TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A S Form 6-K April 25, 2014

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Report on Form 6-K dated April 25, 2014

Commission File Number: 001-15092

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S. (Translation of registrant's name in English)

Turkcell Plaza Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 71 34430 Tepebasi Istanbul, Turkey

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Q

Form 40-F £

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes £ No Q

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes £ No Q

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes £ No Q

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

Enclosure: A press release dated April 24, 2014 announcing Turkcell's First Quarter 2014 results and Q1 2014 IFRS report.

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•Please note that all financial data is consolidated and comprises that of Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetleri A.S., (the "Company", or "Turkcell") and its subsidiaries and associates (together referred to as the "Group"). All non-financial data is unconsolidated and comprises Turkcell only figures. The terms "we", "us", and "our" in this press release refer only to the Company, except in discussions of financial data, where such terms refer to the Group, and where context otherwise requires.

•In this press release, a year-on-year comparison of our key indicators is provided and figures in parentheses following the operational and financial results for March 31, 2014 refer to the same item as at March 31, 2013. For further details, please refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for March 31, 2014, which can be accessed via our website in the investor relations section (www.turkcell.com.tr).

•Please note that selected financial information presented in this press release for the first and fourth quarters of 2013, and first quarter of 2014, both in TRY and US\$, is based on IFRS figures.

·In the tables used in this press release totals may not foot due to rounding differences. The same applies for the calculations in the text.

HIGLIGHTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2014

- Group revenues grew by 6% to TRY2,855 million (TRY2,688 million)
- •Group EBITDA1 increased by 10% to TRY887 million (TRY808 million), while the EBITDA margin rose to 31.1% (30.0%)
- •Group net income declined to TRY359 million (TRY566 million), adversely impacted by devaluation of UAH against US\$ in Ukraine
- Mobile business revenues in Turkey were at TRY2,205 million (TRY2,201 million) with a 30.2% (29.4%) EBITDA margin
 - Mobile broadband revenues rose by 26% to TRY400 million (TRY319 million)
 - Voice revenues2 declined by 3% to TRY1,537 million (TRY1,585 million), due to regulatory decisions
- •Revenues of subsidiaries3 grew by 33% to TRY650 million (TRY488 million), while EBITDA increased by 38% to TRY222 million (TRY161 million)

Excluding the impact of MTR cuts effective as of July 1, 20134:

- Turkcell Group revenues would be TRY2,955 million on 10% growth.
- Mobile business revenues in Turkey would be TRY2,305 million on 5% growth, with a 3% rise in voice revenues.
- Group EBITDA would be TRY886 million on 10% growth.

(1) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 11 for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities.

(2) Voice revenues include outgoing, incoming, roaming and other (comprising almost 1% of Turkcell Turkey) revenues.

(3) Including eliminations.

(4) The adjusted figures are non-IFRS measures.

(*)For further details, please refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for March 31, 2014 which can be accessed via our web site in the investor relations section (www.turkcell.com.tr).

COMMENTS FROM CEO, SUREYYA CILIV

"In the first quarter of 2014, Turkcell Group revenues rose 6% to TRY2.9 billion, while EBITDA grew by 10% to TRY887 million. Meanwhile, EBIT increased by 9% to TRY488 million, while net income, adversely impacted by devaluation in Ukraine, realized at TRY359 million.

Turkcell's mobile business revenues in Turkey, negatively affected by regulatory decisions and increased competition, remained flat, whereas mobile broadband grew by 26%.

Our subsidiaries' revenues grew by 33%, continuing their strong contribution to Group revenues. Consequently, their contribution to group revenues and EBITDA rose to 23% and 25%, respectively. Revenues of Turkcell Superonline, continuously investing in the fiber broadband business, grew by 38% year on year. Meanwhile, revenues from our Ukrainian business rose by 24% in TRY terms, while being flat in USD terms due to devaluation of the local currency. We believe in the future potential of Ukraine. We sincerely hope for a normalization of the current political situation, and advancing a fast mobile internet infrastructure that will add value to its economy.

We are celebrating the 20th anniversary of Turkcell in Turkey this year. Over the past 20 years, we have taken confident steps in our transformation from "a GSM operator to a communications and technology company". We have provided 43.2 Mbps mobile broadband and 1,000 Mbps fiber broadband speed in a first for Turkey, thereby making information accessible anytime and anywhere, ranking us among the world's foremost players. And with investments of over TRY23 billion in our infrastructure, innovative services and social responsibility projects, we have created more value for the economy and for our customers. With this pioneering vision, we will continue our efforts to carry Turkey and all other markets that we operate in forward. And so we thank all of our customers, employees, business partners, board of directors and shareholders, who are always beside us."

OVERVIEW OF TURKCELL TURKEY

Competition in the first quarter of the year, which is seasonally slow, and historically aggressive, has increased through bundled offers with greater data incentives. Following the ICTA decision on a higher minimum limit on onnet voice and SMS tariffs and the extension of this decision on campaigns1, both of which apply only to Turkcell, the competitors increased their focus on market share gain. Furthermore, the ICTA decision on decreasing the maximum SMS price by 20%2 which came into effect this quarter, along with lower MTR rates since July 2013, have decreased unit prices in the market compared to a year ago, pressuring profitability. Thus far, in April, we observed that the competition has continued at an increasing pace with a decrease in some offer prices.

In this environment, as part of our strategy of profitable growth, we remained focused on expanding our postpaid customer base and increasing smartphone penetration. Accordingly, our postpaid customers grew by 93 thousand quarterly net additions to 14.1 million and 40.5% of the total base, while we recorded a 389 thousand decline in our customer base, mainly from among price-sensitive prepaid customers. Meanwhile, our smartphone base expanded by 711 thousand to 10.3 million, corresponding to 32% penetration, despite the macro challenges and regulatory change that abolished the availability of installments on credit card payments for handsets. This was achieved through our contracted offers and promotion of our affordable T40 model.

Overall, despite the challenges discussed above, in the first quarter, we recorded a topline and EBITDA performance in line with our full year guidance.

1: Decision date is 7 January 2014

2: Decision date is 23 September 2013 (Decreased from TRY 0.4154/SMS to TRY 0.3325/SMS)

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First Quarter 2014 Results

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW OF THE FIRST QUARTER 2014

The following discussion focuses principally on the developments and trends in our business in the first quarter of 2014 in TRY terms. Selected financial information presented in this press release for the first and fourth quarters of 2013, and the first quarter of 2014, both in TRY and US\$ is based on IFRS figures.

Selected financial information for the first and fourth quarters of 2013, and the first quarter of 2014, both in TRY and in US\$ prepared in accordance with IFRS and in TRY prepared in accordance with the Capital Markets Board of Turkey's standards are also included at the end of this press release.

Financial Review of Turkcell Group

Profit & Loss Statement (million TRY)	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Total Revenue	2,688.4	2,883.6	2,855.2	6.2%	(1.0%)
Direct cost of revenues1	(1,687.3)	(1,851.3)	(1,742.3)	3.3%	(5.9%)
Direct cost of revenues1/revenues	(62.8%)	(64.2%)	(61.0%)	1.8pp	3.2pp
Depreciation and amortization	(360.4)	(481.6)	(399.6)	10.9%	(17.0%)
Gross Margin	37.2%	35.8%	39.0%	1.8pp	3.2pp
Administrative expenses	(128.9)	(152.0)	(142.1)	10.2%	(6.5%)
Administrative expenses/revenues	(4.8%)	(5.3%)	(5.0%)	(0.2pp)	0.3pp
Selling and marketing expenses	(425.0)	(510.4)	(483.1)	13.7%	(5.3%)
Selling and marketing expenses/revenues	(15.8%)	(17.7%)	(16.9%)	(1.1pp)	0.8pp
EBITDA2	807.6	851.5	887.3	9.9%	4.2%
EBITDA Margin	30.0%	29.5%	31.1%	1.1pp	1.6pp
EBIT3	447.2	369.9	487.7	9.1%	31.8%
Net finance income / (expense)	129.3	149.7	(303.3)	(334.6%)	(302.6%)
Finance expense	(37.4)	(89.7)	(551.9)	n.m	515.3%
Finance income	166.7	239.4	248.6	49.1%	3.8%
Share of profit of associates	68.6	75.8	73.6	7.3%	(2.9%)
Other income / (expense)	(0.3)	(35.6)	(3.5)	n.m	(90.2%)
Monetary gains / (losses)	53.5	72.5	64.5	20.6%	(11.0%)
Non-controlling interests	4.4	(7.9)	200.7	n.m	n.m
Income tax expense	(137.1)	(119.5)	(160.2)	16.8%	34.1%
Net Income	565.6	504.9	359.5	(36.4%)	(28.8%)

(1) Including depreciation and amortization expenses.

(2) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 11 for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities.

(3) EBIT is a non-GAAP financial measure and is equal to EBITDA minus depreciation and amortization expenses.

Revenue grew by 6.2% year-on-year, mainly due to:

- •8.5% rise in mobile broadband and services revenues in Turkey to TRY668.3 million (TRY616.2 million), constituting 30.3% (28.0%) of mobile business revenues in Turkey
- -25.6% increase in mobile broadband revenues to TRY400.3 million (TRY318.7 million), despite the tough competitive environment where, particularly, data incentives were increased
- •33.4% growth in revenues of subsidiaries to TRY650.3 million (TRY487.6 million) with an increasing contribution to the topline of 22.8% (18.1%)

37.6% rise in Turkcell Superonline revenues to TRY279.7 million (TRY203.3 million)

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First Quarter 2014 Results

Direct cost of revenues grew by 3.3% to TRY1,742.3 million (TRY1,687.3 million), while as a percentage of revenues declining to 61.0% (62.8%). This was mainly due to lower interconnect costs as a result of MTR cuts. Meanwhile, there was an increase in depreciation and amortization expenses and other cost items as a percentage of revenues.

The table below presents the interconnect revenues and costs of Turkcell Turkey:

Million TRY	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Interconnect revenues	305.6	253.2	253.7	(17.0%)	0.2%
as a % of revenues	13.9%	11.3%	11.5%	(2.4pp)	0.2pp
Interconnect costs	(299.4)	(238.6)	(241.4)	(19.4%)	1.2%
as a % of revenues	(13.6%)	(10.7%)	(11.0%)	2.6pp	(0.3pp)

Administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues rose by 0.2pp to 5.0% (4.8%) year-on-year in Q114, driven mainly by increased bad debt expenses (0.4pp) as opposed to the decline in other cost items (0.2pp).

Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues grew by 1.1pp to 16.9% (15.8%) year-on-year in Q114 due to increased selling expenses (1.0pp), frequency usage fee (0.4pp) and other cost items (0.5pp) as opposed to the decrease in marketing expenses (0.8pp).

EBITDA increased by 9.9% to TRY887.3 million (TRY807.6 million) year-on-year, while the EBITDA margin climbed to 31.1% (30.0%). While selling and marketing, as well as administrative expenses increased by 1.1pp and 0.2pp as a percentage of revenues, respectively, the direct cost of revenues (excluding depreciation and amortization) decreased by 2.4pp.

The EBITDA of subsidiaries improved by 37.9% to TRY221.8 million (TRY160.9 million) with the higher EBITDA of both Turkcell Superonline and Astelit.

Net finance expense was at TRY303.3 million (net finance income of TRY129.3 million), due to the increase in translation losses to TRY508.6 million (TRY0.6 million) partially netted off with the increase in interest income recorded on time deposits.

In Q114, Astelit recorded a translation loss of TRY464.0 million, stemming from the devaluation of the UAH against the US\$ during the quarter. Meanwhile, BeST recorded TRY48.7 million, Turkcell Superonline recorded TRY10.9 million and other group companies recorded TRY2.1 million translation losses, while Turkcell Turkey recorded a translation gain of TRY17.1 million.

Share of profit of equity accounted investees comprising our share in the net income of unconsolidated investees Fintur and A-Tel, rose by 7.3% year-on-year to TRY73.6 million (TRY68.6 million).

Income tax expense details in Q114 are presented in the table below:

Million TRY	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Current Tax expense	(138.7)	(166.7)	(174.0)	25.5%	4.4%
Deferred Tax Income/expense	1.6	47.2	13.8	762.5%	(70.8%)
Income Tax expense	(137.1)	(119.5)	(160.2)	16.8%	34.1%

Net income fell by 36.4% to TRY359.5 million (TRY565.6 million) in Q114, mainly due to higher translation losses recorded during the quarter following the devaluation of the UAH against the US\$ (for details, please see the Astelit section).

(*)EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 11 for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities.

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First Quarter 2014 Results

Total debt as of March 31, 2014 increased to TRY3,515.5 million (US\$1,605.4 million) from TRY3,014.6 million (US\$1,666.7 million) as of March 31, 2013 in consolidated terms. The debt balance of Ukraine (including intra-group debt) was TRY1,433.2 million (US\$654.5 million), while that of Belarus was TRY1,351.0 million (US\$617.0 million) and of Turkcell Superonline was TRY757.7 million (US\$346.0 million).

TRY2,752.9 million (US\$1,257.1 million) of our consolidated debt is at a floating rate, while TRY2,151.9 million (US\$982.7 million) will mature within less than a year. (Please note that the figures in parentheses refer to US\$ equivalents).

Cash flow analysis: Capital expenditures, including non-operational items, amounted to TRY340.4 million in Q114, of which TRY230.2 million was related to Turkcell Turkey, TRY69.7 million to Turkcell Superonline, TRY15.0 million to Astelit and TRY6.6 million to BeST. The major cash outflow items in this quarter were capex and other items including corporate tax payment, frequency usage fee payment and the change in net working capital.

Consolidated Cash Flow (million TRY)	Q113	Q413	Q114
EBITDA1	807.6	851.5	887.3
LESS:			
Capex and License	(199.5)	(818.5)	(340.4)
Turkcell	(117.1)	(500.2)	(230.2)
Turkcell Superonline	(59.2)	(172.1)	(69.7)
Ukraine2	(6.1)	(61.2)	(15.0)
Investment & Marketable Securities	(2.4)	1.7	(22.7)
Net interest Income/ (expense)	129.9	208.7	205.4
Other	(1,063.2)	197.7	(973.2)
Net Change in Debt	(60.4)	(15.2)	103.8
Cash generated	(388.0)	425.6	(139.8)
Cash balance	6,610.9	8,128.9	7,989.1

(1) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measurement. See page 11 for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities.

(2) The impact from the movement of reporting currency (TRY) against US\$ is included in this line.

Operational Review in Turkey

Summary of Operational data	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Number of total subscribers (million)	34.9	35.2	34.8	(0.3%)	(1.1%)
Postpaid	13.5	14.0	14.1	4.4%	0.7%
Prepaid	21.4	21.2	20.7	(3.3%)	(2.4%)
ARPU, blended (TRY)	21.0	21.3	21.0	-	(1.4%)
Postpaid	36.4	36.5	36.3	(0.3%)	(0.5%)
Prepaid	11.5	11.3	10.8	(6.1%)	(4.4%)
ARPU (Average Monthly Revenue per User), blended (US\$)	11.7	10.5	9.5	(18.8%)	(9.5%)

Postpaid	20.4	18.0	16.3	(20.1%)	(9.4%)
Prepaid	6.4	5.6	4.8	(25.0%)	(14.3%)
Churn (%)	8.5%	6.7%	7.8%	(0.7pp)	1.1pp
MOU (Average Monthly Minutes of usage per subscriber), blended	^r 238.8	257.5	254.6	6.6%	(1.1%)

Subscribers of our mobile business in Turkey declined by 389 thousand in Q114, mainly due to losses in the prepaid segment due to an intensely competitive environment. Yet, we continued to expand our postpaid subscriber base by 93 thousand net additions with our continued focus on contracting and switches from prepaid to postpaid segment. As a result, the share of our postpaid subscribers in the total subscriber base increased to 40.5% (38.6%).

First Quarter 2014 Results

Churn Rate refers to voluntarily and involuntarily disconnected subscribers. In Q114, our churn rate decreased to 7.8% (8.5%). The rate in Q113 was impacted by the ICTA decision enabling users of mobile lines without subscription to register those lines under their names. Each subscription line registered due to this decision had to be recorded as a churn and also as an acquisition in operators' records. Excluding the impact of this decision, the churn rate would have been 7.9% in Q113. The rate increased 1.1pp quarter-on-quarter driven by increased competition.

ARPU in TRY terms stayed flat year-on-year at TRY21.0 (TRY21.0), including the impact of the MTR cuts. Excluding this impact, blended ARPU would have increased by 4.8% to TRY22.0.

MoU increased 6.6% year-on-year to 254.6 minutes (238.8 minutes) driven by higher incentives and greater package utilization.

OTHER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Astelit revenues remained nearly flat at US\$99.0 million (US\$99.2 million), while registering 13.5% growth in local currency terms year-on-year, mainly driven by a larger customer base and increased mobile data revenues. Furthermore, Astelit registered double-digit EBITDA growth of 12.5% to US\$31.5 million (US\$28.0 million), while operational profitability improved by 3.7pp to 31.9% (28.2%).

Astelit's three-month active subscribers increased by 122 thousand during the quarter to 9.3 million. ARPU (3 months active) fell by 12.2% to US\$3.6 (US\$4.1) given the impact of currency devaluation. MoU decreased by 9.9% to 167.1 minutes (185.4 minutes), mainly driven by changes in consumer behavior.

A challenging macroeconomic and political environment continues in Ukraine. Following the decision of the National Bank of Ukraine to adopt a floating currency regime in February, US\$/UAH increased by 37% during the quarter. While Astelit's operational performance remained intact and uninterrupted, the devaluation has adversely impacted our consolidated financial statements through Astelit's FX-denominated debt with a TRY464.0 million translation loss, having a net income effect of TRY255.4 million.

Further currency devaluation coupled with increasing inflation, and decreasing consumer confidence in Ukraine, may put some pressure on Astelit's operational and financial performance over the coming quarters.

Astelit	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Number of subscribers (million)1	11.1	12.6	12.5	12.6%	(0.8%)
Active (3 months)2	8.2	9.2	9.3	13.4%	1.1%
MOU (minutes)	185.4	172.0	167.1	(9.9%)	(2.8%)
ARPU (Average Monthly Revenue per User), blended (US\$)	3.0	3.1	2.6	(13.3%)	(16.1%)
Active (3 months)	4.1	4.1	3.6	(12.2%)	(12.2%)
Revenue (million UAH)	792.5	912.8	899.5	13.5%	(1.5%)
Revenue (million US\$)	99.2	114.2	99.0	(0.2%)	(13.3%)
EBITDA (million US\$)3	28.0	35.2	31.5	12.5%	(10.5%)
EBITDA margin	28.2%	30.8%	31.9%	3.7pp	1.1pp
Net loss (million US\$)	(14.9)	(2.4)	(213.1)	n.m	n.m

Capex (million US\$)3.426.86.9102.9%(74.3%)

(1) We may occasionally offer campaigns and tariff schemes that have an active subscriber life differing from the one that we normally use to deactivate subscribers and calculate churn.

(2) Active subscribers are those who in the past three months made a revenue generating activity.

(3) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measurement. See page 11 for the reconciliation of Euroasia's EBITDA to net cash from operating activities. Euroasia holds a 100% stake in Astelit.

(*) Astelit, in which we hold a 55% stake through Euroasia, has operated in Ukraine since February 2005.

Turkcell Superonline continued its robust financial performance with revenue and EBITDA growth of 37.6% and 34.2%, respectively. The EBITDA margin of 26.7% (27.3%) was impacted by increased selling and marketing expenses compared to a year ago.

During the quarter, FTTH subscriber base1 expanded with 44 thousand net additions. Residential segment revenues grew by 51.2% while corporate segment revenues rose by 33.5% with further synergies at the group level year-on-year. Accordingly, the share of residential and corporate segment revenues in total revenues reached 65% (62%). Meanwhile, the share of non-group revenues reached 77% (74%).

Turkcell Superonline has continued to invest in its fiber network, increasing home passes2 to 1.8 million.

Turkcell Superonline (million TRY)	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Revenue	203.3	262.1	279.7	37.6%	6.7%
Residential	72.1	94.4	109.0	51.2%	15.5%
% of revenues	35.5%	36.0%	39.0%	3.5pp	3.0pp
Corporate	54.6	73.7	72.9	33.5%	(1.1%)
% of revenues	26.9%	28.1%	26.1%	(0.8pp)	(2.0pp)
Wholesale	76.6	94.0	97.8	27.7%	4.0%
% of revenues	37.7%	35.9%	35.0%	(2.7pp)	(0.9pp)
EBITDA 3	55.6	64.1	74.6	34.2%	16.4%
EBITDA Margin	27.3%	24.4%	26.7%	(0.6pp)	2.3pp
Capex	59.2	172.1	69.7	17.7%	(59.5%)
FTTH subscribers	464	570	614	32.3%	7.7%

(1) FTTH subscriber base refers to residential and corporate fiber subscribers.

(2) Home passes figure refers to the total of home passes and office passes figures.

(3) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 11 for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities.

(*)Turkcell Superonline is our wholly-owned subsidiary, providing fiber broadband.

Fintur's subscriber base decreased by 0.7 million year-on-year, mainly due to KCell's one-off clean up of database with the net effect of 789 thousand subscribers. Fintur's consolidated revenues declined by 8.7% mainly due to the decline in KCell's revenues as a result of devaluation of the Kazakhstani Tenge (KZT) against the US\$ and the MTR cut. Accordingly, Fintur's contribution to net income decreased by 13.2% to US\$33 million (US\$38 million) year-on-year.

Fintur	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Subscribers (million)	21.4	21.5	20.7	(3.3%)	(3.7%)
Kazakhstan	13.8	14.3	13.5	(2.2%)	(5.6%)
Azerbaijan	4.4	4.4	4.3	(2.3%)	(2.3%)
Moldova	1.3	1.0	1.0	(23.1%)	-
Georgia	1.9	1.8	1.8	(5.3%)	-
Revenue (million US\$)	473	527	432	(8.7%)	(18.0%)
Kazakhstan	286	322	259	(9.4%)	(19.6%)

Azerbaijan	136	151	124	(8.8%)	(17.9%)
Moldova	18	20	17	(5.6%)	(15.0%)
Georgia	33	35	31	(6.1%)	(11.4%)
Fintur's contribution to Group's net income	38	37	33	(13.2%)	(10.8%)

(*) We hold a 41.45% stake In Fintur, which has interests in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia.

First Quarter 2014 Results

Turkcell Group Subscribers amounted to approximately 70.1 million as of March 31, 2014. This figure is calculated by taking the number of subscribers of Turkcell and each of our subsidiaries and unconsolidated investees. It includes the total number of mobile subscribers of Turkcell Turkey, Astelit and BeST, as well as of our operations in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus ("Northern Cyprus"), Fintur and Turkcell Europe. Turkcell Group subscribers declined by 1.2 million during the quarter.

Turkcell Group Subscribers (million)	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
Turkcell	34.9	35.2	34.8	(0.3%)	(1.1%)
Ukraine	11.1	12.6	12.5	12.6%	(0.8%)
Fintur	21.4	21.5	20.7	(3.3%)	(3.7%)
Northern Cyprus	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Belarus	1.0	1.2	1.3	30.0%	8.3%
Turkcell Europe	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
TURKCELL GROUP	69.2	71.3	70.1	1.3%	(1.7%)

OVERVIEW OF THE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The foreign exchange rates used in our financial reporting, along with certain macroeconomic indicators, are set out below.

	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
US\$ / TRY rate					
Closing Rate	1.8087	2.1343	2.1898	21.1%	2.6%
Average Rate	1.7865	2.0302	2.2253	24.6%	9.6%
Consumer Price Index (Turkey)	2.6%	2.3%	3.6%	1.0pp	1.3pp
GDP Growth (Turkey)	2.9%	4.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
US\$ / UAH rate					
Closing Rate	7.99	7.99	10.95	37.0%	37.0%
Average Rate	7.99	7.99	9.15	14.5%	14.5%
US\$ / BYR rate					
Closing Rate	8,670	9,510	9,870	13.8%	3.8%
Average Rate	8,627	9,282	9,697	12.4%	4.5%

First Quarter 2014 Results

RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASUREMENTS: We believe that EBITDA is a measurement commonly used by companies, analysts and investors in the telecommunications industry that enhances the understanding of our cash generation ability and liquidity position, and assists in the evaluation of our capacity to meet our financial obligations. We also use EBITDA as an internal measurement tool, and accordingly, we believe that its presentation provides useful and relevant information to analysts and investors. Our EBITDA definition includes Revenue, Direct Cost of Revenue excluding depreciation and amortization, Selling and Marketing expenses and Administrative expenses, but excludes translation gain/(loss), finance income, share of profit of equity accounted investees, gain on sale of investments, income/(loss) from related parties, minority interest and other income/(expense). EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under IFRS, and should not be construed as a substitute for net earnings (loss) as a measure of performance, or cash flow from operations as a measure of liquidity. The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP financial measurement, to net cash from operating activities, which we believe is the most directly comparable financial measurement calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS.

Turkcell (million US\$)	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
EBITDA	452.1	420.4	399.2	(11.7%)	(5.0%)
Income tax expense	(76.7)	(59.4)	(72.1)	(6.0%)	21.4%
Other operating income / (expense)	(0.6)	(16.9)	(2.1)	250.0%	(87.6%)
Financial income / (expense)	(16.3)	78.2	(16.2)	(0.6%)	(120.7%)
Net increase / (decrease) in assets and liabilities	(540.8)	26.5	(386.7)	(28.5%)	n.m
Net cash from operating activities	(182.3)	448.8	(77.9)	(57.3%)	(117.4%)
Turkcell Superonline (million TRY)	Q113	Q413	Q114	y/y %	q/q %
EBITDA	55.6	64.1	74.6	34.2%	16.4%
Income tax expense	(0.4)	35.3	(1.6)	300.0%	(104.5%)
Other operating income / (expense)	0.5	2.7	0.4	(20.0%)	(85.2%)
Financial income / (expense)	(14.4)	(18.4)	(18.3)	27.1%	(0.5%)
Net increase / (decrease) in assets and liabilities	(84.8)	15.2	(63.1)	(25.6%)	(515.1%)
Net cash from operating activities	(43.5)	98.9	(8.0)	(81.6%)	(108.1%)
Euroasia (million US\$)	Q113	Q413	Q114	у/у %	q/q %
EBITDA	28.0	35.2	31.5	12.5%	(10.5%)
Other operating income / (expense)	0.9	(0.2)	0.8	(11.1%)	(500.0%)
Financial income / (expense)	(14.1)	(9.0)	(14.5)	2.8%	61.1%
Net increase / (decrease) in assets and liabilities	(13.6)	(27.4)	(1.3)	(90.4%)	(95.3%)
Net cash from operating activities	1.2	(1.4)	16.5	n.m	n.m

First Quarter 2014 Results

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: This release includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Safe Harbor provisions of the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. More generally, all statements other than statements of historical facts included in this press release, including, without limitation, certain statements regarding our operations, financial position and business strategy may constitute forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as, among others, "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "believe", "continue" and "guidance".

Although Turkcell believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable at this time, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by reference to these cautionary statements. For a discussion of certain factors that may affect the outcome of such forward looking statements, see our Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2013 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and in particular the risk factor section therein. We undertake no duty to update or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ABOUT TURKCELL: Turkcell is the leading communications and technology company in Turkey, with 34.8 million subscribers as of March 31, 2014. Turkcell is a leading regional player with its approximately 70.1 million subscribers in nine countries as of March 31, 2014. It has become one of the first among the global operators to have implemented HSPA+. It has achieved up to 43.2 Mbps speed using the Dual Carrier technology, and is continuously working to provide the latest technology to its customers. Turkcell Superonline, a wholly owned subsidiary of Turkcell, is the first telecom operator to offer households fiber broadband connection at speeds of up to 1,000 Mbps in Turkey. As of December 2013, Turkcell's population coverage is at 99.49% in 2G and 86.17% in 3G. Turkcell reported a TRY2.9 billion (US\$1.3 billion) revenue with total assets of TRY21.5 billion (US\$9.8 billion) as of March 31, 2014. It has been listed on the NYSE and the BIST since July 2000, and is the only NYSE-listed company in Turkey. Read more at www.turkcell.com.tr

For further information please contact Turkcell

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TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S. CMB SELECTED FINANCIALS (TRY Million)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2013	,	Quarter Ended December 31, 2013	r	12 Months Ended December 31, 2013		3 Months Ended March 31, 2014	
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data								
Revenues								
Communication fees	2,430.6		2,545.3		10,242.8		2,496.0	
Commission fees on betting business	54.3		73.1		230.4		76.2	
Monthly fixed fees	20.2		18.2		75.9		16.7	
Simcard sales	6.4		7.2		29.8		6.5	
Call center revenues and other revenues	176.9		239.8		829.0		259.8	
Total revenues	2,688.4		2,883.6		11,407.9		2,855.2	
Direct cost of revenues	(1,685.7)	(1,848.9)	(7,058.9)	(1,740.9)
Gross profit	1,002.7		1,034.7		4,349.0		1,114.3	
Administrative expenses	(128.9)	(152.0)	(550.3)	(142.1)
Selling & marketing expenses	(425.0)	(510.4)	(1,843.6)	(483.1)
Other Operating Income / (Expense)	211.5		35.3		907.9		255.9	
Operating profit before financing and investing costs	660.3		407.6		2,863.0		745.0	
Income from investing activities	5.3		8.9		30.2		4.9	
Expense from investing activities	(1.5)	(15.3)	(58.1)	(10.8)
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	68.6		75.8		297.3		73.6	
Income before financing costs	732.7		477.0		3,132.4		812.7	
Finance income	-		-		-		-	
Finance expense	(86.3)	85.1		(383.2)	(556.7)
Monetary gain/(loss)	53.5		72.5		176.9		64.5	
Income before tax and non-controlling interest	699.9		634.6		2,926.1		320.5	
Income tax expense	(137.4)	(120.0)	(592.4)	(160.6)
Income before non-controlling interest	562.5		514.6	-	2,333.7		159.9	
Non-controlling interest	4.4		(7.9)	(3.4)	200.7	
Net income	566.9		506.7	-	2,330.3		360.6	
Net income per share	0.26		0.23		1.06		0.16	
•								
Other Financial Data								
Gross margin	37.3	%	35.9	%	38.1	%	39.0	%
EBITDA(*)	807.6		851.5		3,544.5		887.3	
Capital expenditures	199.5		818.5		1,822.3		340.4	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end)								
Cash and cash equivalents	6,610.9		8,128.9		8,128.9		7,989.1	
Total assets	18,829.8		21,255.6		21,255.6		21,480.5	
Long term debt	1,401.5		1,528.5		1,528.5		1,363.5	

Total debt	3,014.6	3,332.5	3,332.5	3,515.5
Total liabilities	5,573.2	6,544.8	6,544.8	6,478.1
Total shareholders' equity / Net Assets	13,256.6	14,710.8	14,710.8	15,002.4

** For further details, please refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes as at 31 March 2014 on our web site.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S. IFRS SELECTED FINANCIALS (TRY Million)

	Quarter Ended March 31 2013	,	Quarter Ended December 31, 2013	r	12 Month Ended Decembe 31, 2013		3 Months Ended March 31, 2014	
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data								
Revenues								
Communication fees	2,430.6		2,545.3		10,242.8		2,496.0	
Commission fees on betting business	54.3		73.1		230.4		76.2	
Monthly fixed fees	20.2		18.2		75.9		16.7	
Simcard sales	6.4		7.2		29.8		6.5	
Call center revenues and other revenues	176.9		239.8		829.0		259.8	
Total revenues	2,688.4		2,883.6		11,407.9		2,855.2	
Direct cost of revenues	(1,687.3)	(1,851.3)	(7,063.9)	(1,742.3)
Gross profit	1,001.1		1,032.3		4,344.0		1,112.9	
Administrative expenses	(128.9)	(152.0)	(550.3)	(142.1)
Selling & marketing expenses	(425.0)	(510.4)	(1,843.6)	(483.1)
Other Operating Income / (Expense)	(0.3)	(35.6)	(58.9)	(3.5)
Operating profit before financing costs	446.9		334.3		1,891.2		484.2	
Finance costs	(37.4)	(89.7)	(204.6)	(551.9)
Finance income	166.7		239.4	ĺ	759.9		248.6	
Monetary gain/(loss)	53.5		72.5		176.9		64.5	
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	68.6		75.8		297.3		73.6	
Income before taxes and minority interest	698.3		632.3		2,920.7		319.0	
Income tax expense	(137.1)	(119.5)	(591.4)	(160.2)
Income before minority interest	561.2		512.8	-	2,329.3		158.8	
Non-controlling interests	4.4		(7.9)	(3.4)	200.7	
Net income	565.6		504.9	ĺ	2,325.9	ĺ	359.5	
Net income per share	0.26		0.23		1.06		0.16	
Other Financial Data								
Gross margin	37.2	%	35.8	%	38.1	%	39.0	%
EBITDA(*)	807.6	70	851.5	70	3,544.5	70	887.3	70
Capital expenditures	199.5		818.5		1,822.3		340.4	
Cupitul experientales	177.5		010.5		1,022.5		510.1	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end)								
Cash and cash equivalents	6,610.9		8,128.9		8,128.9		7,989.1	
Total assets	18,862.5		21,284.6		21,284.6		21,508.1	
Long term debt	1,401.5		1,528.5		1,528.5		1,363.5	
Total debt	3,014.6		3,332.5		3,332.5		3,515.5	

Total liabilities	5,578.5	6,549.5	6,549.5	6,482.4
Total shareholders' equity / Net Assets	13,284.0	14,735.1	14,735.1	15,025.6

** For further details, please refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes as at 31 March 2014 on our web site.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S. IFRS SELECTED FINANCIALS (US\$ MILLION)

	Quarter Ended March 31 2013	,	Quarter Ended Decembe 31, 2013		12 Month Ended December 31, 2013		3 Months Ended March 31 2014	
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data Revenues								
Communication fees	1,360.3		1,252.0		5,369.0		1,122.5	
Commission fees on betting business	30.4		36.0		120.4		34.3	
Monthly fixed fees	11.3		9.0		40.0		7.5	
Simcard sales	3.6		3.6		15.6		2.9	
Call center revenues and other revenues	98.9		117.0		430.4		116.8	
Total revenues	1,504.5		1,417.6		5,975.4		1,284.0	
Direct cost of revenues	(944.2)	(905.6)	(3,693.3)	(783.6)
Gross profit	560.3		512.0		2,282.1	-	500.4	
Administrative expenses	(72.1)	(74.3)	(286.8)	(63.9)
Selling & marketing expenses	(237.7)	(250.7)	(964.1)	(217.1)
Other Operating Income / (Expense)	(0.2)	(16.9)	(29.2)	(1.5)
Operating profit before financing costs	250.3		170.1		1,002.0		217.9	
Finance costs	(20.8)	(39.1)	(95.5)	(246.6)
Finance income	93.3		117.3		395.4		111.7	
Monetary gain/(loss)	29.6		31.6		82.9		29.5	
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	38.3		37.4		155.4		33.1	
Income before taxes and minority interest	390.7		317.3		1,540.2		145.6	
Income tax expense	(76.7)	(59.4)	(310.7)	(72.1)
Income before minority interest	314.0		257.9		1,229.5		73.5	
Non-controlling interests	2.5		(3.9)	(1.3)	89.4	
Net income	316.5		254.0		1,228.2		162.9	
Net income per share	0.14		0.12		0.56		0.07	
Other Financial Data								
	27.0	C4	26.1	C.	20.2	C1	20.0	64
Gross margin	37.2	%	36.1	%	38.2	%	39.0	%
EBITDA(*)	452.1		420.4		1,858.0		399.2	
Capital expenditures	110.3		360.3		853.8		155.4	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end)								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,655.0		3,808.7		3,808.7		3,648.3	
Total assets	10,428.8		9,972.6		9,972.6		9,821.9	
Long term debt	774.9		9,972.0 716.2		9,972.0 716.2		9,821.9 622.7	
Total debt	1,666.7		1,561.4		1,561.4		1,605.4	
	1,000.7		1,501.4		1,501.7		1,005.4	

Total liabilities	3,084.3	3,068.7	3,068.7	2,960.3
Total equity	7,344.5	6,903.9	6,903.9	6,861.6

* Please refer to the notes on reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial

measures on page 11

** For further details, please refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes as at 31 March

2014 on our web site.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

(The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.)

Assets	Note	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,564,029	2,747,813
Intangible assets	10	1,061,038	1,106,871
GSM and other telecommunication operating licenses	10	496,752	522,065
Computer software		522,702	544,140
Other intangible assets		41,584	40,666
Investment properties		7,380	7,639
Investments in equity accounted investees	11	259,425	250,959
Other investments	11	3,063	3,851
Other non-current assets		109,585	117,968
Trade receivables	12	258,910	247,823
Deferred tax assets	12	31,582	34,333
Total non-current assets		4,295,012	4,517,257
		4,275,012	4,517,257
Inventories		29,627	32,845
Other investments		36,692	27,028
Due from related parties	21	10,663	10,012
Trade receivables and accrued income	12	1,313,401	1,294,636
Other current assets	13	488,235	282,152
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,648,305	3,808,708
Total current assets		5,526,923	5,455,381
Total assets		9,821,935	9,972,638
Equity			
Share capital		1,636,204	1,636,204
Share premium		434	434
Capital contributions		22,772	22,772
Reserves		(3,267,316)	(3,105,434)

Retained earnings		8,597,444	8,435,045
Total equity attributable to equity holders of			
Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetleri AS		6,989,538	6,989,021
Non-controlling interests		(127,888)	(85,055)
Total equity		6,861,650	6,903,966
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	622,678	716,150
Employee benefits		40,970	38,709
Provisions		130,570	135,524
Other non-current liabilities		137,117	127,669
Deferred tax liabilities		21,727	30,751
Total non-current liabilities		953,062	1,048,803
Bank overdraft	14	-	237
Loans and borrowings	17	983,525	846,245
Income taxes payable		71,181	65,074
Trade and other payables		791,788	891,515
Due to related parties	21	49,110	42,278
Deferred income		77,006	92,221
Provisions		34,613	82,299
Total current liabilities		2,007,223	2,019,869
Total liabilities		2,960,285	3,068,672
Total equity and liabilities		9,821,935	9,972,638

The notes on page 7 to 81 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

1

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

(The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.)

		Three months ended 31 March			
	Note	2014	2013		
Revenue		1,284,021	1,504,525		
Direct costs of revenue		(783,556)	(944,255)		
Gross profit		500,465	560,270		
Other income		3,891	4,108		
Selling and marketing expenses		(217,083)	(237,704)		
Administrative expenses		(63,910)	(72,141)		
Other expenses		(5,491)	(4,249)		
Results from operating activities		217,872	250,284		
Finance income	7	111,714	93,353		
Finance costs	7	(246,551)	(20,816)		
Net finance income / (expense)		(134,837)	72,537		
Monetary gain		29,447	29,586		
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	11	33,119	38,298		
Profit before income tax		145,601	390,705		
Income tax expense	8	(72,156)	(76,704)		
Profit for the period		73,445	314,001		
Profit / (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetleri AS		162,853	316,498		
Non-controlling interest		(89,408)	(2,497)		
Profit for the period		73,445	314,001		
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	0.07	0.14		
(in full USD)	10	0.07	0.17		

The notes on page 7 to 81 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

2

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

(The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.)

	Three months ended 31 M 2014			ch 13
Profit for the period	73,445		314,001	
Other comprehensive income / (expense):				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Foreign currency translation differences	(175,920)	(109,446)
Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from employee benefits	(537)	64	
Tax effect of actuarial gain from employee benefits	83		(14)
	(176,374)	(109,396)
Items that will or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Change in cash flow hedge reserve	176		(50)
Foreign currency translation differences	78,516		(23,368)
Share of foreign currency translation differences of the equity				
accounted investees	(18,875)	2,502	
Tax effect of foreign currency translation differences	944		(125)
	60,761		(21,041)
Other comprehensive expense for the period, net of income tax	(115,613)	(130,437)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the period	(42,168)	183,564	
Total comprehensive income / (expense) attributable to:				
Owners of Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetleri AS	517		186,613	
Non-controlling interests	(42,685)	(3,049)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the period	(42,168)	183,564	
(1				

The notes on page 7 to 81 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

(The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.)

	Share Capital C	Capital contributi R		Legal nReserves	CashNo Flow Hedge	Reserve for on-Controlli Interest Put	y holders of th ng Translation Reserve	e Company Retained Earnings	N Total	Ion-Co Inte
Balance at 1										
January 2013	1,636,204	22,772	434	534,962	(1,319)	(258,695)	(1,903,058)	7,207,563	7,238,863	(78,
Total comprehensive income/(expense)										
Profit/(loss) for the										
period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,498	316,498	(2,4
Other comprehensive income/(expense)										
Foreign currency translation differences, net of										
tax	-	-	-	-	-	(1,168)	(128,717)	-	(129,885) (552
Defined benefit plan actuarial										
gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-
Change in cash										
flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	-	-	(50) -
Total other comprehensive										
income/(expense)	-	-	-	-	(50)	(1,168)	(128,717)	50	(129,885) (552
Total comprehensive										
income/(expense)	-	-	-	-	(50)	(1,168)	(128,717)	316,548	186,613	(3,04
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813

Change in										/
Change in non-controlling										I
interests										
Balance at 31										
March 2013	1.626.204	22 772	424	534,962	(1, 260)	(250.962)	(2,021,775)	7 504 111	7 425 476	(00)
	1,636,204	22,772	434	334,902	(1,369)	(259,863)	(2,031,775)	/,524,111	7,425,476	(80,
Total										1
comprehensive										1
income/(expense)								211 (00	211 (00	2 77
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	911,690	911,690	3,77
Other										1
comprehensive										1
income/(expense)										
Foreign currency										
translation										
differences, net of										
tax	-	-	-	-	-	(12,169)	(1,253,412)	-	(1,265,581)	(6,6
Defined benefit										1
plan actuarial										1
losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,946	1,946	- /
Change in cash										
flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	521	-
Total other										1
comprehensive										1
income/(expense),										1
net of tax	-	-	-	-	521	(12,169)	(1,253,412)	1,946	(1,263,114)	(6,6
Total										
comprehensive										
income/(expense)	-	-	-	-	521	(12,169)	(1,253,412)	913,636	(351,424)	(2,8
Transfers from										
legal reserves	-	-	-	2,702	-	-	-	(2,702)) –	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(490
Change in										
non-controlling										1
interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(779
Change in reserve										
for non-controlling										
interest put option	_	_	-	_	-	(85,031)	_	_	(85,031)	-
Balance at 31										
December 2013	1,636,204	22,772	434	537,664	(848)	(357,063)	(3,285,187)	8,435,045	6,989,021	(85,
	-, ,	_ ,			X -			-, - ,	-,,	
Balance at 1										
January 2014	1,636,204	22,772	434	537,664	(848)	(357,063)	(3,285,187)	8.435,045	6,989,021	(85,
Total	-, ,	,			((*) ,	<u> </u>	~,,	
comprehensive										
income/(expense)										
Profit/(loss) for the										
period	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	162,853	162,853	(89,
Other	_	-		-				102,022	102,055	(07,
comprehensive										
income/(expense)										
liteonie/(expense)			-		-	(1,713)	(160,345)		(162,058)	46,7
	_	-		_	-	(1,/15)	(100,515)	_	(102,000)	-10,7

Foreign currency translation differences, net of tax											
Defined benefit											
plan actuarial											
gains	-	-	-	-	-	-		(454) (454)	-
Change in cash											
flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	176	-		-	176		-
Total other											
comprehensive											
income/(expense)	-	-	-	-	176	(1,713)	(160,345)	(454) (162,336)	46,7
Total											
comprehensive											
income/(expense)	-	-	-	-	176	(1,713)	(160,345)	162,399	517		(42,
Dividend paid											
(Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(154
Change in											
non-controlling											
interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
Balance at 31											
March 2014	1,636,204	22,772	434	537,664	(672)) (358,776)	(3,445,532)	8,597,444	6,989,538		(127
											Ì

The notes on page 7 to 81 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

4

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

(The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.)

	Note	Three mor 2014		s 31 March 201	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period		73,445		314,001	
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets and investment property	9	127,878		143,835	
Amortization of intangible assets	10	51,876		57,851	
Net finance income		(92,342)	(76,941)
Income tax expense		72,156		76,704	
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	11	(33,119)	(38,298)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(606)	(430)
Unrealised foreign exchange and monetary gains / losses		198,517		(47,022)
Allowance for trade receivables and due from related parties	18	19,145		16,734	
Deferred income		(9,003)	(1,757)
		407,947		444,677	
Change in trade receivables	12	(79,820)	(145,861)
Change in due from related parties	21	(847)	(4,853)
Change in inventories		2,386		3,635	
Change in other current assets	13	(208,401)	(210,444)
Change in other non-current assets		5,343		2,048	
Change in due to related parties	21	7,894		(4,992)
Change in trade and other payables		(163,743)	(213,383)
Change in other current liabilities		80,311		73,578	
Change in other non-current liabilities		3,569		383	
Change in employee benefits		2,705		2,498	
Change in provisions		(47,448)	(38,151)
		9,896		(90,865)
Interest paid		(12,474)	(17,439)
Income tax paid		(75,349)	(74,026)
Net cash used in operating activities		(77,927)	(182,330)

Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	(117,039)	(73,756)
Acquisition of intangible assets	10	(36,801)	(34,066)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,215		1,366	
Proceeds from currency option contracts		527		355	
Payment of currency option contracts premium		(15)	(84)
Acquisition of financial assets		(9,476)	(1,226)
Interest received		104,880		90,654	
Net cash (used in) / generated by investing activities		(56,709)	(16,757)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of loans and borrowings		575,486		477,527	
Repayment of borrowings		(528,301)	(512,195)
Change in non-controlling interest		6		813	
Dividends paid		(154)	-	
Net cash (used in) / generated by financing activities		47,037		(33,855)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(87,599)	(232,942)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	14	3,808,471		3,926,215	5
Effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(72,567)	(38,231)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	14	3,648,305		3,655,042	2

The notes on page 7 to 81 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

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Reporting entity

Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetleri Anonim Sirketi (the "Company") was incorporated in Turkey on 5 October 1993 and commenced its operations in 1994. The Company primarily is involved in establishing and operating a Global System for Mobile Communications ("GSM") network in Turkey and regional states.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interest in one associate and one joint venture.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 are available upon request from the Company's registered office at Turkcell Plaza, Mesrutiyet Caddesi No: 71, 34430 Tepebasi / Istanbul or at www.turkcell.com.tr.

2.

1.

Basis of preparation

The same accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation have been followed in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements as were applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 other than the adoption of the following new standards or amendments to the standards which are effective for the annual periods on or after 1 January 2014.

The effects of the new standards or amendments to the standards adopted are explained in Note 3b.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD" or "\$"), rounded to the nearest thousand. Moreover, all financial information expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), Euro ("EUR") and Ukrainian Hryvnia ("UAH") and Belarusian Ruble ("BYR") has been rounded to the nearest thousand. The functional currency of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries located in Turkey and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is TL. The functional currency of Euroasia Telecommunications Holding BV ("Euroasia") and Financell BV ("Financell") is USD. The functional currency of Eastasian Consortium BV ("Eastasia"), Beltur Coöperatief UA, and Turkcell Europe is EUR. The functional currency of LLC Astelit ("Astelit"), LLC Global Bilgi ("Global LLC") and UkrTower LLC ("UkrTower") is UAH. The functional currency of Belarusian Telecommunication Network ("Belarusian Telecom"), LLC Lifetech and FLLC Global Bilgi ("Global FLLC") is BYR . The functional currency of Azerinteltek QSC ("Azerinteltek") is Azerbaijan Manat.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The Group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (Board Resolution dated 23 February 2011 and numbered 797, dated 22 February 2012 and numbered 908 and dated 21 February 2013 and numbered 1019, respectively). However, consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not approved by the General Assemblies on 21 April 2011, 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011. Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2010, 2011 and 2012 could not be presented for approval.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated except share amounts)

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2.	Basis of preparation (continued)

The Group's condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2014.

- 3. Significant accounting policies
- a) Comparative information and revision of prior period financial statements

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared with the prior periods on a comparable basis in order to give consistent information about the financial position and performance. If the presentation or classification of the financial statements is changed, in order to maintain consistency, the financial statements of the prior periods are also reclassified in line with the related changes.

b)

- New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards
- (i) Amendments to IFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

None.

(ii) New and Revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

Amendments to IFRS 10, 11, IA 27	SInvestment Entities1
Amendments to IAS 32	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities1
Amendments to IAS 36	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets1
Amendments to IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting1
IFRIC 21	Levies1

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Amendments to IFRS 10, 11, IAS 27 Investment Entities

This amendment with the additional provisions of IFRS 10 provide "investment entities" (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- b) New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)
- (ii)New and Revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements (continued)

Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify existing application issues relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities requirements. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realization and settlement'.

Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

As a consequence of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements, there are amendments in the explanations about the measurement of the recoverable amount of an impaired asset. This amendment is limited to non-financial assets and paragraphs 130 and 134 of IAS 36 have been changed.

Amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

This amendment to IAS 39 makes it clear that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met.

IFRIC 21 Levies

IFRIC 21 identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3.	Significant counting policies (continued)
b)	New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)
(iii)	New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments 1					
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRSM and atory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition						
7	Disclosures					
Amendments to IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions 2					
Annual Improvements to 2010	-IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16 and IAS 38,					
2012 Cycle	IAS 24 2					
Annual Improvements to 2011	-IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13, IAS 40 2					
2013 Cycle						
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts 3					

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. 2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, issued in November 2009, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures

On November 2013, it is tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 will be no earlier than annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

This amendment clarifies the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In addition, it permits a practical expedient if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, in that contributions can, but are not required, be recognised as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered.

Annual Improvements to 2010 - 2012 Cycle

IFRS 2: Amends the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

IFRS 3: Require contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability to be measured at fair value at each reporting date.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014

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- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- b) New and RevisedInternational Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

(iii) New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 8: Requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, clarify reconciliations of segment assets only required if segment assets are reported regularly.

IFRS 13: Clarify that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure certain short-term receivables and payables on an undiscounted basis (amends basis for conclusions only).

IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarify that the gross amount of property, plant and equipment is adjusted in a manner consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount.

IAS 24: Clarify how payments to entities providing management services are to be disclosed.

Annual Improvements to 2011 - 2013 Cycle

IFRS 1: Clarify which versions of IFRSs can be used on initial adoption (amends basis for conclusions only).

IFRS 3: Clarify that IFRS 3 excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13: Clarify the scope of the portfolio exception in paragraph 52.

IAS 40: Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of International Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for 'regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of IFRS and in subsequent financial statements.

IFRS 14 was issued by the IASB on 30 January 2014 and is applies to an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

The Group evaluates the effects of these standards on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended 31 March 2014

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4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Belarus

Following severe balance of payments crisis in 2011, the economic data indicates that the Belarusian economy stabilized. This reflected the authorities' tightening of economic policies in late 2011 that was successful in reducing inflation and stabilizing the foreign exchange market. However, Belarusian economy grew only 1.5% in 2012 as the authorities failed to capitalize on improved competitiveness after the sharp currency depreciation in 2011. On the positive side, inflation fell sharply from over 100% at the end of 2011 to almost 22% in 2012. National Bank of the Republic Belarus ("NBRB") has been gradually decreased the refinancing rate by 15 percentage points during 2012, from 45% to 30% per annum.

As of March 2014, the inflation rate stood at 16% for the last twelve months, roughly unchanged from the December 2013 levels. Inflationary pressure remains elevated, despite headline inflation gradually moderating. CPI will stay in double digits (~14%) in 2014 due to continued communal tariffs indexation and BYR devaluation. NBRB cut the refinancing rate 1 percentage points to 22.5% in April 2014. This was the first rate cut this year, bringing the total amount of easing to 7.5 percentage points since the beginning of 2013.

NBRB has stabilized foreign exchange market with the help of a "managed float" exchange policy. As the cumulative inflation in the last three years exceeded 100% as of 31 December 2011, Belarus was considered a hyperinflationary economy. In this context, IAS 29 is applied by subsidiaries operating in Belarus in financial statements starting from their annual financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2011.

Although downside economic risks have been reduced, macroeconomic stability is still fragile. External vulnerability is still a concern and next year's financing picture remains challenging due to heavy debt redemption schedule and strong domestic demand keeping current account deficit wide. Given Belarus' record low level of foreign currency reserves coupled with the high debt repayments due this year and the current account deficit, these factors create devaluationary and inflationary pressure.

Ukraine

Ukraine continues to struggle economically while the political uncertainty with Russia continues. International Monetary Fund ("IMF") negotiations resulted with the IMF offering an aid package for \$14-18 million, which can be further increased up to \$27 million. In addition to this, the European Union has also committed to provide \$15 million after the completion of the IMF deal. Inspite of these aid packages the economy continues to remain fragile due to increasing tensions with Russia and increasing taxes and gas prices.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Ukraine (continued)

The National Bank of Ukraine ("NBU") began implementing a free float regime for the UAH as of February 2014 in order to stop its FX reserves eroding further from their recent record low levels of USD 15 million. This low level of FX reserves implies a higher vulnerability to shocks and greater risks to market expectations. Upon beginning to free float, the UAH depreciated to record high levels of 12.70 and now stands around 11.38. The UAH has lost 37% of its value in the first quarter of 2014. In order to stem further loss in the currency, the NBU hiked its policy rate from 6.5% to 9.5%, the largest rate hike Ukraine has seen since the Russian moratorium in 1998. In addition to these, when the conditions of the IMF deal are also factored in, negative growth, higher inflation and further depreciation of the currency may be expected.

As of 24 April 2014, the Company has recorded an additional foreign exchange loss amounting to \$25,359 due to its net foreign currency position.

The latest situation as of 31 March 2014 between Ukraine and Russia is that major cities in the eastern region of Ukraine such as Donetsk and Kharkov have been demanding referendums similar to the one held in Crimea which resulted in the peninsula's annexation by Russia. In the recently held Geneva summit, Ukraine, EU, the United States of America and Russia appeared to have reached a mutual agreement however the possible results still remain ambiguous. The potential consequences of the political ambiguity and related counterparty risks are being closely monitored.

The net book value of non-current assets of the Group located in the Crimea which was annexed by the Russian Federation in March 2014 amounts to \$14,715 as of 31 March 2014. The impact of these events on the Company's assets and operations in Crimea cannot be reliably determined as of the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Therefore, economic uncertainties are likely to continue in the foreseeable future for these countries. Current and potential future political and economic changes in Belarus and Ukraine could have an adverse effect on the subsidiaries operating in these countries. The economic stability of Belarus and Ukraine depends on the economic measures that will be taken by the governments and the outcomes of the legal, administrative and political processes in these countries. These processes are beyond the control of the subsidiaries established in these countries.

Consequently, the subsidiaries operating within Belarus and Ukraine may subject to the risks, i.e. foreign currency and interest rate risks related to borrowings and the subscriber's purchasing power and liquidity and increase in corporate and personal insolvencies, that may not necessarily be observable in other markets. The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements contain the Group management's estimations on the economic and financial positions of its subsidiaries operating in Belarus and Ukraine. The future economic situation of Belarus and Ukraine might differ from the Group's expectations. As of 31 March 2014, the Group's management believes that their approach is appropriate in taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability of these subsidiaries' businesses in the current circumstances.

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5.

Operating Segments

The Group has three reportable segments, as described below, which are based on the dominant source and nature of the Group's risk and returns as well as the Group's internal reporting structure. These strategic segments offer the same types of services, however they are managed separately because they operate in different geographical locations and are affected by different economic conditions.

The Group comprises the following main operating segments: Turkcell, Euroasia and Belarusian Telecom, all of which are GSM operators in their countries.

Other operations mainly include companies operating in telecommunication and betting businesses and companies provide internet and broadband services, call center and value added services.

Information regarding the operations of each reportable segment is included below. Adjusted EBITDA is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Adjusted EBITDA definition includes revenue, direct cost of revenues excluding depreciation and amortization, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses. Adjusted EBITDA is not a financial measure defined by IFRS as a measurement of financial performance and may not be comparable to other similarly-titled indicators used by other companies.

The accounting policies of operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

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Operating segments (continued)

Three months ended 31 March Belarusian Turkcell Euroasia Telecom Other Total 2014 2013 2014 2013 2014 2013 2014 2013 2014 Total external 985,223 1,224,854 97,971 98,035 18,192 14,944 182,635 166,692 1,284,021 1,504,5 revenues Intersegment revenue 6,175 6,972 1,054 1,116 20 21 114,027 107,204 121,276 115,313 Reportable segment adjusted EBITDA 299,532 31,542 362,116 27,996 433 36 72,258 69,273 403,765 459,421 Finance 85,934 286 14,296 income 104,472 1,272 1,106 1,760 18,358 120,160 107,324 5,075 5,213 Finance cost (221,623) (14,894) (35, 258)(17, 528)(16, 467)(16,138) (268,273) (43,347 Monetary 29,390 29,586 57 29,447 29,586 gain Depreciation and (112,384) (127,659) (24,064) (30,233) (8,808) (8,205) (40,029) (41,388) (185,285) amortization (207, 48)Share of profit of equity accounted investees 33,119 38,298 33,119 38,298 Capital 3,395 expenditure 107,541 71,513 6,867 3,017 4,215 41,443 39,260 158.868 118,383 Bad debt expense (16,010) (15,363) (83) (1,375) 174 (1,677) (1,413) (19,145) (16,734) (132

				As at 31 M	March 2014	r and 31 De	ecember 2013	3		/
	Turk	cell	Euroa	asia	Belarusiar	Belarusian Telecom		her	Tot	tal
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2
Reportable										
segment										
assets	3,945,561	3,825,648	320,983	455,918	194,909	198,722	1,360,990	1,351,040	5,822,443	5,831,3
Investment										ļ
in										
associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,425	250,959	259,425	250,95
Reportable										
segment										
liabilities	892,539	970,443	66,397	97,841	54,721	59,222	248,338	283,702	1,261,995	1,411,2
segment assets Investment in associates Reportable segment	3,945,561 -	-	-	-	-	_	259,425	250,959	259,425	4

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5.

Operating segments (continued)

	Three months Marc	
	2014	2013
Revenues		
Total revenue for reportable segments	1,108,635	1,345,942
Other revenue	296,662	273,896
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(121,276)	(115,313)
Consolidated revenue	1,284,021	1,504,525
	Three months	
	Marc 2014	2013
Adjusted EBITDA	2014	2015
Total adjusted EBITDA for reportable segments	331,507	390,148
Other adjusted EBITDA	72,258	69,273
Elimination of inter-segment adjusted EBITDA	(4,539)	(7,310)
Consolidated adjusted EBITDA	399,226	452,111
Finance income	111,714	93,353
Finance costs	(246,551)	(20,816)
Monetary gain	29,447	29,586
Other income	3,891	4,108
Other expenses	(5,491)	(4,249)
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	33,119	38,298
Depreciation and amortization	(179,754)	(201,686)
Consolidated profit before income tax	145,601	390,705
Income tax expense	(72,156)	(76,704)
Profit for the period	73,445	314,001
	Three months Marc	
Finance income	2014	2013

Finance income

Total finance income for reportable segments	105,864	88,966
Other finance income	14,296	18,358
Elimination of inter-segment finance income	(8,446)	(13,971)
Consolidated finance income	111,714	93,353
	Three mont	hs ended 31
	Ma	irch
	2014	2013
Finance costs		
Total finance cost for reportable segments	251,806	27,209
Other finance cost	16,467	16,138
Elimination of inter-segment finance cost	(21,722)	(22,531)
Consolidated finance cost	246,551	20,816

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5.

Operating segments (continued)

	Three month Mar	
	2014	2013
Depreciation and amortization		
Total depreciation and amortization for reportable segments	145,256	166,097
Other depreciation and amortization	40,029	41,388
Elimination of inter-segment depreciation and amortization	(5,531)	(5,799)
Consolidated depreciation and amortisation	179,754	201,686
	Three month Mar	
	2014	2013
Capital expenditure		
Total capital expenditure for reportable segments	117,425	79,123
Other capital expenditure	41,443	39,260
Elimination of inter-segment capital expenditure	(3,438)	(8,085)
Consolidated capital expenditure	155,430	110,298
		31
	31 March	December
	2014	2013
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	4,461,453	4,480,288
Other assets	1,360,990	1,351,040
Investments in equity accounted investees	259,425	250,959
Other unallocated amounts	3,740,067	3,890,351
Consolidated total assets	9,821,935	9,972,638
		31
	31 March	December
	2014	2013
Liebilities		

Total liabilities for reportable segments	1,013,657	1,127,506
Other liabilities	248,338	283,702
Other unallocated amounts	1,698,290	1,657,464
Consolidated total liabilities	2,960,285	3,068,672

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5.

Operating Segments (continued)

Geographical information

In presenting the information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of operations and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	Three month Ma	
Revenues	2014	2013
Turkey	1,123,163	1,352,709
Ukraine	99,354	99,342
Belarus	18,192	14,944
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	14,638	16,442
Azerbaijan	21,634	16,201
Germany	7,040	4,887
	1,284,021	1,504,525
		31
	31 March	December
	2014	2013
Non-current assets		
Turkey	3,465,931	3,543,214
Ukraine	326,869	467,779
Belarus	155,317	161,456
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	43,950	46,176
Azerbaijan	4,849	4,959
Germany	4,008	4,415
Unallocated non-current assets	294,088	289,258
	4,295,012	4,517,257

Seasonality of operations

6.

The Turkish mobile communications market is affected by seasonal peaks and troughs. Historically, the effects of seasonality on mobile communications usage had positively influenced the Company's results in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year and negatively influenced the results in the first and fourth quarters of the fiscal year. Recently, however, due to changing market dynamics, such as the ICTA's intervention in tariffs and increasing competition in the Turkish telecommunications market, the effects of seasonality on the Company's subscribers' mobile communications usage has decreased. Local and religious holidays in Turkey also affect the Company's operational results.

7.

Finance income and costs

Net finance income or cost amounts to \$(134,837) and \$72,537 for the three months ended 31 March 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The foreign exchange income amounting to \$9,167 and \$11,716 have been presented on net basis with foreign exchange losses for the periods ended 31 March 2014 and 2013, respectively. The foreign exchange losses mainly attributable to the foreign exchange loss in Belarus and Ukraine operations amounting to \$236,253 and \$12,034 for the periods ended 31 March 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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8.

Income tax expense

Effective tax rates are 50% and 20% for the three months ended 31 March 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Since it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits of Astelit and Belarusian Telecom can be utilised, no deferred tax asset is recognized on any loss incurred as a result of Ukraine and Belarus.

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9.

Property, plant and equipment

							Effect of movements i		Balance as
	Balance as at						exchang		at
Cost or deemed	1						rates an	d	31 March
cost	January2014	Additions	Disposa	ls	Transfers	Impairment	hyperinflatio	n	2014
Network									
infrastructure (All									
operational)	5,214,435	13,554	(2,319)	88,069	-	(341,697)	4,972,042
Land and									
buildings	237,132	1,083	-		20	-	(9,420)	228,815
Equipment, fixtures and									
fittings	247,806	2,645	(329)	291	-	(8,820)	241,593
Motor vehicles	16,441	349	(85)	-	-	(346)	16,359
Leasehold									
improvements	109,397	234	(2,309)	63	-	(3,395)	103,990
Construction in									
progress	248,083	101,095	(22)	(96,383)	(120)	())	238,054
Total	6,073,294	118,960	(5,064)	(7,940)) (120)	(378,277)	5,800,853
Accumulated depreciation									
Network									
infrastructure (All									
operational)	2,914,030	118,331	(2,148)	-	2,189	(197,942)	2,834,460
Land and									
buildings	101,857	2,058	-		-	-	(3,558)	100,357
Equipment, fixtures and									
fittings	205,910	3,472	(306)	-	24	(7,298)	201,802
Motor vehicles	12,731	452	(84)	-	10	(244)	12,865
	90,953	1,150	(2,044)	-	7	(2,726)	87,340

Leasehold						
improvements						
Total	3,325,481	125,463	(4,582) -	2,230	(211,768) 3,236,824
Total property,						
plant and						
Equipment	2,747,813	(6,503)	(482) (7,940) (2,350)	(166,509) 2,564,029

Depreciation expenses for the years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are \$127,813 and \$143,835 respectively including impairment losses and recognized in direct cost of revenues.

The impairment losses on property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are \$2,350 and \$1,522 respectively and recognized in depreciation expense.

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9.

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

			Effect of						
	Balance as			movements Acquisitions in Transfer					
	balance as				-	rough	exchange	to	at 31
Cost or	1 January								
deemed cost	•	Additions	Disposals	Transferdm			erinflation		December 2013
Network	2015	7 Iduitions	Disposais	Transferan	parsusium	ationsyp	Cimilation	Toperty	2013
infrastructure (All									
operational)	5,836,623	96,505	(478,198)	505,108	-	568	(746,171)	-	5,214,435
Land and									
buildings	267,728	7,156	-	3,628	-	-	(41,380)	-	237,132
Equipment,									
fixtures and									
fittings	273,436	19,695	(4,888)	1,761	-	33	(42,231)	-	247,806
Motor vehicles	17,915	1,348	(705)	288	-	-	(2,405)	-	16,441
Leasehold							(100 7 0)	(10.01.0)	
improvements	123,661	9,909	(139)	5,028	-	-	(19,050)	(10,012)	109,397
Construction	001 100	500.050	(1 772)		(1, coc)				240.002
in progress	281,123	508,050	(1,773)	(516,768)	(1,686)	-	(20,863)	-	248,083
Total	6,800,486	642,663	(485,703)	(955)	(1,686)	601	(872,100)	(10,012)	6,073,294
Accumulated									
depreciation									
Network									
infrastructure									
(All									
operational)	3,276,644	520,507	(477,241)	-	38,564	-	(444,444)	_	2,914,030
Land and	5,270,011	020,007	(177,211)		50,501		(111,111)		2,711,000
buildings	111,538	9,105	-	-	314	-	(19,100)	_	101,857
Equipment,	231,696	13,244	(4,848)	-	261	-	(34,443)	-	205,910
fixtures and	·	-					/		

fittings									
Motor vehicles	13,286	1,926	(665) -	-	-	(1,816)	-	12,731
Leasehold									
improvements	106,123	4,157	(119) -	-	-	(17,300)	(1,908)	90,953
Total	3,739,287	548,939	(482,873) -	39,139	-	(517,103)	(1,908)	3,325,481
Total property,									
plant and									
Equipment	3,061,199	93,724	(2,830) (955) (40,825)	601	(354,997)	(8,104)	2,747,813

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10. Intangible assets

Impairment testing for long-lived assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets, cash generating units. Long-lived assets in Astelit were tested as at 31 March 2014 and other long lived assets in Superonline and Best were tested for impairment as at 31 December 2013.

Astelit

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets, cash generating units. As at 31 March 2014, impairment test for long-lived assets of Astelit is made on the assumption that Astelit is the cash generating unit.

As the recoverable amount based on the value in use of cash generating units approximated the carrying amount of cash-generating units of Astelit, no impairment was recognized as at 31 March 2014. The assumptions used in value in use calculation of Astelit were:

A 18.2% post-tax WACC rate for 2014 to 2018, a 17.7% post-tax WACC rate for after 2018 and 2.5% terminal growth rate were used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the 5-year forecasts based on the business plans. Independent appraisal was obtained for fair value to determine recoverable amounts for Astelit. The pre-tax rate for disclosure purposes was 19.3%.

Impairment testing for cash-generating unit containing goodwill

Goodwill allocated to cash generating units and carrying values of all cash generating units are annually tested for impairment. The recoverable amounts (that is, higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell) are normally determined on the basis of value in use, applying discounted cash flow calculation. Independent appraisals were obtained for fair values to determine recoverable amounts for Belarusian Telecom and Turkcell Superonline as at 31 December 2013.

In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters including management's expectations of growth in adjusted EBITDA, calculated as results from operating activities before depreciation and amortization and other income / (expenses), timing and quantum of future capital expenditure, long term growth rates, and the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Belarusian Telecom

As at 31 December 2013, impairment test was performed for Belarusian Telecom and after tax impairment at the amount of \$28,674 was calculated for the cash-generating unit, allocated to the fixed assets of the cash-generating unit on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash-generating unit and included in depreciation expense. Tax effect of the long-lived asset impairment of \$1,710 is included in deferred taxation benefit.

Value in use was determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to be generated by the cash-generating unit and the terminal value.

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10.

Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment testing for cash-generating unit containing goodwill (continued)

Turkcell Superonline

As at 31 December 2013, the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to Turkcell Superonline is \$15,384. As the recoverable value based on the value in use of the cash generating units was estimated to be higher than carrying amount, no impairment was required for goodwill arising from the acquisition of Superonline as at 31 December 2013.

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10.

Intangible assets (continued)

							Effects of movement in exchang	S	Balance at
<i></i>	Balance at					. .	rates an		31 March
Cost	1 January 2014	Additions	Disposal	S	Transfers	Impairmer	nt hyperinflatio	n	2014
GSM and other telecommunication									
operating licenses	1,112,175	64	(758)	2,442	-	(37,320)	1,076,603
Computer software	1,988,791	24,395	(101)	14,361	-	(67,159)	1,960,287
Transmission lines	24,398	-	-		-	-	(639)	23,759
Central betting									
system operating right	5,372	139	-		-	-	(90)	5,421
Indefeasible right									
of usage*	18,488	-	(39)	-	-	(514)	17,935
Brand name	3,298	-	-		-	-	(84)	3,214
Customer base	6,758	-	-		-	-	(171)	6,587
Goodwill	15,384	-	-		-	-	(390)	14,994
Other	2,603	754	-		2,299	-	(54)	5,602
Construction in									
progress	1,321	11,449	-		(11,162) -	(298)	1,310
Total	3,178,588	36,801	(898)	7,940	-	(106,719)	3,115,712
Accumulated amortization									
GSM and other telecommunication									
operating licenses	590,110	11,466	(758)	-	-	(20,967)	579,851
Computer software	1,444,651	38,759	(13)	-	419	(46,231)	1,437,585
Transmission lines	22,380	137	-		-	-	(584)	21,933
Central betting system operating	3,892	78	-		-	-	(51)	3,919

right								
Indefeasible right								
of usage*	4,406	525	-	-	-	(150)	4,781
Brand name	1,731	79	-	-	-	(43)	1,767
Customer base	3,434	145	-	-	-	(85)	3,494
Other	1,113	268	-	-	-	(37)	1,344
Total	2,071,717	51,457	(771) -	419	(68,148)	2,054,674
Total intangible								
assets	1,106,871	(14,656)	(127) 7,940	(419)	(38,571)	1,061,038

Amortization expenses on intangible assets other than goodwill for the three months ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are \$51,876 and \$57,851 respectively including impairment losses and recognized in direct cost of revenues.

The impairment losses on intangible assets for the three months ended 31 March 2014 is \$419 and recognized in depreciation expense (31 March 2013: nil). Computer software includes internally generated capitalized software development costs that meet the definition of an intangible asset. The amount of internally generated capitalized cost is \$6,234 for the three months ended 31 March 2014 (31 March 2013: \$8,535).

(*)The decrease resulted from the change in payment schedule of the indefeasible rights of use has been presented in disposals.

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10.

Intangible assets (continued)

							Effects of	
							movements	
					Ac	equisitions	in	Balance at
						through	exchange	31
	Balance at					business	rates and	December
Cost	1 January 201	3Additions	Disposals	Transfers I	mpairn cem	t binationshy	perinflation	2013
GSM and other								
telecommunication								
operating licenses	1,271,274	2,811	-	414	-	-	(162,324)	1,112,175
Computer software	2,113,345	142,891	(4,817)	67,600	-	-	(330,228)	1,988,791
Transmission lines	28,569	526	-	-	-	-	(4,697)	24,398
Central betting								
system operating								
right	5,966	280	-	-	-	-	(874)	5,372
Indefeasible right of								
usage	19,541	2,289	-	-	-	-	(3,342)	18,488
Brand name	3,949	-	-	-	-	-	(651)	3,298
Customer base	7,959	-	-	-	-	117	(1,318)	6,758
Goodwill	18,419	-	-	-	-	-	(3,035)	15,384
Other	2,746	98	-		-	5	(246)	2,603
Construction in								
progress	1,739	66,641	-	(67,059)	-	-	-	1,321
Total	3,473,507	215,536	(4,817)	955	-	122	(506,715)	3,178,588
Accumulated								
amortization								
GSM and other								
telecommunication								
operating licenses	592,580	53,485	-	-	10,237	-	(66,192)	590,110
Computer software	1,544,898	164,673	(4,186)	-	4,823	-	(265,557)	1,444,651
Transmission lines	25,881	834	-	-	-	-	(4,335)	22,380
	3,989	362	-	-	-	-	(459)	3,892

Central betting system operating right							
Indefeasible right of							
usage	3,785	1,388	-	-	-	-	(767) 4,406
Brand name	1,678	369	-	-	-	-	(316) 1,731
Customer base	3,455	641	-	-	-	-	(662) 3,434
Other	1,124	182	-	-	-	-	(193) 1,113
Total	2,177,390	221,934	(4,186)	-	15,060	-	(338,481) 2,071,717
Total intangible assets	1,296,117	(6,398)	(631)	955	(15,060)	122	(168,234) 1,106,871

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11.Investments in equity accounted investees

The Group's share of profit in its equity accounted investees for the three months ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are \$33,119 and \$38,298 respectively.

The Company's investment in Fintur Holdings BV ("Fintur") amounts to \$238,011 as at 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: \$229,114).

In 2013, Fintur has decided to distribute dividend amounting to \$105,000. The Company reduced the carrying value of investments in Fintur by the accrued dividend of \$43,523 and this amount has been collected in July 2013.

The Company's investment in A-Tel amounts to \$21,414 as at 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: \$21,845).

12.

Trade receivables and accrued income

	31 March	31 December
	2014	2013
Accrued service income	755,002	748,647
Receivables from subscribers	441,915	445,574
Accounts and checks receivable	116,484	100,415
	1,313,401	1,294,636

Trade receivables are shown net of allowance for doubtful debts amounting to \$334,625 as at 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: \$323,952). The change in allowance for trade receivables and due from related parties is disclosed in Note 21.

The accrued service income represents revenues accrued for subscriber calls (air-time) and contracted receivables related to handset campaigns, which have not been billed and will be billed within one year. Due to the volume of subscribers, there are different billing cycles; accordingly, an accrual is made at each period end to accrue revenues for rendered but not yet billed. Contracted receivables related to handset campaigns, which will be invoiced after one year is presented under non-current trade receivables amounting to \$258,910 (31 December 2013: \$247,823).

The Group's exposure to currency risks and impairment losses related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 18.

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13.

14.

Other current assets

	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Prepaid expenses	274,242	87,166
Amounts to be received from Ministry of Transport, Maritime		
Affairs and Communications	55,466	52,475
Restricted cash	42,607	43,078
Prepayment for subscriber acquisition cost	28,604	25,669
Interest income accruals	17,275	14,671
Special communication tax to be collected from subscribers	14,570	14,467
Advances to suppliers	13,044	13,662
Receivables from personnel	2,331	2,978
VAT receivable	1,586	2,319
Other	38,510	25,667
	488,235	282,152

Prepaid expenses mainly comprises prepaid rent expense and frequency usage fees for prepaid subscribers paid which will be partially charged to prepaid subscribers on a monthly basis throughout the year.

The amount to be received from the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications is related with the construction and operation of mobile communication infrastructure in rural areas ("Evrensel Project") as explained in Note 20.

As at 31 March 2014, restricted cash mainly represents amounts deposited at banks as guarantees in connection with dispute with the Competition Board regarding business practices with the distributors as detailed in Note 20.

Subscriber acquisition costs are commissions paid to dealers for engaging a fixed term contract with the subscriber that require a minimum consideration.

Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Cash in hand	82	99

Cheques received	32	84
Banks	3,646,580	3,806,411
- Demand deposits	255,696	204,864
- Time deposits	3,390,884	3,601,547
Bonds and bills	1,611	2,114
Cash and cash equivalents	3,648,305	3,808,708
Bank overdrafts	-	(237)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	3,648,305	3,808,471

As at 31 March 2014, cash and cash equivalents deposited in banks that are owned and/or controlled by Cukurova Group, a significant shareholder of the Company is amounting to \$0.054 (31 December 2013: \$0.055).

As at 31 March 2014, the average maturity of time deposits is 40 days (31 December 2013: 57 days).

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 18.

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15.

Dividends

On 23 March 2011, the Company's Board of Directors has proposed a dividend distribution for the year ended 31 December 2010 amounting to TL 1,328,697 (equivalent to \$606,766 as at 31 March 2014), which represented 75% of distributable income. This represents a net cash dividend of full TL 0.6039532 (equivalent to full \$0.28 as at 31 March 2014) per share. This dividend proposal was discussed but not approved at the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on 21 April 2011 and the Extraordinary General Assemblies of Shareholders held on 11 August 2011 and 12 October 2011.

The General Assemblies on 29 June 2012, 22 May 2013 and 24 June 2013 could not convene since the quorum required had not been reached and the dividend proposal could not be presented for approval.

In the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders' Meeting of Azerinteltek held on 25 February 2014, it had been decided to distribute dividends amounting to AZN 227 (equivalent to \$293 as at 31 March 2014). The dividend was paid in two installments on 19 March 2014 and 27 March 2014 to the shareholders.

In the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders Meeting of Azerinteltek held on 25 February 2014, it has been decided to pay dividends to the Shareholders in proportion of their shares on interim basis in advance during 2014 financial year after fulfillment of liabilities arising from the Shareholder Agreement and payment of the current debts. According to the resolution of the General Assembly Meeting of the Company, on 17 April 2014 Azerinteltek's Board of Directors has decided to pay the dividend accrued in the first quarter of 2014 financial year amounting to AZN 3,631 (equivalent to \$4,630 as at 31 March 2014). The dividend payments are planned to be paid on 15 May 2014 to the shareholders.

16.

Earnings per share

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share were based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the three months ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 of \$162,853 and \$316,498 and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the these interim periods of 2,200,000,000, respectively.

	Three months ended 31 March		
	2014	2013	
Numerator:			
Net profit for the period attributed to owners	162,853	316,498	

Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.07	0.14

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17.

Loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortized cost. For more information about the Group's exposure to foreign currency for interest bearing loans, see Note 18.

	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Non-current liabilities		
Unsecured bank loans	601,855	693,043
Secured bank loans	4,225	4,589
Finance lease liabilities	16,598	18,518
	622,678	716,150
Current liabilities		
Unsecured bank facility	634,596	550,134
Current portion of unsecured bank loans	325,249	272,133
Current portion of secured bank loans	20,595	20,408
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	2,268	2,576
Option contracts used for hedging	817	994
	983,525	846,245

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17.

Loans and borrowings (continued)

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans are as follows:

			_	31	March 2014		31 D	ecember 201	3
	Currency	Year of maturity	Interest rate type	Nominal interest rate	Face value	Carrying amount	Nominal interest rate	Face value	Carrying amount
Unsecured	1								
bank									
loans	USD	2014-2018	Floating	ibor+1.1%-3.5%	%1,234,037	1,237,9171	Libor+1.3%-3.5%	6 1,135,637	1,138,316
Unsecured	1								
bank loans	USD	2014-2016	Fixed	2.24%-8.0%	166,077	172,888	1.3%-8.0%	216,710	223,052
Unsecured		2011 2010	1 1100	212170 01070	100,077	1,2,000	10/0 010/0	210,710	,
bank									
loans	TL	2014-2016	Fixed	8.3%-10.0%	149,420	150,070	8.3%-10.0%	153,306	153,942
Unsecured	1								
bank									
loans	UAH	2014	Fixed	23%	803	825	-	-	-
Secured									
bank loans*	EUD	2014	Election a	Liber 2 4650	16 470	10 212	L:h and 2 4650	16510	19.055
Secured	EUR	2014	Floating	Libor+3.465%	10,479	19,213	Libor+3.465%	16,510	18,955
bank									
loans**	BYR	2020	Fixed	12%-16%	4,403	5,607	12%-16%	4,739	6,042
Finance					.,	-,		.,	-,
lease									
liabilities	EUR	2014-2024	Fixed	3.35%	21,752	18,244	3.35%	24,455	20,325
Finance									
lease		2014 2016	F' 1	0 (00 0 00	(())	(00	0 (00 1 (10	020	7(0)
liabilities	USD	2014-2016	Fixed	0.68%-8.0%	663	622	0.68%-4.64%	839	769
					1,593,634	1,605,386		1,552,196	1,561,401

(*)	Secured by System Capital Management Limited ("SCM").
(**)	Secured by Republic of Belarus Government.

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17.

Loans and borrowings (continued)

As of 1 February 2012, Astelit had debt repayments related to Euroasia Loan in the amount of \$150,165 and to Financell Loans in the amount of \$172,799. Since June 2011, Astelit has not met the payment obligations, which were waived until 1 February 2012. Since that date, the Board of Directors of the Company has not acted to approve or reached a consensus for the extension of repayment dates. As a result, Astelit was unable to meet its repayment obligations in relation to Euroasia and Financell Loans totaling \$322,964 and defaulted on its loan agreements (as of 31 March 2014, due to Astelit's execution of partial payments, Astelit's accrued obligations under its loans to Financell and Euroasia has decreased to a total of \$600,856). As a consequence of Astelit's default, cross default clauses have been triggered on five loan agreements totaling \$553,886 (currently decreased to \$141,812 on three loan agreements following the Company's \$150,000 guarantee payment and other principle payments) and waivers were obtained for the aforementioned loans before 31 March 2014. In the context of guarantees, Financell has pledges on shares and all assets of Astelit including bank accounts. Additionally, Financell has a second priority pledge on Euroasia shares held by System Capital Management Limited ("SCM") together with a guarantee and indemnity given by SCM. Financell has rights to initiate legal proceedings arising out of pledges and guarantee under certain conditions. In addition to the Euroasia Loan and Financell Loans, as given above, Astelit has defaulted in one SCM loan agreement currently totaling \$39,671.

In the same vein, Euroasia, a Group company that is a 100% shareholder of Astelit, which had previously borrowed \$150,000 to finance Astelit, also defaulted on its loan on 30 March 2012. As a guarantor, the Company paid \$150,000 to related banks on 6 April 2012. In relation to the guarantee agreement, a first priority pledge on Euroasia shares held by SCM has been established in favor of the Company. Upon payment of the guaranteed amount, the Company has the right to initiate legal proceedings arising out of this pledge on the Euroasia shares under certain conditions. As a consequence of Euroasia's default, cross default clauses have been triggered on four loan agreements (the same ones referenced above, currently decreased to three loan agreements) currently totaling \$141,812. Since waivers for the defaults on Turkcell and Financell loans ("Loans") including any future non-payments of Astelit were received on 25 July 2012, the loans have been classified according to the maturities of their respective borrowing agreements in the statement of financial positions as of 31 March 2014 and 31 December 2013. As no waiver has been received for the SCM Loan from SCM, this loan has been classified in current liabilities. Accordingly, as a result of event of default, SCM has a right to demand immediate loan repayment although does not perfected any pledges in connection with this loan.

With respect to the amounts due to Financell, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to extend a guarantee to Financell in order to perform its obligations with respect to the loans granted by the banks for providing Group

financing. The guarantee will be limited to \$410,650 principal amount plus interest and any other costs, expenses and fees that may accrue. This guarantee includes currently unmet debt repayments under the loan agreements signed between Astelit and Financell, and of the loans that Financell granted to Astelit which have not yet fallen due.

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18.

Financial instruments

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and due from related parties as at 31 March 2014 and 31 December 2013 is as follows:

	31 March	31 December
	2014	2013
Opening balance	324,017	392,852
Impairment loss recognized	19,145	79,465
Amounts written-off	-	(77,569)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rate	(8,459)	(70,731)
Closing balance	334,703	324,017

The impairment loss recognized of \$19,145 for the three months ended 31 March 2014 relates to its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade receivables and due from related parties (31 March 2013: \$16,734).

Trade receivables and due from related parties are reserved in an allowance account until the Group can determine that the amounts are no longer collectible. When this becomes probable the Group reverses the allowance and writes-off the receivable.

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18.

Financial instruments (continued)

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk based on notional amounts is as follows:

Foreign currency denominated assets	31 December 2013 USD EUR		
Other non-current assets	194	2,131	
Due from related parties-current	3,263	87	
Trade receivables and accrued income	25,538	38,506	
Other current assets	8,298	3,399	
Cash and cash equivalents	660,426 377		
1	697,719	44,500	
Foreign currency denominated liabilities			
Loans and borrowings-non current	(619,155) (15,764)
Other non-current liabilities	(82,900) -	
Loans and borrowings-current	(734,031) (14,010)
Trade and other payables	(150,760) (19,194)
Due to related parties	(188) (129)
	(1,587,034) (49,097)
Net exposure	(889,315) (4,597)
	31 March 2014		
	USD	EUR	
Foreign currency denominated assets			
Other non-current assets	79	2,131	
Due from related parties-current	4,130	332	
Trade receivables and accrued income	22,490	36,015	
Other current assets	11,097	4,012	
Cash and cash equivalents	722,200	2,412	
	759,996	44,902	
Foreign currency denominated liabilities			

Loans and borrowings-non current	(525,862)	(14,188)
Other non-current liabilities	(86,393)	-	
Loans and borrowings-current	(855,915)	(13,651)
Trade and other payables	(89,823)	(12,814)
Due to related parties	(218)	(170)
	(1,558,211)	(40,823)
Net exposure	(798,215)	4,079	

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18.

Financial instruments (continued)

Exposure to currency risk (continued)

The following significant exchange rates are applied during the period:

	Averag	e Rate	Closing Rate	
	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 December
	2014	2013	2014	2013
USD/TL	2.2253	1.7865	2.1898	2.1343
EUR/TL	3.0410	2.3595	3.0072	2.9365
USD/BYR	9,697	8,627	9,870	9,510
USD/UAH	9.1510	7.9930	10.9546	7.9930
Sancitivity analysis				

Sensitivity analysis

The basis for the sensitivity analysis to measure foreign exchange risk is an aggregate corporate-level currency exposure. The aggregate foreign exchange exposure is composed of all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The analysis excludes net foreign currency investments.

10% strengthening of the TL, UAH, BYR against the following currencies as at 31 March 2014 and 31 December 2013 would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or l	Profit or loss	
		31 December	
	31 March 2014	2013	
USD	79,822 8	88,932	
EUR	(560) 6	532	

10% weakening of the TL, UAH, BYR against the following currencies as at 31 March 2014 and 31 December 2013 would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that

all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit o	Profit or loss	
	31 March	31 December	
	2014	2013	
USD	(79,822)	(88,932)	
EUR	560	(632)	
34			

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18.

Financial instruments (continued)

Fair values

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Fair values

	31 March 201	4	31 December 2013	Fair Value hierarchy	Valuation techniques
Option contracts used for hedging Consideration payable in relation to	(817)	(994)Level 2	Quoted bid prices in financial institutions
acquisition of Belarusian Telecom	(72,248)	(69,054)Level 3	Net present value (*)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the period.

(*)Payment of \$100,000 is contingent on the financial performance of Belarusian Telecom, and based on management's estimations, expected to be paid during the first quarter of 2020 (31 December 2013: the first quarter of 2020). Discount rate of 5.6% is used for the net present value calculation of nominal \$100,000 contingent payment (31 December 2013: 6.1%). Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value is the higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.

Guarantees and purchase obligations

19.

As at 31 March 2014, outstanding purchase commitments with respect to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, inventory and purchase of sponsorship and advertisement services amount to \$464,668 (31 December 2013: \$463,695). Payments for these commitments are going to be made in a 7-year period.

As at 31 March 2014, the Group is contingently liable in respect of bank letters of guarantee obtained from banks given to customs authorities, private companies and other public organizations and provided financial guarantees to subsidiaries totaling to TL 3,398,028 (equivalent to \$1,551,753 as at 31 March 2014) (31 December 2013: TL 3,177,947 equivalent to \$1,488,988 as at 31 December 2013).

20.

Commitments and Contingencies

Onerous contracts

The Company won the tender regarding the construction and operation of mobile communication infrastructure in rural areas ("Evrensel Project") with Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications on 13 January 2013. The Company is liable to complete the construction for a predetermined amount in TL while the most of the expenditures are in foreign currencies. The appreciation in the foreign exchange rates caused the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations to exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from this contract. Therefore; the Company accrued a provision amounting to \$27,119 for the difference between unavoidable costs and benefits expected to be received for this onerous contract. However, the Company also increased the foreign currency denominated bank deposits position within the period of undertaking the project in order to hedge against the currency risk associated with the contract and additionally recognized foreign exchange gains over these deposits as a result of the appreciation in the foreign exchange rates in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings

The Group is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business described below.

Dispute with Turk Telekom with respect to call termination fees

Upon application of Turk Telekom, the ICTA has set temporary (and after final) call termination fees for calls to be applied between Turk Telekom and the Company starting from 10 August 2005. However, Turk Telekom did not apply these termination fees for the international calls.

Therefore, on 22 December 2005, the Company filed a lawsuit against Turk Telekom to cease this practice and requested collection of its damages regarding principle, overdue interest and late payment fee, amounting to TL 11,970 (equivalent to \$5,466 as at 31 March 2014) covering the period from August 2005 until October 2005. Expert reports and supplementary expert reports which are obtained for the lawsuit, affirm justification of the Company.

On 19 December 2006, the Company initiated another lawsuit against Turk Telekom claiming that Turk Telekom has not applied call termination tariffs for international calls set by ICTA for the period between November 2005 and October 2006 amounting to TL 23,726 (equivalent to \$10,835 as at 31 March 2014) including principal, interest and penalty on late payment. The Court decided to consolidate this lawsuit with the first lawsuit dated 22 December 2005.

On 2 November 2007, the Company initiated another lawsuit against Turk Telekom claiming that Turk Telekom has not applied call termination tariffs for international calls set by ICTA for the period between November 2006 and February 2007 amounting to TL 6,836 (equivalent to \$3,122 as at 31 March 2014) including principal, interest and penalty on late payment. The Court also decided to consolidate this lawsuit with the first lawsuit dated 22 December 2005.

On 28 September 2011, the Court decided in favor of the Company for all consolidated cases. The Court decided that Turk Telekom should pay to the Company in total TL 42,597 (equivalent to \$19,452 as at 31 March 2014) plus VAT and Special Communication Tax ("SCT") composed of principle amounting to TL 36,502 (equivalent to \$16,669 as at 31 March 2014), interest and penalty (calculated till the filing date of legal cases in 2005, 2006 and 2007) amounting to TL 6,095 (equivalent to \$2,783 as at 31 March 2014) and interest and penalty to be calculated for the period between the filing date of legal case and payment date. The Court also decided that Turk Telekom should pay interest,

penalty, VAT and SCT calculated for the principal from date of case to the payment date. Turk Telekom appealed the decision. The Company replied this appeal request. The Court of Cassation reversed the first instance court's decision. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. Turk Telekom also applied for the correction of the decision. The Company replied this request. The correction of the decision process is still pending

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on Turk Telekom transmission lines leases

Effective from 1 July 2000, Turk Telekom annulled the discount of 60% that it provided to the Company based on its regular ratio, which had been provided for several years, and, at the same time, Turk Telekom started to provide a discount of 25% being subject to certain conditions. The Company filed a lawsuit against Turk Telekom for the application of the agreed 60% discount. However, on 30 July 2001, the Company had been notified that the court of appeal upheld the decision made by the commercial court allowing Turk Telekom to terminate the 60% discount. Differences in the total nominal rent for the concerned period amounting to TL 29,125 (equivalent to \$13,300 as at 31 March 2014) have been accrued by Turk Telekom and deducted from the receivables of the Company. Accordingly, the Company paid and continues to pay transmission fees to Turk Telekom based on the 25% discount. Although Turk Telekom did not charge any interest on late payments at the time of such payments, the Company recorded an accrual amounting to a nominal amount of TL 3,023 (equivalent to \$1,380 as at 31 March 2014) for possible interest charges as at 31 December 2000. On 9 May 2002, Turk Telekom requested an interest amounting to a nominal amount of TL 3,024 (equivalent to \$1,380 as at 31 March 2014) for possible interest charges as at 31 December 2000. On 9 May 2002, Turk Telekom requested an interest amounting to a nominal amount of TL 3,024 (equivalent to \$1,380 as at 31 March 2014) for possible interest charges as at 31 December 2000. On 9 May 2002, Turk Telekom requested an interest amounting to a nominal amount of TL 3,024 (equivalent to \$1,380 as at 31 March 2014) for possible interest charges as at 31 December 2000. On 9 May 2002, Turk Telekom requested an interest amounting to a nominal amount of TL 3,024 (equivalent to \$1,380 as at 31 March 2014).

The Company did not agree with Turk Telekom's interest calculation and, accordingly, obtained an injunction from the commercial court to prevent Turk Telekom from collecting any amounts relating to this interest charge. Also, the Company initiated a lawsuit against Turk Telekom on the legality of such interest. On 25 December 2008, the Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. The Supreme Court rejected the decision request and the decision is finalized.

Based on the management opinion, the Company accrued provision of TL 91,864 (equivalent to \$41,951 as at 31 March 2014) and the Company netted off the whole amount from the receivables from Turk Telekom as at 31 March 2014.

Additionally, a lawsuit was commenced against Turk Telekom on 28 October 2010 to collect the receivable amounting to principal of TL 23,378 (equivalent to \$10,676 as at 31 March 2014), overdue interest of TL 3,092 (equivalent to \$1,412 as at 31 March 2014) and delay fee of TL 1,925 (equivalent to \$879 as at 31 March 2014), with the contractual default interest until payment date on the ground that the above mentioned exercise is contrary to the

term of the contract which is effective for the year 2000, Turk Telekom has already collected the whole amount which is subjected to the related court decision as of 31 October 2009 and Turk Telekom collected additional receivable. The Court decided to obtain an expert report. The expert committee submitted their report to the Court. The expert report is in favor of the Company. The Company increased its claim from Turk Telekom by TL 2,100 (equivalent to \$959 as at 31 March 2014). The Court decided to obtain a supplementary expert report from the same expert committee. The supplementary expert report from the same expert committee. The second supplementary expert report is delivered to the Company and this report is also in favor of the Company. The Court decided to obtain another expert report from a new expert committee. The lawsuit is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute regarding the fine applied by the Competition Board

The Competition Board commenced an investigation of business dealings between the Company and the mobile phone distributors in October 1999. The Competition Board decided that the Company disrupted the competitive environment through an abuse of a dominant position in the Turkish mobile market and infringements of certain provisions of the Law on the Protection of Competition. As a result, the Company was fined a nominal amount of approximately TL 6,973 (equivalent to \$3,184 as at 31 March 2014) and was enjoined to cease these infringements. The Company initiated a lawsuit before Council of State for the injunction and cancellation of the decision. On 15 November 2005, the Court cancelled the Competition Board's decision.

After the cancellation of the Competition Board's decision, the Competition Board has given the same decision again on 29 December 2005. On 10 March 2006, the Company initiated a lawsuit before Council of State for the injunction and cancellation of the Competition Board's decision dated 29 December 2005. On 13 May 2008, Council of State dismissed the lawsuit. The Company appealed the decision. The Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions of the Council of State rejected the Company's request for appeal. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

Based on the decision of Competition Board, Ankara Tax Office requested the Company to pay TL 6,973 (equivalent to \$3,184 as at 31 March 2014) through the payment order dated 4 August 2006. On 25 September 2006, the Company made the related payment and initiated a lawsuit for the cancellation of this payment order. The Court dismissed the lawsuit. Thereupon the Company appealed this decision. On 17 March 2009, Council of State reversed the judgment of the Local Court. Local Court decided in line with the decision of Council of State. On 18 December 2009, the Court rejected the case and the Company also appealed this decision. Council of State reversed the judgment of the Instance Court. Local Court decided in line with the decision of Council of State. On 15 June 2011, the Court rejected the case again.

The Company also appealed this decision. Council of State accepted the Company's stay of order requests at appeal phase. Council of State reversed the judgment of the Instance Court again. The Inheritance and Charges Tax Office applied for the correction of the decision. The Company replied this request. The Council of State rejected the correction of the decision request of The Inheritance and Charges Tax Office

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute regarding the fine applied by the Competition Board regarding mobile marketing activities

The Competition Board decided to initiate an investigation in order to identify whether the Company maintains exclusive activities on mobile marketing and their appropriateness with respect to competition rules. On 23 December 2009, Competition Board decided that the Company violates competition rules in GSM and mobile marketing services and fined the Company amounting to TL 36,072 (equivalent to \$16,473 as at 31 March 2014). The payment was made within 1 month following the notification of the decision of the Competition Board. Therefore, 25% discount was applied and TL 27,054 (equivalent to \$12,355 as at 31 March 2014) is paid as the monetary fine on 25 May 2010. The Company filed a legal case on 25 June 2010 for the stay of execution and cancellation of the aforementioned decision. The Court rejected the Company's stay of execution request. The Company objected to the decision. The objection was rejected. The lawsuit is still pending.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute regarding the fine applied by the Competition Board regarding mobile marketing activities (continued)

Avea, depending on the Competition Board decision, initiated a lawsuit against the Company claiming a compensation from the Company for its damages amounting to TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014), with reservation of further claims, on the ground that the Company violated the competition. During the judgment, Avea increased its request of material compensation to TL 5,000 (equivalent to \$2,283 as at 31 March 2014) and in addition requested TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) for non-pecuniary damages. The Court decided to separate these requests and to reject the lawsuits demanding compensation and moral damages. Avea appealed the case. The Company has submitted its response to appeal. Appeal process is still pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on National Roaming Agreement

The ICTA decided that the Company has not complied with its responsibility under the Regulation on National Roaming which was enacted pursuant to article 10 of the Telegram and Telephone Law numbered 406 which obliges the Company to provide national roaming services and fined the Company by nominal amount of approximately TL 21,822 (equivalent to \$9,965 as at 31 March 2014). On 7 April 2004, although the Company made the related payment with its accrued interest, it also filed a lawsuit before the Council of State for the cancellation of the respective administrative fine and the regulation of the ICTA which sets the ground for the administrative fine. Upon the Council of State decision for the stay of execution of the administrative fine imposed to the Company until the conclusion of the law suit on 1 December 2004, the Company re-collected the respective amount from the ICTA on 3 January 2005. Following the cancellation of the administrative fine and finalization of this decision on 22 July 2010, the Company initiated a lawsuit against ICTA for the collection of TL 7,111 (equivalent to \$3,247 as at 31 March 2014) which is the accrued interest of the total amount that the Company could not benefit between the period when the Company made the payment and ICTA returned the same amount to \$2,971 as at 31 March 2014) to the Company with the accrued interest. On 15 April 2013, ICTA paid TL 6,505 (equivalent to \$2,971 as at 31 March 2014) with its accrued interest

amounting to TL 1,596 (equivalent to \$729 as at 31 March 2014) to the Company. ICTA appealed the decision. Thereupon, the Company replied to this request and also appealed the parts of the decision that The Court rejected against the Company. The Council of State rejected ICTA's request for the stay of execution during the appeal process. Appeal process is still pending.

Although payment was received from ICTA, the Court decision is not finalized. Therefore, it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, and no income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute regarding the fine applied by ICTA on pricing applications of the Company

On 7 April 2010, ICTA decided to impose administrative fine to the Company amounting to TL 4,008 (equivalent to \$1,830 as at 31 March 2014) for misinforming the Authority and TL 374 (equivalent to \$171 as at 31 March 2014) for making some subscribers suffer. The payment was made within 1 month following the notification of the decision of the ICTA. Therefore, 25% discount was applied and TL 3,287 (equivalent to \$1,501 as at 31 March 2014) is paid in total as the administrative fine on 9 June 2010. The Company filed two lawsuits on 22 September 2010 for the stay of execution and cancellation of the aforementioned decision. The Court rejected the Company's stay of execution requests and the Company appealed the decisions. Council of State rejected the Company's stay of execution requests at appeal phase. Appeal processes are pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no contingent asset is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute regarding the fine applied by ICTA on tariffs above upper limits

On 21 April 2010, ICTA decided to impose administrative fine to the Company amounting to TL 53,467 (equivalent to \$24,416 as at 31 March 2014) by claiming that the Company applied tariffs above the upper limits of GSM-GSM in GSM Upper Limits Table approved by ICTA on 25 March 2009. The payment was made within 1 month following the notification of the decision of the ICTA. Therefore, 25% discount was applied and TL 40,100 (equivalent to \$18,312 as at 31 March 2014) is paid as the administrative fine on 3 June 2010. The Company filed a lawsuit on 28 June 2010, for the cancellation of the aforementioned decision. The Court overruled the stay of execution claim, the Company objected to the decision and the Court accepted this objection and decided for the stay of the execution. Accordingly, ICTA paid back TL 40,100 (equivalent to \$18,312 as at 31 March 2014) on 27 January 2011. On 3 May 2011, the Court rejected the case. Council of State rejected the Company's stay of order request at appeal phase. Appeal process is pending. The Company appealed the decision and paid back TL 40,100 (equivalent to \$18,312 as at 31 March 2014) to ICTA on 6 October 2011.

Amount to be reimbursed to the subscribers was calculated as TL 46,228 (equivalent to \$21,111 as at 31 March 2014) and deducted from revenues in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2009. Reimbursement to subscribers was made in January 2010.

ICTA notified the Company on 23 November 2011, to pay the amount of TL 13,367 (equivalent to \$6,104 as at 31 March 2014) which is the unpaid portion arising from the 25% cash discount of the administrative fine amounting to TL 53,467 (equivalent to \$24,416 as at 31 March 2014) that was imposed for applying tariffs above the upper limits. The Company filed a lawsuit on 23 December 2011 for stay of execution and for the annulment of this process. The Court accepted the request of the Company for stay of execution. ICTA objected to the decision but the objection is rejected. The Court decided in favor of the Company. ICTA appealed the decision and the Company replied this request. The Council of State rejected ICTA's request for stay of execution during the appeal process. Appeal process is still pending.

On 20 February 2012, payment order has been sent to the Company by the Tax Office. On 24 February 2012, the Company filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the payment order. The Court accepted the request of the Company for stay of execution. The Tax Office objected to the decision but the objection is rejected. The Court decided in favor of the Company. The Tax Office appealed the decision and the Company replied this request. Appeal process is still pending.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute regarding the fine applied by ICTA on tariffs above upper limits (continued)

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the additional request regarding unpaid portion arising from the 25% discount of the administrative fine is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on deposits at banks

The Company, in 2001, initiated an enforcement proceeding to collect receivables arising from deposits in a bank. The bank has been objected to the enforcement proceeding and the Company filed a lawsuit for the cancellation of the objection. The Court decided in favor of the Company on 1 March 2005. The bank appealed the decision and the Company replied the same. On 3 April 2006, Supreme Court of Appeals decided the reversal of the Court's decision in favor of the defendant. The Court abided by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The lawsuit is pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no contingent asset is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on Special Communication Taxation regarding prepaid card sales

Tax Office imposed tax penalty, including actual tax and penalty for loss of tax, in the total amount of TL 133,617 (equivalent to \$61,018 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 139,101 (equivalent to \$63,522 as at 31 March 2014) based on the ground that the Company had to pay special communication tax over the discounts applied to the distributors for the wholesales for the years 2005 and 2006, respectively. The Company initiated lawsuits for the cancellation of assessments and penalties mentioned above.

On 28 February 2011, Tax Amnesty Law has been approved by the President of Republic of Turkey. The Company applied to the Ministry of Finance related to the Tax Amnesty Law on 27 April 2011. According to Tax Amnesty Law, special communication tax and penalty was calculated as TL 26,723 (equivalent to \$12,203 as at 31 March

2014) and TL 27,820 (equivalent to \$12,704 as at 31 March 2014) for the years 2005 and 2006, respectively. In addition, late payment interest was calculated as TL 11,164 (equivalent to \$5,098 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 8,900 (equivalent to \$4,064 as at 31 March 2014) for the years 2005 and 2006, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were paid on 30 June 2011. The Company applied to the Tax Court to withdraw from the lawsuits according to Tax Amnesty Law due to the aforementioned payment. The courts decided that it is not necessary to declare a judgment on merits for the lawsuit.

On 24 June 2011, Tax Office imposed tax penalty, including actual tax and penalty for loss of tax, in the total amount of TL 11,238 (equivalent to \$5,132 as at 31 March 2014) based on the ground that the Company had to pay special communication tax over the discounts applied to the distributors for the wholesales for the period of January-February 2007. The Company applied to the Ministry of Finance on 13 July 2011 in order to benefit from the Tax Amnesty. According to Tax Amnesty Law, special communication tax and interest was calculated as TL 2,248 (equivalent to \$1,027 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 842 (equivalent to \$385 as at 31 March 2014) respectively. The aforementioned amounts were paid on 29 July 2011.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on Special Communication Taxation regarding prepaid card sales (continued)

Large Taxpayer Office levied Special Communication Tax and tax penalty on the Company in the amount of TL 211,056 (equivalent to \$96,381 as at 31 March 2014) principal and TL 316,583 (equivalent to \$144,572 as at 31 March 2014) totaling to TL 527,639 (equivalent to \$240,953 as at 31 March 2014) based upon the claim, stated on Tax Investigation Reports prepared for the years 2008-2012, that the Company should pay Special Communication Tax over the prepaid card sales made by the distributors. The Company filed lawsuit before the Tax Courts for the cancellation of that aforementioned tax and tax penalty demand. After the lawsuit is filed, the Company applied to settlement procedure. In some of the cases, the Court decided to wait until the conclusion of the settlement procedure.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014.

Carrying international voice traffic

In May 2003, the Company was informed that the ICTA had initiated an investigation against the Company claiming that the Company has violated Turkish laws by carrying some of its international voice traffic through an operator other than Turk Telekom. The Company is disputing whether Turk Telekom should be the sole carrier of international voice traffic. On 5 March 2004, ICTA fined the Company a nominal amount of approximately TL 31,731 (equivalent to \$14,490 as at 31 March 2014).

The Company has initiated a lawsuit with the claim of annulment of the related processes and decisions of ICTA, however, paid the administrative fine on 9 April 2004. On 5 November 2004, Council of State gave a decision, which is served to the Company, for stay of execution. With respect to that decision, ICTA paid back TL 18,000 (equivalent to \$8,220 as at 31 March 2014) on 26 January 2005 and deduct a sum of TL 13,731 (equivalent to \$6,270 as at 31 March 2014) from the December frequency usage fee payment. On 26 December 2006, Council of State decided to accept the Company's claim and annul the decision of and the fine imposed by the ICTA. ICTA appealed the decision. The decision has been approved by the Council of State, Plenary Session of the Chamber for Administrative Divisions. ICTA applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending. On

6 June 2012, the Company initiated a lawsuit against ICTA for the amount of TL 5,783 (equivalent to \$2,641 as at 31 March 2014) for its damages occurred between the period when the Company made the payment and collected back. The lawsuit is still pending.

of TL 450,931 (equivalent to \$205,923 as at 31 March 2014) of which TL 219,149 (equivalent to \$100,077 as at 31 March 2014) is principal and TL 231,782 (equivalent to \$105,846 as at 31 March 2014) is interest charged until 30 June 2005 and requesting a temporary injunction.

Considering the progresses at the court case, provision is set for the principal amounting to TL 53,160 (equivalent to \$24,276 as at 31 March 2014) and accrued interest amounting to a nominal amount of TL 100,116 (equivalent to \$45,719 as at 31 March 2014) in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Carrying international voice traffic (continued)

Turk Telekom initiated a lawsuit against the Company with respect to the same issue requesting an amount

In deciding upon the amount of the provision taking, the Company has taken the Turkish law into consideration, not the amounts requested by Turk Telekom and reflected in the expert report. Specifically, under Turkish Law, a person who is alleging that he has suffered a loss cannot claim the whole of his possible revenues but only the damages may only be sought in respect of lost profit. For this reason, the provision set by the Company is calculated by taking Turk Telekom's estimated loss of profit into consideration rather than the amounts requested by Turk Telekom and amounts reflected in the expert report. Moreover, the Company obtained an independent opinion dated 23 October 2007 which supports the management opinion from an expert who is not designated by the Court.

On 5 November 2009, the Court rejected the Turk Telekom's request amounting to TL 171,704 (equivalent to \$78,411 as at 31 March 2014) and accepted the request amounting to TL 279,227 (equivalent to \$127,513 as at 31 March 2014). The Company appealed the decision. Also, Turk Telekom appealed the decision. The Court of Cassation cancelled the decision. The Company and Turk Telekom applied for the correction of the decision. Supreme Court decided to reject both sides' correction of the decision requests. The Court of First Instance decided to comply with the Supreme Court's ruining decision and decided to order a new expert examination. The lawsuit is still pending.

Disputes with Spor Toto

On 9 November 2005, Spor Toto sent a notification letter to Inteltek claiming that Inteltek is obliged to pay nominal amount of TL 3,292 (equivalent to \$1,503 as at 31 March 2014) due to the difference in the reconciliation methods. Spor Toto claims that the reconciliation periods should be six-month independent periods whereas Inteltek management believes that those periods should be cumulative as stated in the agreement. Inteltek has not paid the requested amount.

Spor Toto, on behalf of GDYS, initiated a declaratory lawsuit against Inteltek. On 22 February 2007, the Court rejected the case and decided that the collection risk is with GDYS and Inteltek is not responsible for the uncollected amount of TL 1,527 (equivalent to \$697 as at 31 March 2014) and also rejected the demand that the reconciliation

period should be six-month independent periods. GDYS appealed the Court's decision and applied for the correction of the decision. Both requests of GDYS were rejected and the decision was finalized.

Based on the decision of Supreme Court, Inteltek reversed the previously accrued principal amount of TL 3,292 (equivalent to \$1,503 as at 31 March 2014) and its overdue interest accrual amount of TL 1,894 (equivalent to \$865 as at 31 March 2014) in September 2007. Furthermore, Inteltek reclaimed TL 2,345 (equivalent to \$1,071 as at 31 March 2014) principal and TL 966 (equivalent to \$441 as at 31 March 2014) accrued interest which was paid in the 1st and 3rd reconciliation periods. Inteltek has initiated a lawsuit on 21 February 2008 to collect this amount. On 19 March 2009, the Court decided in favor of Inteltek. The appeal and the correction of decision requests of Spor Toto were rejected and the decision is finalized.

Principal amounting to TL 2,345 (equivalent to \$1,071 as at 31 March 2014) and accrued interest amounting to TL 3,376 (equivalent to \$1,542 as at 31 March 2014) was recognized as income in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 December 2012.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on over assessment following the settlement on VAT fine pertaining to International Roaming Agreements

The Company applied to the Tax Office for the refund of the interest charge amounting TL 6,609 (equivalent to \$3,018 as at 31 March 2014) which was miscalculated after the settlement with the Tax Office regarding the VAT and tax penalties accrued due to roaming agreement for years 2000, 2001 and 2002. Tax Office rejected the Company's request, and the Company filed a lawsuit with the same claim. Upon the refusal of this request, the Company filed a lawsuit for the cancellation of this administrative act. Moreover, on 9 February 2009, the Company filed another lawsuit for the cancellation of the aforementioned interest charge.

The Court rejected the case filed for the cancellation of the administrative act regarding the refusal of the application of the Company. The Company appealed the decision. The Council of State approved the decision. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

On the other lawsuit, the Court rejected the case. Subsequently the Company appealed the case. The appeal process is pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on Iranian GSM tender process

The Company has initiated an arbitration case against Islamic Republic of Iran for not abiding by the provisions of the Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments and demanded its sustained loss, on 11 January 2008 at the arbitration court which is established pursuant to the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. The oral hearing was held in February 2013. The second oral hearing was held in September 2013. The arbitration process is still pending.

Dispute on Turk Telekom transmission tariffs

On 19 January 2007, the Company initiated a lawsuit against Turk Telekom claiming that Turk Telekom charged transmission on erroneous tariffs between 1 June 2004 and 1 July 2005. The Company requested a nominal amount of TL 8,137 (equivalent to \$3,716 as at 31 March 2014) including interest. The expert report given to Court is in favor of the Company. The Court ruled to obtain supplementary expert report. Supplementary expert report is also in favor of the Company. The Court ruled to obtain a new expert report. The expert report is in favor of the Company. The Court ruled to obtain a new expert report. The expert report is in favor of the Company. The Court sign a new expert report. The expert report is in favor of the Company. The Court sign a new expert report. The expert report is appeal request. The appeal process is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on the decision of CMB regarding audit committee member

On 15 October 2008, the CMB decided on an administrative fine amounting to TL 12 (equivalent to \$5 as at 31 March 2014) since the Company did not fulfill the decision of CMB dated 26 January 2007 and required the Company to inform its shareholders at the next General Assembly Meeting. The Company commenced a lawsuit before the Administrative Court. The Court rejected the Company's stay of execution request and the Company's objection to this decision has been rejected. On 27 May 2011, the Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. Council of State rejected the injunction request of the First Instance Court's decision. Council of State rejected the stay of execution request of the Company. The appeal process is still pending.

Dispute on mobile number portability

On 29 March 2007, the Company initiated a lawsuit against the ICTA claiming stay of order for and the annulment of the Regulation on Mobile Number Portability issued by the ICTA on 1 February 2007 on the ground that vested rights of the Company arising out the concession agreement were violated by the said regulation. On 1 June 2009, the Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. The Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions of the Council of State approved the First Instance Court's decision. The Company applied for correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

Dispute on Turk Telekom interconnection costs

On 8 April 2009, Turk Telekom initiated a lawsuit for damages against the Company claiming that the Company is violating the legislation by applying higher call termination fees to operators than the fees applied to the Company's subscribers for on-net calls and requesting for the time being TL 10 (equivalent to \$5 as at 31 March 2014) with its accrued interest starting from 2001 and TL 10 (equivalent to \$5 as at 31 March 2014) with its accrued interest starting from 2001 and TL 10 (equivalent to \$5 as at 31 March 2014) with its accrued interest starting from the lawsuit date for the sustained loss as a result of decreasing traffic volume of Turk Telekom and subscriber lost derived from this action. On 6 April 2011, the Court decided to reject the case. Turk Telekom appealed the decision. The Company replied the appeal request. The Court of Cassation approved the decision. Turk Telekom applied for the correction of the decision rejected the correction of the decision process is still pending. The Court of Cassation rejected the correction of the decision request of Turk Telekom.

On 22 August 2011, Turk Telekom initiated a lawsuit on the ground that on-net tariffs of the Company are under the interconnection fees notwithstanding ICTA's decision regarding, on-net tariffs of the Company cannot be under the interconnection fees which are applied by the Company to other operators and requested TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) monetary compensation by reserving its right for surpluses. The Court decided to obtain an expert report. Expert report supports the Company's arguments. The Court decided to obtain a supplementary report from the same committee. Also the supplementary expert report supports the Company's arguments. Turk Telekom objected to the report. The Court rejected the case in favor of the Company. Turk Telekom appealed the decision. The Company replied to this request. Appeal process is still pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on Avea interconnection costs

On 4 November 2010, Avea initiated a lawsuit on the ground that on-net tariffs of the Company are under the interconnection fees notwithstanding ICTA's decision regarding, on-net tariffs of the Company cannot be under the interconnection fees which are applied by the Company to other operators and requested TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) monetary compensation by reserving its right for surpluses. During the judgment, Avea increased its request to TL 47,000 (equivalent to \$21,463 as at 31 March 2014). The Court decided to appoint an expert committee for examination of the file. The expert committee submitted its completed expert report to the Court, which is in favor of the Company. The Court decided to have an additional expert report. The additional expert report submitted by the committee is against the Company. The Court decided to obtain another expert report from a new expert committee. The new expert report submitted to the file is in favor of the Company.

Dispute on Avea interconnection costs

On 25 April 2011, Avea initiated another lawsuit with the same grounds mentioned above claiming compensation for its losses between November 2009 and January 2010. Avea claimed TL 40,000 (equivalent to \$18,267 as at 31 March 2014) for its material compensation by reserving its rights for surpluses. The Court decided to appoint an expert committee for examination of the file. The expert committee submitted its report, which is in favor of the Company. The Court decided to consolidate this lawsuit with the first lawsuit initiated by Avea on 4 November 2010. The Court dismissed both cases.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on campaigns

On 21 May 2008, ICTA decided that the Company damaged the subscribers' financial interests related to the campaigns in which free minutes or counters are given and requested TL 32,088 (equivalent to \$14,653 as at 31 March 2014). On 10 July 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit for the injunction and cancellation of the ICTA's decision.

However, the Company benefited from the early payment option with a 25% early payment discount and paid TL 24,066 (equivalent to \$10,990 as at 31 March 2014) on 1 August 2008. On 10 November 2010, the Court decided to reject the case. The Company appealed the decision. The State of Council rejected the Company's request for the stay of execution of the First Instance Court's decision. The appeal process is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on payment request of Savings Deposits Insurance Fund

On 26 July 2007, Savings Deposits Insurance Fund ("SDIF") requested TL 15,149 (equivalent to \$6,918 as at 31 March 2014) to be paid in one month period on the ground that the stated amount is recorded as receivable from the Company in the accounting records of Telsim, which is taken over by SDIF. On 20 September 2007, the Company filed a lawsuit for the injunction and cancellation of the SDIF's request. Council of State accepted the injunction request of the Company. On 19 January 2010, the Court accepted the Company's claim and cancelled the aforementioned request of SDIF. SDIF appealed the decision. Appeal process is still pending.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on payment request of Savings Deposits Insurance Fund (continued)

SDIF issued payment orders for the aforementioned amount and, on 19 October 2007, the Company initiated a lawsuit for the cancellation of the payment request of SDIF. On 29 March 2010, the Court decided on the cancellation of the payment order. SDIF appealed such decision. The appeal process is pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute on the discounts which are paid over the treasury share and ICTA fee

At the end of 2006, Tax Auditors of the Company claimed that gross revenue in the statutory accounts should include discounts granted to distributors although the Company recorded these discounts in a separate line item as sales discounts.

Starting from 1 January 2007, the Company started to deduct discounts granted to distributors from gross revenue and present them on a net basis. Accordingly, the Company decided that, it has paid excess treasury share and universal service fund for the year 2006 totaling TL 51,254 (equivalent to \$23,406 as at 31 March 2014).

Through the letter dated 23 February 2007, the Company requested treasury share amounting to TL 46,129 (equivalent to \$21,065 as at 31 March 2014) and interest accrued amounting to TL 5,020 (equivalent to \$2,292 as at 31 March 2014) from Turkish Treasury and universal service fund amounting to TL 5,125 (equivalent to \$2,340 as at 31 March 2014) and interest accrued amounting to TL 558 (equivalent to \$255 as at 31 March 2014) from Turkish Ministry to be paid in 10 days. Since Turkish Treasury and Turkish Ministry have not made any payment, the Company started to deduct these amounts from ongoing monthly payments. As at 31 December 2007, the Company deducted TL 51,254 (equivalent to \$23,406 as at 31 March 2014) from monthly treasury share and universal service fund payments.

Turkish Treasury sent a letter to the Company dated 17 July 2007 and objected the deduction of the discounts granted to the distributors from the treasury share payments. Accordingly, the Company is asked to return TL 2,960 (equivalent to \$1,352 as at 31 March 2014) that is deducted from treasury share payment for May 2007. The Company has not made the related payment and continued to deduct such discounts treasury share and universal service fee amount related to discounts granted to distributors for the year 2006.

Management believes that the Company has the legal right to make deductions with respect to this issue. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any provisions with respect to this matter in its condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on the discounts which are paid over the treasury share and ICTA fee (continued)

The Company filed two lawsuits before ICC claiming that the Company is not obliged to pay treasury share and ICTA Fee in accordance with the 8th and 9th Articles of the Concession Agreement, respectively, on discounts granted to distributors. On the both lawsuits, ICC has decided in favor of the Company. As stated in both of the Final Awards, the Company is not under obligation of paying Treasury Share and the Contribution to the expenses of Authority pursuant to Article of 8 and 9 of the Concession Agreement dated 10 March 2006. ICTA filed lawsuits for cancellation of these Final Awards. In both lawsuits, the Court decided in favor of the Company. ICTA appealed the decisions. The Company replied appeal requests. The Court of Cassation reversed the decisions of the First Instance Court. The Company has applied for the correction of the decision. The Court of Cassation rejected the request for correction of the decision of the Company. On the hearing dated 28 November 2012, the Local Court decided to accept the lawsuit in accordance with the reversal decision of The Court of Cassation. Full decisions are notified to the Company. The Company appealed the decisions. Appeal process is still pending.

Dispute on payments of additional treasury share payment for the period between 1 June 2004 and 9 March 2006

Turkish Treasury, through a letter which is based on the Report of the Treasury Controller's Board following the examinations covering the period between 1 June 2004 and 9 March 2006, requested additional treasury share payment regarding the mentioned period. The Company initiated a lawsuit before ICC on 18 December 2009 in order to obtain a declaratory judgment on the Company is not obliged to pay TL 3,320 (equivalent to \$1,516 as at 31 March 2014) of the requested amount and treasury share over the exchange differences arising from roaming revenue. The arbitral tribunal partially accepted the Company's claims and decided that the Company is not obliged to pay TL 885 (equivalent to \$404 as at 31 March 2014). The Company applied to arbitral tribunal for correction and interpretation of the award. The arbitral tribunal rejected this application. ICTA filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the in favor parts of the Final Award. Subsequently the Company filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the disadvantageous part of the Final Award. The lawsuit filed by the Company has been dismissed. In the lawsuit initiated by the ICTA, the court decided to obtain an expert report and the expert report which has been submitted to the Court is in favor of Turkcell. The Court decided to obtain an additional expert report from the same committee. The lawsuit is still pending.

ICTA, through a letter dated 14 May 2010 which is based on the Report of the Treasury Controller's Board following the examinations covering the period between 1 June 2004 to 9 March 2006, requested additional treasury share payment of TL 4,909 (equivalent to \$2,242 as at 31 March 2014) together with the penalty of TL 12,171 (equivalent to \$5,558 as at 31 March 2014) on the ground that the treasury share and treasury share over the exchange differences arising from roaming revenue are not paid entirely.

On 26 May 2010, the Company, in order to provide the suspension of the payment, requested a preliminary injunction from the Civil Court of First Instance based on the grounds that the payment of additional treasury share payment of TL 4,909 (equivalent to \$2,242 as at 31 March 2014) together with the penalty of TL 12,171 (equivalent to \$5,558 as at 31 March 2014) is a pending case before ICC Arbitration Court. The Civil Court of First Instance accepted the Company's request. ICTA raised an objection to the preliminary injunction and this objection has been rejected.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on payments of additional treasury share payment for the period between 1 June 2004 and 9 March 2006 (continued)

The Company filed a lawsuit before ICC on 27 January 2012 claiming the contradiction to law of the penalty of TL 12,171 (equivalent to \$5,558 as at 31 March 2014) calculated over allegedly unpaid TL 4,909 (equivalent to \$2,242 as at 31 March 2014) treasury share. ICC Arbitration Court decided in favor of the Company, accepting all its claims. ICTA filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the final award in the Ankara Civil Court of First Instance. The lawsuit is still pending.

ICTA, through a letter dated 19 October 2010 which is based on the Report of the Treasury Controller's Board following the examinations covering the period between 10 March 2006 and 31 December 2008, requested treasury share of TL 72,527 (equivalent to \$33,120 as at 31 March 2014) and conventional penalty of TL 205,594 (equivalent to \$93,887 as at 31 March 2014). The Company paid TL 1,535 (equivalent to \$701 as at 31 March 2014) of the aforementioned amount.

On 13 December 2010, the Company, in order to provide the suspension of the payment, requested a preliminary injunction from the Civil Court of First Instance based on the grounds that the payment of treasury share of TL 70,992 (equivalent to \$32,419 as at 31 March 2014) and conventional penalty of TL 205,594 (equivalent to \$93,887 as at 31 March 2014) is a pending case before ICC Arbitration Court. The Court accepted the Company's request. ICTA's objection against the decision has been rejected.

The Company filed a lawsuit before ICC on 12 January 2011 regarding the allegedly underpaid treasury share payments over certain revenue items as discussed in the Treasury Controller's Report dated 30 May 2010, and corresponding purported penalty in amount of TL 205,594 (equivalent to \$93,887 as at 31 March 2014). The Company requested the Arbitral Tribunal to award that TL 68,365 (equivalent to \$31,220 as at 31 March 2014) of the total amount requested in the Treasury Controller's Report has either been paid or is the subject matter of other arbitration cases. The Company further requested the Tribunal to declare that the request for treasury share payment of the remaining TL 4,163 (equivalent to \$1,901 as at 31 March 2014) is unfounded, together with a declaration that the Company should not be obliged to make treasury share payment over certain revenue items as discussed in the Treasury Controller's Report. Finally, the Company requested the Tribunal to award that it is not obliged to pay the

requested penalty and declare that penalty cannot be accrued where the basis of the penalty request is disputed. On 18 March 2013, the Tribunal awarded that the Company is not obliged to pay TL 1,351 (equivalent to \$617 as at 31 March 2014) of the remaining amount requested by the Treasury (the Company's relief sought for treasury share payment of TL 2,812 (equivalent to \$1,284 as at 31 March 2014) requested over SIM card and equipment sales abroad was rejected), declared that the Company is not obliged to pay penalty in amount of TL 205,594 (equivalent to \$93,887 as at 31 March 2014); but dismissed (without prejudice) the requests for declaration that the Company should not be obliged to make treasury share payment over certain revenue items as discussed in the Treasury Controller's Report, and that penalty cannot be accrued where the basis of the penalty request is disputed. ICTA, Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and Communications filed two separate lawsuits for cancellation of the Final Award. The Court has decided to consolidate the lawsuit under the lawsuit filed by Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Transport. The Court decided to appoint an expert committee for examination of the file. The lawsuits are still pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on treasury share amounts which are absorbed due to retrospective board decisions taken by ICTA

In consequence of collection of treasury share from the Company without considering its payments to the other operators and some subscribers due to the retrospective procedure amendments of ICTA on both interconnection fees and some tariffs; the Company commenced a lawsuit on 5 August 2010 before ICC on the ground that treasury share which collected from diminishing returns are unlawful and deductions committed by the Company between the years 2006 - 2010 from the treasury share are rightful and claimed payment of TL 1,600 (equivalent to \$731 as at 31 March 2014) and its interest to the overpayment amount which is paid under the name of treasury share, against ICTA due to its administrative act leading to this case and against Turkish Undersecretariat of Treasury and Turkish Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and Communications due to making benefit from aforementioned amount.

ICC decided partially in favor of the Company in March 2012 and ordered that deductions committed by the Company between the years 2006 - 2010 from the Treasury Share are rightful, and ICTA should refund TL 1,371 (equivalent to \$626 as at 31 March 2014) paid by the Company in this respect as Treasury Share and ICTA fee and reject the Company's claim to refund TL 273 (equivalent to \$125 as at 31 March 2014) paid as ICTA fee between 2006 - 2008. ICTA, Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and Communications filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the Final Award. The lawsuit initiated by ICTA has been consolidated by the court with the lawsuit initiated by Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and Communications. The court rejected both lawsuits. ICTA and Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs, and Communications appealed the decision. The Company replied the appeal request. Appeal process is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements prepared as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute with the Ministry of Industry and Trade

Ministry of Industry and Trade notified the Company that the Company is not informing the subscribers properly before service subscriptions and content sales and charged administrative fine of TL 68,201 (equivalent to \$31,145 as

at 31 March 2014). On 24 August 2009, the Company initiated a lawsuit for the cancellation of the payment notification and related decision of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Court rejected the Company's injunction request. The Court cancelled decision of the Ministry of Industry and Trade on 8 June 2010. Ministry of Industry and Trade appealed the decision. Council of State reversed the judgment of the Instance Court. The Company requested correction of the decision. Council of State rejected the Company's request for the correction of the decision. The Local Court made a decision in line with the reversal decision of Council of State and rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. The appeal process is still pending.

On 14 December 2009, the Company filed a lawsuit for the injunction and cancellation of the payment order of TL 68,201 (equivalent to \$31,145 as at 31 March 2014) with respect to the decision of Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Court decided to accept the case. Tax Administration appealed the decision. Council of State reversed the judgment of the Instance Court. The Company requested correction of the decision. Council of State rejected the Company's request for the correction of the decision request.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (continued)

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute of Astelit with its distributor

One of Astelit's distributors filed a lawsuit against Astelit claiming a compensation in the amount of HRV 106,443 (equivalent to \$9,717 as at 31 March 2014), which is allegedly the sum of advance payment for undelivered goods. According to the commission agreement, signed between parties, the payment terms are 30 days after delivery date (net of distributor's commission). The distributor violated the conditions of agreement and did not pay on time. Therefore Astelit made a counterclaim for the recovery of indebtedness in the amount of HRV 35,292 (equivalent to \$3,222 as at 31 March 2014).

Dispute passed through all the instances twice. On 26 March 2012, the High Commercial Court of Ukraine approved the previous positive decision for Astelit counterclaim.

Enforcement document was submitted to the State Enforcement Service. According to Ukrainian Legislation, the distributor had a right to appeal the decision before Supreme Court of Ukraine within three months from the date of judgment of the High Commercial Court of Ukraine. However, the distributor is not conducting economic activity for a long period of time and has not appealed the decision.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute of Astelit related to withholding tax on interest expense

Ukrainian Tax Administration sent a tax notice to Astelit stating that withholding tax rate on interest expense for the loan agreement with Euroasia should be 10% for the year 2009. According to Ukrainian legislation and Convention on avoiding double taxation between Ukraine and the Netherlands, Astelit paid withholding tax at 2%. Astelit filed a suit to cancel tax notice, which imposed Astelit to pay additional HRV 11,651 (equivalent to \$1,064 as at 31 March 2014). The High Administrative Court decided in favor of Tax Administration on 27 March 2014. Therefore, Astelit paid the aforementioned amount on 4 April 2014. Also, additional penalty based on 120% of NBU's daily rate should be paid to the Tax Authority according to the court decision.

Based on the management opinion, provision amounting to HRV 31,779 (equivalent to \$2,901 as at 31 March 2014) has been set for the risks belonging to years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: \$3,389).

Dispute on VAT and SCT regarding Shell & Turcas Petrol AS campaign

The Company and Shell&Turcas Petrol A.S. signed an agreement on 27 November 2007 where eligible subscribers can get free counters and minutes from the Company or free oil from Shell&Turcas Petrol AS.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on VAT and SCT regarding Shell & Turcas Petrol AS campaign (continued)

As a result of the tax investigation, Tax Controllers notified that VAT and special communication tax are not calculated over the free counters and minutes and imposed special communication tax amounting to TL 1,214 (equivalent to \$554 as at 31 March 2014) and tax penalty of TL 1,822 (equivalent to \$832 as at 31 March 2014) and VAT amounting to TL 874 (equivalent to \$399 as at 31 March 2014) and tax penalty of TL 1,315 (equivalent to \$601 as at 31 March 2014). On 16 September 2009, the Company filed lawsuits for the cancellation of the tax penalty. The court decided to accept the case. Tax Administration appealed the decisions. The appeal process is still pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None)

Lawsuit initiated by Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret AS

On 31 December 2008, Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret AS, which is former distributor of the Company and whose agreement is no longer valid, initiated a lawsuit against the Company claiming that it has a loss of TL 64,000 (equivalent to \$29,226 as at 31 March 2014) due to the applications of the Company and requested TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) and remaining amount to be reserved. An expert report from committee of experts appointed by the Court has been submitted to the Court. The Court decided to obtain a supplementary report from the same committee. In the supplementary expert report submitted to the file by the committee, the damages amounting to TL 64,000 (equivalent to \$29,226 as at 31 March 2014) claimed by Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret A.S. was calculated as TL 16,700 (equivalent to \$7,626 as at 31 March 2014). Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret AS increased its claim and demanded TL 16,700 (equivalent to \$7,626 as at 31 March 2014) from the Company. The Court decided to obtain an expert report together with the second lawsuit consolidated to this file. The amount of MEP's damages was estimated as TL 18,800 (equivalent to \$8,585 as at 31 March 2014) in the expert report. The Court has decided to obtain another expert report about brand valuation from a new committee. The expert committee submitted their report to the Court. The Court. The lawsuit is still pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is uncertain and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation, if any, cannot be made; thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Decisions of ICTA on tariff plans

On 15 November 2009, ICTA notified that the Company has changed the conditions of a tariff plan after the launch and shall reimburse overcharged amounts to the subscribers. On 1 February 2010, the Company initiated a lawsuit for stay of execution and the cancellation of the decision of ICTA. The Court rejected the Company's stay of execution request. The Company objected to this decision. The Court rejected the objection request of the Company. The case is still pending.

Amount to be reimbursed to the subscribers is calculated as TL 15,660 (equivalent to \$7,151 as at 31 March 2014) and deducted from revenues in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2009. Reimbursement to subscribers was made in January 2010.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Decisions of ICTA on tariff plans (continued)

On 17 May 2010, ICTA decided to impose TL 802 (equivalent to \$366 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine against the Company on the ground that one of the tariff option of the Company contradicts the board decision which sets lower limit to the on-net tariffs. The payment was made within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA. Therefore, 25% discount was applied and TL 601 (equivalent to \$274 as at 31 March 2014) as fine on 21 June 2010. Besides, the Company filed a lawsuit on 21 July 2010 in request for the cancellation of fine. The Court overruled the stay of execution request and the Company objected to this decision. The Court rejected the objection request of the Company. The Court rejected the lawsuit. The Company appealed the decision. The state of Council rejected the stay of execution request of the First Instance Court's decision. The appeal process is still pending.

ICTA decided to apply an administrative penalty in the amount of TL 26,483 (equivalent to \$12,094 as at 31 March 2014) to the Company on 22 September 2010 as a result of an investigation initiated related to a tariff plan. Since the administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied and TL 19,862 (equivalent to \$9,070 as at 31 March 2014) was paid on 7 December 2010. The Company initiated a lawsuit to suspend the execution of administrative fine and cancellation, on 10 December 2010. The Court overruled the stay of execution request and the Company objected to this decision. On 17 February 2011, the Regional Ankara Administrative Court accepted the objection and decided to suspend the execution. ICTA reimbursed the paid amount on 30 March 2011. The Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision and also demanded the stay of execution of the decision along with this appeal request. Appeal process is still pending.

In accordance with the proceedings in the legal case, the administrative fine in the amount of TL 19,862 (equivalent to \$9,070 as at 31 March 2014) was refunded to ICTA on 30 January 2014 and the reimbursement procedure, which should be made to the subscribers, was also started again in 2014.

In the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013, provisions amounting to TL 19,862 (equivalent to \$9,070 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 26,716 (equivalent to \$12,200 as at 31 March 2014) were recognized for the administrative fine which was imposed by ICTA and for the amounts which had not been reimbursed to the subscribers, respectively.

In the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014, provision amounting to TL 11,001 (equivalent to \$5,024 as at 31 March 2014) is recognized for the amount which has not been reimbursed to the subscribers yet.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Decision of ICTA regarding telephone directory and unknown numbers service

On 7 July 2010, ICTA decided to fine the Company by TL 401 (equivalent to \$183 as at 31 March 2014) and transfer back all kinds of software, hardware, infrastructure and equipment which make available the telephone directory and unknown numbers service to the ownership of the Company from its wholly owned subsidiary on the ground that ownership of the whole system related to telephone directory and unknown number service is not pertain to the Company. Administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA. Therefore, 25% discount was applied and TL 301 (equivalent to \$137 as at 31 March 2014) as fine on 7 September 2010.

The Company filed a lawsuit on 22 September 2010 for the stay of execution and cancellation of the administrative fine. The Court overruled the stay of execution request of the Company and the Company objected to this decision. The Court rejected the lawsuit. The Company appealed the decision. The State of Council rejected the stay of execution request of the First Instance Court's decision. The appeal process is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Dispute with the Competition Board regarding the business practices with distributors

On 11 November 2009, Competition Board decided to initiate an investigation against the Company on the ground that the Company, through its applications to its distributors, violates the related clauses of the Competition Act numbered 4054. Within the context of the investigation, the Company submitted its statement of defense. The investigation took place as an on-site examination and inspection in March 2010. The Competition Board decided to examine the claims of Vodafone regarding this investigation within the context of this file. Besides, the Company's action concerning abuse of dominant position in the wholesale or retail market of simcard, unit card, digital unit, activation and other subscriber services by obstructing the activity of Avea is examined in the context of this investigation report is submitted to the Company in August 2010 and the Company submitted its defense statement to the Board. Additional Written Opinion is submitted to the Company in February 2011 and the Company submitted its written defense to Additional Written Opinion within the

due date. The Company submitted its verbal defense to Competition Board on 31 May 2011.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute with the Competition Board regarding the business practices with distributors (continued)

On 9 June 2011 Competition Board clarified its decision that the Company violates competition rules in GSM market and fined the Company amounting to TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014). On 8 December 2011, the Company filed a lawsuit for annulment of the decision. The Company has requested a stay of execution for the Competition Board decision. The Council of State accepted the request of the Company for stay of execution for the part of the Competition Board decision fining the Company amounting to TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) but rejected the request for the parts of the decision determining that the Company abused its dominant position with its practices subject to the Competition Board decision and have to end the violation. The Competition Board objected to the decision. The Company objected to the decision for the rejected part. The lawsuit is still pending. The Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions of the Council of State cancelled the stay of execution decision and decided to send the file back to the First Instance Court to be examined with respect to the reasons related to the basis of the Competition Board's decision. Upon this decision, The Council of State rejected the Company's stay of execution request. The Company objected to the decision. The lawsuit is still pending.

On 9 March 2012, payment order has been sent to the Company by the Tax Office. The Company filed a lawsuit for cancellation of the payment order on 13 March 2012. The Court accepted the Company's stay of execution request until the Tax Office's legal argument is submitted to the Court. Upon submission of the Tax Office's legal argument to the Court, the Court rejected the request of the Company for stay of execution. The Company objected to the Court's decision. The objection was dismissed. The Company requested a stay of execution for the second time but the Court rejected the request. The Company objected to the Court's decision, but the objection was dismissed. Subsequently, the Court accepted the lawsuit and cancelled the payment order. The Company's deposit amounting to TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) is blocked by the Tax Office with respect to the payment order. Tax Office appealed the decision. The Company replied the appeal request. Appeal process is still pending.

Pamuk Elektronik, a former dealer of the Company whose contract have been terminated, initiated a lawsuit against the Company on 19 December 2011 claiming TL 2,100 (equivalent to \$959 as at 31 March 2014) by reserving its rights for surpluses on the ground that the Company caused that damage by unjust termination of the contract and actions which are stated in the Competition Board decision in which the Board imposed TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine to the Company. The Company replied in due time. On 19 April

2012, the Court decided to reject the lawsuit with the reason that the dispute must be solved with arbitration procedure because of the term in the agreement. Pamuk Elektronik appealed the case. The Company submitted its answer to the appeal. The Court of Cassation approved the decision of the First Instance Court. Pamuk Elektronik applied for the correction of the decision. The company replied to the correction of decision.

Dogan Dagitim AS filed a lawsuit against the Company on 5 June 2012 claiming TL 110,484 (equivalent to \$50,454 as at 31 March 2014) together with up to 3 times of the loss amount to be determined by the court for its material damages by reserving its rights for surpluses allegedly on the ground that the Company caused that damage by its applications to its distributors and dealers which constituted a violation of the law no. 4054 and that violation was proved by the Competition Board decision in which the Board imposed TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine to the Company. The lawsuit is pending.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute with the Competition Board regarding the business practices with distributors (continued)

Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret AS which is in liquidation filed a lawsuit against the Company on 30 July 2012 claiming TL 1,200 (equivalent to \$548 as at 31 March 2014) together with up to 3 times of the loss amount to be determined by the court for its material damages by reserving its rights for surpluses allegedly on the ground that the Company caused that damage by its applications to its distributors and dealers which constituted a violation of the law no. 4054 and that violation was proved by the Competition Board decision in which the Board imposed TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine to the Company. The Court decided to consolidate this lawsuit with the first lawsuit initiated by Mep Iletisim ve Dis Ticaret AS on 31 December 2008.

Mobiltel Iletisim Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret AS ("Mobiltel") filed a lawsuit against the Company on 17 August 2012 claiming TL 500 (equivalent to \$228 as at 31 March 2014) together with up to 3 times of the loss amount to be determined by the court for its material damages by reserving its rights for surpluses allegedly on the ground that the Company gives exclusive competence to its sub-dealers and that violation was proved by the Competition Board decision in which the Board imposed TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine to the Company and that Mobiltel was not able to sale any product to the sub-dealers which were given exclusive competence by the Company. The lawsuit is pending.

Avea filed a lawsuit against the Company on 31 October 2012 claiming TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) together with up to 3 times of the loss amount to be determined by the court for its material damages by reserving its rights for surpluses allegedly on the ground that the Company caused that damage by its applications to its distributors and dealers which constituted a violation of the law no. 4054 and that violation was proved by the Competition Board decision in which the Board imposed TL 91,942 (equivalent to \$41,986 as at 31 March 2014) administrative fine to the Company. The lawsuit is pending.

Based on the management opinion, the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligations are less than probable, thus, no provision is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

Investigation of ICTA based on the complaint of a subscriber

ICTA decided to initiate an investigation through its decision dated 12 May 2010 based on the complaint of Ozalp Insaat Pazarlama Tic. Ltd. Sti., and requested certain information and documents from the Company. The Company provided its response related to the matter to ICTA. Investigation report is notified to the Company and the Company has submitted its defense statement to ICTA within the due date.

On 13 January 2011, ICTA decided to impose administrative fine to the Company amounting to TL 8,016 (equivalent to \$3,661 as at 31 March 2014) for making some subscribers suffer and TL 2,004 (equivalent to \$915 as at 31 March 2014) for misinforming the Authority. Since the administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied and payment totaling to TL 7,515 (equivalent to \$3,432 as at 31 March 2014) is made on 17 February 2011. The Company filed two lawsuits on 14 March 2011 for the stay of execution and cancellation of the administrative fine. The stay of execution requests have been rejected in the lawsuits. The Company objected to the decisions. The objections were rejected. The Courts dismissed both cases. The Company appealed both cases. The State of Council rejected the Company's stay of execution requests, during the appeal process. Appeal process is still pending.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute regarding the fine applied by ICTA regarding breaching confidentiality of personal data and relevant legislation which is launched by ICTA

ICTA decided to launch preliminary investigation on breaching confidentiality of personal data and relevant legislation, within the context of the news in the press regarding unlawful wiretapping. ICTA authorities made an on-site inspection in July 2010. On 22 September 2010, ICTA decided to launch an investigation against the Company for detailed examination of the matter. Information and documents requested by ICTA were submitted to the ICTA. In January 2011, investigation report was sent to the Company. The Company submitted its written defense within the due date. ICTA, with its decision which was delivered to the Company on 6 June 2011, decided to impose an administrative fine to the Company amounting to TL 11,225 (equivalent to \$5,126 as at 31 March 2014). Since the administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied and TL 8,418 (equivalent to \$3,844 as at 31 March 2014) was paid on 5 July 2011. On 24 August 2011, the Company filed a lawsuit for the annulment of the decision with stay of execution request. The Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. Council of State rejected the Company's stay of execution requests at appeal phase. Appeal process is still pending.

Dispute on treasury share in accordance with the amended license agreement

Based on the law enacted on 3 July 2005 with respect to the regulation of privatization, gross revenue description used for the calculation of treasury share has been changed. According to this new regulation, accrued interest charges for the late payments, taxes such as indirect taxes, and accrued revenues are excluded from the description of gross revenue. Calculation method of gross revenue for treasury share stipulated in the law according to the new regulation shall be valid as of the application date of the Company with the claim of amendment of its license agreement in compliance with the said Law. In the meanwhile, the Company realized the payments including above-mentioned items between 21 July 2005 and 10 March 2006, when the amendment in license agreement was effective.

On 9 June 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit before Administrative Court for the difference between the aforementioned period amounting to TL 102,649 (equivalent to \$46,876 as at 31 March 2014) and interest amounting to TL 68,276 (equivalent to \$31,179 as at 31 March 2014) till to the date the case is filed. The Administrative Court rejected the case with the reason that there is not any definite and executable process and the Company appealed the

decision. The Council of State rejected the appeal request. The Company requested correction of the decision. The Council of State rejected the Company's request for the correction of the decision.

On 26 August 2013, the Company filed a lawsuit before ICC against Undersecretariat of Treasury. The Case Management Conference was held on 13 March 2014. The lawsuit is still pending.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute on treasury share in accordance with the amended license agreement (continued)

Based on the 9th article of the license agreement dated 10 March 2006, the Company has been obliged to pay 0.35% of its yearly gross revenue once a year as ICTA Fee. However, in the previous license agreement, the Company was obliged to pay 0.35% of its yearly gross revenue after deducting treasury share, universal service fund and other indirect taxes from the calculation base whereas in the new agreement, these aforementioned payments are not deducted from the base of the calculation. Therefore, on 12 April 2006, the Company has initiated a lawsuit for the cancellation of the 9th article of the new license agreement. On 10 March 2009, the Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. The Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions of the Council of State decided to approve the decision of the First Instance Court. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

Dispute on ICTA fee payment based on the amended license agreement

On 21 June 2006, ICTA notified the Company that the ICTA fee for the year 2005 which had been already paid in April 2006 should have been calculated according to the new license agreement dated 10 March 2006 instead of the previous license agreement which was effective in the year 2005. Therefore, ICTA requested the Company to pay additional TL 4,011 (equivalent to \$1,832 as at 31 March 2014) and its accrued interest. The Company made the payment and initiated a lawsuit for the injunction and cancellation of the aforesaid decision of ICTA on 28 August 2006. On 24 July 2009, the Court decided in favor of the Company and annulled additional payment request of ICTA. The ICTA appealed the decision. The Council of State reversed the decision with the reason that the case shall be settled by arbitration. ICTA applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

The Company received the related principal amount of TL 4,011 (equivalent to \$1,832 as at 31 March 2014) on 8 February 2010 and recorded income in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2009. Upon the reversal decision of the Council of State, ICTA re-claimed the aforementioned amount which returned to the Company in accordance with the first instance court decision. The Company paid back the aforementioned amount with its accrued interest on 24 January 2013.

On the other hand, as the interest was not paid with the payment that ICTA made on 8 February 2010, the Company initiated a lawsuit on 17 March 2010, for the accrued interest amounting to TL 3,942 (equivalent to \$1,800 as at 31 March 2014) for the time being devoid of the amount which was paid to the ICTA. The Court decided in favor of the Company for the part of TL 1,392 (equivalent to \$636 as at 31 March 2014) of the compensation request. ICTA appealed the decision. The Company also appealed the decision's rejected part. The appeal process is still pending. The Company received the aforementioned amount on 18 May 2011 and recorded as income in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011. Upon the re-pay request of the ICTA, the Company paid back the aforementioned amount on 24 January 2013.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Penalty issued to Turkcell Superonline regarding trenching activities

On 13 January 2011 and 28 October 2011 Ankara Municipality issued penalties of TL 8,863 (equivalent to \$4,047 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 235 (equivalent to \$107 as at 31 March 2014) to Turkcell Superonline related to trenching activities.

Turkcell Superonline filed a lawsuit against Ankara Municipality in order to cancel penalties. Request of Turkcell Superonline regarding stay of execution was rejected. Turkcell Superonline objected the decision. The objections related to penalty issued on 13 January 2011 amounting to TL 8,863 (equivalent to \$4,047 as at 31 March 2014) were also rejected by Regional Administrative Court. In addition, Turkcell Superonline filed a lawsuit against Ankara Municipality in order to cancel penalty which was issued on 28 October 2011 amounting to TL 235 (equivalent to \$107 as at 31 March 2014); request of Turkcell Superonline regarding execution of suspension was rejected.

The case that is filed before the Ankara Administrative Courts for the annulment of penalties has been concluded. According to the decision which has been notified to Turkcell Superonline on 31 July 2012, penalties amounting to TL 9,098 (equivalent to \$4,155 as at 31 March 2014) have been cancelled by the court. Ankara Metropol Municipality appealed the decision. Ankara Municipality demanded for issue of stay order with petition of appeal but at this stage, this application was rejected. Appeal process is still pending.

Order of payment notified to Turkcell Superonline according to universal service fund

On 24 October 2011, Beykoz Tax Administration notified Turkcell Superonline with an order of payment amounting to TL 1,192 (equivalent to \$544 as at 31 March 2014) for insufficient payments made by Superonline Uluslararasi for universal service fund related to years of 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Four legal cases have been filed as of 31 October 2011 to revoke payment orders. Based on the management decision, TL 1,203 (equivalent to \$549 as at 31 March 2014) was paid on 7 December 2011 with its accrued interest. On 21 December 2011, based on the scope of Share Purchase Agreement, Turkcell Superonline sent a notice in order to receive payment from Demir Toprak Ith.Ihr. ve Tic. AS, Sınai ve Mali Yatirimlar Holding AS and Endustri Holding AS. No payment has been received as of 31 March 2014. Said payment shall be reimbursed in case of execution of suspension or the Court's decision in favor of Turkcell Superonline. On 28 November 2012, two of the said order of payments, each amounting to TL 330

(equivalent to \$151 as at 31 March 2014) and TL 450 (equivalent to \$205 as at 31 March 2014) have been cancelled in favor of Turkcell Superonline which were notified on 23 January 2013 and 28 January 2013, respectively. The said cancellation decisions are appealed by Beykoz Tax Administration but this application was rejected, decisions are approved. Also, the other two cases were rejected and Turkcell Superonline appealed the decisions.

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute with Avea on SMS interconnection termination fees

On 22 December 2006, Avea initiated a lawsuit against the Company claiming that although there was an agreement between the Company and Avea stating that both parties would not charge any SMS interconnection termination fees, the Company has charged SMS interconnection fees for the messages terminating on its own network and also assumed liabilities for the SMS terminating on Avea's network and made interconnection payments to Avea after deducting the net balance of those SMS charges and accruals. Avea requested provisions of Interconnection Agreement regarding SMS pricing to be applied and requested collection of its losses amounting to nominal amount of TL 6,480 (equivalent to \$2,959 as at 31 March 2014) for the period between January 2006 and August 2006 with its accrued interest till payment. On 25 November 2008, the Court decided in favor of Avea. The Company has appealed the decision.

Supreme Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the Local Court. The Company has applied for the correction in terms of justification of the decision for the Supreme Court's reversal decision. Avea has also applied for the correction of the decision. Supreme Court rejected the request for correction of the decision of Avea, and partially accepted the Company's demand. On 13 December 2011, the Local Court decided to accept the lawsuit again. The Company appealed the decision. The Court of Cassation decided to approve the decision of the First Instance Court. The Company applied for the correction of the decision. The correction of the decision process is still pending.

The Company has paid the principal of TL 6,480 (equivalent to \$2,959 as at 31 March 2014), late payment interest of TL 5,103 (equivalent to \$2,330 as at 31 March 2014) and related fees of TL 524 (equivalent to \$239 as at 31 March 2014) on 30 March 2009.

In line with the court decision stating that charging SMS interconnection termination fees violates the agreement between the Company and Avea, neither SMS interconnection revenue nor SMS interconnection expense has been recognized from February 2005 to 23 March 2007.

Moreover, the Company applied to ICTA for the determination SMS interconnection termination fees and starting from 23 March 2007, the Company has applied the SMS interconnection termination fees announced by ICTA until January 2009. ICTA determined new SMS termination rate in January 2009 upon the application of Avea.

Since it is not virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, no asset or related income is recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2014 (31 December 2013: None).

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20.

Commitments andContingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Dispute with T-Medya

Arbitration procedures regarding three real estates which are in the ownership of the Company in Izmir, Adana and Ankara, are commenced with the letter dated 13 August 2010 against T-Medya who is the lessee of the real estates and delinquent for the period between 2003-2010 rental period, to collect the unpaid rentals and its accrued interest in the amount of TL 8,914 (equivalent to \$4,071 as at 31 March 2014). The arbitration processes are still pending. The arbitral tribunal decided to extend arbitration process until 8 October 2013. T-Medya has confirmed its payables subject to the case with a letter of undertaking, which was presented to the Company in February 2013. The Company presented the letter of undertaking to the arbitral tribunal and requested the decision. The arbitral tribunal decided to extend arbitration process until 8 November 2013. The arbitral tribunal accepted the cases and decided T-Medya to pay TL 7,527 (equivalent to \$3,437 as at 31 March 2014) together with the interest that will occur until the actual payment of the subject amount to the Company.

Investigation initiated by ICTA upon a complaint of subscriber on international roaming campaigns

On 30 December 2010, ICTA launched an investigation upon a complaint of a consumer regarding the Company's billing and pricing practices. ICTA looks over the pricing and billing problems stem from the international roaming campaigns within 2009 and 2010.

ICTA notified the Company on 26 January 2012, to impose an administrative fine amounting to TL 6,847 (equivalent to \$3,127 as at 31 March 2014). Since the administrative fine was paid on 24 February 2012 within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied.

Investigation initiated by ICTA upon complaint of subscriber of data tariffs' charging

On 9 March 2011, ICTA opened an investigation upon a complaint of a consumer regarding the Company's miss charging of data tariffs. On 6 June 2011, Investigation Report is submitted to the Company. The Company submitted its defense statement to ICTA within the due date.

ICTA notified the Company on 3 October 2011, to impose an administrative fine amounting to TL 1,645 (equivalent to \$751 as at 31 March 2014). Since the administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied and payment totaling to TL 1,234 (equivalent to \$564 as at 31 March 2014) was made on 1 November 2011. The Company filed a lawsuit on 2 December 2011 for the stay of execution and cancellation of the administrative fine. The stay of execution request has been rejected. The Company objected to the decision. The Regional Ankara Administrative Court rejected the objection. The Court rejected the case. The Company appealed the decision. Council of State rejected the Company's stay of execution requests at appeal phase. Appeal process is still pending.

TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI AS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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20.

Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

Investigation initiated by ICTA regarding the Company's compatibility to ICTA's regulations and decisions

On 17 February 2011, ICTA launched an investigation on compatibility of the Company to the regulation: "Terms and Conditions on Updating Subscribers Records and Subscription Processes of End Users", and ICTA's decision on limitation of number of subscriptions, dated 27 October 2009. On 23 March 2011, ICTA carried out an inspection in the Company. On 26 September 2011, Investigation Report is submitted to the Company. The Company submitted its defense statement to ICTA within the due date. According to the decision taken by ICTA on 21 March 2012, the Company was fined a total amount of TL 8,173 (equivalent to \$3,732 as at 31 March 2014) for not complying with aforementioned and relevant regulations. Since the administrative fine was paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount was applied and TL 6,129 (equivalent to \$2,799 as at 31 March 2014) was paid on 5 June 2012.

Investigation of ICTA on the implementation of article 18 of "By-law on Consumer Rights in the Electronic Communications Sector"

On 22 February 2011, ICTA decided to investigate compatibility of Company's practices regarding the "cancellation procedure" which is regulated at article 18 of the By-law on Consumer Rights in the Electronic Communications Sector. Investigation Report is submitted to the Company and the Company submitted its defense statement to ICTA within the due date.

ICTA, with its decision which was notified to the Company on 19 August 2011, decided to impose an administrative fine amounting to TL 11,442 (equivalent to \$5,225 as at 31 March 2014). Since the administrative fine paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount applied and TL 8,581 (equivalent to \$3,919 as at 31 March 2014) is paid in total on 15 September 2011. On 18 October 2011, the Company filed a lawsuit for the annulment of the decision with stay of execution request. The Court rejected the request of the Company for stay of execution. The Company objected to the decision. The objection was dismissed. The court rejected the lawsuit. The Company appealed the decision. The Council of State rejected the Company's request for stay of execution during the appeal process. Appeal process is still pending.

On the other hand, ICTA, with its decision which was notified to the Company on 1 February 2013, imposed another administrative fine amounting to TL 1,000 (equivalent to \$457 as at 31 March 2014) about the Company's practices regarding the "subscription cancellation procedure". Since the administrative fine paid within 1 month following the notification of the decision of ICTA, 25% discount applied and TL 750 (equivalent to \$342 as at 31 March 2014) is paid in total on 15 March 2013. On 1 April 2013, the Company filed a lawsuit for the annulment of the decision with stay of execution request. The Court decided to analyze the Company's stay of execution request after ICTA submits its plea of defense. The Court rejected the Company's request for stay of execution. The Company objected to this decision. The objection was rejected. The lawsuit is pending.

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