to Banks Act Article 18/2 with the Decree No.1037 dated 1 May 2003. It was started to be liquidated in 30 June 2003.
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1927	"Denizli İktisat Bankası" was founded as a local bank in 1927. The statute was changed and it was transferred to the privately owned deposit banks group in 1971. Its name was changed to "İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş." in 1980 by moving its head office to İstanbul. "İktisat Bankası A.Ş." was transferred to the Fund with the Resolution Nr.198 of BRSB, dated 14 March 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24343(supplement), dated 15 March 2001. The banking license of Egebank A.Ş. was revoked with the Resolution Nr.527 of BRSB, dated 28 November 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24599, dated 30 November 2001. It was started to be liquidated in 7 December 2001. Then, the liquidation process was revoked and it was transferred to Bayındırbank A.Ş., with its assets and liabilities, in 5 April 2002.
İnterbank A.Ş.	1888	"Selenik Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded as a foreign bank in 1888 in Selenik and the head office was moved to İstanbul in 1912. Its name was changed to "Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası" in 1969. The statute was changed and it was transferred to the privately owned deposit banks group in 1978. When the %71.94 shares were moved to Çukurova Group and its name was again changed to "İnterbank A.Ş." in 1990, by announcing in Turkish Trade Registry with Nr. 2663, dated 30 November 1990. Then, the shares are Çukurova Group to Nergis Holding in 1996. İnterbank A.Ş. was transferred to Fund 7 January 1999 and it was merged under the name of "Eitbank A.Ş." with the Resolution Nr. 346 of BRSB, dated 15 June 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24439, dated 21 June 2001 and it was closed in 2 July 2001.
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1953	"İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded in 1953. It was transferred to Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası with its all assets and liabilities, with the Decree Nr. 18231 of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 18231, dated 24 November 1983.

Historical Data about Closed Banks

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Istanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1868	"Istanbul Emniyet Sandığı" was founded in 1868. It was bound to T.C. Ziraat Bankası in 1907 and then it was taken in the name of T.C. Ziraat Bankası in 1 January 1984.
Istanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1936	"Istanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş." was founded in 1936 and then it became a branch of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 1964.
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1954	"İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded as a local bank in 1957 in Kayseri. The statute was changed and it was transferred to privately owned deposit banks group in 1964. The management and the control of the bank was transferred to the main shareholder (ie. Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.) with the Order Nr. 5238/21716-63673 of Ministry of Finance in 16 September 1983. The banking license of "İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş." was revoked with the Decree Nr.8/723 of Council of Ministers in 25 October 1983.
Izmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1957	"Izmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş." was founded in 1957 and then, it became a branch of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 1964.
Kentbank A.Ş.	1992	"Türkiye Konut Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 2 March 1992 and its name was changed to "Kentbank A.Ş." when the shares were transferred to Süzer Holding in 6 April 1994. Kentbank A.Ş. was transferred to Fund with the Resolution Nr.382 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24458, dated 10 July 2001. The banking license of Kentbank A.Ş. was revoked with the Resolution Nr.552 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24613, dated 14 December 2001 and it was started to be liquidated in 28 December 2001. Then, the liquidation process was revoked and it was transferred to Bayındırbank A.Ş., with its all assets and liabilities, in 5 April 2002.
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	1989	"Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd." was founded in 1989 as a foreign bank having branches in Turkey. The BRSB decided to revoke the license of "Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd." to perform banking operations and to accept deposits according to Banks Act Article 14/3 upon the Decree Nr.59, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24184, dated 28 September 2000.
Koçbank A.Ş.	1981	"American Express I.B.C." was founded as a foreign bank in 1981. It was transferred "Privately-owned deposit banks" group when the 51% of its shares were owned by Koç Group in 1986 by changing its name to Koç Amerikan Bank A.Ş. Then, Koç Group acquired 100% shares of the bank and its name was changed to Koçbank A.Ş. in 1993. Exclusive negotiations between Koç Financial Services (KFS – the 50/50 joint venture between Unicredit and Koç Group, which owned Koçbank and other financial subsidiaries) and the Çukurova Group was started in January 2005. An agreement was signed in May 2005 for the acquisition of 57.4 percent share in Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (held by the Çukurova Group and Fund). Losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities of Koçbank A.Ş. were transferred to Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. by the resolution Nr: 1990 of the BRSB, dated 28 September 2006.
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1929	"Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası" was founded as a local bank in 1929 and decided to be liquidated in 28 June 1964. Its operations was ceased in 1 September 1964.
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1957	"Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a local bank in 4 October 1957. The statute of the bank was changed in 1962 and it transferred to "privately-owned commercial banks" group. Then, it was liquidated in 12 April 1972.
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1987	"Netbank A.Ş." was founded in 1987 and its name was changed to "Marmara Bankası A.Ş." in 1991. The banking license of "Marmara Bankası A.Ş." was revoked with the Decree Nr. 94/5483 of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 21914, dated 24 April 1994 and it was liquidated by Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	1913	"Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)" was founded as a local bank in Izmir in 1913 and started its operations in 1914. The banking operations was temporarily ceased during the world war, then it started again in 1925. It was transferred to Fund with the Resolution Nr.381 of BRSB, dated 9 July 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24458, dated 10 July 2001. Then, the Council of State was stopped this decision within the same year. It was transferred to Denizbank A.Ş., with the Resolution Nr.929 of BRSB, dated 19 December 2002, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24970, dated 21 December 2002, with its assets and liabilities, its legal entity was ending by announcing in Izmir Trade Registry in 27 December 2002.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	1999	"Morgan Guaranty Trust Company" was founded as a foreign bank having branches in Turkey in 1999. The holding companies The Chase Manhattan Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York located in the USA have merged with The Chase Manhattan Corporation and J.P. Morgan & Co Incorporated as of 31 December 2000. As a result of this merge, "Morgan Guaranty Trust Company" have merged with "The Chase Manhattan Bank" in 10 November 2001. The title of this bank was changed to "JPMorgan Chase Bank" in 21 December 2001 (please refer to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.).
Niğde Bankası	1948	"Niğde Bankası" was liquidated in 7 May 1960 upon the decision taken by the Board of Directors. The banking license and the permission to accept deposits was revoked upon the Decree Nr: 5/371 of Council of Ministers, dated 23 September 1960.
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1998	"Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a development and investment bank in 1998. The BRSB decided to revoke the license of Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. to perform banking operations with the Resolution of BRSB Nr:380 dated 9 July 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 24458, dated 10 July 2001.
Ortaođu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1929	"Elaizig İktisat Bankası" was founded as a local bank in 1929. The statute of the bank was changed in 1974. The head office was moved to Istanbul and its name was changed to "Ortaođu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş." in 29 July 1980. Then, it was transferred to TC Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. for liquidation according to the Decree of Council of Ministers which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.18231, dated 24 November 1983.

Historical Data about Closed Banks

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	1863	"Bank-ı Osmanî Şahane (Ottoman Bank)" was founded in 1863 and its name was changed to "Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş." in 1923. Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş. was merged to Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş. with the Resolution of BRSB Nr.450 dated 27 August 2001, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 24508, dated 29 August 2001. Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş. was transferred to Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. upon the Resolution Nr. 548 of The BRSB in 11 December 2001, which is published in the Official Gazette no.24612 dated 13 December 2001, by losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities.
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	1955	"Pamukbank T.A.Ş." was founded as a privately owned deposit bank in 1955. It was transferred to Fund with the Resolution of BRSB Nr.742 dated 18 June 2002, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 24790, dated 19 June 2002. Then, Pamukbank T.A.Ş. was transferred to "Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş." together with all assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments, with the Resolution of BRSB Nr.1415 dated 9 November 2004, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 25639, dated 10 November 2004. The transfer was realized in 12 November 2004 and all the branches of Pamukbank T.A.Ş. are started to operate as the branches of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 17 November 2004.
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1992	Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. was founded as a development and investment bank in 1992. The BRSB decided to revoke the license of "Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." to perform banking operations according to Banks Act Article 14/3 and 20/2, upon the Resolution Nr.122 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24252(supplementary), dated 6 December 2000.
Rabobank Nederland	1998	"Rabobank Nederland" was founded as a foreign bank in 1998. The BRSB has decided to revoke the license of "Rabobank Nederland İstanbul Branch to perform banking operations and to accept deposits according to Banks Act Article 18/2 with the Resolution Nr. 678, dated 2 April 2002, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr. 24715, dated 3 April 2002.
Raybank	1956	"Raybank" was decided to be liquidated by the directions of the Ministry of Finance, published in the Official Gazette, Nr.11747, dated 7 July 1964. The liquidation was made under the control and supervision of Türkiye Emialk Kredi Bankası.
Sağlık Bankası A.Ş.	1928	"Sağlık Bankası A.Ş." was founded in 1928 and the name was changed to "Sağlık Bankası A.Ş." in 1962. The bank was liquidated in 24 March 1975.
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1963	"Sinai Yatırım ve Bankası A.O." was founded as an investment bank in 13 March 1963. Its name was changed to "Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş." in 18 June 1997. Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. was transferred to Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. with the Resolution Nr.659 of BRSB, dated 27 March 2002, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24710, dated 29 March 2002, losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities.
Sümerbank A.Ş.	1933	Sümerbank Holding A.Ş. was founded in 1933 and the banking department of "Sümerbank Holding A.Ş." was separated from the holding and started its operations as "Sümerbank A.O." in 1993. "Sümerbank A.O." was privatized in 24 October 1995, sold to Garipoğlu Group and its name was changed as "Sümerbank A.Ş.". It was transferred to Fund with the Decree Nr.99/13765 of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.23914(supplement) in 22 December 1999. Egebank A.Ş., Bank Kapital Türk A.Ş., Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş., Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş. and Ulusal Bank A.Ş. were merged to Sümerbank A.Ş. in 2001. Then, the shares of Sümerbank A.Ş. was decided to be sold to Oyak in 9 August 2001 and the bank transferred again to "privately-owned deposit banks" group. Then, Sümerbank A.Ş. was transferred to Oyak Bank A.Ş. in 11 January 2002, losing its status of legal entity, all rights, assets and liabilities.
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	1989	"Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a development and investment bank in 1989. It was transferred to Bank Ekspres A.Ş. upon the Resolution Nr. 489 of BRSB, dated 18 October 2001, losing its status of legal entity.
The American Express Bank Co.	1955	"The American Express Bank Co." was founded as a foreign in 1955 and the bank and it was liquidated in 1961.
Toprakbank A.Ş.	1992	"Toprakbank A.Ş." was founded as a privately owned deposit bank in 1948 and it was transferred to Fund with the Resolution Nr. 538 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24600, dated 1 December 2001. Then, it was decided to be transferred to Bayındırbank A.Ş. with the Resolution Nr. 826 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24889, dated 27 September 2002. Toprakbank A.Ş. was merged with Bayındırbank A.Ş. in 30 September 2002 and the banking license of Toprakbank A.Ş. was revoked at the same date.
Tütüm Bankası T.A.O.	1948	"Tütüm Bankası T.A.O." was decided to be liquidated with the Decree No. 6/1782 of Council of Ministers in 20 May 1963. It was declared in Official Gazette Nr. 11445 that the liquidation process would be made under the supervision of Türkiye Emialk Bankası A.Ş. in 4 July 1963.
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	1913	"Adapazarı İslam Ticaret Bankası" was founded as a local bank in 1913. The name was changed to "Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." in 1937. Its head office was moved to İstanbul in 1952. It was transferred to Fund in 27 June 1997. The banking license of Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. was decided to be revoked and the bank was decided to be liquidated starting from 1 July 2001, with the Resolution Nr. 346 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24439, dated 21 June 2000. Then, Türk Ticaret Bankası Employees' Pension and Mutual Aid Fund opened suits to the Council of State to stop the process several times. Lastly, Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. made an extraordinary General Meeting and decided to liquidate the bank in 9 August 2002.
Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.	1917	"Manisa Bağcılar Bankası" was founded as a local bank in 1917 and the name of the bank was changed to "Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş." in 1950. The banking license was revoked in 26 January 1984.
Türkiye Birleşik Tasarruf ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1957	"Türkiye Muallimler, Memurlar ve Subaylar Bankası" (Tümsubank) was founded in 1967 and it was merged with "Türkiye Eski Muharipler Bankası" (Muhabank) in 1959, by changing its name to "Türkiye Birleşik Tasarruf ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.". The liquidation process of the bank was made under the supervision of Türkiye Emialk Kredi Bankası in 28 March 1961.
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1962	"Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a state bank in 1962 and the statute was changed and the bank was transferred to "state owned development and investment banks" group in 1986. Then, the bank was merged with Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. in 1989, with its all assets and liabilities.

Historical Data about Closed Banks

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	1926	"Emlak ve Eylam Bankası" was founded in 1926 and its name was changed to "Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası T.A.O." in 1 September 1946. It was merged with Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş. in 8 January 1988 and its name again changed to "Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.". A new restructuring process was started by Act Nr. 4803 in 2000 and it was transferred to Türkiye Cumhuriyet Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., together with all assets and liabilities, as of 6 July 2001. Consequently, as of 9 July 2001, the Head Office as well as all the branches of Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş. continued their banking activities within and under the name of T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. Then, 96 branches of Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş., together with balance-sheets and staff, was transferred to Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. as of November 12, 2001.
Türkiye Eski Muharipler Bankası (Muhabank)	1949	"Türkiye Eski Muharipler Bankası (Muhabank)" was founded in 1949 and it was merged with "Türkiye Muallimler, Memurlar ve Subaylar Bankası (Tümsubank)" in 1959 (please refer to Tümsubank).
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	1928	"Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded as a privately owned deposit bank in 1928. The license of "Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş." to perform banking activities and accept deposits was revoked upon the Resolution Nr.1085 of BRSB, dated 3 July 2003, pursuant to Article 14/3 of the Banks' Act Nr. 4389, due to the fact that the Bank could not timely fulfill its obligations, that it did not take the required measures, and that continuation of its banking activities would have posed a danger to depositors' rights as well as the safety and soundness of the financial system. The Court decided the bank to bankruptcy in 8 June 2005
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (İmpex)	1984	"Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (İmpexbank)" was decided to be liquidated with the Decree Nr. 94/5485 of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette, Nr.21914, dated 24 April 1994. The liquidation process was made under the supervision of Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1948	"Türkiye Kredi Bankası" was liquidated by Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. in 1966.
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1968	"Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş." was not operated after it was founded and then it was decided to be liquidated in the General Meeting in 6 March 1974. This decision was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Nr.5142, dated 8 May 1974. The liquidation is made under the supervision of Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş..
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1958	"Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş." was founded in 1958 in Ankara. The head office was moved to İstanbul in 1985. Then, it was merged with Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. With the Decree of Council of Ministers which was published in Official Gazette Nr. 21235, dated 22 May 1992.
Türkiye Turizm Yatırım ve Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (TYT Bank)	1988	"Türkiye Turizm Yatırım ve Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (TYT Bank)" was founded as a development and investment bank in 1988. The license of the bank to perform banking activities and accept deposits was revoked and the bank decided to be liquidated upon the Decree No. 94/5483 of Council of Ministers, which was published in the Official Gazette, Nr. 21902, dated 11 April 1994. The bank was liquidated under the supervision of Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	1924	"Akhisar Tütüncüler Bankası" was founded as a local bank in Akhisar in 26 August 1924. Its name was changed to "Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş." in 1954. Its head office first moved to İzmir in 1955, then to İstanbul in 1989. Then, The bank was acquired from Yaşar Group and its name again changed to "Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş." in 26 December 1996. The bank was transferred to Fund with the Decree Nr.99/13765 of Council of Ministers, dated 21 December 1999, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.23914 (supplement), dated 22 December 1999. Then, the banking license of Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş. was revoked with the Resolution Nr.178 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24322, dated 18 February 2001. It was consolidated under the name of "Sümerbank A.Ş." in 18 February 2001.
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	1985	"Saudi American Bank" was founded as a foreign bank in 1985. The bank was acquired from Ephesus Group and its name was changed to "Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş." in 6 February 1997. By then, it was transferred from "Foreign banks having branches in Turkey" group to "Foreign banks founded in Turkey" group. The bank was transferred to Fund in with the Resolution Nr.189 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24332, dated 28 February 2001. The banking license of Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş. was revoked and it was consolidated under the name of "Sümerbank A.Ş." with the Resolution Nr.290 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24407, dated 20 May 2001.
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	1993	"Eurocredit Türk Fransız Ticaret Bankası A.Ş." was founded as a foreign bank in 7 September 1993. Then, it was transferred to privately owned deposit banks group after its name was changed to "Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş." in 6 October 1994. The bank was transferred to Fund with the Decree Nr.99/13765 of Council of Ministers, dated 21 December 1999, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.23914(supplement), dated 22 December 1999. The banking license of Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. was revoked and it was consolidated under the name of "Sümerbank A.Ş." upon the Resolution Nr.178 of BRSB, which was published in the Official Gazette Nr.24322, dated 18 February 2001.

BRSB: The Banking Regulation and Supervision Board

Treasury: The Undersecretariat of Treasury

Fund: Savings Deposit Insurance Fund

List of Closed Banks after January 2001

	Establishment Year	Historical Data
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	1985	It was transferred to Akbank T.A.Ş. in 20 September 2005.
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1999	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 10 July 2001.
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	1986	It was transferred to Sümerbank A.Ş. in 26 January 2001 and the license of to perform banking operations was revoked in 18 February 2001.
Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş.	1988	It was transferred to Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş. in 29 August 2001.
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	1987	It was transferred to Credit Agricole Indosuez Türk Bank A.Ş. in 18 March 2004.
Credit Suisse First Boston	1998	It was liquidated in 11 September 2003.
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	1953	It was transferred to HSBC in 13 December 2001.
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	1995	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 18 January 2008.
Egebank A.Ş.	1928	It was transferred to Sümerbank A.Ş. in 26 January 2001 and the license of to perform banking operations was revoked in 18 February 2001.
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1926	It was merged under the name of "EtiBank A.Ş." in 2 July 2001.
EtiBank A.Ş.	1935	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 28 December 2001. The liquidation process was revoked and it was transferred to Bayındırbank A.Ş. in 5 April 2002.
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	1985	It was transferred to Akbank T.A.Ş. in 9 April 2003.
ING Bank N.V.	1997	It was liquidated in 30 June 2003.
İktisat Bankası	1927	It was merged under the name of Bayındırbank A.Ş. in 5 April 2002.
İnterbank	1888	It was merged under the name of EtiBank A.Ş. in 2 July 2001.
Koçbank A.Ş.	1981	It was transferred to Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. in 28 September 2006.
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş.(Tatışbank)	1913	It was transferred to Denizbank A.Ş. in 21 December 2002.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	1999	It was merged with The Chase Manhattan Bank in 10 November 2001.
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1998	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 10 July 2001.
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	1863	It was transferred to Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. in 13 December 2001
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	1955	It was transferred to Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. in 17 November 2004.
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1992	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 6 December 2000.
Rabobank Nederland	1998	The license to perform banking operations was revoked in 3 April 2002.
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	1963	It was transferred to Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. in 29 March 2002.
Sümerbank A.Ş.	1933	It was merged under the name of Oyakbank A.Ş. in 11 January 2002.
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	1989	It was transferred to Bank Ekspres A.Ş. in 18 October 2001.
Toprakbank A.Ş.	1992	It was merged under the name of Bayındırbank A.Ş. in 30 September 2002.
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	1913	It was liquidated in 9 August 2002.
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	1926	It was transferred to Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. 6 July 2001.
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	1928	The Court decided for bankruptcy in 8 June 2005.
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	1924	It was transferred to Sümerbank A.Ş. in 26 January 2001 and the license of to perform banking operations was revoked in 18 February 2001.
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	1985	It was merged under the name of Sümerbank A.Ş. and the license of to perform banking operations was revoked in 20 May 2001.
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	1993	It was transferred to Sümerbank A.Ş. in 26 January 2001 and the license of to perform banking operations was revoked in 18 February 2001.

General Managers in Banks Operating in Turkey

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	W. Jonker							
Adabank A.Ş.	Yaver Timurkan	Mehmet Ali Tiney	Nejat Sunar	C.H. Weddepohl	Medeni Berk	A. van den Wall Bake		C.H.Weddepohl
Akbank T.A.Ş.				İzzet Çintav				
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.								
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.								
Anadolubank A.Ş.								
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.								
Bank Mellat								
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.								
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.								
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.	Osman Mecdi Agun	Ali Rıza Zorluoğlu	Ali Rıza Taşpınar	Selahattin Söylev	Yusuf Tiryaki			
Citibank A.Ş.	Sermet Gökdeniz	Nedret Utkan				Şükrü Kıyıkıoğlu		Celalettin Erol
Denizbank A.Ş.								
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.								
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.								
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.								
Finans Bank A.Ş.			Pieter Huizer		Halis Kaynar			
Fortis Bank A.Ş.								
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.								
Habib Bank Limited								
HSBC Bank A.Ş.								
ING Bank A.Ş.	Selahaddin Babüroğlu			Vedat Önsal		Esat Kıratlıoğlu		Gazanfer Sönmez
İller Bankası								
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.								
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.								
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.								
Millennium Bank A.Ş.								
Nurul Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.								
Société Générale (SA)								
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	Ömer Sunar							
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.								
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.								
Türkish Bank A.Ş.								
Türkiyat Bank A.Ş.								
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	Ali R. Kürem					Kenan Güncük		
Türk Eximbank								
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	Adnan Uysal	Akil Kitapçı	Nedim Şükrü Aksal	Fikret Aktekin	Sabahattin Şerifoğlu			
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	Cabir Selek							
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	Nurettin Seçmeler		Halit Taşçıoğlu			Ferit Basmacı		
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	Bülend Yazıcı							
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.		Reşit Egeli						
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	Sabahaddin Tulga							Basri Kurdoğlu
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	Pier Luciano Puddu			Luciano Congiu			Carlo Cappel	
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.								
WestLB AG	Tacetin Baykal	Mecit Duruiz	Fahrettin Ulaş					Adnan Dinçer
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.								

General Managers in Banks Operating in Turkey

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.							
Adabank A.Ş.			Harm Afman				
Akbank T.A.Ş.		W.J.J. Cozijnsen			W.J.J. Cozijnsen		Edward Mervis
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.			Hamit Belig Belli				
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.							
Anadolubank A.Ş.							
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.				Zahed Bakhtari	Mahmoud Khorram		
Bank Mellat					Ahmet Kabil		
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.							
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.							
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.				John H.Bernson			
Citibank A.Ş.			W.E. Pitts				
Denizbank A.Ş.		Hüsamettin Atabeyli	Vehbi Nejat Özgece			Zeki Albayrak	Ekrem Önal
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.							
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.							
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.							
Finans Bank A.Ş.							
Fortis Bank A.Ş.		Erol Toksöz			Vecdi Aksoy		
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.							
Habib Bank Limited							
HSBC Bank A.Ş.							
ING Bank A.Ş.						Shafiq A. Khan	
İller Bankası	Erhan Karaesmen	Aydın Evrenkaya					Ian Levack Teoman Ünüsan
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.							Peter J.E. Nice
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.							Thomas Kane
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.							
Millennium Bank A.Ş.							
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.							
Société Générale (SA)							
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	Ünsal Olcay	Sezai Şen		Yalçın Amanvermez			
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.							
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.					Altan Maral		
Türkish Bank A.Ş.							
Turkland Bank A.Ş.							
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.							
Türk Eximbank	Tülin Şener	Tarık Kıvanç		Caner Ersoy		Akın Akbaygil	Erhan Sakızlı
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	Turgut Erdem	Ali Doğan Ünlü		Rahmi Önen			Kemal Akkaya
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	Erol Aksoy	Şahin Ulusoy		Evren Artam			
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.			Mete Göknel	Halit Kara		Burhan Karagöz	Ahmet Ertuğrul
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	Ahmet Dirioğlu	Faruk İzgin G. Rosi	A. Çetin Özkan	M. Sami Erdem			
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.							
WestLB AG							
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Adnan Dinçer	Halit Soydan			S. Berat Akerman	Hüsnü Özyeğin	

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.				Jan Gillespie	
Adabank A.Ş.	Özen Gökşel		Zekai Ünal		
Akbank T.A.Ş.					
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Alev Göçmez				Mustafa Koç
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.					
Anadolubank A.Ş.					
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.					
Bank Mellat					
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	Refik Altınöz	Halil Sunali	Hikmet Köseli	Jean Bernard Anglada	İsmail Ragıp Yergin
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.	Jean Boursoit			Dardo Sabarots	Hakan Ateş
Citibank A.Ş.					
Denizbank A.Ş.					
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.					
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.		Aclan Acar	Fevzi Bozer		
Finans Bank A.Ş.					
Fortis Bank A.Ş.	Ufuk Söylemez	Atilla Taşdemir			
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.		Abdul Ghani			
Habib Bank Limited	Piraye Antika				
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	Mahmut Erdem	Önal Süer	Nihat Baş	Mark Foley	Mark C. Foley
İller Bankası			Ali Taşpolat		İsmail Kulaksızoğlu
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.					Emin Server Çatana
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.					
JPMorgan Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.					
Millennium Bank A.Ş.	İhsan Özeroğlu	Çetin Tariçoğlu			Osman Şişmanoğlu
Nurul Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Ali Arda				
Parker Griffin					
Société Générale (SA)	Hasan Basri Gökten				
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.					
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.	Hamit Belig' Belli				
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.					
Turkish Bank A.Ş.					
Turkland Bank A.Ş.					
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.					
Türk Eximbank	Ersoy Volkan	Cihan Paçacı	Can Yeşilada		Saim Sanlı
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.			Şevki Doruk		Seiçuk Demiralp
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	Cihan Paçacı	Yenal Ansen			
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.					
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.	Fehmi Gültekin	Tarık Kıvanç	Niyazi Eroğlu		Taci Bayhan
WestLB AG					
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.		Hendrik Ernaelsteen	John Duthie	Carlo Pace	

General Managers in Banks Operating in Turkey

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	Jack Gillespie			Albert Meijer	
Adabank A.Ş.	Ihsan Canarslanlar		Zafer Kurtul	A. Bengü Erdoğan (Vekil)	Pulat Akçın (Vekil)
Akbank T.A.Ş.		Altan Tatlışen		M. Najib H. El-Jamal	Hormozî Sheikh Tabagh (Vekil)
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Haydar Serezli	M.N.H. El Jamal (Vekil)	A. Ersin Dedekoca		
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	Bashir Sharif (Vekil)	Salim Can Karaşıklı	Taner San	Ragıp Nebî İlseven	Yusuf Emre Yetkin (Vekil)
Anadolubank A.Ş.	Mostafa Beheshti Rouy	İsmail Emen	Gilles Serra		Mark T. Robinson
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.			Sebastian Paredes	F. Dilek Yardım	
Bank Mellat				Mehmet Nazmi Erten	
Bank Pozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.		Onur Umud	Hüseyin Faik Açıklalın		
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.		H. Faik Açıklalın (Vekil)			
Citibank A.Ş.		Yasef Coşay			
Denizbank A.Ş.		Ayşe Şebnem Türkay			
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.					
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Eurobank Tefken A.Ş.					
Finans Bank A.Ş.					
Fortis Bank A.Ş.					
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Habib Bank Limited					
HSBC Bank A.Ş.					
ING Bank A.Ş.					
İller Bankası					
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.					
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.					
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.					
Millennium Bank A.Ş.					
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Société Générale (SA)					
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.					
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.					
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkbank A.Ş.					
Türkiye Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Ekonomik Bankası A.Ş.					
Türk Eximbank					
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.					
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.					
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.					
WestLB AG					
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.					

General Managers in Banks Operating in Turkey

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	Anthonie Cornelis Zwaan		Douglas Thomas Kennedy	Rauf Özdingçer	
Adabank A.Ş.	Ahmet Özer				Önder Halisdemir
Akbank T.A.Ş.		A. Bengü Çolakoğlu	Hasan Semih Ergür (Vekil)		Bülent Gökhan Günay
Akif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Murat Arıç	Pulat Akçin		Sadek Khalifa S. Abu Hallala	
Altematif Bank A.Ş.					
Anadolubank A.Ş.					
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.					
Bank Mellat					
BankPozitif Kredi ve Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	Younes Hormozi Sheikh Tabagh	Hakan Okan Balköse	Recep Süleyman Özdi(Vekil)	Recep Süleyman Özdi	F. Dilek Yardım
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.		Haluk Ersoy(Vekil)		Michael Miebach	Ali Murat Özükkü(Vekil)
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.	Naim Koçer	Steve Michael Bideshi			Seiçuk Yorgancıoğlu
Citibank A.Ş.				Natik Atal (Vekil)	
Denizbank A.Ş.					
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.					
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş.					
Finans Bank A.Ş.	Sinan Şahinbaş				Yvan De Cock
Fortis Bank A.Ş.					Dünhal Hakan Altürk
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Habib Bank Limited					
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	E. Hakan Eminsoy				
ING Bank A.Ş.					
İller Bankası					
İMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.					
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.					
Merrill Lynch Yatırım Bank A.Ş.					
Millennium Bank A.Ş.					
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.					
Société Générale (SA)	Bülent Reha Karagöz	Pedro Jorge L.C.Ferreira	Cüneyt Genç	Kublay Cinemre	Müjdat Ulutekin
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.					Pinar Cengiz (Vekil)
Taib Yatırım Bank A.Ş.					
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.					
Turkish Bank A.Ş.					
Turkland Bank A.Ş.					
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	Varol Civil		Sanjaev Kathpalia (Vekil)		Sanjaev Kathpalia
Türk Eximbank					
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	Can Akın Çağlar				
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	Hasan Cebeci				
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.			Hüseyin Aydın		
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.			Abdullah Çelik		
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.			Bilal Karaman		
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	Aziz Ahmet Kacar				
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	Fabio Lucheroni				
Unicredit Banca di Roma S.p.A.	Christian Andreas Schröter				
WestLB AG					
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.		Osman Reha Yolalan(Vekil)	S. Kemal Kaya		Pietro Pasqualucci
					Tayfun Bayazit

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Açapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971	Refik Gökçek					
Ak Uluararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005						
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966	Abdülkadir Akgüngör					
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988	Mithat Güldü	Azmi Demirer	Macit Kayra			
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964	Muhip Şahin					
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001						
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990						
Banka Kommerçiale Italiana	1977	Hayim Bernathan				Lombardini Raffaele	Ezio Pullicani-Colonosi
Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999						
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004						
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003						
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001	Nuri Cingilloğlu					
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992	Nedret Utkan					
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972	Şefik Kamil Efes					Şükrü Kıyıkıoğlu
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Egebank A.Ş.	2001	Aaron Bengiyat	Sermet Kuntman				
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001	Bektaş Erdem		Kazım Alanya			Adnan Uysal
Etibank A.Ş.	2002	İnsan Mocan	Nazif Özsoy	Tahsin Yalabık	Suphi Yavaşca		Münir Tanyeloğlu
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003	Kasım Oyal					
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983						
ING Bank N.V.	2003	Lütfü Ünal					
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002	J.B. de Kerorguen					Naci Karagözoğlu
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001	Hayri Gönen					
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983	Halim Umay					
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984	İnsan Çelen	Mithat Özdeş				
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964	Rifat Gönen					
İzçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964	Muammer Kabaoğlu	Davut Yüksel				
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	2000						
Koçbank A.Ş.	2006						
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1984	A. Şimşek	Beytullah Aksu				Cihat Özhan
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1972	Kadri Yaman		Ulvi Yenil			
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1994						
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	2002	Naim Türköz					
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	2001						
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Ortaođu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983	Mehmet Kolođlu		Zeki İçmeli			
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Henri Mathieu					
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	2004	Cemal Kayalar				J. Jeulin	Tacetin Baykal
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2000						
Rabobank Nederland	2002						
Raybank	1964						
Sađlık Bankası A.Ş.	1975	Ferid Nazmi Gümen	Refet Yardımcı				Osman Dinçer
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2002	Halid Uzel	Vecdi Ünay				
Sümerbank A.Ş.	2002	Burhan Alpagut	Nedim Rüştü Aksal	Rahmi Tunçadılı	Şevket Davaslıgil		Hulusi Çetinođlu
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Toprakbank A.Ş.	2002						
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.	1963	Hikmet Rauf Sarper					
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	2002	Sabri Sabit Sađirođlu					
Türkiye Beđöçler Bankası A.Ş.	1984	Mehmet Nalinci	Abdurrahim Ot		Fevzi Akhan	Cavit Demir	Nafiz Ergeneil
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1989	Orhan Kubat				Davut R. Giresunlu	Cavit Demir
Türkiye Emiak Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Vedat Ural	Hayri Seçkin				
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	2003						
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)	1994	Selim Bayakır					
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1966	Kemal Aziz Yasa					
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1974						
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1992	Orhan Akçam			Faruk Aker	Server Kalkancı	Sami Ayhan
(TYT Bank)	1994						
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	2001	Jozef Özel		İsmail Fethi Aksoy			Sezal Tekmen
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	2001						
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	2001						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971							
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005							
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966							
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988				Sait Darga	Orhan Giray		
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964							
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001							
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001					T. Petrolini		
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990							
Banca Commerciale Italiana	1977							
Birleşik Türk Körfez Bankası A.Ş.	2001							
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999							
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004							
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003							
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001							
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992		Celalettin Erol				Dr. Nezih Halim Neyzi	
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972							
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001							
Egebank A.Ş.	2001							
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001							
Eti Bank A.Ş.	2002	Kenan Onat		Cavit Oral		Şevket Filibeli		Orhan Sorguç
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003			Necdet Erdoğan	Nezih Berkkan	Necdet Erdoğan		
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983							
ING Bank N.V.	2003							
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002							
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001		Muzaffer Ersoy			Erol Toksöz		İsmail Sarıalp
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983							Fenni İslimyeli
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984							Mithat Özdeş
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964							
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983							
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964							
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002							

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.							
Koçbank A.Ş.							
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası							
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.			Fuat Arpacı				
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.							Ahmet Bican Varan
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)							
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.							
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.							
Ortaoğlu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.							
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	Mehmet Koloğlu					Oğuz İmregün	Aykut Duraman
Panukbank T.A.Ş.							Berat Akerman
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.			Azmi Demirer				
Rabobank Nederland							
Raybank							
Sağlık Bankası A.Ş.							
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.							
Sümerbank A.Ş.		Zeki Özyar		Hızır Geylan			Kemal Varol
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.							
Toprakbank A.Ş.							
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.							
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.							
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.							
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)							
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.		Özcan Aksoy					
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.		Ferit Basmacı					
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)		Bulut Hüsnrev Göle					
(TYT Bank)							
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.		Reşat Ekinci					
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.							
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)							
	2000						
	2006						
	1984						
	1972						
	1994						
	2002						
	2001						
	2001						
	1983						
	2001						
	2004						
	2000						
	2002						
	1964						
	1975						
	2002						
	2001						
	2002						
	1963						
	2002						
	1984						
	1989						
	2001						
	2003						
	1994						
	1966						
	1974						
	1992						
	1994						
	2001						
	2001						
	2001						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971						
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005						
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966						
Anadolü Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988			Sulhi Alson	Orhan Ünal		
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001		C. Tamborini				
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990						
Banka Kommerçiale Italyana	1977						
Birleşik Türk Körföz Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999						
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004						
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003						
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001	Oktaç Ersoy	Recai Hanoğlu	Dr. Nezih Halim Neyzi		Cengiz Esin Hüsamettin Atabeyli	Vehbi nejat Özgece
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992						
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972						
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Melih Özkat					
Egebank A.Ş.	2001			Tekin Değirmenci			
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001					H. Yılmaz Mazlumoğlu Hüseyin Kurt	Erdemir Karakaş
Eti Bank A.Ş.	2002			Atilla Aybay			
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003					Melih Soydan	Ahmet Demirer
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983						
ING Bank N.V.	2003						
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002						
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001		İlhan Köseoğlu				
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983	Nevzat Alptürk			Kemal Onar		
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984		Ali Aydaş				
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983					Sami Ayhan	Doğan Erdoğan
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971						
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005						G.Christian Hoyami
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966						Bülent Şemiler
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988	Yılmaz Mazlumoğlu		Halil Ata			
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001		Javed Razzaqui	Habib Ahmet			Patrick Duchemin
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990						
Banka Kommerçiale İtalyana	1977						
Birleşik Türk Körféz Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999						
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004						
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003						
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001				Nuri Cingilloğlu Ekrem Önal		Haluk Dayigil Namik Aydemir
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992			Zeki Albayrak			
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972						
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001				Burhan Karaçam		
Egebank A.Ş.	2001						
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001	Özer Güney					
Etilbank A.Ş.	2002	Muammer Öcal				Süha Nizamoğlu Mauri E. Kotila	
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003						
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983		Erdoğan Mamaoğlu				
ING Bank N.V.	2003						
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002	Haşim Gönenç		Faik Yücel Başbuğ	Caner Ersoy Vural Akışık		Caner Ersoy
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001	Erol Aksoy					
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983	Özer Uçuran Çiller	Oktay Ersoy				
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984	Kadir Çelebi					
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983	Fanuk İzgin	Bekir Kocaağaoğlu				
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	2000						
Koçbank A.Ş.	2006						Dieter Seifert
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1984						
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1972						
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1994						
Millî Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	2002	Erddoğan Yılmaz		Reşat Sönmez			İsmet Yılmaz
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	2001						
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Ortaođu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983		Osman Kayışođlu				
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	2001				F. de Rancourt		
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	2004			İbrahim Betil		Dođan Çınar	
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2000						
Rabobank Nederland	2002						
Raybank	1964						
Sađlık Bankası A.Ş.	1975						
Sinal Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2002						
Sümerbank A.Ş.	2002		Remzi Yücebaş		Erkan Tapan		
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Toprakbank A.Ş.	2002						
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.	1963						
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	2002						
Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.	1984				Serhan Altınordu		
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1989				Erol Kıcıman		
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	2001				Hayrettin Erkmen	Niyazi Ata	Metin Boysan
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	2003				Kemal Uzan		Nuran Adak
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)	1994	Erol Toksöz		Fahim Tobur			
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1966						
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1974					Erol Akyazan	Çetin Hacıođlu
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1992						
(TYT Bank)	1994						
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	2001		Talat Tuğçetin	Armağan Çağatay	Hüseyin Ünver	İlter Ataç	
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	2001					Walid Raif Alamuddin	Maarten I.Hulshoff
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	2001						

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971						
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005			Francois Denis			Klaus W. Lubos
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966						
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988						
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001	Jean P. Audubert				Jean Baptiste Surville	Jean Tirant
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990			Hassan Parvez	S.A. Shabber		
Banka Kommerçiale İtalyana	1977						
Birleşik Türk Körféz Bankası A.Ş.	2001		Haluk Dayıgil				Sedef Baykal
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999		Guy Goirand			Michel Martinovitch	
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004						
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003						
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001		Halit Cingilirođlu				
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992			Mete Kılıç			Sait Köseođlu
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972						
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Egebank A.Ş.	2001	Halit Soydan				Naci Ayhan	
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001						
Etilbank A.Ş.	2002						
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003		Fethi Ağalar			Taşkın Akdeniz	
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983						Hiroyuki Funatsu
ING Bank N.V.	2003						
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002	Erol Aksoy					
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001	Osman Berkmen					
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983		Melih Araz				
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984						
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002						Erdogan Günay

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	2000						
Koçbank A.Ş.	2006			Yüksel Yazgın	Nuri Erhat Engin Akçakoca	Ergün Aziz	
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1984		R. Arsenault				
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1972						
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1994		Caner Ersoy			Hasip Buldanlıoğlu	Taner Sevinç
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	2002		Mustafa Güneç				
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	2001						
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001			Jean de Boisgrollier			
Ortaoğlu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	2004	Bülent Şenver					
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2000						Rıza Suat Gökdel
Rabobank Nederland	2002						
Raybank	1964						
Sağlık Bankası A.Ş.	1975						
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2002						
Sümerbank A.Ş.	2002	Sunar Akkan	Ahmet Özerdim				
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	2001			Mehmet Nazmi Erten		A.İrfan Söylemezoğlu Doğan Çelik	
Toprakbank A.Ş.	2002						A.Safa Şengölgü
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.	1963						
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	2002						
Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.	1984						
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1989						
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Bülent Şemiler	Engin Civan				
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	2003	Turan Tiryakioğlu	Hasip Buldanlıoğlu			Şükür Karahasanoğlu	
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)	1994		Hilmi Başaran		Selçuk Öğrendil		
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1966						
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1974						
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1992						
(TYT Bank)	1994						
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	2001	M.Lütfi Er	Sami Uslu	Nebil Erulaş	Osman Erk	Oğuz Aktan	
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	2001		Sami Erdem				
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	2001			Zubyr I. Soomro			Ronald De Angelis

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Adapazarı Emniyet Bankası T.A.Ş.	1971						
Ak Uluslararası Bankası A.Ş.	2005	Yves Le Lay		Dieter Gran		P.D. de Saint Andre	
Akşehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	1966						
Anadolu Bankası T.A.Ş.	1988						
Ankara Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Atlas Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001		Varol Civil			Levent Uğurlu	
Bank Kapital Türk T.A.Ş.	2001						
Bank of Credit and Commerce International	1990						
Banka Kommerçiale İtalyana	1977						
Birleşik Türk Körföz Bankası A.Ş.	2001					Hüsnü Akhan	
Birleşik Yatırım Bankası	1999	Hikmet Köseli				Şenel Durmuşkaya (Vekil)	
Credit Lyonnais S.A.	2004			Dominique Tissier			
Credit Suisse First Boston	2003						
Demirbank T.A.Ş.	2001	Selahattin Serbest					
Denizcilik Bankası T.A.Ş.	1992						
Efesbank Ltd. Şti.	1972						
Ege Giyim Sanayicileri Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Egebank A.Ş.	2001		M. Sami Erdem				Muzaffer Aygün
Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.	2001						Yılmaz Mazlumoğlu
EtiBank A.Ş.	2002	Refik Çulpan	M. Zeki Akıllıoğlu		Cankut İlal	Şükrü Karahasanoğlu	Zeki Ünal
Fiba Bank A.Ş.	2003			Noboru Onuma		Yoshiaki Kobayashi	
Hisarbank A.Ş.	1983						
ING Bank N.V.	2003						
İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	2002		Fahri Bahçivanoğlu	İsmail Emen		John T. McCarthy	Roy Gevrekyan
İnterbank A.Ş.	2001			Naci Ayhan		Nedim Usta	Kadir Günay
İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı	1984						
İstanbul Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
İşçi Kredi Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
İzmir Halk Sandığı T.A.Ş.	1964						
Kentbank A.Ş.	2002	Sami Çakır			Mevlüt Aslanoğlu	Cevdet Erkanlı	

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	2000						
Koçbank A.Ş.	2006					Huseyin Özgürğün	Mustafa Aksay (Vekil)
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1984						
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1972						
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1994						
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	2002	Nazım Dörtbudak				Ahmet Seçer	
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	2001						
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001						Serhan Altınordu
Ortaođlu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983						
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	2001				Aclan Acar		
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	2004	Cemil Köksal		Orhan Emirdağ Bülent Gültekin			
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2000						Bülent Gültekin (Vekil) Henrik Adams
Rabobank Netherland	2002						
Raybank	1964						
Sađlık Bankası A.Ş.	1975						
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2002		Ahmet Türel Ayaydın Ayhan Büyükyıldırım				
Sümerbank A.Ş.	2002	Hamdi Tuncer		Şükrü Karahasanođlu		İsmail Emen	Cengiz Biçer
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	2001						
Toprakbank A.Ş.	2002	Kocayusufopaşaođlu	Mevlüt Aslanođlu		Veysel Bilen		
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.	1963						
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	2002		Ođuz Özkın		Erol Okuyan	O. Zafer Kültürü	
Türkiye Bađcılar Bankası A.Ş.	1984						
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1989						
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Aydın Ayaydın		Zafer Kültürü	Sinan Solok	Erdin Arı	
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	2003						
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)	1994						Hilmi Bařaran
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1966						
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1974						
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1992						
(TYT Bank)	1994						
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yařarbank A.Ş.	2001	Gazi Erçel	Ali Canip Ozardalı		Nadir Topçuođlu	Ali Canip Ozardalı	
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	2001				Gürhan Berker		
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	2001	Sami Erdem	Süleyman Ekiz				Engin Aras

General Managers of the Closed Banks

	Closing Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kıbrıs Kredi Bankası Ltd.	2000							
Koçbank A.Ş.	2006		Halil Sedat Ergür			S. Kemal Kaya		
Lüleburgaz Birlik Ticaret Bankası	1984							
Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1972							
Marmara Bankası A.Ş.	1994							
Milli Aydın Bankası T.A.Ş. (Tarişbank)	2002	Nail Tohumcu	Halit Soydan		Ömer Lütfi İplikçioğlu			
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	2001	Andrew MacCormack						
Okan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Öğüz Kemal Bulut (Vekil)	Hüseyin Güldal (Vekil)					
Ortadoğu İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.	1983							
Osmanlı Bankası A.Ş.	2001	Turgay Gönensin			Ahmet Türel Ayaydın		Salim Alkan	
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.	2004							
Park Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2000			Hasan Tahsin Sağışman				
Rabobank Nederland	2002	Hidzer Kiewiet de Jonge						
Raybank	1964							
Sağlık Bankası A.Ş.	1975							
Sinai Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	2002							
Sümerbank A.Ş.	2002	Atilla Taşdemir		Halil Eroğlu Ali Caner Öner (Vekil)				
Tekfen Yatırım ve Finansman Bankası A.Ş.	2001	N. Zafer Ataman		Cemalettin Hasdemir				
Toprakbank A.Ş.	2002							
Tutum Bankası T.A.O.	1963							
Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.	2002		İsmet Tuğul (Vekil)					
Türkiye Bağcılar Bankası A.Ş.	1984							
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.	1989							
Türkiye Emlak Bankası A.Ş.	2001							
Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.	2003	Kaplan Yıldız						
Türkiye İthalat ve İhracat Bankası A.Ş. (Impexbank)	1994		Mustafa Saraçöz (Vekil)	Lütfi Coşkun Özek				Zeki Cumhur Doğan
Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1966							
Türkiye Maden Bankası A.Ş.	1974							
Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (Töbank)	1992							
(TYT Bank)	1994							
Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası Yaşarbank A.Ş.	2001	Nur Aydınoğlu		Cevdet Erkanlı				
Ulusal Bank T.A.Ş.	2001	Polat Tayfun Öztürk		Azmi Yıldırım				
Yurt Ticaret ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yurtbank)	2001	Onur Arı						

Glossary

General Information

The statistical tables of this book are prepared by using the data of our yearly publication "Banks in Turkey, 1958-2007" books which are prepared according to the year-end audited and non-consolidated "The Common Data Set" of banks (deposit banks and development and investment banks that are operating in Turkey under the rules of Banking Law), that are sent to the Banks Association of Turkey.

Accounting Standards Regulation was published in the Official Gazette (Supplementary Issue) Nr. 24793, dated 22 June 2002 and financial tables were prepared and published in the format of the Accounting Standard No.17 and corrected according to the current purchasing power parity of the currency, starting from the December 2002 period.

The application of inflation accounting system is ended starting from 2005.

Accounting Standard No.17 was repealed by "Communique-Financial statements and related explanation and footnotes of the banks that is disclosed to the Public" published in the Official Gazette, Nr. 26430, dated 10 February, 2007. Financial tables were prepared and published in the format of this communiqué, starting from December 31, 2007.

Information about Assets and Liabilities

"Cash" and "Central Bank" accounts are merged starting from December 31, 2007.

"Banks" and "Other Financial Institutions" accounts are merged starting from December 31, 2002. Then, the account name was changed to "Banks" at the end of 2007.

"Interbank" name was changed as "Money Market Securities" and "Money Market Takings", at the end of 2002.

"Securities" name was changed as "Financial Assets" at the end of 2002.

"Reserve Requirements" name was changed to "Reserve Deposits" at the end of 2002. Then, it was abolished at the end of 2006.

"Non-performing Loans" name was changed to "Loans Under Follow-up" and evaluated under the "Loans" section, starting from 2002.

"Affiliated Assets" name was changed to "Subsidiaries" at the end of 2002. "Joint Ventures" are added at the end of 2006.

"Fixed Assets" name was changed to "Property and Equipment" at the end of 2002.

"Foreign currency deposits" account is used instead of "FC Deposit" before 2002.

"Total Reserves and Revaluation Funds" accounts are used instead of "Supplementary Capital and Profit Reserves" before 2002.

"Total Loss" account is used instead of "Prior Years Income/Loss" before 2002.

"Total Income" account is used instead of "Prior Years Income/Loss" before 2002 and evaluated under "Shareholders' Equity" after 2002.

Information about Income Expenditures

"Interbank" name was changed as "Money Market Transactions" at the end of 2002.

"Income from Commissions" name was changed as "Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses" at the end of 2007.

"Income/Loss Before Taxes", "Provisions for Income Taxes" ve "Net Income/Loss" accounts are started to be traced under the names "Continuing Operations" and "Terminated Operations" separately, at the end of 2007.

"Non-interest Income" name was changed as "Total Operating Income/Expenses" at the end of 2002.

"Non-Interest Income" account is used instead of "Other Operating Income" before 2002.

"Non-Interest Expenses" account is used instead of "Other Operating Expenses" before 2002.

"Provisions for Income Taxes" name was changed as "Provisions for Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations" at the end of 2007.

Information about Off-Balance Sheet Items

Off Balance-Sheet Accounts are placed in "Banks in Turkey" books after 1986.

"Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Transactions" ve "Other Off Balance Sheet Accounts" are abolished at the end of 2002.

Information about Ratios

The previous values of the ratio "Shareholders' Equity / (Amount subject to credit risk + Amount Subject to Market Risk + Amount subject to operational risk)" is not available in the data base system of BAT, before 2002.

Net Working Capital = Shareholders' Equity - Permanent Assets

Shareholders' Equity = Shareholders' Equity + Total Income before 2002. "Total Income" account is evaluated under "Shareholders' Equity" after 2002.

Non-interest Income = The total of "Net Fees and Commissions Income/Expenses", "Dividend Income", "Net Trading Profit and Loss", "Other Operating Income" after 2002.

Non-interest Expenses = Other Operating Expenses account is used after 2002.

Total Income = Interest Income + Non-interest Income

Total Expenses = Interest Expenses + Non-interest Expenses

Exchange Rates

Year	USD /TRY	Year	USD /TRY	Year	USD /TRY
1959	0.0000028	1975	0.0000150	1992	0.0085559
1959	0.0000028	1976	0.0000165	1993	0.0144580
1960	0.0000090	1977	0.0000193	1994	0.0384180
1961	0.0000090	1978	0.0000250	1995	0.0595010
1962	0.0000090	1979	0.0000350	1996	0.1075050
1963	0.0000090	1980	0.0000893	1997	0.2047500
1964	0.0000090	1981	0.0001323	1998	0.3137000
1965	0.0000090	1982	0.0001849	1999	0.5400980
1966	0.0000090	1983	0.0002800	2000	0.6717650
1967	0.0000090	1984	0.0004425	2001	1.4466380
1968	0.0000090	1985	0.0005740	2002	1.6397450
1969	0.0000090	1986	0.0007559	2003	1.3932780
1970	0.0000149	1987	0.0010184	2004	1.3363000
1971	0.0000140	1988	0.0018130	2005	1.3418000
1972	0.0000140	1989	0.0023114	2006	1.4056000
1973	0.0000140	1990	0.0029271	2007	1.1593000
1974	0.0000139	1991	0.0050748		