

TURKEY VAKIFLAR BANKASI T.A.O

2015 Resolution Plan

Public Section

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VakıfBank---Public Information

Introduction

Turkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O. (“VakıfBank”) is a foreign banking organization duly organized and existing under the laws of Turkey. In the United States, VakıfBank maintains a New York State licensed branch (the “New York Branch”). This is the public section of the plan for resolution (“Resolution Plan”) prepared by VakıfBank and required pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”). Section 165(d) of the Dodd Frank Act states that any foreign bank or company that is, or is treated as, a bank holding company under section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (the “IBA”) and that has \$50 billion or more in total, global consolidated assets must submit annually to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC a plan for the rapid and orderly resolution of the bank’s U.S. operations in the event of material financial distress or failure. This year’s Resolution Plan of VakıfBank is due on December 31, 2015, with subsequent annual updates.

The FDIC and the Federal Reserve have each, by rule and through the supervisory process, prescribed the assumptions, required approach and scope for these resolution plans, and have required that certain information be included in a public section of the resolution plans. This public section of VakıfBank’s Resolution Plan adheres to these requirements.

VakıfBank is defined as a “covered company” under the applicable rules because it is treated as a bank holding company and is supervised by the Federal Reserve and has consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more. VakıfBank is submitting a “tailored” resolution plan which is available for foreign-based covered companies that have less than \$100 billion in total U.S. nonbank assets and whose U.S. depository institution operations, branches, and agencies comprise 85% or more of the company’s U.S. total consolidated assets. The “tailored” plan allows VakıfBank to provide information on VakıfBank’s U.S. nonbanking material entities and operations. VakıfBank provided written notice to the FRB and FDIC of its intent and eligibility to submit a tailored resolution plan that was delivered on March 30, 2015, and received a notice from the FRB and FDIC, dated July 24, 2015, indicating that VakıfBank may file a tailored plan.

This Resolution Plan provides an evaluation by VakıfBank as to how it can be resolved in the United States under the insolvency regime applicable to its businesses in a way that would not pose serious risk to the financial system. This requires VakıfBank to map its core business lines and critical operations (if any) to material entities and provide information on its corporate structure, credit exposure, funding, capital, cash flows, and information with regard to its technology. This Resolution Plan

contains information on VakıfBank's U.S. operations and on the interconnections and interdependencies between VakıfBank's U.S. and non-U.S. operations.

This Resolution Plan relates to the subsidiaries, branches, critical operations and core business lines that are domiciled in the United States or are conducted in whole or in material part in the United States. The Resolution Plan includes the information required for a tailored plan, including a description of the VakıfBank's U.S. banking operations. VakıfBank is subject to regulation by its financial regulators primarily in Turkey. There are no current requirements of the Turkish financial authorities relating to recovery and resolution planning of VakıfBank although such requirements may be imposed in the future.

Description of VakıfBank

VakıfBank was founded on January 11, 1954 and started operating on April 13, 1954. VakıfBank's initial purpose was the management of the cash revenues and expenditures of certain governmental charitable foundations. As of December 31, 2014, VakıfBank was the sixth largest Turkish bank in terms of assets, according to the BRSA.

As of December 31, 2014, the Group had total assets of TL 163,551 million, total performing loans of TL 106,035 million and shareholders' equity (including minority interests) of TL 14,961 million.

VakıfBank is a full service commercial and retail bank with its headquarters in İstanbul, Turkey, and is controlled indirectly by the Turkish government through foundations and non-affiliated foundations managed by the General Directorate of Foundations (the "GDF"). As of December 31, 2014, 58.45% of VakıfBank's shares were held by foundations managed by the GDF, 0.18% were held by other appendant and registered foundations, 25.2% were publicly-traded, 16.10% were held by the VakıfBank Pension Fund and approximately 0.06% were held by individuals, legal entities and non-affiliated foundations.

VakıfBank provides retail, commercial and investment banking services through a network (as of December 31, 2014) of 890 branches distributed throughout Turkey and three branches abroad. VakıfBank's branch network covers all of the 81 cities in Turkey.

Internationally, VakıfBank has one subsidiary in Austria, one branch in New York City, one branch in Arbil (in the Republic of Iraq) and one branch in Bahrain. In addition, VakıfBank offers its services through automated teller machines, a call center and internet banking. VakıfBank had 14,920 employees as of December 31, 2014.

VakıfBank has four principal business departments - Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, International Banking and Treasury, and Investment Banking. In addition, VakıfBank (including through its subsidiaries and other companies in which VakıfBank has an interest) provides brokerage, insurance, fund and portfolio management and overseas banking services. Retail banking is VakıfBank's primary focus, providing a broad range of services, including deposits, loans (including auto and mortgage loans), credit and debit cards, investment accounts and payroll services. Commercial Banking encompasses project finance, cash transfer, business-to-business activities,

foreign exchange, corporate finance, electronic banking, cash management and investment services. Treasury focuses on diversifying VakifBank's funding sources, acting as a market maker in the Turkish money markets and trading in equities, mutual funds and government securities.

Executive Summary of the Resolution Plan

1. Names of Material Entities

A "material entity" is defined as a "subsidiary or foreign office of the Covered Company that is significant to the activities of a critical operation or core business line."

Core business lines are defined as "those business lines of the Covered Company, including associated operations, services, functions and support that, in the view of the Covered Company, upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value.

Critical operations are defined as "those operations of the Covered Company, including associated services, functions and support, the failure or discontinuance of which, in the view of the Covered Company or as jointly directed by the Board and the Corporation, would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States."

VakifBank has determined that it does not have any "critical operations" that, upon their failure or discontinuance, would pose a threat to the stability of the U.S. financial system. Neither the Federal Reserve nor the FDIC designated any operations as "critical operations."

In the view of management of VakifBank, there are no critical operations or core business lines conducted in the United States. The only entity that VakifBank operates in the U.S. is the New York Branch. The New York Branch is licensed by the New York State Department of Financial Services (the "NYDFS") and is located at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY10019. The New York Branch engages in deposit taking, remittances, commercial lending, trade finance activities, treasury and investments. The New York Branch is subject to supervision, examination and regulation by the NYDFS and the Federal Reserve.

VakifBank has evaluated whether the New York Branch is a "material entity" that is significant to the activities of a critical operation or core business line. Based on the definitions in the regulations, the New York Branch is not a "material entity." The New York Branch does not conduct any core business lines or critical operations in the U.S., but engages in some banking activities such as: offering commercial loans—

both secured and unsecured—including revolving and term loans; offering a full suite of trade finance products including export and import letters of credit as well as standby letters of credit; handling collection of trade documentation and arranging for bid and performance bonds for customers and offering remittance activities including both domestic and international wire transfers.

2. Description of Core Business Lines

As noted above, in the view of management of VakifBank, there are no core business lines conducted in the United States. Core business lines means those business lines of VakifBank, including associated operations, services, functions and support, that, in the view of VakifBank, upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit or franchise value. There is no activity of the New York Branch that, upon its failure, would result in a material loss of revenue, profit or franchise value for VakifBank. There is no activity of the New York Branch that even comes close to contributing five percent of the income attributed that activity for VakifBank as a whole.

3. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital And Major Funding Sources

Assets and Liabilities

The following is VakifBank's Consolidated Balance Sheet for the period ended December 31, 2014. For a more detailed discussion on each of the specific line captions on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, please refer to VakifBank's 2014 Annual Report. The financial information was prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Turkey.

Fiscal Data as of Dec 31 2014

	ASSETS	2014	2013
		TL thousand	
I.	CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK	21,891,081	18,975,182
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Net)	450,241	655,619
III.	BANKS	3,568,508	3,158,351
IV.	RECEIVABLES FROM INTERBANK MONEY MARKETS	9,504	5,095
V.	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)	16,871,115	16,657,409
VI.	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	106,355,671	88,673,058
VII.	FACTORING RECEIVABLES	510,381	132,442
VIII.	HELD TO MATURITY INVESTMENTS (Net)	6,854,593	5,413,171
IX.	INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Net)	264,187	224,202
X.	INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Net)	258,927	213,899
XI.	INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (Net)	0	0
XII.	LEASE RECEIVABLES	1,089,987	900,223
XIII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR RISK MANAGEMENT PURPOSE	0	0
XIV.	TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	784,873	879,973
XV.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	162,235	128,069
XVI.	INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Net)	192,000	20,829
XVII.	TAX ASSETS	182,290	164,527
XVIII.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS RELATED TO THE DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	747,482	566,913
XIX.	OTHER ASSETS	3,358,387	3,018,620
	TOTAL ASSETS	163,551,462	139,787,582

	LIABILITIES	2014	2013
I.	DEPOSITS	93,402,613	83,039,399
II.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING PURPOSE	270,627	219,480
III.	FUNDS BORROWED	16,260,655	12,285,661
IV.	INTERBANK MONEY MARKET	16,655,241	14,775,388
V.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	10,384,708	6,820,735
VI.	FUNDS	20,089	23,431
VII.	MISCELLANEOUS PAYABLES	3,344,419	2,841,068
VIII.	OTHER EXTERNAL RESOURCES PAYABLE	1,520,219	1,510,615
IX.	FACTORING PAYABLES	0	0
X.	LEASING PAYABLES	0	0
XI.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR RISK MANAGEMENT PURPOSE	0	0
XII.	PROVISIONS	4,111,937	3,593,452
XIII.	TAX LIABILITIES	493,995	242,732
XIV.	PAYABLES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS RELATED TO THE DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	0	0
XV.	SUBORDINATED LOANS	2,126,436	1,964,663
XVI.	EQUITY	14,960,523	12,470,958
16.4.	Profit or loss	1,873,992	1,688,833
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	163,551,462	139,787,582

Capital

Although the legal capital adequacy ratio is 8% according to Turkish Banking Law; the BRSA (Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency) in Turkey recommends a target capital adequacy ratio of 12%. VakıfBank follows a policy for its capital adequacy ratio to be over 12% taking into account its internal growth projections. In all the stress tests performed to date, VakıfBank has met the BRSA's requirements for capital adequacy.

As of December 31, 2014, the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio of VakıfBank is

13.73% and the Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio is 11.17%.

Year End Capital (TL thousand):	2014	2013
Tier I Capital	14,694,809	12,470,606
Tier II Capital	3,639,371	2,994,771
Deductions from Capital	121,208	265,583
Total Regulatory Capital	18,212,972	15,199,794
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.17%	10.84%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.73%	13.21%

VakıfBank funds its operations in various ways. Its Treasury at the Head Office arranges long term funding for all its operations. The major funding sources of VakıfBank come from depositors and capital markets in Turkey and worldwide. The New York Branch borrowing activities are tied closely to Head Office. VakıfBank New York manages its market and liquidity risk within the guidelines provided by Head Office Treasury by directly borrowing from other banks, accepting customer deposits and receiving funding from our Head Office. The New York Branch seeks to have adequate liquidity to cover normal operations and to meet any reasonable level of unexpected funding requirements.

4. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities

VakıfBank enters into transactions with derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward, swap and options contracts and capital markets transactions. For example, VakıfBank enters into interest rate swap transactions in order to hedge certain cash flow and currency exposures primarily on floating rate assets and liabilities through converting its fixed rate income/payments into floating rate income/payments. Foreign currency forward contracts are used to manage the foreign exchange risk of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These derivative transactions are considered as effective economic hedges under VakıfBank's risk management policies.

The New York Branch may engage in swap transactions, primarily single currency interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

5. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems

VakıfBank New York Branch is not a critical or significant member of any material payment, clearing or settlement system for the purpose of this document. However, the Branch does have membership with;

- **Fedwire Advantage** is a wire transfer service owned and operated by the Federal Reserve.
- **ACH-** Federal Reserve Bank electronic payment system.
- **The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication ("SWIFT")** is a member-owned cooperative to provide a telecommunication platform for the exchange of standardized financial messages between financial institutions and corporations.

VakıfBank, the covered company, maintains memberships and/or participates in certain systems to facilitate the clearing and settlement of customer securities, derivatives, and cash transactions. The following are the most significant systems used:

- **Central Bank of Turkey Electronic Funds Transfer System** is the Turkish domestic system for transferring Turkish Lira operated by the Central Bank of Turkey.
- **Euroclear** is a European settlement organization for international debt.
- **The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication ("SWIFT")**.

6. Description of Foreign Operations

VakıfBank is a Turkish banking organization that provides global services to individual and corporate clients through its domestic and overseas operations.

The international offices of VakıfBank include International branches in New York, Bahrain and Arbil, Iraq as well as a subsidiary in Vienna; VakıfBank International AG, with their branches in Vienna, Frankfurt and Cologne, Germany.

7. Material Supervisory Authorities

Turkish Banking System

Turkish banks and branches of foreign banks are primarily governed by two regulatory authorities in Turkey: the BRSA and the Central Bank. The BRSA is responsible for ensuring that banks observe banking legislation, supervises the application of banking legislation and monitors the banking system. The Central Bank performs the traditional functions of a central bank. The Central Bank sets mandatory reserve levels and liquidity ratios. In addition, each Turkish bank must provide the Central Bank, on a current basis, with information adequate to permit off-site evaluation of its financial performance, including balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, board of directors'

reports and auditor's reports.

Pursuant to a regulation regarding the internal systems of banks issued by the BRSA, banks are obligated to establish, manage and develop (for themselves and all of their consolidated affiliates) internal audit and risk management systems commensurate with the scope and structure of their activities. Among the significant elements of Turkish banking law are: a comprehensive liquidity arrangement has been adopted by the BRSA, with the consent of the Central Bank; reserve requirements pegged to foreign currency and Turkish Lira liabilities; limits on foreign exchange exposure based on capital; mandatory audits and audit committees of the Board of Directors; lending limits; annual reporting and anti-money laundering standards under FATF.

The BRSA has adopted regulations to implement Basel II into Turkish law and requires banks to calculate and report capital ratios which may not be less than 8%. As a prudential requirement, the BRSA requires a target capital adequacy ratio that is 4% higher than the legal capital ratio of 8%.

U.S Bank Supervisory System

VakifBank is deemed to be a bank holding company under section 8(a) of the IBA as a result of maintaining the New York Branch. VakifBank is subject to supervision by the Federal Reserve under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, the IBA, the Dodd-Frank Act and the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 among others.

The New York Branch is subject to the supervision of and examination by the New York State Department of Financial Services. The Federal Reserve supervises and examines the New York Branch and acts as the umbrella supervisor for VakifBank with regard to any activities in the U.S.

8. Principal Officers

As of September 30, 2015

A) Head Office Directors & Officers

Name	Title
Ramazan GUNDUZ	Chairman of the Board
Mehmet Emin OZCAN	Vice Chairman of the Board (Independent), Member-Audit Committee
Halil AYDOGAN	General Manager, Member of the Board
Ismail ALPTEKIN	Member of the Board
Adnan ERTEM	Member of the Board
Ozturk ORAN	Member of the Board (Independent)
Seref AKSAC	Member of the Board
Sabahattin BIRDAL	Member of the Board (Independent) Member-Audit Committee
Mehmet HALTAS	Auditor
Yunus ARINCI	Auditor
Metin Recep ZAFER	EVP - Accounting and Financial Affairs, Treasury and Foreign Operations, Banking Operations, Consumer Coordination Attendant
Hasan ECESoy	EVP- Treasury, International Relations and Investor Relations, Coordination of Foreign Branches
Serdar SATOGLU	EVP- Private Banking, Subsidiaries
Ali Engin EROGLU	EVP - Application Development Departments, System Management, IT Operations and Support, IT Services Planning Department, IT Process Management and Compliance Directorate, Project Management Directorate, Information Security Directorate
Osman DEMREN	EVP- Commercial and Corporate Loans, Consumer and SME Loans, Intelligence
Muhammet Lutfu CELEBI	EVP-Commercial and Corporate Banking, SME Banking, Cash Management Operations, Bank Insurance
Mustafa SAYDAM	EVP-Human Resources, Support Services, Distribution Channels, Retail Banking, Payment Systems, Payment System Operations
Mehmet Emin KARAAGAC	EVP-Loans and Risk Follow-up, Legal Affairs

B) New York Branch Senior Management

Name	Title
Guldal Sisman	Acting General Manager*
Thomas Martin	SVP & Treasurer*
Rabia Sheikh	VP & Controller*
Canan Onay	VP & Compliance Officer
Tulay Cetinkaya	VP Credit Manager
Adnan Dogan	VP Operations Manager
Ramesh Kulkarni	VP Trade Finance
Murat Kilavuz	VP Customer Relations
Syed Hassan	VP IT Manager

*New York branch members of Risk Committee nominated for adoption of the Resolution Plan.

9. Corporate Governance Structure For Resolution Planning And Related Processes

VakifBank has established a governance framework at both Head Office level and the U.S. branch level. The resolution planning process at VakifBank is predominately managed by the New York Branch. The New York Risk Planning Committee has the responsibility to plan and adopt the Resolution Plan. The General Manager, Assistant General Manager the Treasurer and the Controller are primarily responsible for overseeing the development, implementation and filing of the Resolution Plan. This group is responsible for reviewing and approving the resolution planning process in the United States and has responsibility for preparing the notice of intent to file a tailored plan and preparing the business information needed to complete the Resolution Plan. These senior executives represent the business and supervisory functions at the New York Branch.

Upon completion in the United States, the Resolution Plan will be forwarded to the Risk Management Department for further comment, review and assessment. The Risk Management Department will review the Plan for consistency with VakifBank's risk guidelines and general corporate governance and will seek input from other internal control functions within VakifBank as needed.

Once the Resolution Plan has been finally reviewed and completed by the Risk Management Department, the Resolution Plan will be presented to the VakifBank Board of Directors for final review and approval for submission to the regulatory authorities in the U.S.

10. Description of Material Management Information Systems

VakifBank utilizes a number of management information systems (“MIS”) and applications to support internal management, risk, accounting, loan, financial and regulatory reporting. The New York Branch’s MIS consists primarily of third party systems and applications managed independently by the Branch. The Branch sends various daily reports and files directly to Head Office for purposes of supervising the Branch operations. VakifBank has a control environment with policies and procedures to ensure the systems producing MIS are dependable and maintained and operated in a manner that will support VakifBank’s business. VakifBank has disaster recovery and business continuity plans for data backup and recovery off-site, periodic testing of the plan, training, and safeguarding of vital records. These policies and procedures govern information security, data protection, technology developments and improvement and business continuity.

11. High-level description of resolution strategy including such items as the range of potential purchasers of the company, its material entities, core business lines and material changes to the 2014 Resolution Plan.

In the event of material financial distress or failure, the Resolution Plan discusses the plan to be executed to minimize the impact on the U.S. financial community. This would be part of a situation involving VakifBank specifically, and other financial institutions and markets generally would not be experiencing a system-wide financial panic or crisis. As noted above, the Turkish Government has a majority stake in VakifBank and while this factor may not be considered for the purposes of the Resolution Plan, it is expected that the Turkish Government would lend support to VakifBank in times of material financial distress.

As noted above, VakifBank currently does not have, nor is it required to have, a Turkish resolution plan and does not engage in resolution planning pursuant to the requirements of its home country regulators. Any resolution activity in the U.S. for VakifBank New York Branch would be conducted by the New York State Department of Financial Services pursuant to the provisions of New York State Banking Law governing the liquidation of branches of foreign banks operating in New York. The New York Branch would be seized by the Superintendent of the NYDFS who would directly commence the resolution process of the branch under New York State insolvency law. In view of this manner of resolution, VakifBank New York Branch has adopted a Plan that focuses on coordination with the New York State Department of Financial Services in regard to the liquidation of the New York Branch.

There have been no material changes in the operations of VakifBank in the U.S. since the filing of the 2014 Resolution Plan. Accordingly, VakifBank has not changed its Resolution Plan.