



*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes
Originally Issued in Turkish, See Note 2.1.1)*

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi

30 June 2017
Interim Financial Statements
Together With
Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon

*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally
Issued in Turkish)*

8 September 2017

*This report includes 2 pages of independent auditors'
review report and 50 pages of financial information
together with their explanatory notes*



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim balance sheet of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi (the "Company") as at 30 June 2017 and the related interim statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of interim financial information in accordance with the "Regulation on Financial Reporting by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies and Pension Companies" as promulgated by the Turkish Treasury based on the Article 18 of the Insurance Law numbered 5684, the "Communiqué on Presentation of Financial Statements" announced on Official Gazette dated 18 April 2008 and numbered 26851 and other regulations on accounting records and financial reporting, circulars and interpretations published by the Turkish Treasury (collectively "the Insurance legislation") and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" except for the matters regulated by the Insurance legislation. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial reporting process, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an independent audit performed in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards and the objective of which is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Consequently, a review of the interim financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters which would have been identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion.



Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi as of 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in all aspects in accordance with the Insurance legislation and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

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


Alper Güvenç
Partner

8 September 2017
İstanbul, Türkiye

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English:

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

VHV REASÜRANS ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

We confirm that the financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes as at 30 June 2017 which were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles and standards in force as per the regulations of T.C. Başbakanlık Hazine Müsteşarlığı are in compliance with the “Code Related to the Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance and Private Pension Companies” and the financial records of our Company.

Istanbul, 8 September 2017



Maximilian G.F. Stahl
Member of the Board of Directors
CEO



Gülen Özakürk
Member of the Board of Directors
CFO



Fatih Ağacık
Member of the Board of Directors
CUO



Orhun Emre Çelik
Actuary (Registration No:40)

ASSETS			
	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
I- Current Assets			
A- Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	73.725.684	64.917.121
1- Cash	14	-	-
2- Cheques Received		-	-
3- Banks	14	73.725.684	64.917.121
4- Cheques Given and Payment Orders		-	-
5- Bank Guaranteed Credit Card Receivables With Maturity Less Than Three Months		-	-
6- Other Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
B- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders		-	-
1- Available-for-Sale Financial Assets		-	-
2- Held to Maturity Investments		-	-
3- Financial Assets Held for Trading		-	-
4- Loans and Receivables		-	-
5- Provision for Loans and Receivables		-	-
6- Financial Investments with Risks on Saving Life Policyholders		-	-
7- Company's Own Equity Shares		-	-
8- Diminution in Value of Financial Investments		-	-
C- Receivables from Main Operations	12	34.102.674	16.941.185
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations	12	34.102.674	16.941.185
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited to Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Operations		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
D- Due from Related Parties		-	-
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel		-	-
6- Due from Other Related Parties		-	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
E- Other Receivables	4,2,12	107.410	40.732
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given	4,2,12	29.802	27.620
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables	4,2,12	77.608	13.112
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
F- Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals		2.855.112	2.441.718
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs	17	2.855.112	1.825.875
2- Accrued Interest and Rent Income		-	-
3- Income Accruals	4,2	-	615.843
4- Other Prepaid Expenses		-	-
G- Other Current Assets	4,2,12	965	9.787
1- Stocks to be Used in the Following Months		-	-
2- Prepaid Taxes and Funds		-	-
3- Deferred Tax Assets		-	-
4- Job Advances	4,2,12	965	9.787
5- Advances Given to Personnel		-	-
6- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
7- Other Miscellaneous Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Current Assets		-	-
I- Total Current Assets		110.791.845	84.350.543

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

ASSETS			
	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
II- Non-Current Assets			
A- Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Business		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
B- Due from Related Parties		-	-
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel		-	-
6- Due from Other Related Parties		-	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
C- Other Receivables		-	-
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given		-	-
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
D- Financial Assets		-	-
1- Investments in Equity Shares		-	-
2- Investments in Associates		-	-
3- Capital Commitments to Associates		-	-
4- Investments in Subsidiaries		-	-
5- Capital Commitments to Subsidiaries		-	-
6- Investments in Joint Ventures		-	-
7- Capital Commitments to Joint Ventures		-	-
8- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders		-	-
9- Other Financial Assets		-	-
10- Impairment in Value of Financial Assets		-	-
E- Tangible Assets	6	665.182	744.970
1- Investment Property		-	-
2- Impairment on Investment Property		-	-
3- Owner Occupied Property		-	-
4- Machinery and Equipments		-	-
5- Furniture and Fixtures	6	848.108	821.736
6- Motor Vehicles		-	-
7- Other Tangible Assets (Including Leasehold Improvements)	6	84.142	84.142
8- Tangible Assets Acquired Through Finance Leases		-	-
9- Accumulated Depreciation	6	(267.068)	(160.908)
10- Advances Paid for Tangible Assets (Including Construction in Progress)		-	-
F- Intangible Assets		913.709	1.111.366
1- Rights	8	1.293.078	1.293.078
2- Goodwill		-	-
3- Pre-operating Expenses		-	-
4- Research and Development Costs		-	-
5- Other Intangible Assets		-	-
6- Accumulated Amortization	8	(455.074)	(256.467)
7- Advances Paid for Intangible Assets	8	75.705	74.755
G-Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals		203.426	138.760
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs		-	-
2- Income Accruals		-	-
3- Other Prepaid Expenses		203.426	138.760
H-Other Non-Current Assets	21	181.207	193.129
1- Effective Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
2- Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
3- Stocks to be Used in the Following Years		-	-
4- Prepaid Taxes and Funds		-	-
5- Deferred Tax Assets	21	181.207	193.129
6- Other Miscellaneous Non-Current Assets		-	-
7- Amortization on Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
II- Total Non-Current Assets		1.963.524	2.188.225
TOTAL ASSETS		112.755.369	86.538.768

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

LIABILITIES			
III- Short-Term Liabilities	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
A- Financial Liabilities	20	47.181	25.959
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions	20	47.181	25.959
2- Finance Lease Payables		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Current Portion of Long-Term Debts		-	-
5- Principal Installments and Interests on Bonds Issued		-	-
6- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
8- Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations	19	32.693.530	8.979.738
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations	19	32.693.530	8.979.738
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Main Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Main Operations		-	-
C-Due to Related Parties		-	-
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel		-	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables	19	106.152	576.213
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received		-	-
2- Payables to Social Security Institution		-	-
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables	19,4,2	106.152	576.213
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E-Insurance Technical Provisions	17	4.104.071	7.619.972
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums - Net	17	1.954.879	6.810.341
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks- Net	17	539.232	333.504
3- Life Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net	17	1.609.960	476.127
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts - Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions - Net		-	-
F- Provisions for Taxes and Other Similar Obligations	19	393.816	195.914
1- Taxes and Funds Payable		93.381	44.793
2- Social Security Premiums Payable		52.191	38.026
3- Overdue, Deferred or By Installment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
4- Other Taxes and Similar Payables		-	-
5- Corporate Tax Payable	19	872.434	230.184
6- Prepaid Taxes and Other Liabilities Regarding Current Period Profit	19	(624.190)	(117.089)
7- Provisions for Other Taxes and Similar Liabilities		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	19,23	-	544.210
1- Provision for Employee Termination Benefits		-	-
2- Provision for Pension Fund Deficits		-	-
3- Provisions for Costs	19,23	-	544.210
H- Deferred Income and Expense Accruals	19	5.671.259	2.330.334
1- Deferred Commission Income	10,19	5.658.580	2.290.059
2- Expense Accruals	19	12.679	40.275
3- Other Deferred Income		-	-
I- Other Short-Term Liabilities		-	-
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
2- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
3- Other Various Short Term Liabilities		-	-
III – Total Short-Term Liabilities		43.016.009	20.272.340

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

LIABILITIES			
IV- Long-Term Liabilities	Notes	Audited Current Period 30 June 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
A- Financial Liabilities		-	-
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions		-	-
2- Finance Lease Payables		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Bonds Issued		-	-
5- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
6- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations		-	-
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Operations		-	-
C- Due to Related Parties		-	-
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel		-	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables		-	-
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received		-	-
2- Payables to Social Security Institution		-	-
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E-Insurance Technical Provisions	17	345.936	345.936
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums - Net		-	-
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks - Net		-	-
3- Life Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net		-	-
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts - Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions - Net	17	345.936	345.936
F-Other Liabilities and Relevant Accruals		-	-
1- Other Liabilities		-	-
2- Overdue, Deferred or By Installment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
3- Other Liabilities and Expense Accruals		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	23	20.870	13.249
1- Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	23	20.870	13.249
2- Provisions for Employee Pension Funds Deficits		-	-
H-Deferred Income and Expense Accruals		-	-
1- Deferred Commission Income		-	-
2- Expense Accruals		-	-
3- Other Deferred Income		-	-
I- Other Long-Term Liabilities		-	-
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
2- Other Long-Term Liabilities		-	-
IV- Total Long-Term Liabilities		366.806	359.185

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

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
V- Shareholders' Equity	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2017	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2016
A- Paid in Capital		65.955.272	65.955.272
1- (Nominal) Capital	2.13,15	65.955.272	65.955.272
2- Unpaid Capital		-	-
3- Positive Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
4- Negative Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
5- Unregistered Capital		-	-
B- Capital Reserves		-	-
1- Share Premium		-	-
2- Cancellation Profits of Equity Shares		-	-
3- Profit on Asset Sales That Will Be Transferred to Capital		-	-
4- Currency Translation Adjustments		-	-
5- Other Capital Reserves		-	-
C- Profit Reserves		-	-
1- Legal Reserves		-	-
2- Statutory Reserves		-	-
3- Extraordinary Reserves		-	-
4- Special Funds		-	-
5- Revaluation of Financial Assets		-	-
6- Other Profit Reserves		-	-
D- Retained Earnings		4.881.879	-
1- Retained Earnings		4.881.879	-
E- Accumulated Losses		(4.929.908)	(4.929.908)
1- Accumulated Losses		(4.929.908)	(4.929.908)
F-Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		3.465.311	4.881.879
1- Net Profit for the Year		3.465.311	4.881.879
2- Net Loss for the Year		-	-
3- Net Profit for the Period not Subject to Distribution		-	-
V- Total Equity		69.372.554	65.907.243
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		112.755.369	86.538.768

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Income
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June 2017
(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

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

	Note	Reviewed Current Period 1 January – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Current Period 1 April – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 January – 30 June 2016	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 April – 30 June 2016
I-TECHNICAL SECTION					
A- Non-Life Technical Income		711.379	491.218	-	-
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		711.250	491.218	-	-
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17	(3.938.484)	1.348.306	-	-
1.1.1- Written Premiums, gross	17	19.076.962	10.942.995	-	-
1.1.2- Written Premiums, ceded	10,17	(23.015.446)	(9.594.689)	-	-
1.1.3- Premiums Transferred to Social Security Institutions		-	-	-	-
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17,29	4.855.462	(781.849)	-	-
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, gross	17	(6.920.836)	(3.141.750)	-	-
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, ceded	10,17	11.776.298	2.359.901	-	-
1.2.3 – Reserve for Unearned Premiums, Social Security Institution Share		-	-	-	-
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17	(205.728)	(75.239)	-	-
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, gross	17,29	1.351.597	114.014	-	-
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, ceded	17	(1.557.325)	(189.253)	-	-
2- Investment Income - Transferred from Non-Technical Section		-	-	-	-
3- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
3.1- Other Technical Income, gross		-	-	-	-
3.2- Other Technical Income, ceded		-	-	-	-
4- Accrued Salvage and Subrogation Income		129	-	-	-
B- Non-Life Technical Expense		(1.858.940)	(895.262)	(1.823.543)	(907.193)
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)		(1.140.600)	(535.629)	-	-
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17,29	(6.767)	(5.694)	-	-
1.1.1- Claims Paid, gross	17	(91.543)	(75.546)	-	-
1.1.2- Claims Paid, ceded	10,17	84.776	69.852	-	-
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17,29	(1.133.833)	(529.935)	-	-
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, gross	17	(11.363.842)	(6.148.605)	-	-
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, ceded	10,17	10.230.009	5.618.670	-	-
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, gross		-	-	-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, ceded		-	-	-	-
3- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
4- Operating Expenses	32	(718.340)	(359.633)	(1.823.543)	(907.193)
5- Change in Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
5.1- Change in Mathematical Provisions, gross		-	-	-	-
5.2 - Change in Mathematical Provisions, ceded		-	-	-	-
6- Change in Other Technical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
6.1- Change in Other Technical Provisions, gross		-	-	-	-
6.2- Change in Other Technical Provisions, ceded		-	-	-	-
C- Net Technical Income-Non-Life (A – B)		(1.147.561)	(404.044)	(1.823.543)	(907.193)
D- Life Technical Income					
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
1.1.1- Written Premiums, gross		-	-	-	-
1.1.2- Written Premiums, ceded		-	-	-	-
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, gross		-	-	-	-
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, ceded		-	-	-	-
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, gross		-	-	-	-
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, ceded		-	-	-	-
2- Investment Income		-	-	-	-
3- Unrealised Gains on Investments		-	-	-	-
4- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
4.1- Other Technical Income, gross		-	-	-	-
4.2- Other Technical Income, ceded		-	-	-	-
5- Accrued Salvage Income		-	-	-	-

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Income
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June 2017
(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

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

	Note	Reviewed Current Period 1 January – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Current Period 1 April – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 January – 30 June 2016	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 April – 30 June 2016
I-TECHNICAL SECTION					
E- Life Technical Expense		-	-	-	-
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-	-	-
1.1.1- Claims Paid, gross		-	-	-	-
1.1.2- Claims Paid, ceded		-	-	-	-
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, gross		-	-	-	-
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, ceded		-	-	-	-
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, gross		-	-	-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, ceded		-	-	-	-
3- Change in Life Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
3.1- Change in Life Mathematical Provisions, gross		-	-	-	-
3.2- Change in Life Mathematical Provisions, ceded		-	-	-	-
4- Change in Other Technical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-	-	-
5- Operating Expenses		-	-	-	-
6- Investment Expenses		-	-	-	-
7- Unrealized Losses on Investments		-	-	-	-
8- Investment Income Transferred to the Non-Life Technical Section		-	-	-	-
F- Net Technical Income- Life (D – E)		-	-	-	-
G- Pension Business Technical Income		-	-	-	-
1- Fund Management Income		-	-	-	-
2- Management Fee		-	-	-	-
3- Entrance Fee Income		-	-	-	-
4- Management Expense Charge in case of Suspension		-	-	-	-
5- Income from Individual Service Charges		-	-	-	-
6- Increase in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-	-	-
7- Other Technical Expense		-	-	-	-
H- Pension Business Technical Expense		-	-	-	-
1- Fund Management Expense		-	-	-	-
2- Decrease in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-	-	-
3- Operating Expenses		-	-	-	-
4- Other Technical Expenses		-	-	-	-
I- Net Technical Income - Pension Business (G – H)		-	-	-	-

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Income
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June 2017
(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

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

	Note	Reviewed Current Period 1 January – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Current Period 1 April – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 January – 30 June 2016	Not Reviewed Prior Period 1 April – 30 June 2016
II-NON-TECHNICAL SECTION					
C- Net Technical Income – Non-Life (A-B)		(1.147.561)	(404.044)	(1.823.543)	(907.193)
F- Net Technical Income – Life (D-E)		-	-	-	-
I - Net Technical Income – Pension Business (G-H)		-	-	-	-
J- Total Net Technical Income (C+F+I)		(1.147.561)	(404.044)	(1.823.543)	(907.193)
K- Investment Income		51.461.975	25.583.140	3.297.912	1.172.384
1- Income from Financial Assets	4.2	516.942	225.810	270.771	178.820
2- Income from Disposal of Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
3- Valuation of Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
4- Foreign Exchange Gains	4.2	50.945.033	25.357.330	3.027.141	993.564
5- Income from Associates		-	-	-	-
6- Income from Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-	-	-
7- Income from Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-	-	-
8- Income from Derivative Transactions		-	-	-	-
9- Other Investments		-	-	-	-
10- Income Transferred from Life Section		-	-	-	-
L- Investment Expense		(46.053.199)	(23.805.949)	(2.593.931)	(1.118.923)
1- Investment Management Expenses (inc. interest)		-	-	-	-
2- Diminution in Value of Investments		-	-	-	-
3- Loss from Disposal of Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
4- Investment Income Transferred to Non-Life Technical Section		-	-	-	-
5- Loss from Derivative Transactions		-	-	-	-
6- Foreign Exchange Losses	4.2	(45.748.432)	(23.653.379)	(2.484.259)	(1.036.804)
7- Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	6,8	(304.767)	(152.570)	(109.672)	(82.119)
8- Other Investment Expenses		-	-	-	-
M- Income and Expenses From Other and Extraordinary Operation		76.530	49.759	(9.943)	(12.320)
1- Provisions	47	21.850	(7.771)	-	-
2- Rediscounts		-	-	-	-
3- Specified Insurance Accounts		-	-	-	-
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-	-	-
5- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Assets)		-	-	-	-
6- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Liabilities)	21,35	(11.922)	(11.922)	-	-
7- Other Income		77.822	77.822	3.571	1.194
8- Other Expenses and Losses		(11.220)	(8.370)	(13.514)	(13.514)
9- Prior Year's Income		-	-	-	-
10- Prior Year's Expenses and Losses		-	-	-	-
N- Net Profit for the Period		3.465.311	1.124.736	(1.129.505)	(866.052)
1- Profit for the Period		4.337.745	1.422.906	(1.129.505)	(866.052)
2- Corporate Tax Provision and Other Fiscal Liabilities	19,35	(872.434)	(298.170)	-	-
3- Net Profit for the Period		3.465.311	1.124.736	(1.129.505)	(866.052)
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-	-	-

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Change in Equity
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June 2017

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

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

Not Reviewed Statement of Changes in Equity – 30 June 2016												
	Notes	Share Capital	Treasury Shares	Value Increase in Assets	Inflation Adjustments	Currency Translation Adjustments	Legal Reserves	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves and Retained Profit	Net Profit for the Period	Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses	Total
I – Balance at the end of the previous year – 31 December 2015		65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.929.908)	-	61.025.364
II- Correction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III- Restated Balances (1 January 2016)		65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.929.908)	-	61.025.364
A – Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 –In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B – Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C – Gains and losses that are not included in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D – Change in the value of financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E – Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F – Other gains and losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G – Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H – Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.129.505)	-	(1.129.505)
I – Other reserves and transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.929.908	(4.929.908)	-
J – Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV- Balance at the end of the period 30 June 2016	15	65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.129.505)	(4.929.908)	59.895.859
Reviewed Statement of Changes in Equity – 30 June 2017												
	Notes	Share Capital	Treasury Shares	Value Increase in Assets	Inflation Adjustments	Currency Translation Adjustments	Legal Reserves	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves and Retained Profit	Net Profit for the Period	Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses	Total
I – Balance at the end of the previous year – 31 December 2016		65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.881.879	(4.929.908)	65.907.243
II- Correction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III- Restated Balances (1 January 2017)		65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.881.879	(4.929.908)	65.907.243
A – Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 –In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B – Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C – Gains and losses that are not included in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D – Change in the value of financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E – Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F – Other gains and losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G – Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H – Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.465.311	-	3.465.311
I – Other reserves and transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.881.879)	4.881.879	-
J – Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV- Balance at the end of the period 30 June 2017	15	65.955.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.465.311	(48.029)	69.372.554

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June 2017

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

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

	Notes	Reviewed 1 January – 30 June 2017	Not Reviewed 1 January – 30 June 2016
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
1. Cash provided from insurance activities		-	-
2. Cash provided from reinsurance activities		45.639.778	-
3. Cash provided from pension business		-	-
4. Cash used in insurance activities		-	-
5. Cash used in reinsurance activities		(43.227.011)	-
6. Cash used in pension business		-	-
7. Cash provided from operating activities		2.412.767	-
8. Interest paid		-	-
9. Income taxes paid		(624.190)	(48.445)
10. Other cash inflows		14.949.893	1.227.878
11. Other cash outflows		(13.282.180)	(2.785.782)
12. Net cash provided from operating activities		3.456.290	(1.606.349)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		-	-
1. Disposal of tangible assets		-	-
2. Acquisition of tangible assets	6, 8	(27.322)	(618.919)
3. Acquisition of financial assets		-	-
4. Disposal of financial assets		-	-
5. Interests received		560.051	270.771
6. Dividends received		-	-
7. Other cash inflows		50.965.712	2.164.325
8. Other cash outflows		(46.169.708)	(2.385.399)
9. Net cash provided by investing activities		5.328.733	(569.222)
C. Cash used in financing activities		-	-
1. Equity shares issued		-	-
2. Cash provided from loans and borrowings		-	-
3. Finance lease payments		-	-
4. Dividends paid		-	-
5. Other cash inflows		-	-
6. Other cash outflows		-	-
7. Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
D. Impact of currency differences on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
E. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8.785.023	(2.175.571)
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14	64.874.012	59.748.444
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14	73.659.035	57.572.873

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

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 30 June 2017

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

1 General Information

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

As at 30 June 2017, the shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi (“the Company”) is VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G (“VHV Group”) having 100% of the outstanding shares.

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

The Company was registered in Turkey in 15 June 2015 and has the status of ‘Incorporated Company’. The address of the Company’s registered office is Büyükdere Cd. No: 127 Astoria Kuleler B Blok Kat: 11 34394 Esentepe Şişli, İstanbul.

1.3 Business of the Company

The Company was registered on 15 June 2015, reinsurance activity licence was received from Undersecretariat of Treasury (“Turkish Treasury”) and the approval letter dated 24 March 2016, and numbered 38681552-301.02[301.02]/-E.9070. The Company has started reinsurance activities at 1 July 2016.

The Company is primarily engaged in reinsurance and retrocession businesses in domestic and international markets. The Company may make all types of reinsurance and retrospective contracts that are legally incompatible with the Company’s domestic and international transactions and may carry out all kinds of transactions related to these matters.

1.4 Description of the main operations of the Company

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

1 General Information (continued)

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

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Senior managers	3	3
Personnel	15	11
Total	18	14

1.6 Wages and similar benefits provided to the senior management

For the interim period ended 30 June 2017, wages and similar benefits provided to the senior management including chairman, members of the board of the directors, general manager, general coordinator, and deputy general managers is amounting to TL 362.870 (30 June 2016: TL 170.850).

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

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

Under the said circular, companies may distribute the operating expenses of the technical department to the insurance departments by the method recommended by the Undersecretariat of Treasury or by the method which approved by Undersecretariat of Treasury. In this context, the Company makes its direct costs directly and externally within the rates determined by taking into consideration the benefit and service expenses and other operating expenses based on the gross written premiums for the first year of operation.

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

Trade name of the Company	: VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Registered address of the head office	: Büyükdere Cd. No:127 Astoria Kuleler B Blok Kat:11 34394 Şişli/İstanbul
The web page of the Company	: www.vhvre.com

1.9 Subsequent events

Explanations related to subsequent events are disclosed in Note 46 – *Subsequent events*.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The Company maintains its books of account and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”), Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), and other accounting and financial reporting principles, statements and guidance (collectively “the Reporting Standards”) in accordance with the “Communiqué Related to the Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Individual Pension Companies” as promulgated by the Turkish Treasury based on Article 18 of the Insurance Law and Article 11 of the The Individual (Personal) Pension Savings and Investment System Law numbered 4632.

According to numbered 4th related law of the accounting for the procedures and principles regarding the accounting of insurance contracts, subsidiaries, jointly controlled partnerships and associates and the preparation of financial statements to be announced to the public and explanations and footnotes related also shall be determined by notices to be issued by the Undersecretariat of Treasury.

The “Communiqué on Presentation of Financial Statements” published in the Official Gazette No. 26851 dated 18 April 2008 and numbered 26851 arranges the comparison of the financial statements with the financial statements of the prior periods and other companies along with the format and content of the financial statements.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English

The differences between the accounting principles, as described in the preceding paragraphs, and the accounting principles generally accepted in countries, in which the accompanying financial statements are to be distributed, and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), may have significant influence on the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in such countries other than Turkey and IFRS.

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

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

2.1.3 Current and presentation currency

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

2.1.4 Rounding scale of the amounts presented in the financial statements

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

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

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.1.6 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

If changes of accounting estimations are related to only one period, it is applied on current period which is change made. If it’s related to future period, it is applied rewardingly on future period. No changes were made on accounting estimation during current period.

Significant changes in accounting policies and identified significant accounting errors are applied retrospectively and previous period of financial statements are restated. In current period, there have been no changes in accounting policies and no significant accounting errors identified.

Critical accounting judgements used in applying the Company’s accounting policies are explained in 3 – *Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies*.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Consolidation

None (31 December 2016: None).

2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors (being chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. As at 30 June 2017, the Company operates in non-life branches and is not required to present segment reporting since its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions are recorded in TL, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and all exchange differences, except for those arising on the translation of the fair value change of available-for-sale financial assets, are offset and are recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses.

2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated using straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts over their estimated useful lives.

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

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

There are not any pledges, mortgages and other encumbrances on tangible fixed assets.

There are not any changes in accounting estimates that have significant effect on the current period or that are expected to have significant effect on the following periods.

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

Tangible assets	Estimated useful lives (years)	Depreciation rates (%)
Machinery and equipment	5-10	10-20
Furniture and fixtures	4-16	6,3-25

2.6 Investment property

As at 30 June 2017, the Company has not any investment property as of the reporting date (31 December 2016: None).

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost in compliance with "TAS 38 – Accounting for intangible assets".

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (5 years). Estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Intangible assets (continued)

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred from the date of acquisition to the date to bring the specific software in use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (5 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products that are controlled by the Company and will probably provide more economic benefits than costs for more than one year are recognized as intangible assets. Costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software development costs, which are considered to be fixed assets, are amortized over their useful lives (not exceeding 3 years).

2.8 Financial assets

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

Financial assets are classified in four categories; as financial assets held for trading, available-for-sale financial assets, held to maturity financial assets, and loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and receivables those are not interest earning are measured by discounting of future cash flows less impairment losses, and interest earning loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses.

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

“Cash and cash equivalents” based for preparing statement of cash flow are; the Company’s free use or unblocked cash, received checks, other cash and cash equivalents and demand deposits with time deposits original maturities less than three months and financial investments.

As of the 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company has not any trading, held to maturity and available for sale financial assets.

2.9 Impairment on assets

Impairment on financial assets

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment on assets (continued)

Impairment on financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables are presented net of specific allowances for uncollectibility. Specific allowances are made against the carrying amounts of loans and receivables that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances to reduce these loans and receivable to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of an equity instrument is its fair value. The recoverable amount of debt instruments and purchased loans measured to fair value is calculated as the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of interest.

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

Impairment on tangible and intangible assets

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

Provision expenses of the year are detailed in *Note 47*.

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

As of the reporting date, the Company has not any derivative financial instruments (31 December 2016: None).

2.11 Offsetting of financial assets

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

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Capital

The shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of the Company is VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G. (“VHV Group”) by having 100% of the outstanding shares of the Company. As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the share capital and ownership structure of the Company are as follows:

Name	30 June 2017		31 December 2016	
	Shareholding amount (TL)	Shareholding rate (%)	Shareholding amount (TL)	Shareholding rate (%)
VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G.	65.955.272	100,00	65.955.272	100,00
Paid in capital	65.955.272	100,00	65.955.272	100,00

Sources of the capital increases during the year

None.

Privileges on common shares representing share capital

There are not any privileges on common shares representing share capital.

Registered capital system in the Company

None.

Repurchased own shares by the Company

None.

2.14 Insurance and investment contracts - classification

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

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

The Company acts as a reinsurer when writing insurance from an insurance company (cedent) on the basis of reinsurance contracts and cedes insurance business to another retrocessionaire (the retrocedant) on the basis of retrocession contracts. As at the reporting date, the Company does not have a contract which is classified as an investment contract.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation feature

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

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

As of balance sheet date, the Company does not have any insurance or investment contracts that contain a DPF.

2.16 Investment contracts without DPF

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

2.17 Liabilities

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

2.18 Income taxes

Corporate tax

Statutory income is subject to corporate tax at 20%. This rate is applied to accounting income modified for certain exemptions (like dividend income) and deductions (like investment incentives), and additions for certain non-tax deductible expenses and allowances for tax purposes. If there is not any dividend distribution planned, no further tax charges are made.

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

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

In accordance with the tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods. As at 30 June 2017, the Company does not have deductible tax losses (31 December 2016: None).

In Turkey, there is not any procedure for a final and definite agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns with their tax offices by the end of 25th of the fourth month following the close of the accounting period to which they relate. Tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Transfer pricing

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

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

2.19 Employee benefits

Pension and other post-retirement obligations

In accordance with existing Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The computation of the liability is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the Government. The applicable ceiling amount as at 30 June 2017 is TL 4.426 (31 December 2016: TL 4.297).

The Company accounted for employee severance indemnities using actuarial method in compliance with the TAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*. After the revision of TAS 19, as the amount of actuarial gain and loss are presented under the other profit reserves, which were previously shown under the income statement. The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Discount rate	3,74%	3,74%
Expected rate of salary/limit increase	7,00%	7,00%
Estimated employee turnover rate	2,00%	2,00%

The above expected rate of salary/limit increase is determined according to the annual inflation expectations of the government.

Other benefits

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Provisions

A provision is made for an existing obligation resulting from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are calculated based on the best estimates of management on the expenses to incur as of the reporting date and, if material, such expenses are discounted to their present values. If the amount is not reliably estimated and there is not any probability of cash outflow from the Company to settle the liability, the related liability is considered as “contingent” and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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

2.21 Revenue recognition

Written premiums

Written premiums represent premiums taken from insurance and reinsurance companies as a reinsurance company. Premiums ceded to retrocession companies are accounted as “written premiums, ceded” in the profit or loss statement.

Claims paid

Claims paid represent payments of the Company as a reinsurance company when risks taken from insurance and reinsurance companies are realized. Claims are recognised as expense upon the receipt of notifications. Notifications have not specific periods and depend on the initiative of the insurance and reinsurance companies.

Subrogation, salvage and quasi income

According to the Circular 2011/13 dated 20 September 2011; the Company can account for income accrual for subrogation receivables up to the guarantee limit of insurance companies without any voucher for insurance companies after the completion of the claim payments made to the insure and receipt of voucher (bank statement related to the claim payment) from third parties other than insurance companies and notice of the insurance companies or third part parties. If the amount cannot be collected from the counterparty insurance company, the Company provides provision for uncollected amounts due for six months. If the counter party is not an insurance Company, the provision is provided after four months.

On the other hand, if there is an agreement with the insurance company and third parties; where there is a payment plan up to one year, or receipt of cheques, bills or similar documents, the Company does not provide provision for subrogation receivables that are under the instalment plan, but uncollected for six months from insurance companies and four months for other counter parties after the payment date to the insure. If total payments exceed 12 months and it does not pay in maturity day, the Company should make provision for receivables in date of protocol signed.

Regardless of the protocol or document received the payment date, if total payments are in the 12 months from the date of payment compensation and it does not pay in maturity day, the Company should make provision for impaired payments/receivables for full amounts.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Revenue recognition (continued)

Subrogation, salvage and quasi income (continued)

In case of execution demand subrogation, procedures are accrued at the date of transaction and as the same date this amount is allocated for doubtful receivables.

The 12 month period, specified in “Communiqué For Subrogation and Salvage Income numbered 2011/13” dated 20 September 2011 of Undersecretariat of Treasury, have been allowed by Undersecretariat of Treasury with regarding the specific type of credit branch in “Communique For Accounting of Uncollected Subrogation and Salvage Income For Credit Sector and Additonal Disclosures Related With Revenue And Providing Outstanding Claim For Responsibility Branbches numbered 2011/6” dated 25 February 2011. In addition to this, due to 36 month period is too long, when borrower’s financial status should be examined closely and detecting the possibility that borrower can not comply with the protocol in the future, it requires provision depending on the size of the risk in line of the precautionary principle.

In order to account for salvage income expected from the sale of the assets, the insurance amount should be paid to the insure and the ownership of the related assets should be transferred to the Company. When the assets are transferred to the insure, sold to third parties by the Company or by an intermediary; salvage income is recorded and should not be recorded as a deduction from provisions for outstanding claims and paid claims.

Commission income and expenses

Commissions paid to the agencies related to the production of the insurance policies and the commissions received from the reinsurance firms related to the premiums ceded are recognized over the life of the contract by deferring commission income and expenses within the calculation of reserve for unearned premiums for the policies produced.

Interest income and expenses

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

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

Trading income/expense

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Revenue recognition (continued)

Dividends

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

2.22 Leasing transaction

As of 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, there is not any financial lease contract of the Company.

2.23 Dividend distribution

None.

2.24 Reserve for unearned premiums

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" ("Communiqué on Technical Reserves") which was issued in 26606 numbered and 7 August 2007 dated Official Gazette and put into effect starting from 1 January 2008, the reserve for unearned premiums represents the proportions of the gross premiums written without deductions of commission or any other allowance, in a period that relate to the period of risk subsequent to the reporting date for all short-term insurance policies. Nonetheless;

- Reserve for unearned premiums are calculated on the basis of 1/8 for reinsurance and retrocession transactions that are not subject to basis of day or 1/24 due to application limitations.

- For commodity transportation policies with indefinite expiration dates, 50% of the remaining portion of the premiums accrued in the last three months, less any commissions is also provided as unearned premium reserves.

In this context, the Company calculates the provision for unearned on the basis on day by considering beginning and ending of the reinsurance contracts on a day-to-day basis, taking into account the start and end dates of the contract for reinsurance contracts.

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

2.25 Provision for outstanding claims

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" ("Communiqué on Technical Reserves") which was issued in 26606 numbered and 7 August 2007 dated, companies are obliged to reserve outstanding claims provision for unearned compensation amounts that have been accrued and calculated but have not yet been paid in the previous accounting period or if this amount has not been calculated the provision should be reserved for the estimated amount that have accrued but have not been reported (IBNR).

In accordance with the Regulation, the calculation of provisions for outstanding claims and outstanding claims reserve adequacy difference calculated by the Company's actuary for the five years following the start of the activity are calculated. In addition, adequate differences will be calculated for extracted major damages that are determined by the actuary. The procedures and principles regarding the calculation of provisions for outstanding claim adequacy difference, the article to be sent to the Undersecretariat and the addition of the calculated difference to provision for outstanding claims shall be determined by the Undersecretariat at Treasury.

Calculations of provisions for outstanding claims reinsurer's share are determined according to current agreement or related reinsurance conditions.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.25 Provision for outstanding claims (continued)

In calculating the unrecognized but not reported claim accruals for the period 30 June 2017, estimated gross and retrocession final loss premium (LP) ratios based on the activity line are used by the Company's officials in all branches except machine breakdown. Losses incurred as of 30 June 2017 have been deducted from the ultimate loss amount reached by LP rates, and branch-based IBNR amounts have been reached. In machine breakdown branch, Chain-Ladder Method was used considering previous damage records taken from Company's portfolio. As of 30 June 2017, while calculating IBNR retrosession amounts for each branch amount which is counted in retrocession account on branch, retrocession / gross ratio was used in claim files.

As of 30 June 2017, the Company represented net TL 838.363 amount of IBNR in financial statements with the calculation model as explained above (31 December 2016: TL 403.965).

"Circular for the Discounted Net Cash Flows from Outstanding Claims" that is issued on 10 June 2016 and entered into force on 30 June 2016, provides the companies with the right to discount the net cash flows from the outstanding claims provisions. The Company did not apply discounts on outstanding claims provision during the reporting period.

The gradual transition rates on IBNR amounts have been rearranged. This was brought by both the circular numbered 2016/11 that was published on 29 February 2016, ("Circular on the Amendment of the General Regarding the Outstanding Claim Provision (2014/16)") and before that "the Circular numbered 2015/28 on the Amendment of the General Regarding the Outstanding Claim Provision". The Company has not implemented gradual transition its own reports in interim report period ended.

2.26 Mathematical provisions

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, companies operating in life and non-life insurance branches are obliged to allocate adequate mathematical reserves based on actuarial basis to meet liabilities against policyholders and beneficiaries for long-term life, health and personal accident insurance contracts. Actuarial mathematical provisions, according to formulas and basis in approved technical basis of tariffs for over one year-length life insurance, are calculated by determining the difference between present value of liabilities that the Company meets in future and current value of premiums paid by policyholder in future (prospective method).

Mathematical provisions are recorded based on the data sent by ceding companies.

2.27 Reserve for unexpired risk

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Reserve for unexpired risk (continued)

According to the “Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves” published in Official Gazette no 27655 dated 28 July 2010; besides the net reserve for unexpired risk detailed in the above, gross reserve for unexpired risk is also calculated. The test is performed on main branch basis and in case where the net and gross expected claim/premium ratio is higher than 95%, reserve calculated by multiplying the exceeding portion of the expected claim/premium ratio with the reserve for unearned premiums of that main branch is added to the reserves of that branch. Difference between the gross and net amount is represents reinsurer’s share. Premiums paid for non-proportional reinsurance agreements are considered as premiums ceded to the reinsurance firms.

In order to eliminate the misleading impact of change in calculation method of provision for outstanding claims, provision for outstanding claims of the previous period is calculated by the new method and the amount calculated by the new method as provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period is used for calculation of reserve for unexpired risk.

According to the Circular numbered 2012/15 dated 10 December 2012, reserve for unexpired risks are calculated on main branches.

As at the reporting date, the Company has provided net reserve for unexpired risk amounting to TL 539.232 in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2016: TL 333.504).

2.28 Equalization reserve

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves put into effect starting from 1 January 2008, the companies should provide reserve provision in credit insurance and earthquake branches to equalize the fluctuations in future possible claims and for catastrophic risks. Equalization reserve, started to be provided in 2008, is calculated as 12% of net premiums written in credit insurance and earthquake branches. In the calculation of net premiums, fees paid for non-proportional reinsurance agreements are considered as premiums ceded to the reinsurance firms. The companies should provide equalization reserve up to reaching 150% of the highest premium amount written in a year within the last five years. In case where claims incurred, the amounts below exemption limits as stated in the contracts and the share of the reinsurance firms cannot be deducted from equalization reserve. Claims payments are deducted from first year’s equalization reserve by first in first out method.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.28 Equalization reserve (continued)

With the Communiqué released on 28 July 2010 and numbered 27655 “Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves”, ceded premiums of earthquake and credit for non-proportional reinsurance contracts covered multiple branches should be calculated according to percentage of premiums of those branches within the total premiums unless the Company is determined any other methods. Share of earthquake and credit premium of written premiums for non-proportional reinsurance contracts is based on share of earthquake and credit premiums of proportional reinsurance contracts. In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, the Company considers 11% of net death premium (including damage payments) as earthquake premium and 12% of that amount is calculated as equalization reserve since the Company not having sufficient data for calculation. After five financial years, in case that provision amount is less than previous year amount depending on written premiums, the difference is recognized in other profit reserves under equity. This amount recorded in equity can either be kept under reserves or can also be used in capital increase or paying claims.

Equalization reserve are presented under “other technical reserves” within long term liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As at the reporting date, the Company has recognized equalization reserve amounting to TL 345.936 (31 December 2016: TL 345.936).

2.29 Related parties

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, shareholders, key management and members of board of directors together with their families and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, and associated companies are considered and referred to as related parties.

2.30 Earning per share

Earnings per share presented in the income statement are calculated by dividing the net profit into the weighted average number of the outstanding shares throughout the financial year. Companies in Turkey can increase their capital by distributing “bonus shares” to shareholders from the prior years’ profit. Such “bonus share” distributions are considered as issued shares in the earnings per share calculations.

2.31 Subsequent events

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.32 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards and interpretations which are not adopted in the preparation of accompanying financial statements and are not yet effective for the reporting period 30 June 2017. The Company will make the necessary changes to affect its financial statements and footnotes after the new standards and interpretations have entered into force.

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2017 version)

TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, has been published by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) in January 2017, replaces the existing guidance in TAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. This version includes referrals in earlier versions of TFRS 9 and revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from TAS 39. TFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of TFRS 9.

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

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

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

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

IFRS 16 Leases

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.32 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

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

IFRS 17 –Insurance Contracts

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

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

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

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

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

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

- Note 4.1 – Management of insurance risk
- Note 4.2 – Financial risk management
- Note 10 – Reinsurance assets/liabilities
- Note 12 – Loans and receivables
- Note 17 – Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets
- Note 17 – Deferred acquisition costs
- Note 21 – Deferred income taxes
- Note 23 – Other liabilities and cost provisions

4 Management of insurance and financial risk

4.1 Management of insurance risk

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

Reinsurance risk is defined as a possibility of financial loss due to inappropriate and insufficient application of reinsurance techniques in the activities of taking insurance contract responsibility partially or completely.

Potential risks that may be exposed in transactions are described, classified and managed based on the requirements set out in the Company's "Regulative Framework on the Risk Management Activities, Risk Management Policies and Implementation Procedures and Principles of the Risk Management" issued by the approval of the Board of Directors.

The main objective of the "Regulative Framework on the Risk Management Activities, Risk Management Policies and Implementation Procedures and Principles of the Risk Management" is to determine the risk measurement, assessment, and control procedures and maintain consistency between the Company's asset quality and limitations allowed by the insurance standards together with the Company's risk tolerance of the accepted risk level assumed in return for a specific consideration. In this respect, instruments that are related to risk transfer, such as; insurance risk selection, risk quality follow-up by providing accurate and complete information, effective monitoring of level of claims by using risk portfolio claim frequency, treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements, and risk management instruments, such as; risk limitations, are used in achieving the related objective. VHV RE Board of Directors will decide on any decision to make changes in this Policy and its Annexes. All changes are assessed taking into account the VHV Group Risk Strategy and the VHV Group General Management System, and all changes are documented in an updated version of this policy. The actuarial function of VHV RE is informed about significant changes in the Risk Acceptance and Damage policy and significant damage.

Main reinsurance companies that the Company works with and update graduation of these reinsurance companies are:

Reinsurer	Standard & Poors		
	Graduation	Outlook	Date
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.	A+	Stable	30 May 2017

Branches of insurance coverage amounts given as

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Facultative earthquake	17.019.922.270	7.913.489.101
Fire	9.780.390.339	4.962.610.492
Machinery breakdown	2.646.979.388	1.449.804.728
Financial losses	1.885.164.639	996.964.535
Construction	1.316.822.904	562.425.583
Electronic device	601.970.389	185.907.917
All risk	464.531.447	141.717.882
Third party financial liability	143.639.472	30.898.955
Total	33.859.420.848	16.243.819.193

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.1 Management of insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivity to insurance risk

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

The case of potential claims' arising from earthquake and other catastrophic risks exceeding the maximum limit of the excess of loss agreements, such risks are treated as the primary insurance risks and are managed based on the precautionary principle. Maximum limit of excess of loss agreements is determined based on the worst case scenario on the possibility of an earthquake in terms of its severity and any potential losses incurred in accordance with the generally accepted international earthquake models.

Insurance risk concentrations

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company's gross and net insurance risk concentrations (after reinsurance) in terms of insurance branches are summarized as below:

				30 June 2017		
Branches	Gross total claims liability^(*)	Reinsurance share of total claims liability	Net total claims liability			
Electronic device	2.692.167	(2.153.738)	538.429			
Machinery breakdown	2.021.685	(1.923.269)	98.416			
Fire and natural disasters	936.964	(866.951)	70.013			
Financial losses	743.911	(681.229)	62.682			
Contractor's all risk	10.286	(8.229)	2.057			
Total	6.405.013	(5.633.416)	771.597			
				31 December 2016		
Branches	Gross total claims liability^(*)	Reinsurance share of total claims liability	Net total claims liability			
Machinery breakdown	1.276.883	(1.234.128)	42.754			
Fire and natural disasters	165.870	(148.358)	17.513			
Contractor's all risk	12.317	(422)	11.895			
Total	1.455.070	(1.382.908)	72.162			

^(*)Total claims liability does not include incurred but not reported claims.

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

4.2 Management of financial risk

Introduction and overview

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if counterparties (parties issued financial instrument, insurance companies, reinsurance companies and other debtors) having business relationship with the Company fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company manages this credit risk by regularly assessing reliability of the counterparties. The balance sheet items that the Company is exposed to credit risk are as follows:

- Cash at banks
- Premium receivables from insurance companies
- Premium receivables from brokers due to reinsurance activities
- Receivables related to commission from Retrososns
- Due from related parties
- Other receivables

Credit risk is measured by both quantitative and qualitative methods and the weighted reinsurers in retrocession programs, credit ratings of them that indicate their financial strengths and their financial positions are analysed.

The results evaluated by the Risk Committee and reported regularly to the Board of Directors. Action plan is determined by the Board of Directors in the case of having exposure higher than acceptable level of risk and probability.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	73.725.684	64.917.121
Receivables from main operations (Note 12)	34.102.674	16.941.185
Reinsurer share in provision for outstanding claims (Note 10), (Note 17)	13.977.603	3.747.594
Income accruals	-	615.843
Other receivables (Note 12)	107.410	40.732
Other current assets (Note 12)	965	9.787
Total	121.914.336	86.272.262

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the aging of the receivables from main operations and related provisions are as follows:

	30 June 2017		31 December 2016	
	Gross amount	Provision	Gross amount	Provision
Not past due	24.194.491	-	13.001.769	-
Past due 0-30 days	4.954.092	-	2.681.852	-
Past due 31-60 days	2.278.882	-	930.066	-
Past due 61-90 days	1.684.391	-	327.498	-
More than 90 days	990.818	-	-	-
Total	34.102.674	-	16.941.185	-

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as a result of the imbalance between the Company's cash inflows and outflows in terms of maturity and volume.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

In respect of this risk which is measured by quantitative methods, any liquidity deficit is observed via the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities in the statement of balance sheet. Furthermore, liquidity structure of the Company is monitored by using the following basic indicators in respect of liquidity ratios.

- Liquid Assets / Total Assets
- Liquidity Ratio
- Current Ratio
- Premium and Reinsurance Receivables / Total Assets

The results evaluated by the Risk Committee and reported regularly to the Board of Directors. Action plan is determined by the Board of Directors in the case of having exposure higher than acceptable level of risk and probability.

Management of the liquidity risk

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

Maturity distribution of monetary assets and liabilities:

30 June 2017	Carrying amount	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Cash and cash equivalents	73.725.684	73.725.684	-	-	-	-
Receivables from main operations	34.102.674	14.505.136	5.685.705	7.621.265	5.806.678	483.890
Other receivables and current assets	108.375	-	108.375	-	-	-
Total monetary assets	107.936.733	88.230.820	5.794.080	7.621.265	5.806.678	483.890
Financial liabilities	47.181	47.181	-	-	-	-
Payables arising from main operations	32.693.530	12.302.575	6.419.374	7.552.205	5.915.895	503.481
Other liabilities	106.152	106.152	-	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions	1.609.960	230.264	644.184	536.653	198.859	-
Provisions for taxes and other similar obligations	393.816	393.816	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	33.549	-	-	-	12.679	20.870
Total monetary liabilities	34.884.188	13.079.988	7.063.558	8.088.858	6.127.433	524.351

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2016	Carrying amount	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Cash and cash equivalents	64.917.121	64.917.121	-	-	-	-
Receivables from main operations	16.941.185	7.629.161	6.359.971	2.236.405	715.648	-
Other receivables and current assets	50.519	50.519	-	-	-	-
Total monetary assets	81.908.825	72.596.801	6.359.971	2.236.405	715.648	-
Financial liabilities	25.959	25.959	-	-	-	-
Payables arising from main operations	8.979.738	3.745.112	3.504.405	1.287.967	442.254	-
Other liabilities	576.213	-	576.213	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions	476.127	68.098	190.510	158.709	58.810	-
Provisions for taxes and other similar obligations	195.914	195.914	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	597.734	-	584.485	-	-	13.249
Total monetary liabilities	10.851.685	4.035.083	4.855.613	1.446.676	501.064	13.249

Market risk

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

Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

30 June 2017	US Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.968.165	70.278.648	-	73.246.813
Receivables from main operations	19.821.068	9.291.446	436.916	29.549.430
Total foreign currency assets	22.789.233	79.570.094	436.916	102.796.243
Liabilities:				
Payables arising from main operations	18.549.662	9.219.625	294.054	28.063.341
Insurance technical provisions (*)	338.198	326.981	-	665.179
Total foreign currency liabilities	18.887.860	9.546.606	294.054	28.728.520
Net on-balance sheet position	3.901.373	70.023.488	142.862	74.067.723

(*) According to the "Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" published in Official Gazette no 27655 dated 28 July 2010; foreign currency denominated claims provisions evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot sales rates.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

31 December 2016	US Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	67.650	64.335.809	-	64.403.459
Receivables from main operations	9.932.137	3.251.543	386.883	13.570.563
Total foreign currency assets	9.999.787	67.587.352	386.883	77.974.022
Liabilities:				
Payables arising from main operations	5.530.680	1.696.708	221.312	7.448.700
Insurance technical provisions (*)	20.135	307	-	20.442
Total foreign currency liabilities	5.550.815	1.697.015	221.312	7.469.142
Net on-balance sheet position	4.448.972	65.890.337	165.571	70.504.880

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

Foreign currency rates used for the translation of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	At the end of the period		Average	
	US Dollar	Euro	US Dollar	Euro
30 June 2017	3,5071	4,0030	3,5190	3,9490
31 December 2016	3,5192	3,7099	3,0280	3,3392

Exposure to foreign currency risk

A 10 percent depreciation of the TL against the following currencies as at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss (excluding tax effects) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. In case of a 10 percent appreciation of the TL against the following currencies, the effect will be in opposite direction.

	30 June 2017		30 June 2016	
	Profit or loss	Equity(*)	Profit or loss	Equity(*)
US dollar	390.137	390.137	-	-
Euro	7.002.349	7.002.349	5.756.792	5.756.792
Others	14.286	14.286	-	-
Total, net	7.406.772	7.406.772	5.756.792	5.756.792

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

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets:		
Financial assets with fixed interest rates:	71.081.625	64.292.567
Cash at banks (Note 14)	71.081.625	64.292.567

Sensitivity to financial instruments

The Company does not have floating interest rate financial assets, financial instruments are not sensitive to interest rate risk (31 December 2016: None).

Fair value information

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information, and where it exists, appropriate valuation methodologies. As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company does not have any financial instruments that can be measured at fair value.

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

Classification relevant to fair value information

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

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

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

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

Classification requires the utilization of observable market data, if available. As at 30 June 2017, there is not any financial assets (31 December 2016: None).

4 Management of insurance and financial risk (continued)

4.2 Management of financial risk (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Gain and losses from financial assets

<i>Gains and losses recognized in the statement of income, net</i>	1 January – 30 June 2017	1 April – 30 June 2017	1 January – 30 June 2016	1 April – 30 June 2016
Interest income from bank deposits	516.942	225.810	270.771	178.820
Foreign exchange gains	50.945.033	25.357.330	3.027.141	993.564
Investment income	51.461.975	25.583.140	3.297.912	1.172.384
Foreign exchange losses	(45.748.432)	(23.653.379)	(2.484.259)	(1.036.804)
Investment expenses	(45.748.432)	(23.653.379)	(2.484.259)	(1.036.804)
Investment income, net	5.713.543	1.929.761	813.653	135.580

Capital management

The Company's capital management policies include the following:

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

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy for Insurance, Reinsurance and Individual Pension Companies" issued by Turkish Treasury on 23 August 2015 dated and 29454 numbered; the Company measured its minimum capital requirement as TL 15.410.570 as at 30 June 2017. As at 30 June 2017, the capital amount of the Company presented in the financial statements is TL 69.718.490 and capital surplus of the Company is amounting to TL 54.307.920 according to the Communiqué.

5 Segment reporting

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

Business segment

As of the reporting date the, Company operates only in non-life insurance segment, so the Company does not disclose business segment reporting.

Geographical segment

The main geographical segment the Company operates is in Turkey, so the Company does not disclose geographical segment reporting.

6 Tangible assets

Movement in tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2017 is presented below:

	1 January 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	30 June 2017
<i>Cost:</i>					
Furniture and fixtures	821.736	26.372	-	-	848.108
Leasehold improvements	84.142	-	-	-	84.142
	905.878	26.372	-	-	932.250
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
Furniture and fixtures	141.252	97.746	-	-	238.998
Leasehold improvements	19.656	8.414	-	-	28.070
	160.908	106.160	-	-	267.068
Net book value	744.970				665.182

Movements of tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016 are presented below:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	30 June 2016
<i>Cost:</i>					
Furniture and fixtures	155.145	618.919	-	-	774.064
Leasehold improvements	84.142	-	-	-	84.142
	239.287	618.919	-	-	858.206
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
Furniture and fixtures	33.306	23.458	-	-	56.764
Leasehold improvements	17.319	5.949	-	-	23.268
	50.625	29.407	-	-	80.032
Net book value	188.662				778.174

There is not any mortgage over tangible assets of the Company as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016.

7 Investment property

The Company has not any investment property as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016.

8 Intangible assets

Movement in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2017 is presented below:

	1 January 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	30 June 2017
<i>Cost:</i>					
Rights	1.293.078	-	-	-	1.293.078
Advances on intangible fixed assets	74.755	950	-	-	75.705
	1.367.833	950	-	-	1.368.783
<i>Accumulated amortization:</i>					
Rights	256.467	198.607	-	-	455.074
	256.467	198.607	-	-	455.074
Net book value	1.111.366				913.709

Movements in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	30 June 2016
<i>Cost:</i>					
Rights	3.257	-	-	1.050.491	1.053.748
Advances on intangible fixed assets	1.972.941	-	(571.453)	(1.050.491)	350.997
	1.976.198	-	(571.453)	-	1.404.745
<i>Accumulated amortization:</i>					
Rights	161	80.265	-	-	80.426
	161	80.265	-	-	80.426
Net book value	1.976.037				1.324.319

9 Investments in associates

As at 30 June 2017, the Company has not any associates (31 December 2016: None).

10 Reinsurance asset and liabilities

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, outstanding reinsurance assets and liabilities of the Company, as Reinsurance company in accordance with existing reinsurance contracts are as follows:

Reinsurance assets	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from reinsurance companies (Note 12)	10.581.877	3.746.058
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded (Note 4.2), (Note 17)	13.977.603	3.747.594
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded (Note 17)	15.928.318	4.152.020
Total	40.487.798	11.645.672

There is not any impairment losses recognized for reinsurance assets.

Reinsurance liabilities	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Deferred commission income (Note 19)	5.658.580	2.290.059
Total	5.658.580	2.290.059

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Premiums ceded during the period (Note 17)	(23.015.446)	-
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the beginning of the period (Note 17)	(4.152.020)	-
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the end of the period (Note 17)	15.928.318	-
Premiums earned, ceded (Note 17)	(11.239.148)	-
Claims paid, ceded during the period (Note 17)	84.776	-
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the beginning of the period (Note 17)	(3.747.594)	-
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the end of the period (Note 17)	13.977.603	-
Claims incurred, ceded (Note 17)	10.314.785	-
Commission income accrued from reinsurers during the period (Note 32)	7.417.332	-
Deferred commission income at the beginning of the period (Note 19)	2.290.059	-
Deferred commission income at the end of the period (Note 19)	(5.658.580)	-
Commission income earned from reinsurers (Note 32)	4.048.811	-
Changes in provision for outstanding claims, reinsurers' share (Note 17)	(1.557.325)	-
Total, net	1.567.123	-

11 Financial assets

The Company has not any financial assets as of 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016.

12 Loans and receivables

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from main operations (Note 4.2)	34.102.674	16.941.185
Other receivables (Note 4.2)	107.410	40.732
Other current assets	965	9.787
Total assets	34.211.049	16.991.704
Short-term receivables	34.211.049	16.991.704
Medium and long-term receivables	-	-
Total	34.211.049	16.991.704

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, receivables from main operations are detailed as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Receivables from insurance companies	10.709.195	6.003.090
Receivables from agencies, brokers and intermediaries	12.811.602	7.192.037
Receivables from reinsurance companies (Note 10)	10.581.877	3.746.058
Total receivables from reinsurance operations, net	34.102.674	16.941.185

Provisions provided for doubtful receivables that are due and not due

a) *Receivables under legal or administrative follow up (due)*: There are not any legal and administrative follow-ups arising from main operations and other receivables (31 December 2016: None).

b) *Provision for premium receivables (due)*: None (31 December 2016: None).

The Company's receivables from and payables to shareholders, associates and subsidiaries are detailed in 45.

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

13 Derivative financial assets

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company has not any derivative financial instruments.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	30 June 2017		31 December 2016	
	At the end of the period	At the beginning of the period	At the end of the period	At the beginning of the period
Banks	73.725.684	64.917.121	64.917.121	59.748.444
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the balance sheet	73.725.684	64.917.121	64.917.121	59.748.444
Interest accruals on bank deposits	(66.649)	(43.109)	(43.109)	-
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	73.659.035	64.874.012	64.874.012	59.748.444

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, bank deposits are further analyzed as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Foreign currency denominated bank deposits		
- time deposits	71.081.625	64.292.567
- demand deposits	2.165.188	110.892
Bank deposits in Turkish Lira		
- time deposits	-	-
- demand deposits	478.871	513.662
Bank balances	73.725.684	64.917.121

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company has not any cash collateral kept at banks.

15 Equity

Paid in capital

The shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of the Company is VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G. having 100% of outstanding shares. As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the shareholding structure of the Company is presented below:

Name	30 June 2017		31 December 2016	
	Shareholding amount (TL)	Shareholding rate (%)	Shareholding amount (TL)	Shareholding rate (%)
VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G.	65.955.272	100,00	65.955.272	100,00
Paid in capital	65.955.272	100,00	65.955.272	100,00

As at 30 June 2017, the issued share capital of the Company is TL 65.955.272 (31 December 2016: TL 65.955.272) and the share capital of the Company consists of 65.955.272 (31 December 2016: 65.955.272 shares) issued shares with TL 1 nominal value each. There are not any privileges over the shares of the Company.

Legal reserves

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

As of 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company has not any legal reserves.

Extraordinary reserves

As of 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company has not any extraordinary reserves.

16 Other reserves and equity component of Discretionary Participation Feature

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, other reserves are explained in detail in Note 15 – *Equity* above.

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company does not hold any insurance or investment contracts which contain a DPF.

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets

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

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, technical reserves of the Company are as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Reserve for unearned premiums, gross	17.883.197	10.962.361
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded (Note 10)	(15.928.318)	(4.152.020)
Reserves for unearned premiums, net	1.954.879	6.810.341
Provision for outstanding claims, gross	15.587.563	4.223.721
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded (Note 4.2), (Note 10)	(13.977.603)	(3.747.594)
Provision for outstanding claims, net	1.609.960	476.127
Reserve for unexpired risks, gross	2.784.574	4.136.171
Reserve for unexpired risks, ceded (Note 10)	(2.245.342)	(3.802.667)
Reserve for unexpired risks, net	539.232	333.504
Equalization reserve, net	345.936	345.936
Total technical provisions, net	4.450.007	7.965.908

As at 30 June 2017, movements of the insurance liabilities and related reinsurance assets are presented below:

	30 June 2017		
	Gross	Ceded	Net
Reserve for unearned premiums			
Reserve for unearned premiums at the beginning of the period	10.962.361	(4.152.020)	6.810.341
Premiums written during the period	19.076.962	(23.015.446)	(3.938.484)
Premiums earned during the period	(12.156.126)	11.239.148	(916.978)
Reserve for unearned premiums at the end of the period	17.883.197	(15.928.318)	1.954.879

	30 June 2017		
	Gross	Ceded	Net
Provision for outstanding claims			
Provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period	4.223.721	(3.747.594)	476.127
Claims reported during the period and changes in the estimations of provisions for outstanding claims provided at the beginning of the period	11.455.385	(10.314.785)	1.140.600
Claims paid during the period	(91.543)	84.776	(6.767)
Provision for outstanding claims at the end of the period	15.587.563	(13.977.603)	1.609.960

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

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

The Company, since being a reinsurance company, has not any obligation of providing guarantees.

Total amount of insurance risk on a branch basis

The Company's total amount of insurance risk on a branch basis is mentioned in *Note 4.1 – Management of insurance risk*.

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

None.

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

None.

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

None.

Pension investment funds established by the Company and their unit prices

None.

Number and amount of participation certificates in portfolio and circulation

None.

Portfolio amounts in terms of number of new participants, left or cancelled participants, and existing participants for individuals and groups

None.

Valuation methods used in profit share calculation for saving life contracts with profit sharing

None.

Distribution of new participants in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions for individuals and groups

None.

Distribution of new participants in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions for individuals and groups which were transferred from other insurance companies during the year

None.

Distribution of individual and group participants and their gross and net contributions which were transferred from life insurance portfolio to private pension portfolio during the year

None.

Distribution of individual and group participants which were cancelled or transferred to other insurance companies in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions

None.

Profit share distribution rate of life insurances

None.

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

Deferred commission expenses

The Company capitalizes commissions paid to the intermediaries related to policy production under short-term and long-term prepaid expenses. As at 30 June 2017, short-term deferred expenses amounting to TL 2.855.112 (31 December 2016: TL 1.825.875) totally consist of deferred commission expenses.

For the periods ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, the movement of deferred commission expenses is presented below:

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Deferred commission expenses at the beginning of the period	1.825.875	-
Commissions accrued during the period (Note 32)	2.895.390	-
Commissions expensed during the period (Note 32)	(1.866.153)	-
Deferred commission expenses at the end of the period	2.855.112	-

18 Investment contract liabilities

None.

19 Trade and other payables and deferred income

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Financial liabilities	47.181	25.959
Payables arising from reinsurance operations	32.693.530	8.979.738
Other miscellaneous payables and other liabilities	106.152	1.120.423
Taxes and other liabilities and similar obligations	393.816	195.914
Short/long term deferred income and expense accruals	5.671.259	2.330.334
Total	38.911.938	12.652.368
Short-term liabilities	38.911.938	12.652.368
Long-term liabilities	-	-
Total	38.911.938	12.652.368

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, other payables mainly consist of outsourced benefits and services.

Short/long term deferred income and expense accruals include deferred commission income (Note 10) amounting to TL 5.658.580 (31 December 2016: TL 2.290.059).

Corporate tax liabilities and prepaid taxes are disclosed below:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Corporate tax liabilities	872.434	230.184
Taxes paid during the year	(624.190)	(117.089)
Corporate tax liability (Prepaid tax), net	248.244	113.095

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

None.

20 Financial liabilities

As of 30 June 2017, the Company's financial liabilities consist of TL 47.181 credit card loans (31 December 2016: TL 25.959).

21 Deferred tax

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)
Unexpired risk reserve	107.846	66.701
Equalization reserve	69.187	69.187
Provision for employee termination benefits	4.174	2.650
Provision for personnel bonus	-	108.842
TAS adjustment differences in depreciation	-	(54.251)
Deferred tax assets/liabilities, net	181.207	193.129

As at 30 June 2017, the Company has not any deductible tax losses (31 December 2016: None).

Movement of deferred tax assets for the periods ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 are given below:

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Opening balance	193.129	-
Recognised in profit or loss	(11.922)	-
Recognised in equity	-	-
Closing balance	181.207	-

22 Retirement benefit obligations

None (31 December 2016: None).

23 Provision for other liabilities and charges

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016; the provisions for other risks are disclosed as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Provision for personnel bonus	-	544.210
Provision for employee termination benefits	20.870	13.249
Total provision for other risks	20.870	557.459

Movement of provision for severance pay during the period is presented below:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Provision at the beginning of the period	13.249	-
Interest cost	2.684	-
Service cost	4.937	-
Provision at the end of the period (Note 47)	20.870	-

24 Net insurance premium

Net insurance premium revenue for non-life branches is presented in detailed in the accompanying statement of income.

25 Fee revenue

None.

26 Investment income

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

27 Net income accrual on financial assets

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

28 Asset held at fair value through profit or loss

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

29 Insurance rights and claims

	1 January- 30 June 2017	1 April – 30 June 2017	1 January- 30 June 2016	1 April - 30 June 2016
Claims paid, net off reinsurers' share	6.767	5.694		
Changes in provision for outstanding claims, net off reinsurers' share	1.133.833	529.935	-	-
Changes in reserve for unearned premium, net off reinsurers' share	(4.855.462)	781.849	-	-
Changes in reserve for unexpired risks, net off reinsurers' share	205.728	75.239	-	-
Change in equalization reserve, net off reinsurers' share	-	-	-	-
Total	(3.509.134)	1.392.717	-	-

30 Investment contract benefits

None.

31 Other expenses

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

32 Operating expenses

For the periods ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, the operating expenses are disclosed as follows:

	1 January –30 June 2017	1 April –30 June 2017	1 January – 30 June 2016	1 April – 30 June 2016
Commission expenses (Note 17)	1.866.153	1.166.936	-	-
<i>Commissions to the intermediaries accrued during the period (Note 17)</i>	2.895.390	1.665.982	-	-
<i>Changes in deferred commission expenses (Note 17)</i>	(1.029.237)	(499.046)	-	-
Employee benefit expenses (Note 33)	1.226.150	584.159	912.996	434.320
Administration expenses	1.654.887	1.002.710	910.547	472.873
Commission income from reinsurers (Note 10)	(4.048.811)	(2.403.935)	-	-
<i>Commission income from reinsurers accrued during the period (Note 10)</i>	(7.417.332)	(2.649.563)	-	-
<i>Change in deferred commission income (Note 10)</i>	3.368.521	245.628	-	-
Outsourced benefits and services	14.160	8.919	-	-
Other	5.801	844	-	-
Total	718.340	359.633	1.823.543	907.193

33 Employee benefit expenses

For the periods ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, employee benefit expenses are disclosed as follows:

	1 January -30 June 2017	1 April -30 June 2017	1 January -30 June 2016	1 April -30 June 2016
Wages and salaries	916.962	467.383	760.321	361.815
Employer's share in social security premiums	203.653	100.142	97.394	49.789
Pension fund benefits	105.535	16.634	55.281	22.716
Total	1.226.150	584.159	912.996	434.320

34 Financial costs

Finance costs of the period are presented in "Note 4.2 – Financial Risk Management" above. There are not any finance costs classified in production costs or capitalized on tangible assets. All financial costs are directly recognised as expense in the statement of income.

35 Income tax expense

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

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Corporate tax expense:		
Corporate tax provision	(872.434)	-
Deferred taxes:		
Arising from origination (+)/ reversal (-) of taxable temporary differences	(11.922)	-
Total income tax expense / (income)	(884.356)	-

35 Income tax expense (continued)

A reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit from operating activities before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate for the report period ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 is as follows:

	30 June 2017		30 June 2016	
Profit / (loss) before taxes	4,349.667	Tax rate (%)	(1.129.505)	Tax rate (%)
Income tax provision at statutory tax rate	(869.933)	(20,00)	225.901	(20,00)
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax is recognised	-	-	(213.224)	18,88
Non-deductible expenses	(14.423)	(0,33)	(12.677)	1,12
Total tax expense recognized in profit or loss	(884.356)	(20,33)	-	-

36 Net foreign exchange gains

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

37 Earnings per share

According to TAS 33 "Earnings Per Share" standard, entities that are not traded in the stock market may not be able to explain earnings of everything. Earnings / losses per share have not been calculated in the accompanying financial statements since the Company's shares are not traded in the stock market (30 June 2016: None).

38 Dividend per share

None.

39 Cash generated from operations

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

40 Convertible bonds

None.

41 Redeemable preference shares

None.

42 Risks

None.

43 Commitments

In the normal course of its operations, the Company provides guarantee to ceding companies in the non-life branch as a reinsurance company and transfers insurance risks through treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements to reinsurance and coinsurance companies.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating leases for properties rented for use are as follows:

TL commitments	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Within one year	577.728	660.676
More than one year less than five years	1.733.184	1.783.535
More than 5 years	-	-
Total of minimum rent payments	2.310.912	2.444.211

44 Business combinations

None.

45 Related party transactions

The main shareholder of VHV Reasürans A.Ş. ("The Company") is VHV Allgemeine Versicherungen AG ("VHV Group"), which holds 100% of the issued capital of the Company. And the groups to which they are affiliated and the associates and subsidiaries of these groups are defined as related parties for these financial statements.

As at 30 June 20107 and 31 December 2016, the related parties and their related balances are as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	12.226.571	3.626.580
Receivables from main operations	12.226.571	3.626.580
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	23.781.474	6.158.866
Payables from main operations	23.781.474	6.158.866

For the periods ended 30 June 20107 and 30 June 2016, the related parties and their related transactions are as follows:

	1 January – 30 June 2017	1 January – 30 June 2016
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	17.404.770	-
Premiums written, ceded	17.404.770	-

46 Subsequent events

None.

47 Other

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

They are presented in the related notes above.

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

None.

Subrogation recorded in “Off-Balance Sheet Accounts”

None.

Real rights on immovable and their values

None.

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

None.

As at and for the accounting period ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, details of provision expenses are as follows:

Provision expense	1 January - 30 June 2017	1 April - 30 June 2017	1 January - 30 June 2016	1 April - 30 June 2016
Provision expenses for employee termination (Note 23)	(7.621)	-	-	-
Provision reversal income	29.471	-	-	-
Other	-	(7.771)	-	-
Provision account	21.850	(7.771)	-	-