Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi

31 December 2017
Financial Statements
Together With
Independent Auditors' Report Thereon
(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditors' Report Originally Prepared and Issued in Turkish (See *Note 2.1.1*)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Director of Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi

A) Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") as at 31 December 2017 and the related statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with the accounting principles and standards in force as per the insurance legislation and that are not regulated by them for "Insurance Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation" including Turkey Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the accounting principles and standards in force as per the insurance legislation and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") ("Standards on Auditing issued by POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Turkey and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Estimations and assumptions used in calculation of insurance technical reserves As of 31 December 2017, the Company's total technical reserves amounting to TL 351.084.338 and constitute 48 percent of total liabilities. There are outstanding claims provisions in the technical reserves amounting to TL 169.429.200 based on various actuarial assumptions and for the claims not settled. There are also incurred but not reported provisions ("IBNR") amounting to 73.769.764 TL in the provision for outstanding claims for possible future claims. The Management has used actuarial assumptions and estimations for calculating the outstanding claims reserve by using registered actuary. These actuarial assumptions are explained in detail at Note 2.26 and Note 17 and due to these actuarial assumptions based on judgment and estimations, this matter has been defined as one of the key audit matters.	- We have performed related auditing procedures related to actuarial assumptions together with the registered actuarial specialist as auditor, who is part of our audit team in detailed at Note 2.26 and 17. We actively used an independent actuarial specialist due to technical requirement and speciality of the assumptions that have made by actuary of the Company. We reviewed the Company's case claims files by sampling method and ensured for reconciliation between current claims information and Company's financial statements. We received confirmation letters from the Company's lawyers and / or lawyers who engaged with Company. We assessed the accuracy of the Company's data, the competence of the information infrastructure, the checkpoints in the critical processes and the controls on working principles. We audited the suitability of the IBNR analyzes made by the Company on the portfolio, future expectations and the sector in which the IBNR analyzes were conducted. We assessed whether these analyzes are sufficient in actuarial view and at the disclosures that part of the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter (Continued)

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Discounts on Net Cash Flows from Outstanding Claims and Restatement of Prior Period Financial Statements Prepared on 31 December 2016 As explained in Note 2.1.6, in accordance with the Communiqué No 2017/7 dated September 15, 2017 issued by the Undersecretariat of Treasury of the Treasury, "Circular 2016/22 on the Reduction of Net Cash Flows from Outstanding Claims", the Company discounted the net cash flows generated from outstanding claims provision as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 for all branches in accordance with the principles specified in the related communiqué. This matter has been defined as one of the key audit matters due to materaily level of transcation and restatement requirement since it is a accounting policy change for period 31 December 2016 that presented comperatively with 31 December 2017.	We recalculated the discount effect of the Company's calculation that performed for all branches as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016. We reviewed the discounting adjustments prapared by the Company for the restatement purpose in related to prior year financials as of 31 December 2016. We reviewed the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosures related to the restatement of the financial statements and the restatement of the Company's footnotes in the accompanying financial statements.
Key Audit Matter *Valuation of property for own use* The properties for own use of the Company are subject to fair value determination. These properties are valued by independent appraisal companies authorized by the Capital Markets Board and recorded with fair value price at the financial statements based on the appraisal report prepared on 17 November 2017. Due to including important estimation and assumptions at valuation methods used in the fair value judgment of the property for own use, the subject defined as a key audit matter.	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter** Our audit procedures includes make use of valuation specialists for assessing the assumptions and methods used by independent appraiser companies regarding the fair value assumptions of the Company's property for own use. We also focused on the disclosures presented by the Company at the financial statements regarding most sensitive assumptions that the result of valuation increase. Disclosures on the Company's property for own use are detailed in Note 6.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles and standards, in force as per the insurance legislation, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting processs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Responsibilities of auditors in an audit are as follows:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the accounting principles and standards, in force as per the insurance legislation and standards on auditing issued by the CMB and Standards on Auditing issued by POA. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the accounting principles and standards, in force as per the insurance legislation and the standards on auditing issued by the CMB and Standards on Auditing issued by POA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B) Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no. 6102; Auditors' Report on System and Committee of Early Identification of Risks is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on 1 March 2018.

2) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that for the period 1 January - 31 December 2017, the Company's bookkeeping activities and financial statements are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting

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

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi

A member of KPMG International Cooperative

Ali Tuğrul Uzun
Responsible Auditor

1 March 2018
İstanbul, Türkey

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English:

As explained in Note 2.1.1, the accompanying interim financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Turkey.

RAY SİGORTA ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

We confirm that the financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes as at 31 December 2017 which were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles and standards in force as per the regulations of Republic of Turkish Prime Ministry Undersecreteriat of Treasury are in compliance with the "Code Related to the Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance and Private Pension Companies" and the financial records of our Company.

İstanbul, 28 February 2018

Koray ERDOĞAN
Member of Board of Directors
General Manager

Derya ÖZTÜRK
Member of the Managment Board
Financial and Administrative Affairs,
Deputy General Manager

Mustafa ÖNDER
Finance Manager

Banu GÖNENÇ
Actuary

INDEX	PAGE

Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi
Balance Sheet
As At 31 December 2017
(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

Convenience Translation of Financial Statement and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish, See Note 2.1.1

ASSETS			
I- Current Assets	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2017**	***Restated(*)*** **Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016**
A- Cash and Cash Equivalents	**14**	**410.129.914**	**351.892.847**
1- Cash	14	52.870	40.872
2- Cheques Received	14	12	12
3- Banks	14	336.769.731	286.268.099
4- Cheques Given and Payment Orders		-	-
5- Bank Guaranteed Credit Card Receivables with Maturities Less ThanThree Months	14	73.307.301	65.583.864
6- Other Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
B- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders	**11**	**36.478.564**	**18.818.766**
1- Available-for-Sale Financial Assets		-	-
2- Held to Maturity Investments		-	-
3- Financial Assets Held for Trading	11	36.478.564	18.818.766
4- Loans and Receivables		-	-
5- Provision for Loans and Receivables		-	-
6- Financial Investments with Risks on Saving Life Policyholders		-	-
7- Company's Own Equity Shares		-	-
8- Diminution in Value of Financial Investments		-	-
C- Receivables from Main Operations	**12**	**157.637.144**	**119.660.608**
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations	12	157.353.925	119.664.801
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations	12	(564.267)	(971.270)
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited to Insurance and Reinsurance Companies	12	-	9.213
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Operations		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations	12	72.012.327	59.546.899
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations	12	(71.164.841)	(58.589.035)
D- Due from Related Parties	**12**	**-**	**8.835**
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel	12	-	8.835
6- Due from Other Related Parties		-	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
E- Other Receivables	**12**	**229.944**	**380.344**
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given	12	530.922	501.911
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables	12	(300.978)	(121.567)
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
F- Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals	**17**	**54.596.107**	**49.221.306**
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs	17	53.024.045	45.014.801
2- Accrued Interest and Rent Income		-	-
3- Income Accruals		-	-
4- Other Prepaid Expenses	17	1.572.062	4.206.505
G- Other Current Assets	**12,19**	**1.270.122**	**-**
1- Stocks to be Used in the Following Months		-	-
2- Prepaid Taxes and Funds	12,19	1.270.122	-
3- Deferred Tax Assets		-	-
4- Job Advances		-	-
5- Advances Given to Personnel		-	-
6- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
7- Other Miscellaneous Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Current Assets		-	-
I- Total Current Assets		**660.341.795**	**539.982.706**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

ASSETS			
II- Non-Current Assets	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2017**	***Restated(*)*** **Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016**
A- Receivables from Main Operations		**-**	**-**
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Business		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
B- Due from Related Parties		**-**	**-**
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel		-	-
6- Due from Other Related Parties		-	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
C- Other Receivables		**-**	**-**
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given		-	-
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
D- Financial Assets	**9**	**361.210**	**235.125**
1- Investments in Equity Shares	9	361.210	235.125
2- Investments in Associates		-	-
3- Capital Commitments to Associates		-	-
4- Investments in Subsidiaries		-	-
5- Capital Commitments to Subsidiaries		-	-
6- Investments in Joint Ventures		-	-
7- Capital Commitments to Joint Ventures		-	-
8- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders		-	-
9- Other Financial Assets		-	-
10- Impairment in Value of Financial Assets		-	-
E- Tangible Assets	**6**	**66.668.456**	**40.862.348**
1- Investment Property		-	-
2- Impairment on Investment Property		-	-
3- Owner Occupied Property	6	62.260.701	41.950.701
4- Machinery and Equipments		-	-
5- Furniture and Fixtures	6	4.028.470	3.927.700
6- Motor Vehicles	6	3.756.937	2.316.042
7- Other Tangible Assets (Including Leasehold Improvements)	6	2.200.777	2.308.660
8- Tangible Assets Acquired Through Finance Leases	6	140.695	536.916
9- Accumulated Depreciation	6	(5.719.124)	(10.177.671)
10- Advances Paid for Tangible Assets (Including Construction in Progress)		-	-
F- Intangible Assets	**8**	**5.033.239**	**3.252.823**
1- Rights	8	11.798.498	9.380.700
2- Goodwill		-	-
3- Pre-operating Expenses		-	-
4- Research and Development Costs		-	-
5- Other Intangible Assets		-	-
6- Accumulated Amortization	8	(6.765.259)	(6.127.877)
7- Advances Paid for Intangible Assets		-	-
G-Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals	**17**	**2.948.958**	**712.561**
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs		-	-
2- Income Accruals		-	-
3- Other Prepaid Expenses	17	2.948.958	712.561
H-Other Non-Current Assets		**-**	**-**
1- Effective Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
2- Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
3- Stocks to be Used in the Following Years		-	-
4- Prepaid Taxes and Funds		-	-
5- Deferred Tax Assets		-	-
6- Other Miscellaneous Non-Current Assets		-	-
7- Amortization on Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
II- Total Non-Current Assets		**75.011.863**	**45.062.857**
TOTAL ASSETS		**735.353.658**	**585.045.563**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

LIABILITIES			
III- Short-Term Liabilities	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2017**	***Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016**
A- Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions		-	-
2- Finance Lease Payables		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Current Portion of Long-Term Debts		-	-
5- Principal Installments and Interests on Bonds Issued		-	-
6- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
8- Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations	**19**	**108.883.783**	**86.655.874**
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations	19	38.158.302	31.488.489
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies	19	70.725.481	55.167.385
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Main Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Main Operations		-	-
C- Due to Related Parties	**19**	**216.338**	**-**
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel	19	216.338	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables	**19**	**18.320.071**	**12.332.889**
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received	19	2.642.793	2.267.286
2- Payables to Social Security Institution	19	5.666.146	4.926.641
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables	19	10.011.132	5.138.962
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E- Insurance Technical Provisions	**17**	**322.000.643**	**251.853.832**
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums - Net	17	152.097.818	136.444.682
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks- Net	2.25,17	473.625	-
3- Life Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net	17	169.429.200	115.409.150
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts - Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions - Net		-	-
F- Provisions for Taxes and Other Similar Obligations	**19**	**9.646.672**	**9.910.696**
1- Taxes and Funds Payable	19	9.140.397	7.804.281
2- Social Security Premiums Payable	19	506.275	419.440
3- Overdue. Deferred or By Installment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
4- Other Taxes and Similar Payables		-	-
5- Corporate Tax Payable	19	9.875.432	7.086.896
6- Prepaid Taxes and Other Liabilities Regarding Current Period Profit	19	(9.875.432)	(5.399.921)
7- Provisions for Other Taxes and Similar Liabilities		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	**23**	**8.837.999**	**8.053.352**
1- Provision for Employee Termination Benefits		-	-
2- Provision for Pension Fund Deficits		-	-
3- Provisions for Costs	23	8.837.999	8.053.352
H- Deferred Income and Expense Accruals	**19**	**45.696.625**	**35.359.184**
1- Deferred Commission Income	19	45.696.625	35.359.184
2- Expense Accruals		-	-
3- Other Deferred Income		-	-
I- Other Short-Term Liabilities		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
2- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
3- Other Various Short Term Liabilities		-	-
III- Total Short-Term Liabilities		**513.602.131**	**404.165.827**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

LIABILITIES			
IV- Long-Term Liabilities	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2017**	***Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016**
A- Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions		-	-
2- Finance Lease Liabilities		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Bonds Issued		-	-
5- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
6- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations		**-**	**-**
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Operations		-	-
C- Due to Related Parties		**-**	**-**
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel		-	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables		**-**	**-**
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received		-	-
2- Medical Treatment Payables to Social Security Institution		-	-
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E-Insurance Technical Provisions	**17**	**29.083.695**	**27.177.531**
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums – Net	17	17.246.128	17.610.803
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks - Net		-	-
3- Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net		-	-
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts – Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions – Net	17	11.837.567	9.566.728
F-Other Liabilities and Relevant Accruals		**-**	**-**
1- Other Liabilities		-	-
2- Overdue, Deferred or By Instalment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
3- Other Liabilities and Expense Accruals		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	**23**	**3.373.068**	**3.733.919**
1- Provision for Employee Termination Benefits	23	3.373.068	3.733.919
2- Provision for Pension Fund Deficits		-	-
H-Deferred Income and Expense Accruals		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Income		-	-
2- Expense Accruals		-	-
3- Other Deferred Income and Expense Accruals		-	-
I- Other Long-Term Liabilities	**21**	**4.369.097**	**5.476.433**
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities	21	4.369.097	5.476.433
2- Other Long-Term Liabilities		-	-
IV- Total Long-Term Liabilities		**36.825.860**	**36.387.883**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

EQUITY			
V- Shareholders' Equity	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2017**	***Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016**
A- Paid in Capital		**163.069.856**	**163.069.856**
1- (Nominal) Capital	2.13,15	163.069.856	163.069.856
2- Unpaid Capital		-	-
3- Positive Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
4- Negative Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
5- Unregistered Capital		-	-
B- Capital Reserves	**15**	**2.070.152**	**2.070.152**
1- Share Premium	15	2.070.152	2.070.152
2- Cancellation Profits of Equity Shares		-	-
3- Profit on Asset Sales That Will Be Transferred to Capital		-	-
4- Currency Translation Adjustments		-	-
5- Other Capital Reserves		-	-
C- Profit Reserves	**15**	**47.761.348**	**29.430.620**
1- Legal Reserves		-	-
2- Statutory Reserves		-	-
3- Extraordinary Reserves		-	-
4- Special Funds		-	-
5- Revaluation of Financial Assets		-	-
6- Other Profit Reserves	15	47.761.348	29.430.620
D- Retained Earnings		-	-
1- Retained Earnings		-	-
E- Accumulated Losses		**(49.253.552)**	**(87.437.152)**
1- Accumulated Losses		(49.253.552)	(87.437.152)
F-Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		**21.277.863**	**37.358.377**
1- Net Profit for the Year		21.277.863	37.358.377
2- Net Loss for the Year		-	-
3- Net Profit for the Period not Subject to Distribution		-	-
V- Total Equity		**184.925.667**	**144.491.853**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**735.353.658**	**585.045.563**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

I-TECHNICAL SECTION	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2017	*Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
A- Non-Life Technical Income		**306.334.748**	**252.081.841**
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		275.128.192	235.623.635
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17	290.890.278	260.727.471
1.1.1- Written Premiums. gross	17	706.217.663	568.717.688
1.1.2- Written Premiums. ceded	10,17	(397.142.047)	(290.268.658)
1.1.3- Written Premiums. transferred to SSI	17	(18.185.338)	(17.721.559)
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17,29	(15.288.461)	(27.949.967)
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums. gross	17	(72.542.162)	(64.627.635)
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums. ceded	17	57.508.196	33.064.091
1.2.3- Reserve for Unearned Premiums. SSI share	17	(254.495)	3.613.577
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	29	(473.625)	2.846.131
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks. gross		(4.293.259)	4.483.648
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks. ceded		3.819.634	(1.637.517)
2- Investment Income - Transferred from Non-Technical Section		29.418.740	20.778.791
3- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		(8.172.138)	(7.601.919)
3.1- Other Technical Income. gross		(8.172.138)	(7.601.919)
3.2- Other Technical Income. ceded		-	-
4. Accrued Salvage and Subrogation Income		9.959.954	3.281.334
B- Non-Life Technical Expense		**(280.651.225)**	**(198.313.697)**
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17	(218.317.243)	(152.915.269)
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17,29	(164.297.193)	(141.758.613)
1.1.1- Claims Paid. gross	17	(326.922.264)	(245.120.935)
1.1.2- Claims Paid. ceded	10,17	162.625.071	103.362.322
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17,29	(54.020.050)	(11.156.655)
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims. gross	17	(155.494.614)	(44.835.732)
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims. ceded	17	101.474.564	33.679.077
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts. gross		-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts. ceded		-	-
3- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	29	(2.270.839)	(2.295.762)
4- Operating Expenses	32	(60.063.143)	(43.102.667)
5- Change in Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
5.1- Mathematical Provisions		-	-
5.2- Mathematical Provisions. ceded		-	-
6- Other Technical Expense		-	-
6.1- Other Technical Expense. gross		-	-
6.2- Other Technical Expense. ceded		-	-
C- Net Technical Income-Non-Life (A – B)		**25.683.523**	**53.768.144**
D- Life Technical Income		-	-
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1.1- Written Premiums. gross		-	-
1.1.2- Written Premiums. ceded		-	-
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums. gross		-	-
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums. ceded		-	-
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks. gross		-	-
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks. ceded		-	-
2- Investment Income		-	-
3- Unrealized Gains on Investments		-	-
4- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

I-TECHNICAL SECTION	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2017	*Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
E- Life Technical Expense		-	-
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1.1- Claims Paid. gross		-	-
1.1.2- Claims Paid. ceded		-	-
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims. gross		-	-
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims. ceded		-	-
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts. gross		-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts. ceded		-	-
3- Change in Life Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
3.1- Change in Mathematical Provisions. gross		-	-
3.2- Change in Mathematical Provisions. ceded		-	-
4- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
5- Operating Expenses		-	-
6- Investment Expenses		-	-
7- Unrealized Losses on Investments		-	-
8- Investment Income Transferred to the Non-Life Technical Section		-	-
F- Net Technical Income- Life (D – E)		-	-
G- Pension Business Technical Income		-	-
1- Fund Management Income		-	-
2- Management Fee		-	-
3- Entrance Fee Income		-	-
4- Management Expense Charge in case of Suspension		-	-
5- Income from Individual Service Charges		-	-
6- Increase in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-
7- Other Technical Expense		-	-
H- Pension Business Technical Expense		-	-
1- Fund Management Expense		-	-
2- Decrease in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-
3- Operating Expenses		-	-
4- Other Technical Expenses		-	-
I- Net Technical Income - Pension Business (G – H)		-	-

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

II-NON-TECHNICAL SECTION	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2017	*Restated(*)* Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
C- Net Technical Income – Non-Life (A-B)		**25.683.523**	**53.768.144**
F- Net Technical Income – Life (D-E)		**-**	**-**
I - Net Technical Income – Pension Business (G-H)		**-**	**-**
J- Total Net Technical Income (C+F+I)		**25.683.523**	**53.768.144**
K- Investment Income		**58.621.439**	**44.021.442**
1- Income from Financial Assets	4.2	39.037.563	26.492.383
2- Income from Disposal of Financial Assets	4.2	220.010	-
3- Valuation of Financial Assets	4.2	-	976.289
4- Foreign Exchange Gains	4.2	19.363.866	16.552.770
5- Income from Associates		-	-
6- Income from Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
7- Income from Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
8- Income from Derivative Transactions		-	-
9- Other Investments		-	-
10- Income Transferred from Life Section		-	-
L- Investment Expense		**(46.795.747)**	**(35.961.704)**
1- Investment Management Expenses (including. interest)	4.2	(3.069.842)	(2.902.062)
2- Diminution in Value of Investments	4.2	(159.103)	-
3- Loss from Disposal of Financial Assets	4.2	-	(788.358)
4- Investment Income Transferred to Non-Life Technical Section		(29.418.740)	(20.778.791)
5- Loss from Derivative Transactions		-	-
6- Foreign Exchange Losses	4.2	(11.290.074)	(8.602.445)
7- Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	6,8	(2.857.988)	(2.890.048)
8- Other Investment Expenses		-	-
M- Income and Expenses From Other and Extraordinary Operations		**(6.355.920)**	**(17.382.609)**
1- Provisions	47	(12.615.593)	(11.099.798)
2- Rediscounts		-	-
3- Specified Insurance Accounts		-	-
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-
5- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Assets)	35	5.896.323	-
6- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Liabilities)	35	-	(2.946.255)
7- Other Income and Profits		1.301.594	111.779
8- Other Expenses and Losses		(938.244)	(3.448.335)
9- Prior Year's Income		-	-
10- Prior Year's Expenses and Losses		-	-
N- Net Profit or Loss for the Period		**21.277.863**	**37.358.377**
1- Profit or Loss for the Period		31.153.295	44.445.273
2- Corporate Tax Provision and Other Fiscal Liabilities	35	(9.875.432)	(7.086.896)
3- Net Profit or Loss for the Period		21.277.863	37.358.377
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
A - Cash flows from operating activities			
1. Cash provided from insurance activities		656.338.746	545.024.292
2. Cash provided from reinsurance activities		27.369.962	33.939.645
3. Cash provided from pension business		-	-
4. Cash used in insurance activities		(352.740.093)	(267.384.538)
5. Cash used in reinsurance activities		(150.275.048)	(96.488.792)
6. Cash used in pension business		-	-
7. Cash provided from operating activities		**180.693.567**	**215.090.607**
8. Interest paid		-	-
9. Income taxes paid		(5.806.084)	(4.568.104)
10. Other cash inflows		5.038.185	5.411.394
11. Other cash outflows		(139.925.651)	(118.810.145)
12. Net cash provided from operating activities		**40.000.017**	**97.123.752**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
1. Disposal of tangible assets		2.037.440	75.681
2. Acquisition of tangible assets	6,8	(6.505.074)	(2.219.163)
3. Acquisition of financial assets	11	(75.727.510)	(157.264.054)
4. Disposal of financial assets	11	57.908.609	161.322.200
5. Interests received		24.117.648	18.242.541
6. Dividends received		-	-
7. Other cash inflows		-	-
8. Other cash outflows		-	-
9. Net cash provided by investing activities		**1.831.112**	**20.157.205**
C. Cash used in financing activities			
1. Equity shares issued		-	-
2. Cash provided from loans and borrowings		-	-
3. Finance lease payments		-	-
4. Dividends paid		-	-
5. Other cash inflows		-	-
6. Other cash outflows		-	-
7. Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
D. Impact of currency differences on cash and cash equivalents		**2.091.620**	**1.025.519**
E. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**43.922.749**	**118.306.476**
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14	**301.664.713**	**183.358.237**
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14	**345.587.462**	**301.664.713**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

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

Restated (*) Shareholder's Equity – 31 December 2016 – Audited												
	Note	**Share Capital**	**Treasury Shares**	**Value Increase in Assets**	**Inflation Adjustments**	**Currency Translation Adjustments**	**Legal Reserves**	**Statutory Reserves**	**Other Reserves and Retained Profit**	**Net Profit for the Period**	**Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses**	**Total**
I – Balance at 31 December 2015		**163.069.856**	**-**	**23.338.181**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.326.090**	**(14.813.838)**	**(86.905.844)**	**94.014.445**
II- Changes in Accounting Policy (*)	**2.1.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.686.601**	**13.686.601**
III - New balance (I + II) (1 January 2016)		**163.069.856**	**-**	**23.338.181**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.326.090**	**(14.813.838)**	**(73.219.243)**	**107.701.046**
A- Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 – In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B- Treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C- Gain and losses not recognized in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(567.570)	-	-	**(567.570)**
D- Change in the value of financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E- Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F- Other gains or losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G- Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H- Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.358.377	-	**37.358.377**
I- Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J – Transfers	**15**	-	-	(595.929)	-	-	-	-	-	14.813.838	(14.217.909)	-
II – Balance at 31 December 2016		**163.069.856**	**-**	**22.742.252**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.758.520**	**37.358.377**	**(87.437.152)**	**144.491.853**

Shareholder's Equity – 31 December 2017– Audited												
	Note	**Share Capital**	**Treasury Shares**	**Value Increase in Assets**	**Inflation Adjustments**	**Currency Translation Adjustments**	**Legal Reserves**	**Statutory Reserves**	**Other Reserves and Retained Profit**	**Net Profit for the Period**	**Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses**	**Total**
I – Balance at 31 December 2016		**163.069.856**	**-**	**22.742.252**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.758.520**	**37.358.377**	**(87.437.152)**	**144.491.853**
II- Changes in Accounting Policy (*)	**2.1.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
III - New balance (I + II) (1 January 2017)		**163.069.856**	**-**	**22.742.252**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.758.520**	**37.358.377**	**(87.437.152)**	**144.491.853**
A- Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 – In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B- Treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C- Gain and losses not recognized in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(238.807)	-	-	**(238.807)**
D- Change in the value of financial assets	**6**	-	-	19.394.758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19.394.758**
E- Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F- Other gains or losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G- Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H- Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.277.863	-	**21.277.863**
I - Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J- Transfers	**15**	-	-	(825.223)	-	-	-	-	-	(37.358.377)	38.183.600	-
II – Balance at 31 December 2017		**163.069.856**	**-**	**41.311.787**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.519.713**	**21.277.863**	**(49.253.552)**	**184.925.667**

(*) See footnote 2.1.6 for restatement.

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2017(*)	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
I. DISTRIBUTION OF PERIOD PROFIT			
1.1. PERIOD PROFIT/(LOSS)		31.153.295	39.972.022
1.2. PAYABLE TAXES AND LEGAL LIABILITIES		--	--
1.2.1. Corporate Tax (Income Tax)		(9.875.432)	(7.086.896)
1.2.2. Income Tax Deduction		--	--
1.2.3. Other Tax and Legal Liabilities		--	--
A NET PERIOD PROFIT/(LOSS) (1.1 – 1.2)		**21.277.863**	**32.885.126**
1.3. RETAINING LOSS (-)		(49.253.552)	(101.123.753)
1.4. PRIMARY RESERVE		--	--
1.5. COMPULSORY LEGAL FUNDS (-)		--	--
B DISTRIBUTABLE NET PERIOD PROFIT [(A-(1.3 + 1.4 + 1.5)]		--	--
1.6. FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS		--	--
1.6.1. To Shareholders		--	--
1.6.2. To Privileged Shareholders		--	--
1.6.3 To Participating Shareholders		--	--
1.6.4 To Participating Bond Shareholders		--	--
1.6.5 To Profit and Loss Sharing Certificate Holders		--	--
1.7. DIVIDEND TO PERSONNEL		--	--
1.8. DIVIDEND TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS		--	--
1.9. SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		--	--
1.9.1. To Shareholders		--	--
1.9.2. To Privileged Shareholders		--	--
1.9.3. To Participating Shareholders		--	--
1.9.4. To Participating Bond Shareholders		--	--
1.9.5. To Profit and Loss Sharing Certificate Holders		--	--
1.10. SECOND LEGAL RESERVE (-)		--	--
1.11. STATÜS RESERVE (-)		--	--
1.12. EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES		--	--
1.13. OTHER RESERVES		--	--
1.14. SPECIAL FUNDS		--	--
II. DISTRIBUTION FROM RESERVES		--	--
2.1. DISTRIBUTED RESERVES		--	--
2.2. SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		--	--
2.3. SHARE TO PARTNERS		--	--
2.3.1. To Shareholders		--	--
2.3.2 To Privileged Shareholders		--	--
2.3.3. To Participating Shareholders		--	--
2.3.4 To Participating Bond Shareholders		--	--
2.3.5 To Profit and Loss Sharing Certificate Holders		--	--
2.4. SHARE TO PERSONNEL (-)		--	--
2.5. SHARE TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		--	--
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE		--	--
3.1. TO SHAREHOLDERS		--	--
3.2. TO SHAREHOLDERS (%)		--	--
3.3. TO PRIVILEGED SHAREHOLDERS		--	--
3.4. TO PRIVILEGED SHAREHOLDERS (%)		--	--
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE		--	--
4.1. TO SHAREHOLDERS		--	--
4.2. TO SHAREHOLDERS (%)		--	--
4.3. TO PRIVILEGED SHAREHOLDERS		--	--
4.4. TO PRIVILEGED SHAREHOLDERS (%)		--	--

(*) Profit distributiıon table is not be fulfilled since the proposal for profit distribution as to 2017 has not been prepared yet by the Board of Directors,

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

Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at 31 December 2017

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

1 General Information

1.1 Name of the Company and the ultimate owner of the group

The shareholding structure of Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") is presented below. As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the shareholder having direct control over the shares of Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") is ATBIH GmbH (former title: ATBIH N.V) and the ultimate parent company is Vienna Insurance Group AG ("VIG"). %5,04 of shares are being traded at Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. ("BIST").

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
Name	**Shareholding Amount (TL)**	**Shareholding Rate (%)**	**Shareholding Amount (TL)**	**Shareholding Rate (%)**
ATBIH GmbH	133.048.627	81,59	133.048.627	81,59
Vienna Insurance Group	20.663.528	12,67	20.663.528	12,67
LVP Holding Gmbh	1.145.734	0,70	1.145.734	0,70
Other	8.211.967	5,04	8.211.967	5,04
Paid in Capital	**163.069.856**	**100,00**	**163.069.856**	**100,00**

1.2 Domicile and the legal structure of the Company, country and the address of the registered office (address of the operating centre if it is different from the registered office)

The Company was registered in Turkey and has the status of 'Incorporated Company'. The Company's address is "Cumhuriyet Mahallesi Haydar Aliyev Caddesi No:28 Tarabya-İstanbul" and the Company has seven regional offices; two of them established in İstanbul and others established in Antalya, İzmir, Adana, Ankara and Bursa, and a branch in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

1.3 Business of the Company

The Company operates in almost all non-life insurance branches consisting of mainly accident, health, motor vehicles, air vehicles, water vehicles, transportation, fire and natural disasters, general loss, credit, financial losses, and legal protection.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company serves through, 1.214 authorized agencies, 57 Alternatif Bank branches, 82 Fibabanka branches, 77 broker, 4 leasing (31 December 2016: 1.215 authorized agencies, 57 Alternatif Bank branches, 69 Fibabanka branches, 49 Burganbank branches, 75 broker, 5 leasing) of which, 1.434 agencies (31 December 2016: 1.470 authorized).

1 General Information *(contiuned)*

1.4 Description of the main operations of the Company

The Company conducts its operations in accordance with the Insurance Law No.5684 (the "Insurance Law") issued in 14 June 2007 dated and 26552 numbered Official Gazette and the communiqués and other regulations in force issued by the Turkish Treasury based on the Insurance Law. The Company operates in insurance branches as mentioned above *Note 1.3 Business of the Company*.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Istanbul Stock Exchange ("ISE"). The Company operates in their own specific laws and regulations for the matters of establishment, auditing, supervision/oversight, accounting and financial reporting in accordance Capital Market Law No:6362, part of VIII and paragraph of 5 of Article 136.

1.5 The average number of the personnel during the period in consideration of their categories

The average number of the personnel during the period in consideration of their categories is as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Senior and middle level menagers	30	36
Other	214	208
Total	**244**	**244**

1.6 Wages and similar benefits provided to the senior management

For the year ended 31 December 2017, wages and similar benefits provided to the senior and middle level management including chairman is amounting to TL 5.526.099 (31 December 2016: 3.584.402 TL).

1.7 Keys used in the distribution of investment income and operating expenses (personnel, administrative, research and development, marketing and selling, services rendered from third parties and other operating expenses) in the financial statements

Procedures and principles related to keys used in the financial statements of the companies are determined in accordance with the 4 January 2008 dated and 2008/1 numbered "Communiqué Related to the Procedures and Principles for the Keys Used in the Financial Statements Being Prepared In Accordance With Insurance Accounting Plan" issued by the Turkish Treasury.

In accordance with the above mentioned Communiqué, insurance companies are allowed to transfer technical section operating expense to insurance section through methods determined by Turkish Treasury or by the Company itself. Methods determined by the Company should be approved by the Turkish Treasury, known and exactly distinguishable operating expenses are distributed to related branches directly, while operating expenses are distributed to the sub-branches in accordance with the average of 3 ratios calculated by dividing "number of the policies produced within the last three years", "gross premium written within the last three years", and "number of the claims reported within the last three years" to the "total number of the policies", "total gross written premiums" and the "total number of the claims reported", respectively.

Income from the assets invested against non-life technical provisions is transferred to technical section from non-technical section; remaining income is transferred to the non-technical section.

1.8 Information on the financial statements as to whether they comprise an individual company or a group of companies

The accompanying financial statements comprise only the financial information of the Company.

1 General information *(contiuned)*

1.9 Name or other identity information about the reporting entity and the changes in this information after previous reporting date

Trade name of the Company	:	Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi
Registered address of the head office	:	Haydar Aliyev Caddesi No:28 Tarabya 34457 Sarıyer / İstanbul
The web page of the Company	:	**www.raysigorta.com.tr**

The information presented above has not any change since the end of the previous reporting period.

1.10 Events after the reporting date

There haven't been any change at services of the Company, recording of this services and company policies after accounting date.

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 Information about the principles and the specific accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements

In accordance with Article 136(5) in Section VIII of the Capital Markets Law, numbered 6362 insurance companies have to comply with their own specific laws and regulations in matters of establishment, auditing, supervision/oversight, accounting and financial reporting. Therefore, the Company maintains its books of account and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS"), Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"), and other accounting and financial reporting principles, statements and guidance (collectively "the Reporting Standards") in accordance with the "Communiqué Related to the Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Individual Pension Companies" as promulgated by the Turkish Treasury based on Article 18 of the Insurance Law and Article 11 of the 4632 numbered Individual Pension Savings and Investment System Law (''Individual Retirement Law'').

In Article 4 of the mentioned regulation; insurance contracts, subsidiaries, recognition of jointly controlled subsidiaries and affiliates, and consolidated financial statements with financial statements will be disclosed to the public are set out the principles and procedures relating to the preparation of notes and disclosures related to these it will be determined by Communiqués to be issued by the Turkish Treasury .

"Communiqué Related to Presentation of Financial Statements published in Offical Gazette dated 18 April 2008 and numbered 26851 by ensuring the comparision of the prior period financial statements and the financial statements of other companies regulated the form and content of the financial statements that are prepared by companies.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.1 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

2.1.2 Other accounting policies appropriate for the understanding of the financial statements

Accounting in hyperinflationary countries

Financial statements of the Turkish entities have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira based on "TAS 29 – *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*" as at 31 December 2004. *TAS 29* requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date, and that corresponding figures for previous years be restated in the same terms.

With respect to the declaration of the Turkish Treasury with the article dated 4 April 2005 and numbered 19387, financial statements as of 31 December 2004 are adjusted for the opening balances of 2005 in accordance with the section with respect to inflation accounting of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") Communiqué No: 25 of Series XI, "Communiqué on Accounting Standards in Capital Market" published in the Official Gazette dated 15 January 2003 and numbered 25290. Inflation accounting is no longer applied starting from 1 January 2005, in accordance with the same declaration of the Turkish Treasury. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2016, non-monetary assets and liabilities and items included in shareholders' equity including paid-in capital recognized or recorded before 31 December 2004 in order to reflect inflation adjustments. Non-monetary assets and liabilities and items included in shareholders' equity including paid-in capital recognized or recorded after 1 January 2005 are measured at their nominal values

Other accounting policies

Information regarding other accounting polices is disclosed above in *"*Note 2.1.1 - *Information about the principles and the specific accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements"* and each under its own caption in the following sections of this report.

2.1.3 Valid and presentation currency

The accompanying financial statements are presented in TL, which is the Company's functional currency and reporting.

2.1.4 Rounding scale of the amounts presented in the financial statements

Financial information presented in TL, has been rounded to the nearest TL values.

2.1.5 Basis of measurement used in the preparation of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as adjusted for the effects of inflation that lasted until 31 December 2004, except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial instruments and associates which are measured at their fair values unless reliable measures are available.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.1 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

2.1.6 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Explanations on accounting estimates demonstrated in Note 3 - *Significant accounting estimates and judgments.*

The explanation for the changes in the accounting policies in the current period is as follows:

It is stated that the Undersecretariat of Treasury can discount the net flows that the insurance companies will make out of the provision for outstanding claims calculated in accordance with the insurance legislation in accordance with the principles specified in the related communiqué in the "Circular on Reduction of Net Cash Flows from Outstanding Claims" dated June 10, 2016 numbered with 2016/22.

The data used in the cash flow forecast parameters are generated by subtracting the estimated accumulated amount of damage (deducting subrogation collections) from the estimated amount of the damage paid. Percentage cash flow forecast parameters are calculated by dividing the calculated cash flow forecasting parameter by period based on the total estimated payment amount of the related branch of the Company.The Company's total outstanding claims reserve is distributed over periods with the estimated cash flow forecast parameters calculated on a period-by-period basis. The amount of each period is discounted at the statutory rate.

In accordance with "Circular on the Amendment of the General Regulation numbered with 2016/22 on Reduction of Net Cash Flows from Outstanding Claims of the Undersecretariat of Treasury dated September,15 2017 numbered with 2017/7, discount in General Liability and Land Vehicles Responsibility Branches has become mandatory and for other branches are optional.

The Company has discounted the outstanding claims provision for all branches as of December 31, 2017 in accordance with the circular numbered 2017/7. As of December 31, 2017, the net outstanding claims provisions of the Company are as follows before the discount and after the discount:

31 December 2017 **Branch**	**Net Outstanding Claim Provision Before Discount**	**Discounted Amount**	**Net Outstanding Claim Provision Discounted**
Land vehicles responsibility	160.104.979	26.343.806	133.761.173
General liability	12.668.123	2.617.977	10.050.146
Other	26.547.098	929.217	25.617.881
Total	**199.320.200**	**29.891.000**	**169.429.200**

As can be seen in the table above, as a result of this transaction, the outstanding claims reserve is discounted by TL 29.891.000 as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: TL 21.983.280).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.1 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

2.1.6 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors *(continued)*

In accordance with Article 13 of the General Regulation numbered with 2016/22 dated June 10, 2016, the Company has applied the discount of the outstanding claims provisions as a change in accounting policy within the scope of "TAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" standard and prepare the financial statements in this way. The Company has adjusted the effect of changes in accounting policies in the current period by restating from previous period's financial statements.

The effects on the financial statements of the amendments to accounting policies for discounting the outstanding claims provision as of 31 December 2015, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017 are presented in the following tables.

31 December 2015	Prior Period Reported	Effect of Change	Restated
Deferred Tax Assets	749.580	(749.580)	-
Reserve for Unexpired Risks - Net	8.891.803	6.045.672	2.846.131
Provisions for Outstanding Claims - Net	115.315.075	11.062.579	104.252.496
Deferred Tax Liability	-	(2.672.070)	2.672.070
Prior Year’s Losses	(86.905.844)	13.686.601	(73.219.243)
Net Profit for the Period	-	-	-
Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net)(+/-)	(16.624.563)	11.062.579	(5.561.984)
Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net) (+/-)	(6.782.677)	6.045.672	(737.005)
Deferred Tax Income/Expense (+/-)	997.709	(3.421.650)	(2.423.941)

31 December 2016	Prior Period Reported	Effect of Change	Restated
Reserve for Unexpired Risks - Net	69.668	69.668	-
Provisions for Outstanding Claims - Net	138.039.298	22.630.148	115.409.150
Deferred Tax Liability	936.469	(4.539.964)	5.476.433
Prior Year’s Losses	(101.123.753)	13.686.601	87.437.152
Net Profit for the Period	32.885.126	4.473.251	37.358.377
Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net)(+/-)	(22.724.223)	11.567.568	(11.156.655)
Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net) (+/-)	8.822.135	(5.976.004)	2.846.131
Deferred Tax Income/Expense (+/-)	(1.827.942)	(1.118.313)	(2.946.255)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.2 Consolidation

The Company has not any associate or subsidiary to be consolidated as of the reporting period,so consolidated financial statements have not been prepared.

2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors (being chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Since the main economic environment, where the Company operates, is Turkey, a geographical segment reporting has not been presented. A business segment reporting of the Company is presented in Note 5 in accordance with TFRS 8-*Operating Segments* standard.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions are recorded in TL, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates ruling at the reporting date and foreign currency exchange differences are offset and all exchange differences are recognized in the statement of income.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.5 Tangible assets

Except for buildings in use, tangible assets of the Company are recorded at their historical costs that have been adjusted for the effects of inflation until the end of 31 December 2004. There have been no other inflationary adjustments for these tangible assets for the following years and therefore they have been recorded at their costs restated for the effects of inflation until 31 December 2004. Tangible assets that have been purchased after 1 January 2005 have been recorded at their costs after deducting any exchange rate differences and finance expenses.

The Company measures its properties for use through far value. For the properties measured at fair value that subject to amortisation, the amortisation started to be calculated by taking into consideration the rest of lives of related properties as of the date of the fair value determined.

Revaluation surplus arising from fair value measurement in buildings is recorded in “Other Capital Reserves" under equity by taking into account the effects of deferred tax. Decreases after revaluation arising from fair value measurement in buildings is subtracted from related assets "Other Capital Reserves" under Shareholders' Equity by comparing on the basis of account. Decreases after revaluation of the assets with no balances in "Other Capital Reserves" under Shareholders' Equity is associated with profit / loss accounts.

Gains/losses arising from the disposal of the tangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net carrying value and the proceeds from the disposal of related tangible assets and reflected to the statement of income of the related period.

Maintenance and repair costs incurred in the ordinary course of the business are recorded as expense.

There are no pledges, mortgages and other encumbrances on tangible fixed assets.

There are no changes in accounting estimates that have significant effect on the current period or that are expected to have significant effect on the following periods.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible assets since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Depreciation rates and estimated useful lives are as follows:

Tangible Assets	Estimated Useful Lives (years)	Depreciation Rates (%)
Buildings	50	2,0
Machinery and equipments	3 – 16	6,3 – 33,3
Furniture and fixtures	4 – 16	6,3 – 25,0
Vehicles	5	20,0
Other tangible assets (including leasehold improvements)	5 – 10	10,0 – 20,0
Leased tangible assets	4 – 10	10,0 – 25,0

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are held either to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation or for both.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

The Company does not have investment properties as of the reporting period (31 December 2016: None).

2.7 Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets consist of computer softwares and rights.

Intangible assets are recorded at cost in compliance with "TAS 38 – *Accounting for intangible assets*". The cost of the intangible assets purchased before 31 December 2004 are restated from the purchasing dates to 31 December 2004, the date the hyperinflationary period is considered to be ended. The intangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their historical costs.

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives over the cost of the asset.

Intangible assets' useful lifes are 3 and 5 years.

2.8 Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is cash, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

Financial assets are classified in two categories; as financial assets fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented as financial assets held for trading in the accompanying financial statements and trading securities and derivatives are included in this category. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss measured at their fair values and gain/loss arising due to changes in the fair values of related financial assets is recorded in profit / loss. Interest income earned on trading purpose financial assets and the difference between their fair values and acquisition costs are recorded as interest income in the statement of income. In case of disposal of such financial assets before their maturities, the gains/losses on such disposal are recorded under trading income/losses. Accounting policies of derivatives are detailed in note 2.10 – D*erivative financial instruments*.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables those are not interest earning are measured by discounting of future cash flows less impairment losses, and interest earning loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.8 Financial assets *(contiuned)*

Securities are recognized and derecognized at the date of settlement.

Long-term securities are financial assets that give a power to govern the financial and operating policies to benefit from the Company's benefit. These financial assets are measured at their cost value after deducting the proviison for impairment,if any.

A financial asset is derecognized when the control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset is lost. This occurs when the rights are realized, expire or are surrendered.

2.9 Impairment on assets

Impairment on financial asset

Financial assets or group of financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence that the expected future cash flows of financial asset or group of financial assets are adversely affected by an event(s) ("loss event(s)") incurred subsequent to recognition. The losses expected to incur due to future events are not recognized even if the probability of loss is high.

Loans and receivables are presented net of specific allowances for uncollectibility. Specific allowances are made against the carrying amounts of loans and receivables that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances to reduce these loans and receivable to their recoverable amounts.

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

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in the statement of operations. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized directly in equity.

Impairment on tangible and intangible assets

On each reporting date, the Company evaluates whether there is an indication of impairment of tangible and intangible assets. If there is an objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the "TAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets*" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is made.

Rediscount and provision expenses of the period are detailed in *Note 47*.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

As of the reporting date, the Company does not have any derivative financial instruments. Derivative instruments are treated as held for trading financial assets in compliance with the standard TAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement*.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair value.

The receivables and liabilities arising from the derivative transactions are recognized under the off-balance sheet accounts through the contract amounts.

Derivative financial instruments are subsequently remeasured at fair value and positive fair value differences are presented either as "financial assets held for trading" and negative fair value differences are presented as "other financial liabilities" in the accompanying financial statements. All unrealized gains and losses on these instruments are included in the statement of income.

2.11 Offsetting of financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the Reporting Standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of transactions resulting from the Company's similar activities like trading transactions.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, which is the basis for the preparation of the statement of cash flows includes cash on hand, cheques received, other cash and cash equivalents, demand deposits and time deposits at banks having an original maturity less than 3 months which are ready to be used by the Company or not blocked for any other purpose.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.13 Capital

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the shareholder having direct control over the shares of Ray Sigorta Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") is ATBIH GmbH (Former: ATBIH N.V) and the ultimate parent company is VIG. As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the share capital and ownership structure of the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
Adı	**Shareholding Amount (TL)**	**Shareholding Rate (%)**	**Shareholding Amount (TL)**	**Shareholding Rate (%)**
ATBIH GbmH	133.048.627	81,59	133.048.627	81,59
Vienna Insurance Group	20.663.528	12,67	20.663.528	12,67
LVP Holding Gmbh	1.145.734	0,70	1.145.734	0,70
Other	8.211.967	5,04	8.211.967	5,04
Paid in Capital	**163.069.856**	**100,00**	**163.069.856**	**100,00**

Sources of capital increases during the period

The Company has not performed capital increase as at 31 December 2017. (31 December 2016: None).

Privileges on common shares representing share capital

As at 31 December 2017, the issued share capital of the Company is TL 163.069.856 (31 December 2016: TL 163.069.856) and the share capital of the Company consists of 16,306,985,600 (31 December 2016: 16,306,985,600 shares) issued shares with TL 0.01 nominal value each.

Registered capital system in the Company

The Company has accepted the registered capital system. As of 31 December 2017, the Company's registered capital is TL 200.000.000 (31 December 2016: TL 200.000.000).

Repurchased own shares by the Company

None (31 December 2016: None).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.14 Insurance and investments contracts-classification

An insurance contract is a contract under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Insurance risk covers all risk except for financial risks. All premiums have been received within the coverage of insurance contracts recognized as revenue under the account caption "written premiums".

Investment contracts are those contracts which transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided, that it is not specific to a party to the contract, in the case of a non-financial variable.

As of the reporting date, the Company does not have a contract which is classified as an investment contract.

2.15 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation feature

Discretionary participation feature ("DPF") within insurance contracts and investment contracts is the right to have following benefits in addition to the guaranteed benefits.

(i) that are likely to comprise a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
(ii) whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Issuer; and
(iii) that are contractually based on:
(1) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
(2) realized and/or unrealized investments returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Issuer; or
(3) the profit or loss of the Company, Fund or other entity that issues the contract.

As at the reporting date, the Company does not have any insurance or investment contracts that contain a DPF.

2.16 Investment contracts without DPF

As of the reporting date, the Company does not have any insurance contracts and investment contracts without DPF.

2.17 Liabilities

Financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Financial liabilities of the Company are measured at their discounted values. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.18 Income taxes

Corporate tax

Corporate income is subject to corporate tax at 20% in Turkey to be effective from January 1, 2006. However, according to the Article 91 of the Law numbered 7061 "Legislation on Amendment of Certain Tax Legislation and Other Certain Legislation" which was published on the Official Gazette numbered 30261 on 5 December 2017 and according to the provisional clause 10 added to the Corporate Tax Law numbered 5520; corporate tax rate for the taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020 is amended to 22%, which would later be applied as 20% at the end of these periods. During these periods, Council of Ministers is entitled to decrease the corporate tax rate of 22% to 20%.

This rate is applied to accounting income modified for certain exemptions (like dividend income) and deductions (like investment incentives), and additions for certain non-tax deductible expenses and allowances for tax purposes. If there is no dividend distribution planned, no further tax charges are made.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives are not subject to withholding tax. The withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the non-resident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions is 15%. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the non-resident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

Prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rates valid for the earnings of the related years. The payments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year earnings.

In accordance with Turkish Tax Legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. The Company has not deductible tax losses as of 31 December 2017 (Note 21) (31 December 2016: None).

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definite agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns with their tax offices by the end of 25th of the fourth month following the close of the accounting period to which they relate. Tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

Deferred taxes

In accordance with TAS 12 – *Income taxes*, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding balances considered in the calculation of the tax base, except for the differences not deductible for tax purposes and initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported as net in the financial statements if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity.

In case where gains/losses resulting from the subsequent measurement of the assets are recognized in the statement of income, then the related current and/or deferred tax effects are also recognized in the statement of income. On the other hand, if such gains/losses are recognized as an item under equity, then the related current and/or deferred tax effects are also recognized directly in the equity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(contiuned)*

2.18 Income taxes *(continued)*

Transfer pricing

In Turkey, the transfer pricing provisions have been stated under the Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law with the heading of "disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing". The General Communiqué on disguised profit distribution via Transfer Pricing, dated 18 November 2007 sets details about implementation.

In accordance with the General Comminique, if a taxpayer enters into transactions regarding sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with arm's length principle, then related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions through transfer pricing are not accepted as tax deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

2.19 Employee benefits

Employee termination benefits

In accordance with existing Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The computation of the liability is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the Government. The applicable ceiling amaount as at 31 December 2017 is TL 4.732 (31 December 2016: TL 4.426).

In Accordance IAS 19 which published by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) dated March 12, 2013 is about "Benefits Employee Accounting Standard" and defined by beginning from December 31,2012 net defined benefit liability of the actuarial gains and losses arising on re-measurement should be recognized in other comprehensive income under shareholders' equity and this effect should be applied retrospectively. The Company started to account current actuarial gains and losses under equity (other profit reserves) due to the fact that prior period actuarial gains and losses have remained below the materiality.

The Company accounted for employee severance indemnities using actuarial method in compliance with the TAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*, The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Discount rate	%4,72	%4,25
Expected retirement turnover rate	%94	%93

Expected rate of salary/limit increase above was determined according to the government's annual inflation forecasts.

Other benefits

The Company has provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the period as per services rendered in compliance with *TAS 19* in the accompanying financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.20 Provisions

A provision is made for an existing obligation resulting from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are calculated based on the best estimates of management on the expenses to incur as of the reporting date and, if material, such expenses are discounted to their present values. If the amount is not reliably estimated and there is no probability of cash outflow from the Company to settle the liability, the related liability is considered as "contingent" and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs. If an inflow of economic benefits has become probable, the Company discloses the contingent asset.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Written premiums and claims paid

Written premiums represent premiums on policies written during the period net of taxes, premiums of the cancelled policies which were produced in prior periods and premium ceded to reinsurance companies,. Premiums ceded to reinsurance companies are accounted as "written premiums, ceded" in the statement of income.

Claims are recognized as expense as they are paid. Outstanding claims provision is provided for both reported unpaid claims at period-end and incurred but not reported claims. Reinsurer's shares of claims paid and outstanding claims provisions are off-set against these reserves.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.21 Revenue recognition *(contiuned)*

Subrogation, salvage and quasi income

According to the Communiqué 2010/13 dated 20 September 2010; the Company may account for income accrual for subrogation receivables without any voucher after the completion of the claim payments made to the insure. If the amount cannot be collected from the counterparty insurance company, the Company provides provision for uncollected amounts due for six months. If the counter party is not an insurance Company, the provision is provided after four months. As at the reporting date, in accordance with the related Communiqué the Company provided TL 5.399.124 (31 December 2016: TL 4.354.882) subrogation receivables and recorded TL 5.418.769 (31 December 2016: TL 4.354.882) (*Note 12*) net subrogation and salvage receivables under receivables from main operations. The Company provided allowance for uncollected subrogation receivables amounting to TL 444.140 (31 December 2016: TL 765.641) *(Note 12)* in accordance with Communiqué

For the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, salvage and subrogation collected are as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Motor Vehicles	22.777.614	21.180.603
Third Party liability for motor vehicles (MTPL)	1.659.865	1.242.254
Transportation	526.670	557.666
Fire and natural disaster	318.610	272.657
General Losses	76.893	158.853
Accident	1.734	-
Breach of Trust	805	295
Health	365	44
General Responsibility	297	10.920
Financial Loss	33	-
Water Vehicles	-	74.386
Total	**25.362.886**	**23.497.678**

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, accrued subrogation and salvage income per branches is as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Motor Vehicles	3.469.895	2.957.115
Third Party liability for motor vehicles (MTPL)	888.303	722.286
Fire and natural disaster	391.017	256.178
Transportation	340.463	343.946
General Losses	316.454	57.143
Water Vehicles	12.060	-
Breach of Trust	577	272
Financial Loss	-	3.836
Health	-	13.948
General Responsibility	-	158
Total	**5.418.769**	**4.354.882**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.21 Revenue recognition *(continued)*

Commission income and expense

As further disclosed in Note 2.24 - *Reserve for unearned premiums*, commissions paid to the agencies related to the production of the insurance policies and the commissions received from the reinsurance firms related to the premiums ceded are recognized over the life of the contract by deferring commission income and expenses within the calculation of reserve for unearned premiums for the policies produced before 1 January 2008 and recognizing deferred commission income and deferred commission expense in the financial statements for the policies produced after 1 January 2008.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Trading income/expense

Trading income/expense includes gains and losses arising from disposals of financial assets held for trading purpose and available-for-sale financial assets. Trading income and trading expenses are recognized as “Income from disposal of financial assets” and “Loss from disposal of financial assets” in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company’s right to receive payment is ascertained.

2.22 Leasing transactions

The maximum period of the lease contracts is 10 years. Tangible assets acquired by way of finance leases are recorded in tangible assets and the obligations under finance leases arising from the lease contracts are presented under “Finance Lease Payables” account in the financial statements. In the determination of the related asset and liability amounts, the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of leasing payments is considered. Financial costs on leasing agreements are expanded in lease periods at a fixed interest rate.

If there is impairment in the value of the assets obtained through finance lease and in the expected future benefits, the leased assets are measured at net realizable value. Depreciation for assets obtained through financial lease is calculated in the same manner as tangible assets.

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.23 Dividend distribution

The principles that are stated in the declaration of profit sharing, titled II-19.1, which were published in the federal register in 23 Jan 2014 by the Capital Market Board should be executed according to the decrees that are stated in the core contract between the partners and the profit sharing policies that were announced by the companies to the public. The Company's "Dividend Policy" was approved at the Annual General Meeting held on March 31,2014.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.23 Dividend distribution *(continued)*

Additionally, as stated within the aforementioned decision of CMB, for entities required to prepare consolidated financial statements, it has been agreed upon to require the net distributed profit calculations to be performed on the net profit for the period as stated on the consolidated financial statements, so long that the distribution can be funded through statutory resources.

The Company did not perform dividend distribution in 2016 and 2017.

2.24 Reserve for unearned premiums

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" ("Communiqué on Technical Reserves") which was issued in 26606 numbered and 7 August 2007 dated Official Gazette and put into effect starting from 1 January 2008, the reserve for unearned premiums represents the proportions of the gross premiums written without deductions of commission or any other allowance, in a period that relate to the period of risk subsequent to the reporting date for all short-term insurance policies. For commodity transportation policies with indefinite expiration dates, 50% of the remaining portion of the premiums accrued in the last three months, less any commissions is also provided as unearned premium reserves.

Reserve for unearned premiums is calculated for all insurance contracts except for the contracts for which the mathematical reserve is provided. Reserve for unearned premiums is also calculated for the annual premiums of the annually renewed long term insurance contracts.

Since the Communiqué on Technical Reserves was effective from 1 January 2008, the Turkish Treasury issued 4 July 2007 dated and 2007/3 numbered "Communiqué to Assure the Compliance of the Technical Reserves of Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies With the Insurance Law No,5684" ("Compliance Communiqué") to regulate the technical provisions between the issuance date and enactment date of the Communiqué on Technical Reserves. In accordance with the Compliance Communiqué, it is stated that companies should consider earthquake premiums written after 14 June 2007 in the calculation of the reserve for unearned premiums while earthquake premiums were deducted in the calculation of the reserve for unearned premiums before. Accordingly, the Company has started to calculate reserve for unearned premiums for the earthquake premiums written after 14 June 2007, while the Company had not calculated reserve for unearned premiums for the earthquake premiums written before 14 June 2007.

According to the 2009/9 Numbered Communiqué Related to Application of Technical Reserves issued on 27 March 2009 reserve for unearned premiums is calculated by taking into account that all polices become active at 12:00 at noon and end at 12:00 at noon.

According to the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, for the calculation of unearned premium reserves of foreign currency indexed insurance agreements, foreign currency selling exchange rates announced by Turkish Central Bank will be considered, unless there is a specified exchange rate in the agreement.

As at the reporting date, the Company has provided reserve for unearned premiums amounting to TL 400.351.092 (31 December 2016: TL 327.808.930) and reinsurer share in reserve for unearned premiums amounting TL 221.696.030 (31 December 2016: TL 164.187.834). Furthermore, reserve for unearned premiums includes Social Security Institution ("SSI") share amounting to TL 9.311.117 (31 December 2016:TL 9.565.611) as at 31 December 2017.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.25 Reserve for unexpired risks

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, while providing reserve for unearned premiums, in each accounting period, the companies should perform adequacy test covering the preceding 12 months due to the probability that future claims and compensations of the outstanding policies may be in excess of the reserve for unearned premiums already provided. In performing this test, it is required to multiply the reserve for unearned premiums, net with the expected claim/premium ratio. Expected claim/premium ratio is calculated by dividing incurred losses (provision for outstanding claims, net at the end of the period + claims paid, net – provision for outstanding claims, net at the beginning of the period) to earned premiums (written premiums, net + reserve for unearned premiums, net at the beginning of the period – reserve for unearned premiums, net at the end of the period). In the calculation of earned premiums; deferred commission expenses paid to the agencies and deferred commission income received from the reinsurance firms which were netted off from reserve for unearned premiums both at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period are not taken into consideration.

In accordance with Treasury Communiqué numbered 2012/15, unexpired risk reserve started to be calculated over main branches as of December 31, 2012. The test is performed on branch basis and in case where the expected claim/premium ratio is higher than 95%, reserve calculated by multiplying the exceeding portion of the expected claim/premium ratio with the reserve for unearned premiums of that specific branch is added to the reserves of that branch.

Accordingly, as at the reporting date, the Company has provided net reserve for unexpired risk amounting to TL 4.293.259 (31 December 2016: None) and unexpired risk amounting of reassurance to TL 3.819.634 (31 December 2016: None) in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

In accordance with sector announcements of Turkish Treasury numbered 2015/30 and 2016/1, as of 31 December 2016, opening provision for outstanding claims amount which is used in determined expected claim/premium ratio for calculating the reserve for unexpired risks has been restated in consistently with the current period.

According to the Communiqué numbered 2011/18, the Company excluded both the premiums transferred to SSI and claims related to treatment costs from calculation of reserve for unexpired risks in motor third party liability, compulsory transportation financial liability and compulsory personal accident for bus transportation branches.

As of 31 December 2017, the Company did not use the method stated in "Reserve for unexpired risks" Communique numbered 2016/37 and dated 11 November 2016.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.26 Provision for outstanding claims

According to Article 7 of Provision for Outstanding Claims titled of the Communique Related to Technical Reserves of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies and the Technical Reserves Invested to Assets dated 7 August 2007 and numbered 26606 entered into force by publishing in the Official Gazette, the Company allocates the provision for outstanding claims for incurred and identified but the actual unpaid claims amounts in the prior accounting periods or current period or for the claims realized with its expected amounts but not be reported when the cost could not be calculated.

Claims incurred before the accounting periods but reported subsequent to those dates are considered as incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims.

In accordance with the Regulation on the amendment of the relevant Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated July 17, 2012 and numbered 28356, "Inquired but not reported compensation amount, principles of content and implementation shall be calculated by the actuarial chain ladder method determined by the Undersecretariat or by other calculation methods to be determined by the Undersecretariat."

Claims incurred before the accounting periods but reported after these dates are accepted as the claims incurred but not reported. In accordance with the Comminuque Related to Provision for Outstanding Claims that entered into force in January 1, 2015 by publishin in December 5, 2014 and numbered 2014/16, IBNR account in non-life branches can be made calculation of Actuarial Chain Ladder Method (ACLM) with its six different methods as Standart Chain, Claim/Premium, Cape Code, Frequency/Volume, Munich Chain Method or BornhuetterFerguson.

The difference between the amount of accrued and outstanding claims provision determined using the actuarial chain ladder methods determined as IBNR, calculated negative IBNR results are reflected in the financial reports as 100% in the direction of Communique of the Undersecretariat of Treasury numbered with 2011/23 on "Explanations Regarding the Calculation of Inquired But Not Reported (IBNR)".

The Company has applied the IBNR Test method for assessing the Company actuary for branches with insufficient number of files and has not made a major damage claim for these branches.

In accordance with the "Sectoral Announcement Regarding the Method Selection in ACLM Calculation" of the Undersecretariat of Treasury dated April 5, 2013, as of December 31, 2017 the method was changed in IBNR calculation of the Health branch and "Standard Chain" method has begun to be applied.

According to the method explained above, the amount calculated (included subrogation accrual) by the Company is amounting to TL 147.021.400 (31 December 2016: TL 61.491.556) and re-share is amounting TL 73.251.636 (31 December 2016: TL 31.406.918) in financial statements.

In accordance with "Communiqué Related to Information on Calculation of Incurred But Not Reported Claims Reserve" numbered 2011/23 and dated November 26, 2011, companies may decrease their outstanding claims reserve balances based on the winning ratio of the sub-branches calculated from the last five years claims. Winning ratio used for decrease in provision for outstanding claims could not exceed 25% (15% for the new sub-branches which do not have five year data). Based on the aforementioned regulation, the Company calculated winning ratio within 3%-25% from the last five year data set and TL 33.472.440 (31 December 2016: TL 31.510.239) as IBNR and TL 16.505.227 (31 December 2016: TL 14.500.614) as reinsurer's share of IBNR is excluded from outstanding claims reserve balance.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.26 Provision for outstanding claims *(continued)*

The calculated winning ratio of the Company as at 31 December 2017 is within 3% - 25% range (31 December 2016: 3%-25%), winning ratios used in and amounts increased from provision for outstanding claims are as follows:

31 December 2017 Branch	Winning Ratios Used	Gross Amount Decreased	Net Amount Decreased
Third party liability for motor vehicles (MTPL)	%6-%25	15.173.972	12.601.232
General Responsibility	%3-%25	6.654.752	1.369.375
Fire and natural disasters	%25	5.387.548	1.247.503
General Losses	%25	2.346.444	377.091
Water Vehicles	%25	1.695.783	135.285
Transportation	%25	1.033.632	175.280
Motor Vehicles	%25	996.794	978.464
Health	%19	74.940	131
Accident	%22	76.971	51.248
Rail Vehicles	%25	31.604	31.604
Total		**33.472.440**	**16.967.213**

31 December 2016 Branch	Winning Ratios Used	Gross Amount Decreased	Net Amount Decreased
Third party liability for motor vehicles (MTPL)	%15-%25	15.982.253	13.719.219
General Responsibility	%4-%25	5.712.116	1.077.503
Fire and natural disasters	%25	3.973.245	673.362
General Losses	%25	2.010.293	327.364
Water Vehicles	%25	1.385.155	105.297
Transportation	%25	1.024.429	160.901
Motor Vehicles	%25	889.435	869.265
Third party liability for air vehicles	%25	421.640	-
Accident	%3-%25	81.607	46.648
Rail Vehicles	%25	30.066	30.066
Total		**31.510.239**	**17.009.625**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.26 Provision for outstanding claims *(continued)*

The company has made a big damage item in the fire branch with the Box-Plot method and no major damage item has been made in other branches. In addition to this, due to the continuation of the emergency period in which our country is located, the gross amount of TL 4.500.000 and the net amount of TL 1.290.656 are added to the IBNR reserve and natural disasters, taking into account possible damages that the company will be liable to pay in the future, gross TL 7.403.571 and net TL 2.063.029 additional IBNR recognized.

According to Turkey Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies Association ("MTI") dated September 6, 2017 numbered with 2017/4 on "Medical Compulsory Liability Insurance About the Sector Announcement Related to Bad Ideas" reported, it took the lead sharing premium and claims in the respective sub-branches General Liability branch not included in IBNR account. As a result, the gross loss amounting to TL 26.248 and net loss amounting to TL 4.160 has been added to the General Liability branch as the Indirect IBNR and the total gross TL 34.500.024 and net TL 5.468 IBNR amounts in General Liability are reflected in the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has made a gross workout of TL 90.786.755 for the Compulsory Traffic Branch in respect to material and bodily injury. However, in accordance with the "Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on Tariff Implementation Principles in the Compulsory Financial Liability Insurance for Road Vehicles Motor Vehicles" published in the Official Gazette on July 11, 2017, the gross amount of IBNR for damages to be transferred to the pool regarding the Risky Insured Pool is TL 4.733.217 identified. For the damages coming from the Risky Insured Pool, the additional reserve of TL 6.805.541 gross and net TL 4.771.824 was added to the IBNR of Total Traffic as Indirect IBNR. In order to reach Net Requirement Traffic, netting account was made by deducting the gross IBNR to be transferred to the pool. Also in the fourth quarter of 2017, as in the third quarter, 100% of the IBNR determined by gradual transition has been included in the calculation. Thus, the total Compulsory Traffic IBNR including gross accruals was reflected in the financial statements as gross TL 98.643.198 and net TL 66.020.895.

In accordance with the letter dated July 8, 2014 and dated August 8, 2014 and the letter dated August 5, 2014 and numbered 38681552-306.01.02.01 / 24808 on the grounds that the Company did not develop the damage in the Financial Loss Branch and did not reflect the real situation for the said branch, the file has not been rated IBNR and has not been taken into consideration in IBNR and Outstanding Competence calculations.

At the end of each period, an outstanding claim adequacy table is prepared by the Company in order to measure the adequacy of the outstanding claims provision for the branches where the new activity has been started and for which there is not sufficient data. During the preparation of the adequacy table and in the calculation of the outstanding claims reserve; outstanding claims that are accrued and accounted for, realized but not reported are taken into consideration. Proportion of outstanding claims to total outstanding claims reserve, including all expense amounts related to the file subject to outstanding claims provision in this framework, represents the outstanding claim adequacy ratio. If the outstanding claim adequacy ratio for these branches is more than 100%, the difference between this ratio and 100% rate is multiplied by the provision for outstanding claims reserve in the current period, and the difference in the adequacy ratio is found.

The adequacy ratio difference amount is added separately for each branch and the provision for outstanding outstanding claims to be set aside in the current year is calculated. In this framework, the Company has calculated the outstanding claims reserve adequacy ratio calculated for the branches that have started the new activity and not enough data as of December 31, 2017 to be TL 1.355 (31 December 2016: TL 9.994), which is calculated for the branches with the outstanding claim adequacy ratio above 100% in the accompanying financial statements.

2 Önemli muhasebe politikalarının özeti *(devamı)*

2.26 Muallak tazminat karşılığı (devamı)

In accordance with the General Assembly of the Undersecretariat of Treasury numbered with 2016/22 about the "Circular on the Reduction of Net Outflows from Outstanding Claims", the Company has discounted the net flows of outstanding claims calculated and recorded according to insurance legislation in its all branches.

The discounting was made using the standard formulation in Table 57 - AZMM, as outlined in the General. The Company has used its own cash flow estimates for these branches because the standard formula given in the IBNR Test method in the IBNR account does not reflect the actual situation as there is not enough file name.

Net IBNR amount calculation is based on branches; current reinsurance shares to reflect the effect of current reinsurance agreements.

ACLM methods chosen by the Company on branch basis are given in the table below.

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Motor vehicles	Standart	Standart
Water vehicles	Standart	Standart
Third party liability for motor vehicles (MTPL)	Standart	Standart
Third party liability	Standart	Standart
Third party liability for air vehicles	Test IBNR	Test IBNR
Fire and natural disasters	Standart	Standart
Air crafts	Test IBNR	Test IBNR
Accident	Standart	Standart
General losses	Standart	Standart
Financial losses	Test IBNR	Test IBNR
Health	Standart	Test IBNR
Transportation	Standart	Standart
General liability	Hasar/Prim	Hasar/Prim
Legal protection	Test IBNR	Test IBNR
Breach of trust	Test IBNR	Test IBNR

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.26 Provision for outstanding claims *(continued)*

New Regulations on Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents in Accordance with the Communiqué Numbered 2011/18 "Communiqué Related to the Accounting of Payments Related to Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents and New Accounts in the Insurance Chart of Accounts"

58th and 59th articles and 1st and 2nd provisional articles of the Law numbered 6111 on "Restructuring of certain receivables and amendment to the law of social insurance and general health insurance and certain other laws and decree laws" published in the Official Gazette numbered 27857 and has come into effect on February 25, 2011.

According to the Article 59 of the aforementioned law, starting from 25 February 2011, premiums written under compulsory motor third party liability insurance contracts providing health assurance will be transferred to SSI by the rate up to 15% which will be later defined by Turkish Treasury. By this premium transfer, all liabilities related to body injuries resulted from traffic accidents will be compensated by SSI. According to the Provisional Article 1 and Article 59 of the Law, up to 20% of the transferred premium amount defined by the Turkish Treasury will also be transferred to SSI and treatment costs resulted from traffic accidents occurred before 25 February 2011 will also be compensated by SSI. As part of the aforementioned law, "Communiqué on Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents" which was issued in Official Gazette numbered 28038 and dated 27 August 2011 has become effective. On 17 October 2011, the Turkish Treasury issued Communiqué numbered 2011/18 "Communiqué Related to the Accounting of Payments Related to Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents and New Accounts in the Insurance Chart of Accounts".

In accordance with the related Communiqué, the Company recognited outstanding claims reserve amounting to TL 18.185.338 (1 January – 31 December 2016: TL 17.721.559) as "Premium Transferred to SSI"(Note 2.14).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.26 Provision for outstanding claims *(continued)*

New Regulations on Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents in Accordance with the Communiqué Numbered 2011/18 "Communiqué Related to the Accounting of Payments Related to Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents and New Accounts in the Insurance Chart of Accounts" *(continued)*

The movement of the total debt for treatment costs to pay SSI as follow;

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Opening Balance	4.926.641	3.095.409
Premiums Transfferred to SSI(*) (**)	18.185.338	17.721.559
Balance Confirmation	-	2.127.398
Premium Paid to SSI	(17.445.833)	(18.017.725)
Closing Balance	**5.666.146**	**4.926.641**

(*) In statement of income, it is named Premiums Transfferred to SSI.

(**) As described in Note 2.14, as part of the aforementioned law, "Communiqué on Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents" which was issued in Official Gazette numbered 28038 and dated 27 August 2011 has become effective. On 17 October 2011, the Turkish Treasury issued Communiqué numbered 2011/17 "Communiqué Related to the Accounting of Payments Related to Payment of Treatment Costs Resulted from Traffic Accidents and New Accounts in the Insurance Chart of Accounts". In accordance with the related Communiqué, as at 1 January-31 December 2017, the Company recognited outstanding claims reserve amounting to TL 18.185.338 (1 January – 31 December 2016: TL 17.721.559), as "Debt for treartment cost to pay SSI- Short Term" account, payments are decreased till the end of period.

(***) In the event of differences between 2011/17 and 2012/4 Communiqué No. of provisions within the framework of companies reported liabilities and the portion corresponding to the relevant period, the amount found as a result of calculation stated, regarding the difference in the balance sheet as "SSI debt on treatment expenses" account in the income statement other technical income expenses or income statement. In this respect, the Company as at January 1 – 31 December 2017 , taking into account the liability reported for the 2017 fiscal year has no any debt which will be adding to the acount of "SSI debt on treatment costs" (1 January - 31 December 2016: None).

2.27 Equalization provision

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves put into effect starting from 1 January 2008, the companies should provide equalization provision in credit insurance and earthquake branches to equalize the fluctuations in future possible claims and for catastrophic risks. Equalization provision, started to be provided in 2008, is calculated as 12% of net premiums written in credit insurance and earthquake branches. In the calculation of net premiums, fees paid for un-proportional reinsurance agreements are considered as premiums ceded to the reinsurance firms. The companies should provide equalization provision up to reaching 150% of the highest premium amount written in a year within the last five years.

In case where claims incurred, the amounts below exemption limits as stated in the contracts and the share of the reinsurance firms cannot be deducted from equalization provisions. Claims payments are deducted from first year's equalization provisions by first in first out method. Equalization provisions are presented under "other technical reserves" in the accompanying financial statements. As at the reporting date, the Company provided equalization provision amounting to TL 11.837.567 in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements (31 December 2016: TL 9.566.728).

Net losses (after reinsurance) resulted from earthquake occurred in several cities amounting to TL 154.265 (31 December 2016: TL 5.161) are decreased from prior periods' equalization provision.

.

2 Summary of significant acounting policies *(continued)*

2.28 Related parties

Parties are considered related to the Company if;

(a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:

- controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company (this includes parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
- has joint control over the Company;

(b) the party is an associate of the Company;

(c) the party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venturer;

(d) the party is member of the key management personnel of the Company and its parent;

(e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);

(f) the party is an entity that is controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or

(g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company, or of any entity that is a related party of the Company.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

2.29 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company. In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares (“Bonus Shares”) to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such bonus shares issued are regarded as issued shares.

2.30 Events after the reporting date

Post-balance sheet events that provide additional information about the Company’s position at the reporting dates (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-balance sheet events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.31 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are not effective at reporting date but earlier application is permitted; however the Company has not early adopted are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, after the new standards and interpretations become in effect.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". It also carries forward the guidance on recognition, classification, measurement and derecogniton of financial instruments from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The last version of IFRS 9 includes a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements and also includes guidance issued in previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company has performed an initial assessment on these financial assets and liabilities and does not expect that there will be a significant impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9.

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

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

Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 4 has been amended by IASB to reduce the impact of the differing effective dates of the new insurance contracts standard and IFRS 9. These amendments to IFRS 4 provide two optional solutions for insurers to reduce concerns about implementations: i) when applying IFRS 9 by insurers to its financial assets, an insurer will be permitted to reclassify the difference between profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the amounts recognised in profit or loss under IFRS 9 and those that would have been reported under IAS 39; or ii) an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for companies whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance before January 1, 2021. These companies will be permitted to continue to apply existing requirements for financial instruments in IAS 39. The [Group/Company] is assessing the potential impact on its [consolidated] financial statements resulting from the application of the amendments to IFRS 4.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.31 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

IFRS 16 Leases

On 13 January 2016, IASB issued the new leasing standard which will replace IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and consequently changes to IAS 40 Investment Properties. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted provided that an entity also adopts IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16.

IFRS 17 –Insurance Contracts

On 18 May 2017, IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. This first truly international standard for insurance contracts will help investors and others better understand insurers' risk exposure, profitability and financial position. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which was brought in as an interim Standard in 2004. IFRS 4 has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using national accounting standards, resulting in a multitude of different approaches. As a consequence, it is difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar companies. IFRS 17 solves the comparison problems created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner, benefiting both investors and insurance companies. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values – instead of historical cost. The information will be updated regularly, providing more useful information to users of financial statements. IFRS 17 has an effective date of 1 January 2021 but companies can apply it earlier. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 17.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The notes given in this section are provided to addition/supplement the commentary on the management of insurance risk note 4.1 – *Management of insurance risk* and note 4.2 – *Financial risk management*.

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

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

In particular, information about significant areas at estimation uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

Note 4.1 – *Management of insurance risk*
Note 4.2 – *Financial risk management*
Note 10 – *Reinsurance assets/liabilities*
Note 11 – *Financial assets*
Note 12 – *Loans and receivables*
Note 17 – *Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets*
Note 17 – *Deferred acquisition costs*
Note 19 – *Trade and other payables, deferred income*
Note 21 – *Deferred income taxes*
Note 23 – *Provisions for other liabilities and charges*

4 Management of insurance and financial risk

4.1 Management of insurance risk

Insurance risk is defined as coverage for exposures that exhibit a possibility of financial loss due to applying inappropriate and insufficient insurance techniques. Main reasons of insurance risk exposure result from the risk selection and inaccurate calculation of insurance coverage, policy terms and fee or inaccurate calculation of coverage portion kept within the company and coverage portion transfers to policyholders and transfer conditions.

Objective of managing risks arising from insurance contracts and policies used to minimize such risks

Potential risks that may be exposed in transactions are managed based on the requirements set out in the Company's "Risk Management Policies" issued by the approval of the Board of Directors. The main objective of risk management policies is to determine the risk measurement, assessment, and control procedures and maintain consistency between the Company's asset quality and limitations allowed by the insurance standards together with the Company's risk tolerance of the accepted risk level assumed in return for a specific consideration. In this respect, instruments that are related to risk transfer, such as; insurance risk selection, risk quality follow-up by providing accurate and complete information, effective monitoring of level of claims by using risk portfolio claim frequency, treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements, and risk management instruments, such as; risk limitations, are used in achieving the related objective.

Risk tolerance is determined by the Company's Board of Directors by considering the Company's long-term strategies, equity resources, potential returns and economical expectations, and it is presented by risk limitations. Authorization limitations during policy issuing include authorizations for risk acceptances granted based on geographical regions in relation to unacceptable special risks or pre-approved acceptable special risks, insurance coverage to agencies, district offices, technical offices, assistant general managers and top management in the policy issuance period and authorizations for claim payment granted to district offices, claim management administration, automobile claims administration and Claim Committee established by the managing director and assistant managing director in the claim payment period.

Whatsoever, risk acceptance is based on technical income expectations under the precautionary principle. In determining insurance coverage, policy terms and fee, these expectations are based accordingly

It is essential that all the authorized personnel in charge of executing policy issuance transactions, which is the initial phase of insurance process, should ensure to gather or provide all the accurate and complete information to issue policies in order to obtain evidence on the acceptable risks that the Company can tolerate from the related insurance transactions. On the other hand, decision to be made on risk acceptance will be possible by transferring the coverage to the reinsurers and/or coinsurers and considering the terms of the insurance policy.

In order to avoid destructive losses over company's financial structure, company transfers the exceeding portion of risks assumed over the Company's risk tolerance and equity resources through treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements to reinsurance and coinsurance companies. Insurance coverage and policy terms of reinsurance are determined by assessing the nature of each insurance branch.

4 Management of insurance anf financial risk *(continued)*

4.1 Management of insurance risk *(continued)*

Objective of managing risks arising from insurance contracts and policies used to minimize such risk *(continued)*

Sensitivity to insurance risk

Insurance risks do not generally have significant unrecoverable losses in the course of ordinary transactions, except for risks associated with earthquake and other catastrophic risks. Therefore, there is a high sensitivity to earthquake and catastrophic risks.

The case of potential claims' arising from earthquake and other catastrophic risks exceeding the maximum limit of the excess of loss agreements, such risks are treated as the primary insurance risks and are managed based on the precautionary principle. Maximum limit of excess of loss agreements is determined based on the worst case scenario on the possibility of an earthquake that Istanbul might be exposed to in terms of its severity and any potential losses incurred in accordance with the generally accepted international earthquake models. The total amount of protection for catastrophic risks of the company is indentified taking into the compensation amount for an earthquake will occur in a 1000 years.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.1 Management of insurance risk *(continued)*

Objective of managing risks arising from insurance contracts and policies used to minimize such risk *(continued)*

Insurance risk concentration

The Company's gross and net insurance risk concentrations (after reinsurance) in terms of insurance branches are summarized as below:

Total claims liability 31 December 2017	**Gross total claims liability**	**Reinsurance share of total claims liability**	**Net total claims liability**
Motor vehicles liability (MTPL)	181.199.108	(47.437.935)	133.761.173
Motor vehicles	9.645.062	(677.512)	8.967.550
General Liability	68.033.590	(57.983.444)	10.050.146
Fire and natural disasters	86.926.263	(80.006.129)	6.920.134
General Losses	34.238.574	(28.814.964)	5.423.610
Transportation	12.100.758	(10.994.534)	1.106.224
Financial Losses	10.669.735	(9.704.152)	965.583
Accident	1.529.977	(762.058)	767.919
Health	2.236.190	(1.531.841)	704.349
Water Vehicles	9.131.903	(8.580.889)	551.014
Breach of Trust	643.029	(535.325)	107.704
Rail Vehicles	93.797	-	93.797
Legal protection	9.997	-	9.997
Aircrafts	1.496	(1.496)	-
Aircrafts Liability	2.386.282	(2.386.282)	-
Total	**418.845.761**	**(249.416.561)**	**169.429.200**

Total claims liability 31 December 2016	**Gross total claims liability**	**Reinsurance share of total claims liability**	**Net total claims liability**
Motor vehicles liability (MTPL)	108.540.171	(21.448.072)	87.092.099
Motor vehicles	8.009.984	(60.401)	7.949.583
General Liability	39.738.316	(32.746.724)	6.991.592
Fire and natural disasters	62.489.187	(55.278.820)	7.210.367
General Losses	20.466.814	(16.788.067)	3.678.747
Accident	7.385.596	(6.758.271)	627.325
Financial Losses	5.322.688	(4.712.339)	610.349
Transportation	1.158.123	(553.708)	604.415
Health	1.185.636	(949.601)	236.035
Water Vehicles	4.815.627	(4.580.301)	235.326
Breach of Trus	89.233	-	89.233
Rail Vehicles	402.392	(324.612)	77.780
Legal protection	6.299	-	6.299
Aircrafts	1.840.422	(1.840.422)	-
Aircrafts Liability	1.900.662	(1.900.662)	-
Total	**263.351.150**	**(147.942.000)**	**115.409.150**

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.1 Management of insurance risk *(continued)*

Objective of managing risks arising from insurance contracts and policies used to minimize such risk *(continued)*

Insurance risk concentration *(continued)*

Given insurance collateral amounts in respect to branches

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
General Liability	38.206.637.633	27.092.817.439
Motor vehicles liability (MTPL)	1.175.709.328.634	945.335.519.890
Fire and natural disasters	87.713.793.496	69.711.867.932
General Losses	54.793.821.985	41.193.254.457
Accident	20.249.398.053	15.778.196.030
Transportation	16.585.856.504	18.200.767.770
Motor vehicles	7.017.830.290	4.764.847.677
Financial Losses	5.569.817.400	3.261.180.855
Water Vehicles	1.215.946.064	827.860.000
Legal Protection	966.225.000	626.201.690
Health	595.467.631	1.422.193.352
Aircrafts Liability	272.987.490	3.681.085.750
Breach of Trust	186.609.043	239.527.826
Aircrafts	27.868.499	136.840.665
Total	**1.409.111.587.722**	**1.132.272.161.333**

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the below risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Duties and responsibilities of the Risk Management and Internal Control Department include design and implementation of risk management system and identification and implementation of risk management policies. It is also responsible for ensuring that the Company implements all necessary risk management techniques. Activities of the Risk Management and Internal Control Department are managed directly by General Manager. The Board of Directors monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system through company's chairman of the supervisory board.

Risk management policies and guidelines are set by the Board of Directors and applied by the top management. These policies include organisation and scope of the risk management function, risk measurement and assessment methods, duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, top management and all of the employees, procedures followed in the case of limit extension and compulsory approval and confirmation processes for certain situations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is most simply defined as the potential that a bank borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The balance sheet items that the Company is exposed to credit risks are as follows:

- cash at banks
- other cash and cash equivalents
- available for sale financial assets (except equity-shares)
- Premium receivables from policyholders
- receivables from intermediaries (agencies)
- receivables from reinsurance companies related to commissions and claims paid
- reinsurance shares of insurance liability
- receivables from related parties
- other receivables

Reinsurance contracts are the most common method to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Company's liability as the primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalization of the reinsurance contract.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

Net carrying value of the assets that is exposed to credit risk is shown in the table below.

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Cash and cash equivalents *(Note 14)(*)*	410.077.044	351.851.975
Financial assets *(Note 11)*(**)	34.617.218	18.028.819
Reinsurer share in provision for outstanding claims *(Note 10)*, *(Note 17)*	249.416.561	147.942.000
Receivables from main operations *(Note 12)*	157.637.144	119.660.608
Other prepaid expenses *(Not 17)*	57.545.065	49.933.867
Prepaid taxes and funds *(Note 12)*	1.270.122	-
Other receivables *(Note 12)*	229.944	380.344
Due from related parties *(Note 12)*	-	8.835
Total	**910.793.098**	**687.806.448**

(*) Cash balance accounting to TL 52.870 are not included (31 December 2016: TL 40.872).

(**) Equity shares amounting to TL 1.861.346 are not included (31 December 2016: TL 789.947).

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the aging of the receivables from main operations and reserved provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Gross Amount	Provision	Gross Amount	Provision
Not past due	127.768.486	-	99.790.513	-
Past due 0-30 days	19.665.898	-	13.224.286	-
Past due 31-60 days	7.813.554	-	5.760.637	-
Past due 61-90 days	74.118.314	71.729.108	60.445.477	59.560.305
Total	**229.366.252**	**71.729.108**	**179.220.913**	**59.560.305**

The movements of the allowances for impairment losses for receivables from insurance and main operations during the period are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Provision for receivables from insurance operations at the beginning of the period	59.560.305	52.396.976
Collections and additions during the period, net *(Note 47)*	12.168.803	7.163.329
Provision for receivables from insurance operations at the end of the period	**71.729.108**	**59.560.305**

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(contiuned)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(contiuned)*

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments associated with financial instruments.

Management of the liquidity risk

The Company considers the maturity match between asset and liabilities for the purpose of avoiding liquidity risk and ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Maturity distribution of monetary assets and liabilities:

31 December 2017	Carrying amount	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Unallocated
Cash and cash equivalents	410.129.914	120.880.389	114.019.008	43.622.670	131.607.847	-	-
Financial assets(*)	34.617.218	-	-	34.617.218	-	-	-
Receivable from main operations	157.637.144	22.221.437	30.281.733	49.553.247	20.947.510	4.764.559	29.868.658
Other receivables and current assets	1.500.066	229.944	-	1.270.122	-	-	-
Other prepaid expenses	4.521.020	-	-	-	1.572.062	2.948.958	-
Total monetary assets	**608.405.362**	**143.331.770**	**144.300.741**	**129.063.257**	**154.127.419**	**7.713.517**	**29.868.658**
Liabilities from main operations	108.883.783	13.856.481	17.738.927	599.296	70.812.758	41.403	5.834.918
Other liabilities	18.320.071	14.036.048	3.963.224	320.799	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions(**)	169.429.200	-	83.699.058	48.550.042	29.347.194	7.832.906	-
Provisions for taxes and other similar obligations	9.646.672	9.646.672	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	12.211.067	-	-	-	8.837.999	3.373.068	-
Total monetary liabilities	**318.490.793**	**37.539.201**	**105.401.209**	**49.470.137**	**108.997.951**	**11.247.377**	**5.834.918**

(*) Equity shares amounting to TL 1.861.346 are not included.

(**) Provision for outstanding claims is presented as short term liabilities in the accompanying financial statements whereas maturity distribution is presented according to projected payment dated in the above table.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(contiuned)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(contiuned)*

Liquidity risk *(contiuned)*

Management of the liquidity risk (contiuned)

31 December 2016	Carrying amount	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Unallocated
Cash and cash equivalents	351.892.847	125.539.652	125.089.648	71.773.636	29.489.911	-	-
Financial assets(*)	18.028.819	-	18.028.819		-	-	-
Receivable from main operations	119.660.608	18.100.977	21.587.187	40.323.915	15.918.060	3.860.373	19.870.096
Due from related parties	8.835	8.835	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and current assets	380.344	380.344	-			-	-
Other prepaid expenses	4.919.066	-		-	4.206.505	712.561	-
Total monetary assets	**494.890.519**	**144.029.808**	**164.705.654**	**112.097.551**	**49.614.476**	**4.572.934**	**19.870.096**
Liabilities from main operations	86.655.874	3.559.620	12.705.148	12.887.420	55.371.312	216.231	1.916.143
Other liabilities	12.332.889	8.495.541	3.763.153	74.195	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions(**)	115.409.150	-	56.685.513	33.255.923	20.102.311	5.365.403	-
Povisions for taxes and other similar obligations	9.910.696	8.223.721	1.686.975	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	11.787.271	-	-	-	8.053.352	3.733.919	-
Total monetary liabilities	**236.095.880**	**20.278.882**	**74.840.789**	**46.217.538**	**83.526.975**	**9.315.553**	**1.916.143**

(*) Equity shares amounting to TL 789.947 are not included.

(**) Provision for outstanding claims is presented as short term liabilities in the accompanying financial statements whereas maturity distribution is presented according to projected payment dated in the above table.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk through insurance and reinsurance transactions in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are recorded at transaction dates. At the end of the periods, foreign currency assets and liabilities evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot purchase rates and the differences arising from foreign currency rates are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of income.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

31 December 2017	**US Dollar**	**Euro**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	1.804.159	3.835.831	7.658	5.647.648
Receivables from main operations	24.847.277	27.986.433	17.976	52.851.686
Total foreign currency assets	**26.651.436**	**31.822.264**	**25.634**	**58.499.334**
Liabilities from main operations	5.720.842	2.887.306	-	8.608.148
Insurance technical provisions	1.454.331	2.314.448	-	3.768.779
Total foreign currency liabilities	**7.175.173**	**5.201.754**	**-**	**12.376.927**
Net financial position	**19.476.263**	**26.620.510**	**25.634**	**46.122.407**

31 December 2016	**US Dollar**	**Euro**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
Receivables from main operations	6.344.663	6.539.984	28.013	12.912.660
Cash and cash equivalents	25.996.643	18.865.707	14.666	44.877.016
Total foreign currency assets	**32.341.306**	**25.405.691**	**42.679**	**57.789.676**
Insurance technical provisions	6.129.490	749.851	-	6.879.341
Liabilities from main operations	963.078	1.153.708	-	2.116.786
Total foreign currency liabilities	**7.092.568**	**1.903.559**	**-**	**8.996.127**
Net financial position	**25.248.738**	**23.502.132**	**42.679**	**48.793.549**

TL equivalents of the related monetary amounts denominated in foreign currencies are presented in the above table.

If technical provision denominated in any currency not specified, it is evaluated are evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot sales rates as at 31 December 2017 and as at 31 December 2016 foreign currency transactions are recorded at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions and foreign currency denominated monetary items are evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot purchase rates as at 31 December 2017 and as at 31 December 2016.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(contiuned)*

Market risk *(contiuned)*

Exposure to currency risk

Foreign currency rates used for the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	US Dollar	**Euro**
31 December 2017	3,7719	4,5155
31 December 2016	3,5192	3,7099

A 10 percent depreciation of the TL against the following currencies as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss (excluding tax effects) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. In case of a 10 percent appreciation of the TL against the following currencies, the effect will be in opposite direction.

	31 December 2017		**31 Deecmber 2016**	
	Profit or loss	**Equity** (*)	**Profit or loss**	**Equity** (*)
US Dollar	1.947.626	1.947.626	2.524.874	2.524.874
Euro	2.662.051	2.662.051	2.350.213	2.350.213
Other	2.564	2.564	4.268	4.268
Total, net	**4.612.241**	**4.612.241**	**4.879.355**	**4.879.355**

(*) Equity effect also includes profit or loss effect of 10% depreciation of TL against related currencies.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(contiuned)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(contiuned)*

Market risk *(contiuned)*

Exposure to interest rate risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands.

As at reporting date; the interest rate profile of the Company's interest earning financial assets and interest bearing financial liabilities are detailed as below:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets with fixed interest rates:		
Cash at banks *(Note 14)*	327.426.086	276.710.380
Available for sale financial assets – Government bonds *(Note 11)*	34.617.218	18.028.819
Financial assets with variable interest rates:	None	None

Interest rate sensitivity of the financial instruments

Interest rate sensitivity of the statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and on the net interest income for the trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2017 and 2016. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. Tax effect of changes in interest rate is not taken into consideration in the calculations.

	Profit or loss		Equity (*)	
31 December 2017	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**
Financial assets held for trading	346.173	(346.173)	346.173	(346.173)
Total, net	**346.173**	**(346.173)**	**346.173**	**(346.173)**

(*) Equity effect also includes changes in interest rate on statement of income.

	Profit or loss		Equity (*)	
31 December 2016	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**
Financial assets held for trading	180.289	(180.289)	180.289	(180.289)
Total, net	**180.289**	**(180.289)**	**180.289**	**(180.289)**

(*) Equity effect also includes changes in interest rate on statement of income.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Fair value information

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information, and where they exist, appropriate valuation methodologies.

The Company has classified its financial assets as financial assets held for trading. As at the reporting date, financial assets held for trading are measured at their fair values based on their quoted prices or fair value information obtained from brokers in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements. Equity shares not traded in active markets are measured at cost less impairment losses if any.

The Company management estimates that the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities are not materially different than their carrying amounts.

Fair value sensitivity of the equities

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of the changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

The effect on income as a result of 10% change in the fair value of equity instruments held as held for trading financial assets which is traded at BIST due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices (with all other variables held constant) is as follows (excluding tax effect):

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Profit or loss	**Equity (*)**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity (*)**
Financial assets held for trading	(186.135)	(186.135)	(78.995)	(78.995)
Total, net	**(186.135)**	**(186.135)**	**(78.995)**	**(78.995)**

(*) Equity impact includes impact of change of conjectural interest rates on income statement.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(contiuned)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(contiuned)*

Market risk *(contiuned)*

Classification of fair value measurements

TFRS 7 – *Financial instruments: Disclosures* requires the classification of fair value measurements into a fair value hierarchy by reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value to be disclosed. This classification basically relies on whether the relevant inputs are observable or not. Observable inputs refer to the use of market data obtained from independent sources, whereas unobservable inputs refer to the use of predictions and assumptions about the market made by the Company. This distinction brings about a fair value measurement classification generally as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value measurements using inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Classification requires the utilization of observable market data, if available.

The classification of fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is as follows:

	31 December 2017			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Financial assets held for trading *(Note 11)*	36.478.564	-	-	36.478.564
Total financial assets	**36.478.564**	**-**	**-**	**36.478.564**

	31 December 2016			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Financial assets held for trading *(Note 11)*	18.818.766	-	-	18.818.766
Total financial assets	**18.818.766**	**-**	**-**	**18.818.766**

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Gains and losses from financial assets

Gains and losses recognized in the statement of income:	1 January – 31 December 2017	1 January – 31 December 2016
Interest income from time deposit	36.121.607	23.880.853
Foreign exchange gains	19.363.866	16.552.770
Income from equity shares classified as trading financial assets	414.647	166.259
Income from debt securities classified as trading financial assets	2.721.319	3.421.560
Investment income	**58.621.439**	**44.021.442**
Loss from disposal of financial assets	-	(788.358)
Foreign exchange losses	(11.290.074)	(8.602.445)
Investment expenses – including interest	(3.069.842)	(2.902.062)
Investment impairments	(159.503)	-
Investment expenses	**(14.519.019)**	**(12.292.865)**
Financial gains and losses recognized in the statement of income, net	**44.102.420**	**31.728.577**

Capital management

The Company's capital management policies include the following:

- To comply with the insurance capital requirements required by the Turkish Treasury
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy for Insurance, Reinsurance and Individual Pension Companies" issued by Turkish Treasury on 23 August 2015 dated and 29454 numbered; the Company measured its minimum capital requirement as TL 130.213.117 as at 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: TL 111.101.448). As at 31 December 2017, the capital amount of the Company presented in financial statements is TL 196.763.234 (31 December 2017: 135.898.731 TL) and it has capital surplus amounting to TL 66.550.117 (31 December 2016: TL 24.797.282) according to the communiqué.

5 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Business segment

A business segment reporting of the Company is presented in accordance with TFRS 8 – *Operating Segments* standard in this section.

Insurance Fire and Natural Disaster

Insurance on fire and natural disasters covers material damages occurred due to fire, lightining, explotion or smoke, steam and temperature resulted from fire, lightning and explosion up to insurance policy limits.

Motor Third Party Liability Insurance

According to the Motorway Traffic Code numbered 2918, Motor Third Party Liability Insurance is covers vehicle owner's legal liability for all bodily damages to third persons and financial damages to other vehicles.

Damages caused by the trailer or semi-trailers (included light trailers) or the vehicles pulled is covered by the insurance of the trailer. However, the trailers used for transportion of people should be included in an additional liability insurance in order to obtain coverage.

In order to reduce and prevent the damage in the accident happened, reasonable and neccessary expenses of the policyholder is compensated by the Company. This insurance also covers unfair claims against the policyholders.

Motor Vehicles (Casco)

Insurance on motor vehicles covers the following dangers related with vehicles. It is possible to widen policy scope for accessories or audio, display and communication devices which are not included in standard version of the vehicle by specifying on the insurance policy.

- Accident with the motorized or non-motorized vehicles which used in high-ways,
- Crash with fixed or moving items without desire of the driver or accidents due to crash, capsize, fall or tumble
- The actions of third parties resulted from bad intention or mischief,
- Burn,
- Theft or attempted theft

Health-illness Insurance

Insurance on health compensates treatment costs of illnesses or accidental injuries during the period of insurance and, if any, daily allowances in this general framework with special conditions up to the amount written in the policy. Geographical limits of the insurance are stated in the policy.

Geographical segment

The main geographical segment which the Company operates is Turkey. Hence, the Company has not disclosed report on geographical segments.

5 Segment reporting *(contiuned)*

	Fire	Transportation	Accident	Engineering	Other	Unallocated	Total
1 January – 31 December 2017							
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	19.761.700	7.583.870	228.103.718	13.621.008	6.057.896	-	275.128.192
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	19.950.167	8.273.061	240.805.794	13.707.960	8.153.296	-	290.890.278
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	(65.202)	(338.831)	(12.702.076)	(86.952)	(2.095.400)	-	(15.288.461)
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	(123.265)	(350.360)	-	-	-	-	(473.625)
2- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)	737.438	731.454	390.980	513.685	(585.741)	-	1.787.816
Technical Income (*)	**20.499.138**	**8.315.324**	**228.494.698**	**14.134.693**	**5.472.155**	**-**	**276.916.008**
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)	(7.081.575)	(2.555.922)	(195.072.721)	(10.602.748)	(3.004.277)	-	(218.317.243)
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)	(7.033.548)	(1.744.356)	(144.074.279)	(8.909.093)	(2.535.917)	-	(164.297.193)
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	(48.027)	(811.566)	(50.998.442)	(1.693.655)	(468.360)	-	(54.020.050)
2- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	122.965	(76.882)	(21.908.188)	6.381.307	3.132.226	-	(12.348.572)
Technical Expense	**(6.958.610)**	**(2.632.804)**	**(216.980.909)**	**(4.221.441)**	**127.949**	**-**	**(230.665.815)**
Investment Income						58.621.439	**58.621.439**
Personnel Expenses						(28.023.891)	**(28.023.891)**
Administrative Expense						(21.961.519)	**(21.961.519)**
Other and Investment Expense (*)						(29.629.250)	**(29.629.250)**
Profit Before Tax							**25.256.972**
Tax Expense							**(3.979.109)**
Net Profit							**21.277.863**

(*) The investment incomes transferred from non-technical branches amounting to TL 29.418.740 has not been included.

5 Segment Reporting *(continued)*

	Fire	Transportation	Accident	Engineering	Other	Unallocated	Total
1 January – 31 December 2016							
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	20.071.850	6.904.036	191.626.506	13.241.919	3.779.324	-	235.623.635
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	20.024.521	7.030.150	212.495.481	16.080.278	5.097.041	-	260.727.471
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	47.329	(126.114)	(23.715.106)	(2.838.359)	(1.317.717)	-	(27.949.967)
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	-	-	2.846.131	-	-	-	2.846.131
2- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)	824.834	(1.218.720)	(3.811.164)	516.127	(631.662)	-	(4.320.585)
Technical Income (*)	**20.896.684**	**5.685.316**	**187.815.342**	**13.758.046**	**3.147.662**	**-**	**231.303.050**
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)	(12.618.696)	(798.111)	(131.324.615)	(6.624.663)	(1.549.184)	-	(152.915.269)
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)	(10.068.476)	(607.380)	(123.883.621)	(5.675.372)	(1.523.764)	-	(141.758.613)
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	(2.550.220)	(190.731)	(7.440.994)	(949.291)	(25.420)	-	(11.156.656)
2- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	(1.141.610)	416.270	(11.549.790)	4.578.769	2.711.270	-	(4.985.091)
Technical Expense	**(13.760.306)**	**(381.841)**	**(142.874.405)**	**(2.045.894)**	**1.162.086**	**-**	**(157.900.360)**
Investment Income						44.021.442	**44.021.442**
Other and Investment Expense(*)						(22.503.697)	**(22.503.697)**
Personnel Expense						(17.909.640)	**(17.909.640)**
Administrative Expense						(29.619.267)	**(29.619.267)**
Net Loss Before Tax							**47.391.528**
Tax Revenue							**(10.033.151)**
Net Loss							**37.358.377**

(*) Investment income transferred to non-technical section from technical section amounting to TL 20.778.791 is not included.

6 Tangible assets

Movements in tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017 are presented below

	1 January 2017	Additions	Disposals	Revaluation	31 December 2017
Cost:					
Buildings for own use	41.950.701	-	-	20.310.000	62.260.701
Furniture and fixtures	3.927.700	849.218	(748.448)	-	4.028.470
Motor vehicles	2.316.042	3.010.507	(1.569.612)	-	3.756.937
Other tangible assets (including leasehold improvements)	2.308.660	227.551	(335.434)	-	2.200.777
Leased tangible assets	536.916	-	(396.221)	-	140.695
	51.040.019	**4.087.276**	**(3.049.715)**	**20.310.000**	**72.387.580**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings for operational use	(2.653.186)	(1.372.689)	-	3.933.446	(92.429)
Furniture and fixtures	(3.074.315)	(367.975)	740.546	-	(2.701.744)
Motor vehicles	(1.637.590)	(453.679)	1.277.647	-	(813.622)
Other tangible assets (including leasehold improvements)	(2.275.665)	(26.263)	331.293	-	(1.970.635)
Leased tangible assets	(536.915)	-	396.221	-	(140.694)
	(10.177.671)	**(2.220.606)**	**2.745.707**	**3.933.446**	**(5.719.124)**
Carrying amounts	**40.862.348**				**66.668.456**

The Company's buildings for own use are revalued. "Headquarter Building" located in İstanbul and İzmir Office" buildings are presented in financial statements at the amounts determined in the expertise report dated November 17, 2017, is appraised by independent appraisal experts authorized by Capital Markets Board of Turkey using sales comparison method. The Company's buildings for own use are designated as "Level 2" as fair value.

	31 December 2017 Net book value	31 December 2016 Net book value
Headquarter building	60.700.000	40.700.000
İzmir office	1.470.000	1.160.000
Other buildings	88.845	88.845
Land	1.856	1.856
Depreciation	(92.429)	(2.653.186)
Net book value after increasing in value	**62.168.272**	**39.297.515**

Revaluation surplus arising from fair value measurement in buildings is recorded in "Other Capital Reserves" under equity by taking into account the effects of deferred tax. Decreases after revaluation arising from fair value measurement in buildings is subtracted from related assets "Other Capital Reserves" under Shareholders' Equity by comparing on the basis of account. Decreases after revaluation of the assets with no balances in "Other Capital Reserves" under Shareholders' Equity is associated with profit / loss accounts.

6 Tangible assets *(contiuned)*

Revaluation movement of property for own use in accordance with fair value method as of 31 December 2017 and 2016;

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Valuation increase at the begining of period *(Note 15)*	22.742.252	23.338.181
Fair value increase due to revaluation *(Note 15)*	24.243.446	-
Deferred tax due to revaluation, net	(4.848.688)	-
Current year depreciation	(825.223)	(595.929)
Revaluation increase at the end of period *(Note 15)*	**41.311.787**	**22.742.252**

Movements in tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016 are presented below:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2016
Cost:				
Buildings for own use	41.950.701	-	-	41.950.701
Furniture and fixtures	3.762.258	299.285	(133.843)	3.927.700
Motor Vehicles	2.395.992	-	(79.950)	2.316.042
Other tangible assets (including leasehold improvements)	2.293.440	15.220	-	2.308.660
Leased tangible assets	536.916	-	-	536.916
	50.939.307	**314.505**	**(213.793)**	**51.040.019**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings for own use	(1.350.868)	(1.302.318)	-	(2.653.186)
Furniture and fixtures	(2.877.216)	(326.344)	129.245	(3.074.315)
Motor vehicles	(1.168.399)	(493.175)	23.984	(1.637.590)
Other tangible assets (including leasehold improvements)	(2.255.378)	(20.287)	-	(2.275.665)
Leased tangible assets	(536.915)	-	-	(536.915)
	(8.188.776)	**(2.142.124)**	**153.229**	**(10.177.671)**
Carrying amounts	**42.750.531**			**40.862.348**

There is not any change in depreciation method in the current period.

There is not any mortgage over tangible assets of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

7 Investment properties

There is no investment property (31 December 2016: None).

8 Intangible assests

Movements in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017 are presented below:

	1 January 2017	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2017
Cost:				
Rights	9.380.700	2.417.798	-	11.798.498
	9.380.700	**2.417.798**	**-**	**11.798.498**
Accumulated amortization:				
Rights	(6.127.877)	(637.382)	-	(6.765.259)
	(6.127.877)	**(637.382)**	**-**	**(6.765.259)**
Carrying amounts	**3.252.823**			**5.033.239**

Movements in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016 are presented below:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2016
Cost:				
Rights	7.476.042	1.904.658	-	9.380.700
	7.476.042	**1.904.658**	**-**	**9.380.700**
Accumulated amortization:				
Rights	(5.379.953)	(747.924)	-	(6.127.877)
	(5.379.953)	**(747.924)**	**-**	**(6.127.877)**
Carrying amounts	**2.096.089**			**3.252.823**

9 Investments in associates

In 7 June 2012, Risk Ekspert Risk Danışmanlık Hizmetleri Limited Company has been founded with 30% partnership of the Company as it was registered in "Ticari Sicil Gazetesi". As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company's share amount is accounted with acquisition cost as it has been predicted in accordance with Consolidation Communique. Since the mentioned affiliate's total asset amount is lower than 1% of the Company's total asset amount.

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Carrying value	Participation rate	Carrying value	Participation rate
Tarım Sigortaları Havuz İşlt. AŞ	346.210	%4,00	220.125	%4,17
Risk Ekspert Risk ve Hasar Danışmanlık Hiz. Ltd. Şti.	15.000	%30,00	15.000	%30,00
Investments in associates, net	**361.210**		**235.125**	

Name	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Retaines earnings	Profit for the period	Audited or not	Period
Tarım Sigortaları Havuz İşlt. AŞ	18.942.539	10.823.748	-	1.753.174	Not Audited	31 December 2017
Risk Ekspert Risk ve Hasar Danışmanlık Hiz. Ltd. Şti.	248.102	188.441	67.529	70.912	Not Audited	31 December 2017

10 Reinsurance assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, reinsurance assets and liabilities of the Company in accordance with existing reinsurance contracts are as follows:

Reinsurance assets	**31 December 2017**	**31 December 2016**
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded *(Note 17)*	221.696.030	164.187.834
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded *(Note 17)*	249.416.561	147.942.000
Commission income accrual from reinsurers and receivables due to paid claims *(Note 12)*	6.409.433	3.033.290
Total	**477.522.024**	**315.163.124**

There is no value decrease for reinsuarance assets.

Reasuarance Liabilities	**31 December 2017**	**31 December 2016**
Commission debts related to written premiums to reinsurance companies *(Note 19)*	34.535.543	28.341.860
Depository from reasurance company *(Note 19)*	70.725.481	55.167.385
Total	**105.261.024**	**83.509.245**

Gains and losses recognized in the statement of income in accordance with existing reinsurance contracts are as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December2016**
Premiums ceded during the period *(Note 17)*	(397.142.047)	(290.268.658)
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the beginning of the period *(Note 17)*	(164.187.834)	(131.123.743)
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the end of the period *(Note 17)*	221.696.030	164.187.834
Premiums earned, ceded *(Note 17)*	**(339.633.851)**	**(257.204.567)**
Claims paid, ceded during the period *(Note 17)*	162.625.071	103.362.322
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the beginning of the period *(Note 17)*	(147.942.000	(114.262.921)
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the end of the period *(Note 17)*	249.416.561	147.941.997
Claims incurred, ceded *(Note 17))*	**264.099.632**	**137.041.398**
Commission income accrued from reinsurers during the period	86.181.238	72.784.859
Deferred commission income at the beginning of the period *(Note 19)*	35.359.184	30.347.388
Deferred commission income at the end of the period *(Note 19)*	(45.696.625)	(35.359.184)
Commission income earned from reinsurers *(Note 32)*	**75.843.797**	**67.773.063**
Total, net	**309.578**	**(52.390.106)**

11 Financial assets

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company's financial assets portfolio are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets held for trading	36.478.564	18.818.766
Total	**36.478.564**	**18.818.766**

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, details of the Company's financial assets held for trading are as follows:

	31 December 2017			
	Face Value	Cost	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Debt instruments:				
Government bonds – TL	35.952.927	34.995.368	34.617.218	34.617.218
	35.952.927	**34.995.368**	**34.617.218**	**34.617.218**
Other non-fixed income financial assets:				
Equity shares	266.973	1.701.242	1.861.346	1.861.346
	266.973	**1.701.242**	**1.861.346**	**1.861.346**
Total financial assets held for trading *(Note 4.2)*	**36.219.900**	**36.696.610**	**36.478.564**	**36.478.564**

	31 December 2016			
	Face Value	Cost	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Debt instruments:				
Government bonds – TL	18.480.000	17.917.306	18.028.819	18.028.819
	18.480.000	**17.917.306**	**18.028.819**	**18.028.819**
Other non-fixed income financial assets:				
Equity shares	113.162	758.517	789.947	789.947
	113.162	**758.517**	**789.947**	**789.947**
Total financial assets held for trading *(Note 4.2)*	**18.593.162**	**18.675.823**	**18.818.766**	**18.818.766**

11 Financial assets *(contiuned)*

There is no debt security issued during the period or issued before and paid during the period by the Company.

There is no financial asset that is overdue but not impaired among the Company's financial investments portfolio.

Movements of the financial assets during the period are presented below:

	31 December 2017	
	Trading	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**18.818.766**	**18.818.766**
Acquisitions during the period	75.727.510	75.727.510
Disposals (sale and redemption)	(57.908.609)	(57.908.609)
Change in the fair value of financial assets	(159.103)	(159.103)
Balance at the end of the period	**36.478.564**	**36.478.564**

	31 December 2016	
	Trading	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**21.901.340**	**21.901.340**
Acquisitions during the period	157.264.054	157.264.054
Disposals (sale and redemption)	(161.322.200)	(161.322.200)
Change in the fair value of financial assets	975.572	975.572
Balance at the end of the period	**18.818.766**	**18.818.766**

As of 31 December 2017, the Company does not have any financial assets given as deposit for the Undersecretariat of Treasury due its insurance activities. (31 December 2016: None)

12 Loans and receivables

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from main operations *(Note 4.2)*	157.637.144	119.660.608
Other receivables *(Note 4.2)*	229.944	380.344
Prepaid taxes and funds *(Note 4.2)*	1.270.122	-
Receivables from ralated parties *(Note 4.2)*	-	8.835
Total	**159.137.210**	**120.049.787**

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the details of the receivables from main operations are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from agencies, brokers and intermediaries	105.825.149	83.514.621
Receivebles from guaranteed credit card	27.015.512	21.194.209
Receivebles from policyholders	7.244.620	4.825.820
Salvage and subrogation receivables	5.418.769	4.354.882
Receivables from insurance companies	5.440.442	2.741.979
Receivables from reinsurance companies (*Note 10)*	6.409.433	3.033.290
Other receivebles	-	9.213
Provision from doubtful receivables from insurance operations *(Note 4.2)*	(564.267)	(971.270)
Total receivables from insurance operations, net	**156.789.658**	**118.702.744**
Doubtful receivables from main operations	72.012.327	59.546.899
Provisions for doubtful receivables from main operations *(Note 4.2)*	(71.164.841)	(58.589.035)
Receivables from main operations *(Note 4.2)*	**157.637.144**	**119.660.608**

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the details of mortgages and other guarantees for the Company's receivables are presented below:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Mortgage notes	16.265.568	20.352.368
Letters of guarentees	11.399.155	12.371.655
Public securities	6.000	43.074
Colleteral cheques	1.803.245	1.838.372
Colleteral bills	233.001	328.648
Other guarentees	4.228.172	3.134.359
Total	**33.935.141**	**38.068.476**

Provisions for overdue receivables and receivables not due yet

a) Receivables under legal and administrative follow up (due): TL 10.024.807 (31 December 2016: TL 10.343.988).

b) Provision for subrogation receivables under legal and administrative follow up: TL 61.140.034 (31 December 2016: TL 48.245.047).

c) Doubtful receivables from insurance operations: TL 564.267 (31 December 2016: TL 971.270).

The Company's receivables from and payables to shareholders, associates and subsidiaries are detailed in note 45 – *Related party transactions*.

The details of the receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and foreign currency rates used for the translation are presented in *Note 4.2– Financial risk management*.

13 Derivative financial instruments

As at 31 December 2017, the Company does not have derivative financial instruments (31 December 2016: None).

14 Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	At the end of the period	**At the beginning of the period**	**At the end of the period**	**At the beginning of the period**
Cash on hand	52.870	40.872	40.872	45.712
Cheques received	12	12	12	12
Banks	336.769.731	286.268.099	286.268.099	173.504.035
Other cash and cash equivalents	73.307.301	65.583.864	65.583.864	52.851.692
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet	**410.129.914**	**351.892.847**	**351.892.847**	**226.401.451**
Interest accruals on banks deposits	(19.542.452)	(7.884.935)	(7.884.935)	(4.485.217)
Bank deposits – blocked (*) *(Note 17)*	(45.000.000)	(42.343.199)	(42.343.199)	(38.557.997)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**345.587.462**	**301.664.713**	**301.664.713**	**183.358.237**

(*) As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 cash collateral kept in favour of the Turkish Treasury and TARSİM as a guarantee for the insurance activities.

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, bank deposits are further analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Foreign currency denominated bank deposits		
- demand deposits	5.647.648	6.509.429
- time deposits	-	6.403.231
Bank deposits in Turkish Lira		
- demand deposits	3.695.997	3.048.290
- time deposits	327.426.086	270.307.149
Bank deposits	**336.769.731**	**286.268.099**

15 Equity

Paid in capital

The shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of the Vienna Insurance Group.

The Company does not increase its share capital in the period ended at 31 December 2017.

As at 31 December 2017, the issued share capital of the Company is TL 163.069.856 (31 December 2016: TL 163.069.856). The share capital of the Company consists of 16.306.985.600 (31 December 2016: 16.306.985.600 shares) issued shares with TL 0.01 nominal value each.

Other capital reserves

In accordance with "TAS 16 – Tangible Assets", the Company accounts for property for operational use using the revaluation model. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation pf properties, net of tax, are accounted for in "Other profit reserves" under shareholders' equity. At each accounting period, the difference between depreciation based on the ravalued carrying amount of the asset (charged to the statement of income) and the depreciation based on the asset's origial cost is transferred revaluation increases arising from the revaluation of property for operational use are not allowed to be used in capital increases.

In accordance with the 4 July 2007 dated and 2007/3 numbered Compliance Communiqué issued by the Turkish Treasury, it was stated that the companies would not further provide earthquake provision for the year 2007. However, it was also stated that earthquake provisions provided in previous periods (earthquake provision in the financial statements as at 31 December 2006) should be transferred to the reserve accounts under equity in accordance with the 5th Temporary Article of the Insurance Law. The companies had to transfer total amount of provisions, including earthquake provisions reserved as at 31 December 2006 and related gains obtained from investment of these amounts, to the account called as "549.01 – transferred earthquake provisions" which would be opened as at 1 September 2007 within Uniform Chart of Account and the reserves amount should not be subject to dividend distribution or should not be transferred to other accounts.

Other capital reserves distrubution is presented below;

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Revaluation fund	41.311.787	22.742.252
Earthquake provision transferred to profit reserve	9.265.403	9.265.403
Actuarial losses, net	(2.815.842)	(2.577.035)
Other capital reserves at the end of the period	**47.761.348**	**29.430.620**

Legal reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory profits at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the entity's share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of all distributions in excess of 5% of the entity's share capital. The first and second legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the share capital, but may be used to absorb losses in the event that the general reserve is exhausted.

16 Other reserves and equity component of DPF

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, change in fair values of available-for-sale financial assets which is presented as "valuation of financial assets" and earthquake provisions provided in the previous years presented under "other profit reserves" are explained in detail in Note 15 – *Equity* above. As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company does not hold any insurance or investment contracts which contain a DPF.

17 Insurance contract and reinsurance assets

Estimation of the ultimate payment for the outstanding claims is one of the most important accounting assumptions of the Company. Estimation of the insurance contract liabilities contains several ambiguities by nature. The Company makes calculation of the related insurance technical provisions accordance with the Insurance Legislation and reflects them into financial statements as mentioned in Note 2 – *Summary of significant accounting policie*.

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, details of the technical reserves of the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Reserve for unearned premiums, gross	400.351.092	327.808.930
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded *(Note 10)*	(221.696.030)	(164.187.834)
Reserve for unearned premiums, SSI share	(9.311.116)	(9.565.611)
Reserves for unearned premiums, net	**169.343.946**	**154.055.485**
Provision for outstanding claims, gross	418.845.761	263.351.150
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded *(Note 10)*	(249.416.561)	(147.942.000)
Provision for outstanding claims, net	**169.429.200**	**115.409.150**
Equalization provision, net	11.837.567	9.566.728
Provision unexpired risk reserve, net	473.625	-
Other technical provisions, net	**12.311.192**	**9.566.728**
Total technical provisions, net	**351.084.338**	**279.031.363**
Short-term	322.000.643	251.853.832
Medium and long-term	29.083.695	27.177.531
Total technical provisions, net	**351.084.338**	**279.031.363**

17 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, movements of the insurance liabilities and related reinsurance assets are presented below:

	31 December 2017			
Reserve for unearned premiums	**Gross**	**Reinsurer share**	**SSI share**	**Net**
Reserve for unearned premiums at the beginning of the period	327.808.930	(164.187.834)	(9.565.611)	154.055.485
Premiums written during the period	706.217.663	(397.142.047)	(18.185.338)	290.890.278
Premiums earned during the period	(633.675.501)	339.633.851	18.439.833	(275.601.817)
Reserve for unearned premiums at the end of the period	**400.351.092**	**(221.696.030)**	**(9.311.116)**	**169.343.946**

	31 December 2016			
Reserve for unearned premiums	**Gross**	**Reinsurer share**	**SSI share**	**Net**
Reserve for unearned premiums at the beginning of the period	263.181.295	(131.123.743)	(5.952.034)	126.105.518
Premiums written during the period	568.717.688	(290.268.658)	(17.721.559)	260.727.471
Premiums earned during the period	(504.090.053)	257.204.567	14.107.982	(232.777.504)
Reserve for unearned premiums at the end of the period	**327.808.930**	**(164.187.834)**	**(9.565.611)**	**154.055.485**

	31 December 2017		
Provision for outstanding claims	**Gross**	**Reinsurer share**	**Net**
Provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period	263.351.150	(147.942.000)	115.409.150
Claims reported during the period and changes in the estimations of provisions for outstanding claims provided at the beginning of the period	482.416.875	(264.099.632)	218.317.243
Claims paid during the period	(326.922.264)	162.625.071	(164.297.193)
Provision for outstanding claims at the end of the period	**418.845.761**	**(249.416.561)**	**169.429.200**

	31 December 2016		
Provision for outstanding claims	**Gross**	**Reinsurer share**	**Net**
Provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period	218.515.416	(114.262.920)	104.252.496
Claims reported during the period and changes in the estimations of provisions for outstanding claims provided at the beginning of the period	289.956.669	(137.041.402)	152.915.267
Claims paid during the period	(245.120.935)	103.362.322	(141.758.613)
Provision for outstanding claims at the end of the period	**263.351.150**	**(147.942.000)**	**115.409.150**

17 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

Claim development tables

The basic assumption used in the estimation of provisions for outstanding claims is the Company's past experience on claim developments. Judgment is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates. The sensitivity of certain assumptions like legislative change, uncertainty in the estimation process, etc, is not possible to quantify. Furthermore, because of delays that arise between occurrence of a claim and its subsequent notification and eventual settlement, the outstanding claim provisions are not known with certainty at the reporting date. Consequently, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent developments. Differences resulting from reassessment of the ultimate liabilities are recognized in subsequent financial statements.

Development of insurance liabilities enables to measure the performance of the Company in estimation of its ultimate claim losses. The amounts presented on the top of the below tables show the changes in estimations of the Company for the claims in subsequent years after claim years. The amounts presented on the below of the below tables give the reconciliation of total liabilities with provision for outstanding claims presented in the accompanying financial statements.

31 December 2017

Claim year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total gorss incurred claims
Claim incurred in accident period	140.321.021	136.643.044	132.333.394	225.840.918	226.201.820	222.836.979	294.375.434	1.378.552.610
1 year later	35.456.718	41.112.935	45.085.065	105.925.736	83.069.944	151.741.951	-	462.392.349
2 years later	20.282.534	25.005.288	26.187.885	32.695.818	50.730.602	-	-	154.902.127
3 years later	20.899.066	26.428.182	23.966.537	29.037.718	-	-	-	100.331.503
4 years later	20.233.637	25.974.637	25.888.884	-	-	-	-	72.097.158
5 years later	20.342.160	26.794.182	-	-	-	-	-	47.136.342
6 years later	23.912.358	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.912.358
Total gorss incurred claims	**281.447.494**	**281.958.268**	**253.461.765**	**393.500.190**	**360.002.366**	**374.578.930**	**294.375.434**	**2.239.324.447**

31 December 2016

Claim year	2010	22011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total gorss incurred claims
Claim incurred in accident period	137.774.093	140.321.021	136.643.044	132.333.394	225.840.918	226.201.820	222.836.979	1.221.951.269
1 year later	34.161.108	35.456.718	41.112.935	45.085.065	105.925.736	83.069.944	-	344.811.506
2 years later	15.790.881	20.282.534	25.005.288	26.187.885	32.695.818	-	-	119.962.406
3 years later	12.959.415	20.899.066	26.428.182	23.966.537	-	-	-	84.253.200
4 years later	18.124.780	20.233.637	25.974.637	-	-	-	-	64.333.054
5 years later	18.272.516	20.342.160	-	-	-	-	-	38.614.676
6 years later	18.620.189	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.620.189
Total gorss incurred claims	**255.702.982**	**257.535.136**	**255.164.086**	**227.572.881**	**364.462.472**	**309.271.764**	**222.836.979**	**1.892.546.300**

17 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

Total amount of guarantee that should be placed by the company for life and non-life branches and guarantees placed for the life and non-life branches in respect of related assets

	31 December 2017		
	Should be placed (*)	**Placed** (*)	**Carrying amount**
Non-life:	43.404.372	43.500.000	43.500.000
Bank deposits *(Note 14)*	**43.404.372**	**43.500.000**	**43.500.000**
Total			

	31 December 2016		
	Should be placed (*)	**Placed** (*)	**Carrying amount**
Non-life:			
Bank deposits *(Note 14)*	37.033.816	38.795.173	38.795.173
Total	**37.033.816**	**38.795.173**	**38.795.173**

(*) "According to the 10th article of the "Communiqué Related to the Financial Structure of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Private Pension Companies" which regulates necessary guarantee amount, minimum guarantee fund for capital adequacy calculation period will be established as a guarantee in two months following the calculation period. According to "Regulations Regarding to Capital Adequacy Measurement and Assessment of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Private Pension Companies", companies must prepare their capital adequacy tables twice in a financial year at June and December periods and must sent capital adequacy tables to the Turkish Treasury Department within two months.

17 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

Company's number of life insurance policies, additions, disposals during the period and the related mathematical reserves

None.

Distribution of new life insurance policyholders in terms of numbers and gross and net premiums as individual or group during the period

None.

Distribution of mathematical reserves for life insurance policyholders who left the company's portfolio as individual or group during the period

None.

Deferred commission expenses

The Company capitalizes commissions paid to the intermediaries related to policy production under short-term and long-term prepaid expenses. As at 31 December 2017, short-term prepaid expenses amounting to TL 57.545.065 (31 December 2016: TL 49.933.867) consist of deferred commission expenses amounting to TL 53.024.045 (31 December 2016: TL 45.014.801) and other prepaid expenses amounting to TL 4.521.020 (31 December 2016: TL 4.919.066).

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the movements of deferred commission expenses are presented below:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Deferred commission expenses at the beginning of the period	45.014.801	39.496.130
Commissions accrued during the period *(Note 32)*	85.907.670	70.726.973
Commissions expensed during the period	(77.898.426)	(65.208.302)
Deferred commission expenses at the end of the period	**53.024.045**	**45.014.801**

Individual pension funds

None.

18 Investment contract liabilities

None

.

19 Trade and other payables and deferred income

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Payables from main operations	108.883.783	86.655.874
Short-term deferred income *(Note 10)*	45.696.625	35.359.184
Taxes and funds payable and other similar obligations	9.646.672	9.910.696
Other payables	12.653.925	7.406.248
Payables to personnels	216.338	-
Payables to SSI	5.666.146	4.926.641
Total	**182.763.489**	**144.258.643**
Short-term liabilities	182.763.489	144.258.643
Long-term liabilities	-	-
Total	**182.763.489**	**144.258.643**

Payables arising from main operations of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Payables to reinsurance companies *(Note 10)*	34.535.543	28.341.860
Payables to agencies, brokers and intermediaries	3.622.759	3.146.629
Total payables arising from insurance operations	**38.158.302**	**31.488.489**
Cash deposited by insurance and reinsurance companies *(Note 10)*	70.725.481	55.167.385
Payables arising from main operations	**108.883.783**	**86.655.874**

Corporate tax liabilities and prepaid taxes are disclosed below:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Prepaid Taxes	11.145.554	5.399.921
Provision of calculated corporate tax	(9.875.432)	(7.086.896)
Corporate tax assets,net	**1.270.122**	**(1.686.975)**

Total amount of investment incentives which will be benefited in current and forthcoming periods

None.

20 Financial liabilities

The Company has no financial liabilities as at 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: None).

21 Deferred Tax

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	Deferred tax assets /(liabilities)	**Deferred tax assets /(liabilities)**
Equalization provision	2.367.514	1.913.346
Reserve for unexpired risks	104.198	13.934
Provisions for employee termination benefits and unused vacations	1.040.671	1.047.506
Provision for subrogation receivables	97.711	153.128
Difference in depreciation methods on tangible and intangible assets between tax regulations and the Reporting Standards	(10.423.786)	(5.743.148)
Doubtful receivables provision	26.428	41.126
Chain difference	1.334.661	798.971
Lawsuit provision	205.546	189.173
Discounted outstanding claim difference	-	(4.539.963)
Other	877.960	649.495
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	**(4.369.097)**	**(5.476.432)**

In accordance with the Article 91 of the Law numbered 7061 “Legislation on Amendment of Certain Tax Legislation and Other Certain Legislation” which was published on the Official Gazette numbered 30261 on 5 December 2017 and according to the provisional clause 10 added to the Corporate Tax Law numbered 5520; corporate tax rate for the taxation periods of 2018, 2019 and 2020 is amended to 22%, which would later be applied as 20% at the end of these periods.

Deferred tax assets are recognized in the records provided that it is highly probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The Company does not have any deductible financial losses as of the balance sheet date (31 December 2016: None).

22 Retirement benefit obligations

None.

23 Other liabilities and provisions

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016; the details of the provisions for expense accruals are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Personnel bonus provision	5.139.802	3.517.872
Provision for unused vacation pay liability	1.663.895	1.503.614
Provision for lawsuits	934.302	945.866
Other expense provisions	1.100.000	2.086.000
Provision for expense accruals	**8.837.999**	**8.053.352**

Movements of provision for employee termination benefits during the period are presented below:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Provision at the beginning of the period	3.733.919	2.942.377
Interest and service cost *(Note 47)*	503.887	446.139
Payments made during the period *(Note 47)*	(1.163.247)	(364.060)
Actuarial difference *(Note 15)*	298.509	709.463
Provision at the end of the period	**3.373.068**	**3.733.919**

24 Net insurance premium

Net insurance premium revenue is presented in detailed in the accompanying statement of income.

25 Fee revenue

None.

26 Investment income

Investment income is presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management.

27 Net income accrual on financial assets

Net realized gains on financial assets are presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management.

28 Assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management".

29 Insurance rights and claims

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Claims paid, net off reinsurers' share	(164.297.193)	(141.758.613)
Changes in reserve for unearned premiums, net off reinsurers' share	(15.288.461)	(27.949.967)
Changes in provision for outstanding claims, net off reinsurers' share	(54.020.050)	(11.156.656)
Change in equalization provisions	(2.270.839)	(2.295.762)
Changes in reserve for unexpired risks, net off reinsurers' share	(473.625)	2.846.131
Total	**(236.350.168)**	**(180.314.867)**

30 Investment contract benefits

None.

31 Other expenses

The allocation of the expenses with respect to their nature or function is presented in Note 32 – *Expenses by nature* below.

32 Operating expenses

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016; the details of the operating expenses are disclosed as follows:

	1 January-31 December 2017	**1 January-31 December 2016**
Commission expenses *(Note 17)*	85.907.670	70.726.973
Employee benefit expenses *(Note 33)*	28.023.891	22.503.697
Commission income from reinsurers *(Note 10)*	(75.843.797)	(67.773.063)
Administration expenses	4.124.848	3.624.845
Advertising and marketing expenses	2.891.503	2.411.580
Communication and information technologies expenses	5.219.781	3.713.495
Other expenses	9.739.247	7.895.140
Total	**60.063.143**	**43.102.667**

33 Employee benefits expenses

	1 January-31 December 2017	**1 January-31 December 2016**
Wages and salaries	20.430.591	17.334.224
Employer's share of social security premium	3.349.670	2.863.993
Bonus payments	2.399.920	1.232.538
Severance and notice payments	1.313.330	468.776
Social Benefits	530.380	604.166
Total	**28.023.891**	**22.503.697**

34 Financial costs

Finance costs of the period are presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management" above. There are no finance costs classified in production costs or capitalized on tangible assets. All financial costs are directly recognised as expense in the statement of income.

35 Income tax

Income tax expense in the accompanying financial statements is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2017	1 January- 31 December 2016
Current tax expense provision:		
Corporate tax provision	(9.875.432)	(7.086.896)
Deferred taxes:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	5.896.323	(2.946.255)
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		
Deferred taxes:	**(3.979.109)**	**(10.033.151)**

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, a reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit from operating activities before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2017		1 January- 31 December 2016	
Profit before tax	**25.256.972**	**Tax Rate (%)**	**47.391.528**	**Tax Rate (%)**
Taxes on income per statutory tax rate	(5.051.394)	20,00	(9.478.306)	20,00
Increasing corporate tax ratio from %20 to %22	273.289	(1,08)	-	-
Other	798.996	(3,16)	(554.845)	1,17
Total tax income recognized in profit or loss	**(3.979.109)**	**15,76**	**(10.033.151)**	**21,17**

36 Net foreign exchange gains

Net foreign exchange gains are presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management" above.

37 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit of the period to the weighted average number of shares.

	1 January- 31 December 2017	1 January- 31 December 2016
Net profit / (loss) for the period	21.277.863	37.358.377
Weighted average number of shares	16.306.985.600	16.306.985.600
Earning per share (TL)	0,0013	0,0023

38 Dividends per share

None.

39 Cash generated from operations

The cash flows from operating activities are presented in the accompanying statement of cash flows.

40 Convertible bonds

None.

41 Redeemable preference shares

None.

42 Risks

In the normal course of its operations, the Company is exposed to legal disputes, claims and challenges, which mainly stem from its insurance operations. The necessary income/expense accruals for the revocable cases against/on behalf of the Company are provided under provision for outstanding claims in the accompanying financial statements.

As at 31 December 2017, total amount of the claims that the Company face is TL 195.376.507 in gross (31 December 2016: TL 162.569.913). The Company provided provision for outstanding claims in the financial statements by considering collateral amounts.

As at 31 December 2017, ongoing law suits prosecuted by the Company against the third parties amounting TL 72.012.327 (31 December 2016: TL 59.546.899).

43 Commitments

The details of the guarantees that are given by the Company for the operations in non-life branches are presented in *Note 17*.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating leases for properties rented for use of head office and regional offices and motor vehicles rented for sales and marketing departments are as follows:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Within one year	212.537	723.578
Between one to five year	782.665	370.688
Total of minimum lease payments	**995.202**	**1.094.266**

44 Business combinations

None.

45 Related party transactions

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is VIG Group and the affiliates and associates of VIG Group are defined as related parties of the Company.

The related party balances as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 Deecmber 2016
VIG Holding	4.307.434	(660.148)
VIG Re	2.507.393	907.559
Kooperativa	1.400.755	1.281.299
Other	3.622	(1.784)
Payables from main operations	**8.219.204**	**1.526.926**
VIG Holding	75.485.461	74.027.408
VIG Re	62.211.529	47.130.208
Kooperativa	997.862	1.225.095
Other	7.204.428	355.941
Technical provisions	**145.899.280**	**122.738.652**
VIG Holding	4.198.730	5.308.417
VIG Re	6.990.035	5.949.346
Other	71.847	74.522
Deferred commission income	**11.260.612**	**11.332.285**

No guarantees have been taken against receivables from related parties.

There are no doubtful receivables from shareholders, subsidiaries and joint ventures.

No guarantees, commitments, guarantee letters, advances and endorsements given in favour of shareholders, associates and subsidiaries.

45 Related party transactions *(continued)*

The transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2017	1 January- 31 December 2016
VIG Holding	58.655.101	59.768.269
VIG Re	64.444.584	54.921.686
Other	3.876.817	4.182.704
Premiums written, ceded	**126.976.502**	**118.872.659**
VIG Holding	6.437.957	15.174.316
VIG Re	10.467.047	17.211.542
Other	221.494	125.235
Commissions received	**17.126.498**	**32.511.093**
VIG Holding	45.436.316	21.242.797
VIG Re	28.127.678	21.858.540
Other	4.130.055	1.548
Reinsurers' share on paid claims	**77.694.049**	**43.102.885**
VIG Holding	946.311	743.914
Operational Expenses, net	**946.311**	**743.914**

46 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent events are disclosed in Note 1.10 *Events after the reporting date*.

47 Others

Items and amounts classified under the "other" account in financial statements either exceeding 20% of the total amount of the group to which they relate or 5% of the total assets in the balance sheet

They are presented in the related notes above.

"Payables to employees and receivables from employees presented under accounts, "other receivables" and "other short or long term payables", and which have balance more than 1% of the total assets

None.

Subrogation recorded in "Off-Balance Sheet Accounts"

None.

Real rights on immovable and their values

None.

Explanatory note for the amounts and nature of previous years' income and losses

None.

For the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, details of discount and provision expenses are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2017	1 January – 31 December 2016
Subrogation receivables provision under legal follow-up	12.894.987	6.712.134
Provision for unused vacation	160.281	267.185
Provision for dubtful receivables from main operations	(319.181)	(176.153)
Provision for receivables from policyholder and intermediaries	(85.502)	157.511
Provision for employment termination benefits	(659.358)	82.079
Provision for personnel bonuses	1.621.930	1.649.472
Lawsuits provision	(11.564)	321.570
Other provision expense	(986.000)	2.086.000
Total	**12.615.593**	**11.099.798**