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"We have to assign top priority to emphasizing our economy in order to elevate the new Turkey to new heights that it deserves. In our times, the economy of a country plays a major role in its fate."



K. Atatürk February 19, 1923

Creating Shareholder Value since 1924...

İşbank was founded by the directive of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as a publicly traded joint stock company to develop the banking system and industry in the newly established Turkish Republic as a partner of the private sector.

For a Widespread Shareholder Base of Local and International Institutions and Individuals...

The ownership structure of İşbank is unique in Turkey. At present, İşbank creates value for over 300,000 shareholders, the largest group of which is the Employee's Pension Fund. Close to 27% shares are traded on the Istanbul and London Stock Exchanges.

By Developing Modern Financial Services and Investing in Strategic Sectors of the Economy...

İşbank occupies a leading role in the Turkish economy both as one of the country's principal commercial banks and as a major power in financial services, the glass industry, metallurgy, petroleum products distribution and telecommunications.

And thus Growing into the Leading Publicly Traded Conglomerate in Turkey.

New investments in financial and non-financial sectors position İşbank to achieve continuous growth in the coming years.

Financial Summary



(TL billion)	2000	1999	1998
Total Assets	7,795,142	4,765,894	2,359,191
Total Loans	2,916,736	1,629,492	1,140,633
Total Deposits	4,657,156	2,978,028	1,538,800
Shareholders' Equity	1,383,961	582,546	283,231
Paid-in Share Capital (*)	558,964	279,399	126,909
Legal Reserves	149,819	108,005	55,549
Revaluation Reserves	675,178	195,142	100,773
Profit After Tax	255,563	251,323	135,111

(US\$ million)	2000	1999	1998
Total Assets	11,764	8,854	7,552
Total Loans	4,402	3,027	3,651
Total Deposits	7,029	5,532	4,926
Shareholders' Equity	2,089	1,082	907
Paid-in Share Capital (*)	844	519	406
Legal Reserves	226	201	178
Revaluation Reserves	1,019	363	323
Profit After Tax	386	467	432

(*) The Bank's registered share capital is TL 1,500,000,000,000,000.

The independent audit, as required by Article 43 of the Act on the Turkish Central Bank, has been performed by DRT Denetim Revizyon Tasdik Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

1998 conversion rate as of 31/12/1998: US\$1 = TL 312,400
 1999 conversion rate as of 31/12/1999: US\$1 = TL 538,300
 2000 conversion rate as of 31/12/2000: US\$1 = TL 662,600

İşbank's Banking Network	2000	1999	1998
Domestic Branches	857	858	844
Overseas Branches	4	4	4
Representative Offices Abroad	0	1	1
Total Employees	16,133	15,867	14,827



Highlights of the Year

İşbank relocated its headquarters from Ankara to Istanbul in order to fortify its position in the financial and business world. The new head office complex, İş Towers, made it possible to bring together all bank departments and many subsidiary companies as well as to launch an ambitious art and culture program in the Towers' concert hall and art gallery.

Total assets increased by 33% to \$11.7 billion. Shareholders' equity rose 93% to \$2.1 billion. Deposits increased by 27% to \$7 billion. Loans climbed by 45% to \$4.4 billion to compose 37% of assets.

İşbank accessed the international syndicated loan market in August and December for two one-year facilities with an amount of \$500 million and \$275 million, respectively. The Bank also concluded a medium-term \$150 million securitization deal backed on the SWIFT MT 100 remittances.

Innovation in banking services continued to drive İşbank forward. The Bank launched Turkey's first WAP banking application including monetary transactions in a 128-bit secure mode and Kasamatik, an online cash deposit machine. İşbank also introduced a Call Center and a new look for its branches during the year. İşbank now handles 53% of transactions through alternative service distribution channels.

İşbank, in partnership with Telecom Italia Group, submitted the winning bid for the first GSM 1800 License in April. İş-Tim launched service of the new mobile telephone network, Aria, in March 2001 and aims to achieve nationwide coverage within five years.

İşbank, in partnership with the Doğan Group, acquired 51% of Petrol Ofisi A.Ş. (POAŞ), in July, giving control of a nationwide chain of more than 4,500 gas stations.

Board of Directors



1 Burhan Karagöz
Chairman

2 H. Ersin Özince
Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

3 Salih Ergün
Director

4 Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kirman
Director

5 Onur Ökten
Director

6 Erbaşar Özsoy
Director

7 Mustafa Özyürek
Director

8 Hasan Arslan Sarsar
Director

9 Bahtiyar Sönmez
Director

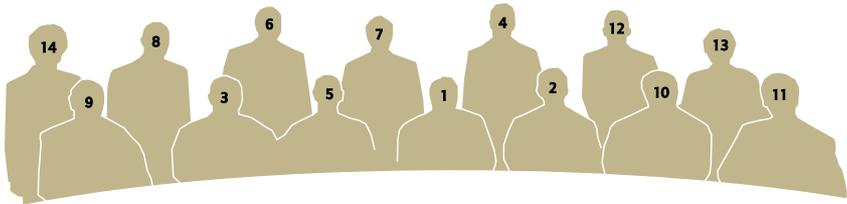
10 Mustafa Timisi
Director

11 Enis Tütüncü
Director

12 A. İhsan Gelberi
Auditor

13 A. Suna Ünal
Auditor

14 A. Taciser Bayer
Reporter



Message from the CEO



H. Ersin Özince

Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The Bank reconfirmed its position as the leading private sector commercial bank in Turkey by raising total assets to \$11.8 billion, 33% over the previous year. This increase stems from growth in both deposits and loans, an increase in funds borrowed from abroad and the raising of shareholders' equity by 93% to \$2.1 billion. Deposits increased by 27% to \$7.0 billion. Loans climbed by 45% to \$4.4 billion to compose 37% of assets as the marketable securities portfolio narrowed to \$1.6 billion, or 14% of total assets.

A 69% increase in total revenues to TL 3,080 trillion is attributable to very significant growth in operating income, mainly from commission income, profit from capital market transactions and dividends from participations. Bottom line results, however, were adversely affected by interest rate volatility during the last two months of the year and that broke out in November and investments made to ensure the future growth of the Bank. Net income remained close to 1999 levels at TL 256 trillion. In US dollars, net income declined from \$467 million to \$386 million.

The favorable results obtained in retail and commercial banking activities reflect İşbank's extensive market presence and innovative approach. In a year where economic conditions prompted the aggressive entry of many banks into the retail banking arena, İşbank stayed ahead of its competitors. We began to roll out a new branch concept as part of the Retail Banking Performance Development Project and implemented it in 147 key branches. By focusing on a customer and sales oriented approach, we generated cross-selling of loans, credit cards, overdraft accounts and automatic payment orders. As the pioneer of alternative delivery channels such as ATMs, POS, telephone and Internet banking, the percentage of transactions handled by non-branch systems was raised to 53%.

The move to our new headquarters in Istanbul has improved synergy among various departments and our subsidiaries and positioned İşbank at the heart of Turkey's financial and business world.

Looking ahead, we believe that investment in customer relationships, delivery channels, technology and risk management will be key success factors in enhancing shareholder value. We will continue to emphasize utilization of non-branch channels in 2001 as the restructuring of our retail banking operations gains momentum. We seek to grow our already large share in capital market activities by introducing real-time execution of trades on the Istanbul Stock Exchange through the Internet, Call Center and ATMs without charging any commission. This new application was introduced in April 2001. We intend to gain new customers and add value to existing customers, both retail and merchants, through the launch of an installment/bonus card in the second quarter.

Yet İşbank is not merely a commercial bank. We also have a strong presence in the country's fastest growing sectors. Our new investments in the areas of petroleum distribution and mobile telecommunications provide an organic link with banking activities. Both these initiatives are expected to augment the Bank's retail capacity and to expand our customer base, leading to additional cross-selling opportunities.

POAŞ has the largest petroleum distribution network in Turkey and its more than 4500 dealers create a new distribution channel and profitable cash management opportunities for İşbank. On the other hand, our entry into mobile telecommunications in partnership with Telecom Italia Group places İşbank at the forefront of the converging technologies revolution.

We believe that in the near future, with the development of mobile communication technologies, mobile phones will become a primary delivery channel for financial services. Already in Turkey the number of GSM subscribers exceeds fixed line subscribers. As the first bank to introduce ATMs, real-time online service, interactive telephone banking and WAP –now all widely accepted and utilized –İşbank is committed to success in mobile telephony services as well.



sheet. Nor did they affect our capital adequacy ratio, which remained As a new initiative that requires a rollout period of about five years, return on investment will take some time. However, the synergies created will yield many advantages for İsbank in a shorter time frame, not the least of which is to create a more competitive telecommunications market in Turkey.

2000 was also marked by a higher profile in international markets. During 2000, the Bank accessed a total of \$775 million in one-year syndicated facilities and \$150 million securitization deal backed on the SWIFT MT 100 remittances. The signing of a one-year syndicated loan facility for \$275 million in mid-December from 22 international banks signified the depth of the international financial community's confidence in İsbank in a volatile environment. These borrowings had a positive effect on the Bank's liquidity position going into 2001.

Although the Bank's capital adequacy ratio remained strong at 23%, the Board of Directors has reacted immediately to economic developments by resolving to raise paid-in capital from TL 558.9 trillion to TL 810.5 trillion on February 22, 2001. The total increase will be funded partially (TL 86,665 billion) by a cash injection from shareholders and partially (TL 164,943 billion) from Extraordinary Reserves, Profit from Sales of Participations and Premises and the Revaluation Surplus Fund.

2001 will be a year of retrenchment for all companies in Turkey. In today's rapidly changing environment, risk management has never been more critical. The new banking legislation and other regulatory changes in the sector, combined with strategic initiatives taken by the banks themselves, are changing the intensity of competition while preparing the banking system to operate within internationally accepted standards and, eventually, to compete on a global scale. Having long served Turkey as one of the country's leading commercial banks, İsbank is fully-prepared and well-equipped to facilitate the transition to a strong economy and lasting change.

Our unique shareholder structure, which currently includes more

than 300,000 shareholders in Turkey and abroad, ensures that our primary concern is creation of value for all our shareholders. As we move ahead, we are confident that our identity as a publicly owned company with high ethical values, extensive market presence, sound capital base, prudent banking policies, ongoing restructuring projects and public-spirited philosophy will benefit the Bank in all its business dealings, strengthening our ability to create further shareholder value over time for the public.

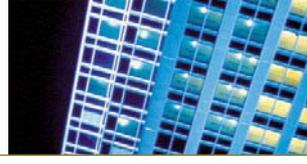
We are determined to support Turkey's renewed growth with the strength we draw from being one of the country's leading financial institutions and with continued dedication to nurturing the most promising sectors.

H. Ersin Özince

Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Executive Committee





1 H. Ersin Özince
Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

2 Caner Çimenbicer
Senior Deputy Chief Executive

3 M. Murat Akpınar
Deputy Chief Executive

4 N. Yalkut Ayözger
Deputy Chief Executive

5 G. Mahir Bayyurdođlu
Deputy Chief Executive

6 A. Aykut Demiray
Deputy Chief Executive

7 A. Cüneyt Demren
Deputy Chief Executive

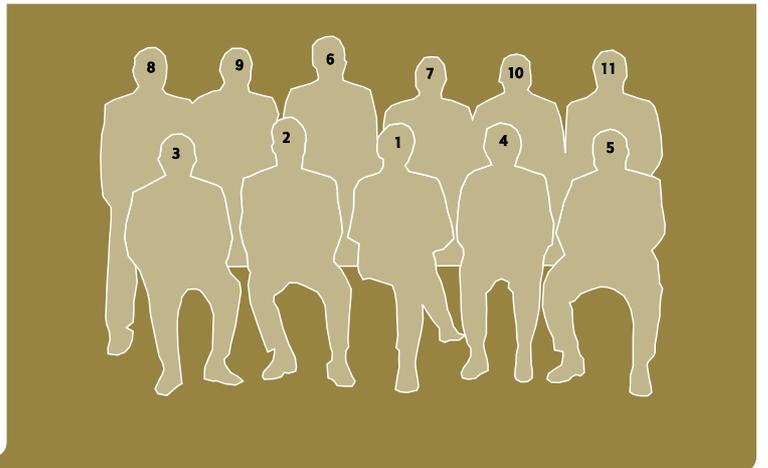
8 B. Daver Orhon
Deputy Chief Executive

9 Haluk L. Somersan
Deputy Chief Executive

10 Turgut Sungur
Deputy Chief Executive

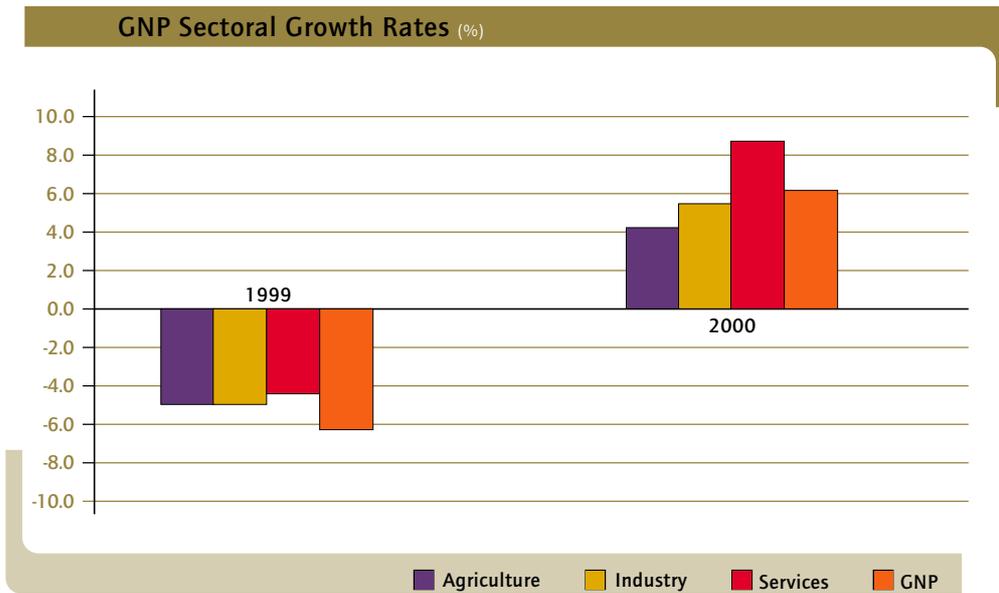
11 Yusuf Ziya Toprak
Deputy Chief Executive

As of March 2001

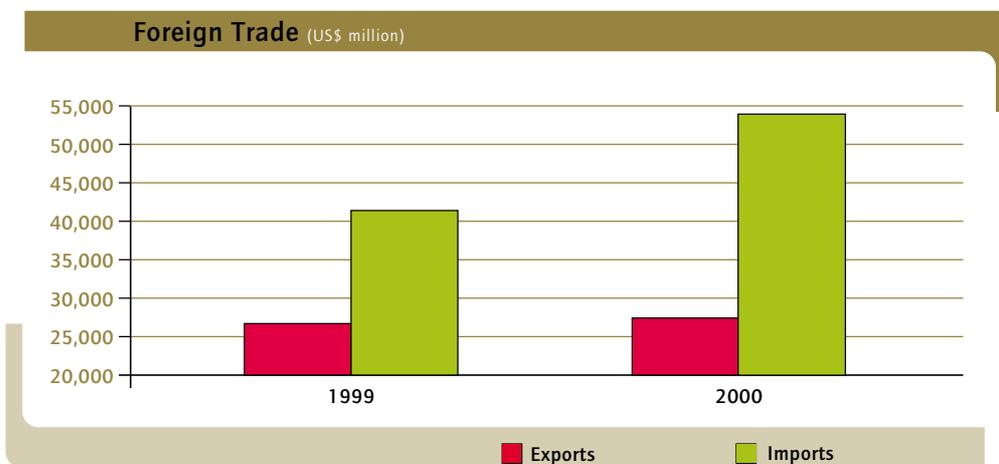


Economic Trends

Lower interest rates revived domestic demand in 2000, leading the economy to grow by 6.1% for the year. Volatility experienced in the financial markets in the second half of November sent overnight interest rates soaring to 2,000%. The crisis was partially contained by the inflow of \$10.4 billion from the IMF but rising risk premiums kept interest rates well above pre-crisis levels.

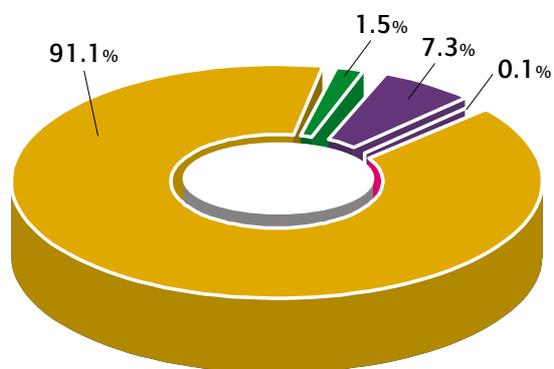


Imports increased by 33.1% to \$54.2 billion, due to a general economic recovery driven by strong domestic demand, and the rise in international oil prices. The appreciation of the TL in line with the foreign exchange rate program kept exports at \$27.5 billion, 3.4% over 1999 figures. Accordingly, the foreign trade deficit widened considerably, resulting in a current account deficit of \$9.8 billion.



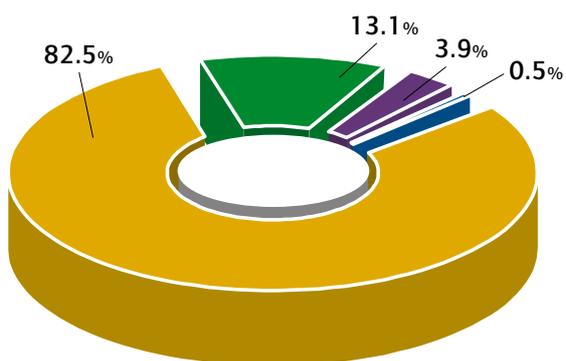


Exports by Sector 2000



- Industry
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Other

Imports by Sector 2000

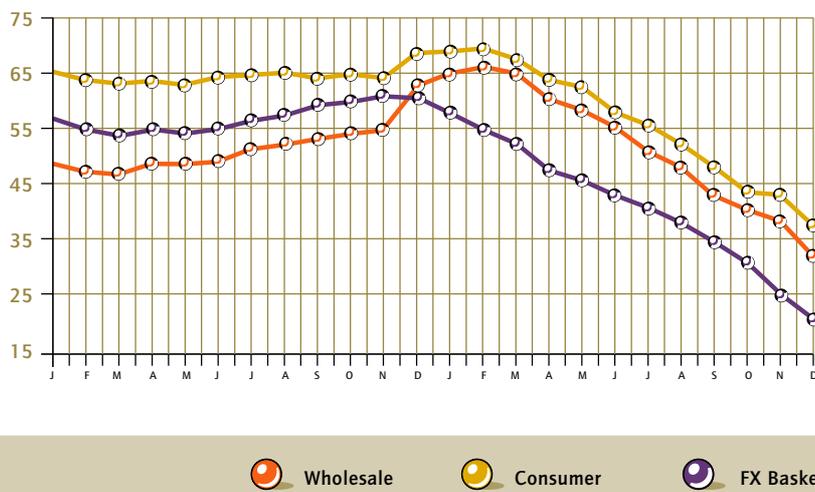


- Industry
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Other

Consolidated budget revenues for the year amounted to TL 33.8 quadrillion, and expenditures totaled TL 46.6 quadrillion, including TL 20.4 quadrillion in interest payments. Therefore, the budget had a deficit of TL 12.8 quadrillion, while the primary balance yielded a surplus of TL 7.6 quadrillion. On the other hand, domestic debt stock rose to TL 36.4 quadrillion at year-end, an increase of 58.9% from TL 22.9 quadrillion at the end of 1999. Foreign debt stock amounted to \$114.3 billion at year-end, 11% over 1999 figure.

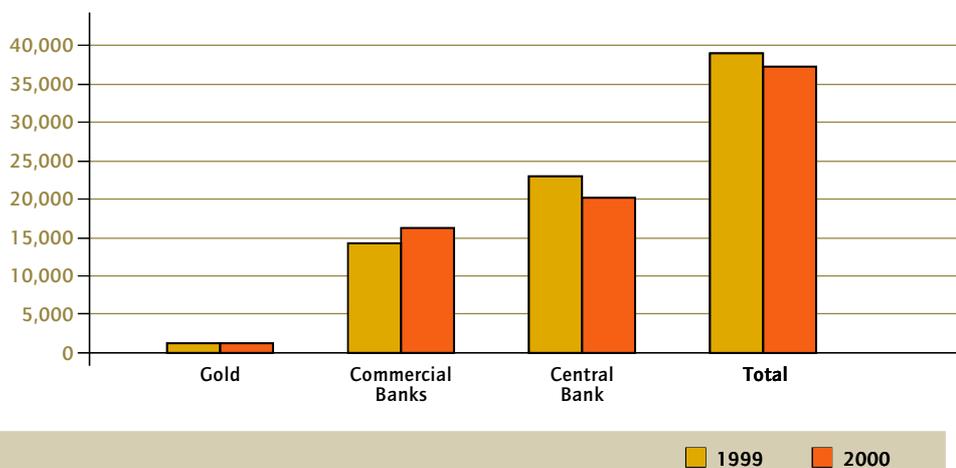
The three-year stand-by agreement signed with the IMF in December 1999 aimed to reduce inflation to single digits through implementation of monetary, fiscal and foreign exchange rate policies. The effect of the program started to become evident in March 2000; by year-end, average annual rate of wholesale inflation was 51.4% (32.7% year-on-year) while average annual consumer inflation was 54.9% (39% year-on-year).

Changes in The Price Indices and FX Rates (Year-on-year percentage changes)



Foreign exchange markets were stable in 2000, in line with the Central Bank's monetary and foreign exchange rate program. At year-end, the US dollar had appreciated by 24.4% to TL 671,765; the German mark increased by 14.1% to TL 316,265; and the foreign exchange basket consisting of US\$1 + Euro 0.77 marked a 19.9% increase. As of December 26, 2000, the Central Bank's reserves totaled \$19.6 billion and international reserves amounted to \$37.4 billion at year-end, less than the previous year.

International Reserves (US\$ million)

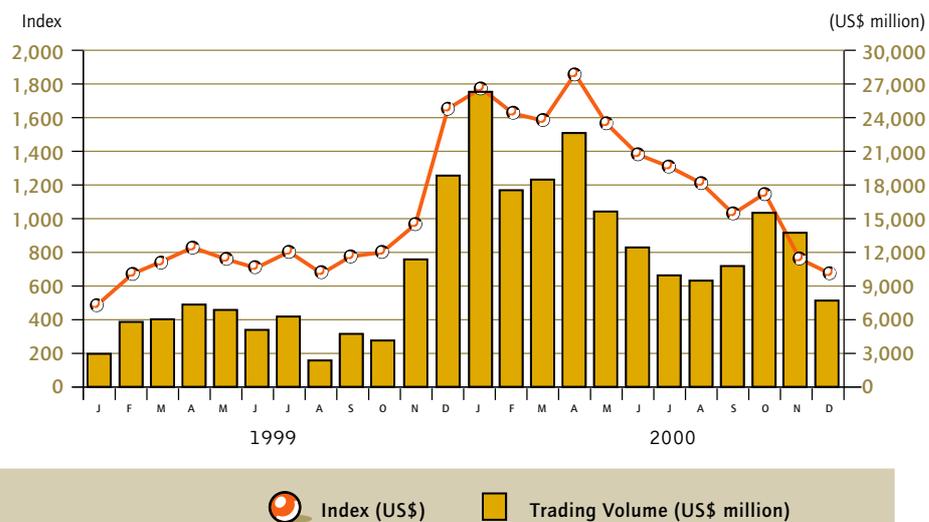




Interest rates of government securities declined sharply in 2000 in line with the economic program, though rising in November and December in response to the liquidity crunch in the market. This brought the average compound interest rate of government securities to 38.2%.

The Istanbul Stock Exchange National -100 Index exceeded 20,000 in mid-January as interest rates fell, declining to 15,000-16,000 on profit taking and then rising again to 19,206 in April. The market turned bearish in the following months in the absence of any new inflow of funds, slow progress on privatization, a lack of positive expectations, continuing public offerings and a higher current account deficit, increasing selling pressure of foreign investors. From mid-November, negative developments in emerging markets and fears regarding the stability of the banking sector, created a demand for foreign exchange, especially from foreign investors triggering a liquidity crisis in mid-November. Interest rates climbed steeply and the index fell down to 7,109 points in early December. Although the index rose again with restored confidence owing to the commitment of financial support by the IMF and the World Bank, it closed the year at 9,437 points decreasing by 38% over end-1999 figure.

The ISE National-100 Index and Stock Trading Volume

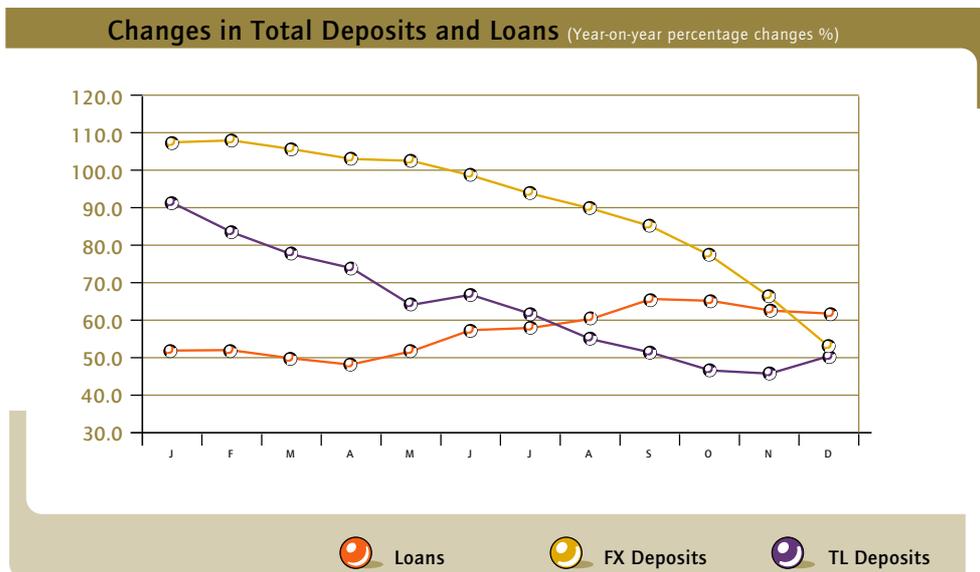


DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BANKING SECTOR

The banking sector's profit performance declined in 2000 as it struggled to adjust to changes in legal and economic conditions. In 2000, net loss of the sector increased by 612% to \$4,034 million, compared to \$566 million in 1999, mainly due to the decline in net interest income and an increase in non-interest expenditure. This could be attributable to extreme volatility in interest rates during the final six weeks of the year, when intensified demand for foreign exchange triggered a liquidity crisis. Anxiety created by the delays in structural reforms and privatization and the increased risk in other emerging markets fueled fx demand among international investors at the same time domestic banks sought to close their short positions as the end of the year approached. The number of banks under supervision of Savings Deposit Insurance Fund rose to 11 by year-end following the take over of three banks by the Banking Regulatory and Supervisory Board, which started to operate on August 31, 2000. In addition, the Board revoked the licenses of two other banks.

According to weekly provisional data released by the Central Bank, TL deposits totaled TL 30.9 quadrillion in 2000, an increase of 43.8%, while foreign exchange deposits amounted to TL 25.4 quadrillion, up 37.9% over 1999 figures. Thus total deposits, including both TL and foreign exchange deposits (excluding interbank deposits), amounted to TL 56.3 quadrillion – an increase of 41.1%, far below the 105.1% rate of growth experienced in the previous year.

Loans extended by deposit-taking banks reached TL 25.9 quadrillion, increasing by 63.3% in 2000, compared to a 51.1% increase in 1999. The rapid growth in loans stemmed primarily from the increase in consumer loans. In 2000, the banking system credit volume including loans extended by deposit-taking banks, development and investment banks, and Central Bank direct credits, amounted to TL 30.4 quadrillion, an increase of 57%, on par with the 56% expansion recorded in 1999.





EXPECTATIONS

Markets were still reeling from the effects of the November 2000 liquidity crisis when political tension led to a new wave of volatility in February 2001. The efforts of the Central Bank to maintain monetary targets aggravated the existing problems of state banks, bringing the payment system to a standstill and pushing interest rates to record highs. Unsustainable imbalances between interest, foreign exchange and inflation rates prompted the government to float the Lira on February 22.

"Turkey's Transition Program to a Strong Economy", which was announced on April 14, seeks to overcome the crisis affecting Turkey and reach decisive macro targets. The plan is based on attainment of a sound balance in public finances, implementation of an incomes policy in line with inflation targets and establishment of a legal framework that will ensure achievement of these goals.

Erosion of purchasing power due to the devaluation of the TL, funding problems and high interest rates will slow economic activity in the first half of the year, with a gradual improvement expected in the second half. The economy is anticipated to contract by 3% in 2001.

Inflation rates were up sharply in March and April, reflecting the steep increase in foreign exchange rates and price hikes in public goods. Inflation is expected to display a downward trend in the second half of the year due to tight fiscal policies and the restructuring of the banking system. The wholesale price index is expected to rise by 57.6% for the year while consumer price increases are targeted at 52.5%. The success of the incomes policy, an important tool in the battle against inflation, depends on the support of all segments of society.

The floating of the Lira is expected to boost revenues from tourism and exports while imports are expected to fall parallel to the decline in domestic demand, creating a current account surplus.

In 2001, pulling down the high level of real interest rates to reasonable levels will be one of the key issues of the new economic program. In this regard, besides the monetary policy to be implemented, privatization, rehabilitation of the banking system, resolving the problems of public sector banks and removing the pressure of these banks on the financial system are all deemed to be of great significance.

İşbank performed successfully in 2000 despite increased competition for retail and commercial business and narrower margins, demonstrating its leadership in key areas.



Retail Banking

Increasing customer satisfaction

İşbank has adopted a customer focused approach to its extensive retail business to achieve sustainable leadership in this area. The Retail Banking Performance Development Project, which was initiated in September 1998, has been effective in making branches more customer and sales oriented. By end-2000, 147 branches had been included in the project in which 70 marketing specialists are coordinating marketing efforts. The results of the project have been very encouraging, showing a clear improvement in cross selling of products. This has generated good results in terms of sales of credit cards, overdraft accounts and automatic payment orders.

Segmentation and the renovation of 100 branches is the first stage of a massive strategic reorganization that aims to achieve a new, more upscale corporate look and separate customer service, marketing and operations. This is a very significant change for İşbank, which last remodeled its branches in the late 1980s. The branch change program will continue at a slower pace in 2001.

İşbank was active and competitive in the consumer installment credit market, especially during the first part of the year achieving a 30% market share in car loans. During 2000, the total amount of consumer installment credits reached TL 994,875 billion, compared to TL 241,376 billion in 1999. The year-end balance of consumer installment credits stood at TL 579,662 billion, up 321% over the previous year, comprised of 95% TL and 5% foreign currency credits. TL 435,000 billion of the outstanding balance is payable during 2001. Asset quality is high, with an incidence of non-performing loans of 0.67% at year-end. As of end 2000, İşbank's market share in installment credits declined from 17% to 15%.

The number of overdraft account increased from 535,862 in 1999 to 679,496 in 2000. The outstanding balance rose by 83% to TL 47,196 billion, up from TL 25,769 a year earlier.

İşbank is a major player in credit cards. It ranked second in issuing with an 11.2% market share and over 1.5 million cards. İşbank's market share in credit card balances increased from 9.8% in 1999 to 11.9% in 2000. The Bank considers this is a growing and important business and has introduced several co-branded cards with various stores and hypermarkets. It is planning to launch a new bonus installment card MAXIMUM with Mastercard in first half of 2001. The bonus point program for credit cards has been widely successful. In an additional perk, the İşbank Millennium Lounge at Istanbul Atatürk Airport International Terminal offers complimentary services to İşbank credit card holders.



The emphasis on Point of Sale machines has paid off. The Bank increased the number of its POS machines from 5,000 to 53,477 in three years. In 2000, the volume of purchases made by credit card or bank card through İsbank POS increased to more than \$2 billion or around 13% of the total market.

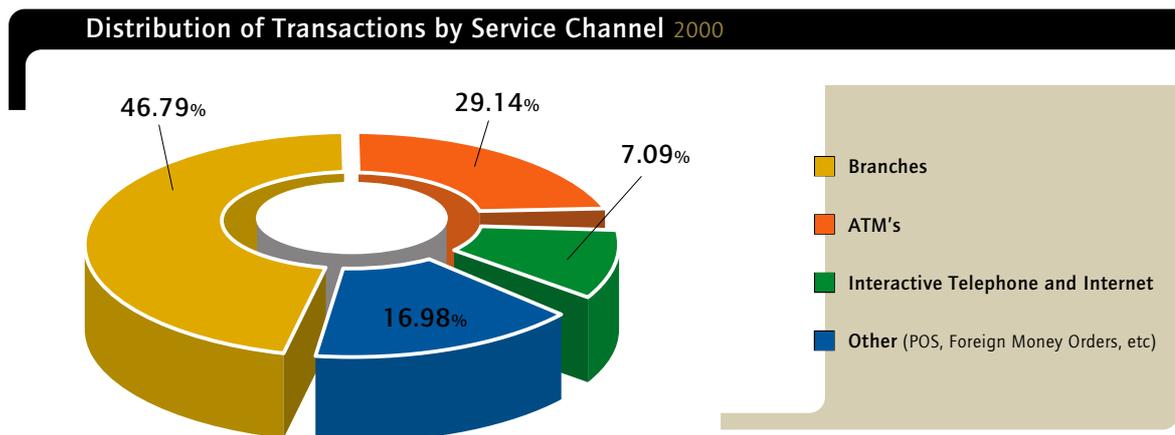
The Bank is also a leader in bill pay and payroll applications. It handles utility, telephone, tax, unemployment insurance and social security payments and collects fees for 37 private schools and 43 state universities. In 2000, a payroll agreement was signed with PTT, which has approximately 25,000 employees. By the end of the year, İsbank was handling payroll operations for 8,805 companies, 17% more than 1999 and paying salaries to 953,589 people, 11% over 1999.

In 2001, İsbank's investment in POAŞ, the largest gasoline retailer in Turkey, will create valuable synergies with banking business at the retail end as will Aria, the new GSM 1800 network. Customers will be able to recharge their prepaid cards in İsbank ATMs by debiting their account. This is just the first of many incentive campaigns under consideration with Aria that will stimulate retail activities.



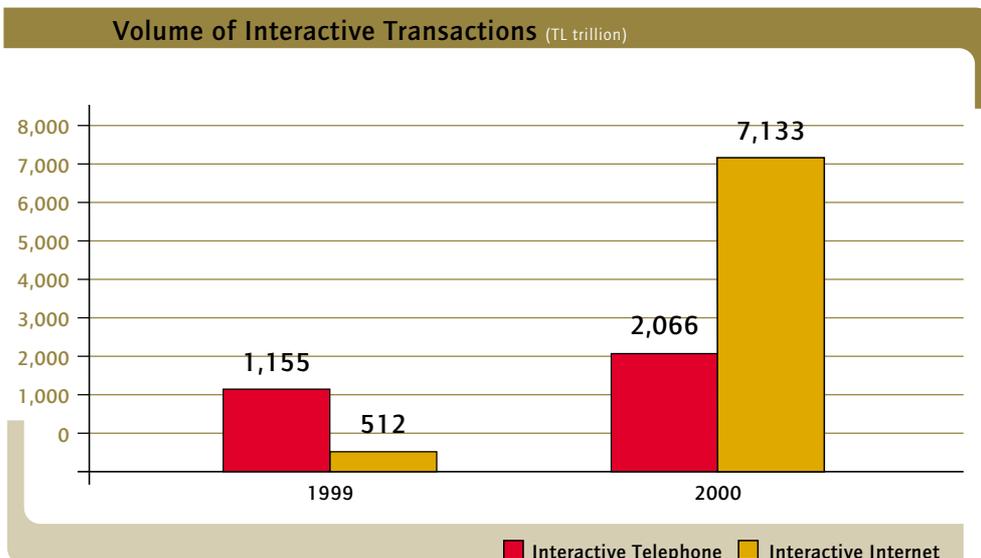
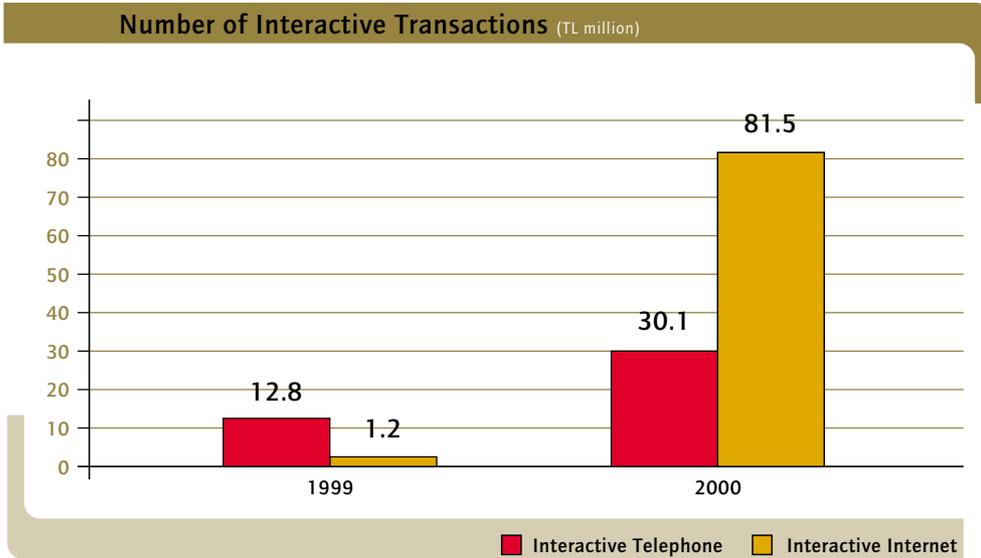
Alternative Distribution Channels Making it easier for customers to reach İsbank

Establishment of a separate department in November 2000 which is responsible for developing and managing alternative distribution channels underlines the importance İsbank assigns to non-branch channels. Alternative service distribution channels currently handle 53% of transactions, as shown by the chart below. The most dramatic increase was seen in Internet utilization, which now makes up 5% of total transactions. İsbank has the largest number of ATMs of any private bank in Turkey – 2,175 at the end of 2000 – and handled 29% of total transactions through them.



The number of customers capable of using all alternative distribution channels climbed by 145% to 712,401 in 2000. Internet transactions increased from 1% to 5% of total non-cash transactions in two years. Utilization is expected to increase further in 2001 as customers become aware of the cost and time advantages of Internet banking. The establishment of İşnet as our Internet Service Provider also had a positive impact on the number of registered customers and utilization.

In addition to existing self-service telephone banking performed on IVR system by customers, the Call Center, consisting of well-trained customer-oriented agents went into service in September as a new part of Interactive telephone banking services of the Bank. Centralization of customer services in the Call Center increased efficiency and service quality, improving customer satisfaction. In order to encourage the use of Internet and self-service telephone banking on IVR, transactions done over these channels, with the exception of stock trading, are performed free of charge. İşbank's telephone banking service is ranked number one in Turkey in terms of the number of transactions.





Commercial Banking

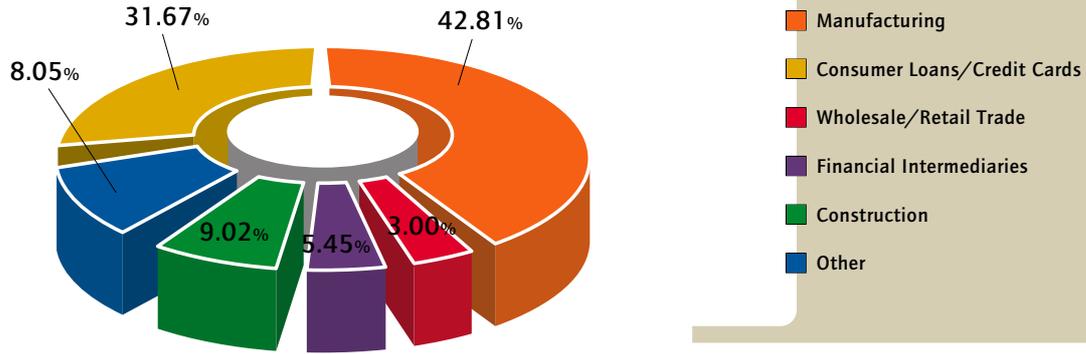
Maintaining asset quality while expanding the loan portfolio

İşbank has a diversified loan portfolio in terms of both sector and customer exposure. The Bank has commercial lending relationships with more than 400 of the top 500 companies in Turkey as well as a significant presence in lending to medium-sized companies. The Bank maintained its market share in commercial lending during the year, increasing TL cash loans by 167% and short-term FX loans by 52%. On a consolidated basis, cash loans rose by 79%, exceeding targets. Market share for total cash loans among private sector commercial banks increased from 14.6% to 16%. İşbank strove to keep asset quality high through cautious and thorough risk evaluation systems. The ratio of non performing loans at year-end was 5.6%, half the sectoral average of 10.52%. Provisions covered 88% of possible loan losses.

The Bank's policy is to concentrate on short-term loans with demonstrable liquidity, security and profitability. On the corporate side, İşbank seeks to leverage its image of stability and strong relationships with blue chip companies and capitalize on its superior low-cost funding base. Attention will be given to the foreign trade and energy sectors in 2001. The large branch network, wide range of products and technological infrastructure give İşbank an advantage in lending to small and medium sized enterprises.

Outstanding Credits (TL billion)			
	1999	2000	Change (%)
TL CASH CREDITS			
Market	181,039	262,768	45.14
Export	5,988	17,096	185.50
Eximbank Credits	19,203	21,975	14.44
Medium and Long-Term	4,902	118,350	2.314.32*
Consumer Credits (Short+Medium/Long-Term)	163,443	627,404	283.87
Credit Cards	105,795	234,595	121.74
TOTAL	480,370	1,282,188	166.92
* The high rate of increase in medium and long-term loans stems from commercial loans with monthly installment payments that started to be utilized in 2000.			
FX CASH CREDITS			
From Bank's Sources-Short-Term	782,434	1,180,640	50.89
From Bank's Sources-Long-Term	343,024	413,045	20.41
Eximbank Credits	23,664	40,863	72.68
TOTAL	1,149,122	1,634,548	42.24
TOTAL CASH CREDITS	1,629,492	2,916,736	79.00
NON-CASH CREDITS			
FX Letters of Guarantee and Prefinancing Guarantees	842,954	1,024,364	21.52
Commission Income on FX Letters of Guarantees	9,469	12,953	36.79
Acceptance Credits and Letters of Credit	514,172	547,960	6.57
Commission Income on			
Acceptance Credits and Letters of Credit	2,681	3,880	44.72
TL Letters of Guarantee	219,332	349,761	59.46
Commission Income on TL Letters of Guarantee	7,082	8,868	25.22

Sectoral Distribution %



Capital Markets

Making investing available to everyone

İşbank is a major player in the capital markets in Turkey. In 2000, trading volumes rose well above the market increases in all categories.

İşbank's Transaction Volume in the Capital Markets (TL billion)

	Total Market Transaction Volume			İşbank Transaction Volume		
	1999	2000	Increase %	1999	2000	Increase %
Equities*	73,754,669	222,330,792	201	1,898,293	8,117,992	327
Bills-Bonds-Repo**	1,257,106,876	3,020,861,452	140	53,794,504	170,145,654	216
- on exchange	540,012,057	1,349,194,970	150	27,570,575	99,613,483	261
- off exchange	717,094,819	1,671,666,482	133	26,223,929	70,532,171	169

(*) İş Yatırım / (**) İşbank

(*) Since the Capital Market Board regulations allow banks to provide services only as an agent for the trading of stocks, İşbank continued to provide services to local and foreign investors through İş Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (İş Investment Securities Inc.) in 2000.



İşbank's strength in this area reflects its high customer penetration and the development of trading on the Internet, telephone and ATMs. During the year this was further improved by introduction of real-time quotes and immediate execution of large orders. Small orders are executed after trading hours and after hours buy/sell orders are grouped and executed immediately the next morning. The number of active investment accounts soared by 51% to 672,401 during the year, reflecting the contribution of public offerings.

İşbank acts as a broker for 38% of stock market investors in Turkey. İş Yatırım increased its share in the stock market from 2.57% to 3.65% in 2000, thus becoming the fourth largest brokerage house among 124 members of the stock exchange, compared to the number ten position in 1999.

According to Istanbul Stock Exchange data, İşbank was one of the leading banks in terms of trading volume on the ISE Bonds and Bills Market, Repo-Reverse Repo Market, Outright Sales and Purchases Market and OTC Repo-Reverse Repo transactions in 2000.

In mutual funds, İşbank's eight funds claimed over 20% of the market with assets of TL 404 trillion. To further strengthen its position in the mutual fund market, ISE-30 Index Fund was launched in April and capital of the Fixed Income, Liquid and ISE-30 Index funds was raised. Furthermore, application has been made to set up four new funds, namely ISE Financial Index, ISE Technology Index, ISE Metallurgy and Machinery Index, and A-type International Securities funds.

In corporate finance, İş Yatırım lead managed eight public offerings, co-managed four and participated as a consortium member in two, marketing a total of TL 202.7 trillion in shares. İş Yatırım also acted as an intermediary in the capital increases and dividend payments of 15 companies.

Assets held by İşbank international custody clients rose by 89% to an average of \$1.1 billion in 2000.

İş Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş (İş Portfolio Management Inc) was established to render portfolio management services to institutional investors.

In addition, İş Risk Sermayesi Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş (İş Venture Capital Investment Inc) was founded to invest in technology focused small and mid-sized companies with high development potential.

In 2001, a new internet site will be launched as a finance portal for customers and potential customers at www.isteyatirim.com. The site will offer general economic data and detailed evaluation of stocks, foreign currency, mutual funds, deposits, bonds and bills, gold and other investment instruments. İşbank targets raising its market share in all areas of the capital markets.



Treasury

Effective and flexible management of assets and liabilities

Rapid changes in 2000 in both economic and political spheres were reflected in volatility in the financial markets. Flexible pricing policies taking into account cost, return and liquidity were vital to effective management of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The composition of asset and liability items on the balance sheet varied parallel to changing market conditions and opportunities.

The decline of TL interest rates in 2000 parallel to the monetary policy targets of the government made marginal cost and return a more important criteria for the financial sector than in previous years. İşbank responded to these changes by applying a flexible pricing policy in 2000, giving importance to real banking activities and increasing its loan portfolio significantly. The Bank succeeded in increasing deposits despite the highly competitive environment, retaining its privileged status within the banking sector.

İşbank sought to achieve a balanced composition between fixed and floating rate securities in order to minimize risk from interest rate fluctuations. At the same time, İşbank took maximum advantage of interest rate expectations through active participation in the TL money markets.

As in past years, in 2000 İşbank monitored developments in the local and international markets closely and increased volume in both foreign currency/TL transactions, capitalizing on its large branch network, extensive customer base and competitive pricing policies. The Treasury Customer Desk achieved a significant increase in transaction volume and in the number of customers.

Management of exchange rate, interest, loan and parity risks was handled successfully throughout 2000 with the application of risk management techniques and risk in the foreign currency position was reduced to the minimum level.

İşbank continued to increase business volumes in the international money, foreign exchange and capital markets in 2000 and witnessed higher demand from correspondent banks for increased cooperation.

İşbank obtained a total of \$775 million from the international syndicated loan market in 2000. In August, a \$500 million facility was signed, the largest loan to date for a Turkish bank with the lowest interest rate. In December, the Bank signed a \$275 million syndicated facility at a favorable interest rate despite the crisis that swept the Turkish financial markets in November, signifying the confidence of international financial community in İşbank.

In addition to syndicated loans, İşbank finalized a \$150 million securitization deal backed on the SWIFT MT100 remittances. The first tranche of the facility for \$88.8 million has a maturity of three years while the second tranche of \$61.2 million has a tenor of five years.

In 2001, the Bank will give utmost priority to establishing risk management systems and developing techniques to protect from every kind of risk.



International Banking

Expanding the overseas network

International trade activities at İsbank are delivered through 78 fully authorized, numerous partially authorized domestic branches and five free zone branches in Turkey.

Overseas, İsbank has branches in the United Kingdom and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Our subsidiary in Europe, İsbank GmbH, operates through 14 branches in Germany, two branches in The Netherlands, one in France and one in Switzerland.

The expansion of the international network of İsbank continued in 2000. Our subsidiary İş-Dublin Financial Services Plc became active in May 2000. Procedures to establish an off-shore branch in Bahrain have been completed and the branch became operational in April 2001. Preparations in regard to the opening of two branches in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are being completed and these branches will be opened in the first half of 2001. The New York Representative Office became active on January 2, 2001.

The technical infrastructure was improved during the year in order to deliver import and export transactions to a wider customer base throughout the country. İsbank handles most of its transactions via a wide correspondent network totaling 1,360 banks in 122 countries as of the end of 2000.

İsbank continues to handle incoming and outgoing foreign currency transfers throughout its nationwide branch network. İsbank increased outgoing foreign currency remittances by 60% in 2000 to \$12.3 billion while incoming foreign currency remittances reached \$6.8 billion, 11% over the previous year, maintaining its leadership in this area.

As of year-end 2000, İsbank had booked \$4.1 billion in import transactions and \$2.4 billion in export transactions. This gives İsbank a very significant share of Turkey's international trade volumes: 8% for imports and 9% for exports. The Bank will leverage its advantages and strengths to gain more market share in foreign trade transactions in 2001.



Equity Participations

Continuing a proud tradition of private sector entrepreneurship

Since its establishment in 1924, İşbank has contributed to the development of industry and finance in Turkey. The Bank has pioneered many new areas of business through investments and participations in the industrial and finance sectors. In the 76 years since its foundation, the Bank has taken equity stakes in 281 companies and divested shares in 200 of these companies over time. İşbank holds equity stakes in 81 companies operating in the telecommunications, petroleum distribution, glass, iron and steel, tire, insurance, banking, factoring and leasing.

İşbank is proud to be a founder of some of the most important industries in Turkey. In 1925, the Bank established Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi, which today is the leading insurance company in Turkey. In 1935, it established the first glass manufacturing company in Turkey, Türkiye Şişe ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş., now the second largest producer of household glass products in Europe and the third largest in the world. In 2000, İşbank, with its partner Telecom Italia Group, submitted the winning bid for the first GSM 1800 License and acquired 51% of Petrol Ofisi A.Ş. with its partner Doğan Group.

The book value of the participations controlled by İşbank at the end of 2000 amounted to TL 993 trillion and the value of its minority stakes in various companies is TL 166 trillion. A list of the major equity participations is provided at the end of this report.



Information Technology

A pioneer in new applications

İşbank is a pioneer in development and application of information technologies in Turkey. This tradition continued in 2000 as İşbank became the first financial institution to launch WAP banking applications. In 2001, İşbank will be able to send confirmation to customers for bill payments and stock trades by short message service (SMS) on mobile phones.

During the year parallel to rising business volumes, the capacity of the central system was raised from 447 MIPS to 1,161 MIPS. This will enable the system to make a smooth transition to a SYSPLEX environment.

Work was done to apply a relational database and related technologies during the year in order to speed up the implementation of a central system. The IBM DB2 relational database environment was prepared and tested and made ready for the software development group to utilize.

İşbank has developed an Intranet system with all 843 branches, except 20 which use the satellite system due to the inefficient telecom system. Efforts are continuing to improve the speed of data delivery at branches to enhance effectiveness of the system. Widespread use of e-mail communications between branches and Head Office departments has reduced the amount of paper communications.



İşbank has also developed a document management application called MEDIA 2000 to reduce paperwork. MEDIA 2000 was launched in many Head Office departments during the year. Further improvements will be made by introducing virtual private network (VPN) for data transfer between branches. The Bank is also focusing on developing voice and image capabilities for various applications.

Software has been selected for the data warehouse project and work is continuing to develop this. The range of applications on the Internet branch has been broadened to include credit card statements, automatic repurchase agreement orders and dividend and preemptive rights transactions. Receipts of money transfers ordered through the self-service telephone banking on IVR and internet are now sent by e-mail or fax. Buy orders for IPOs can now be made through ATM and Internet and charged to the customer's credit card.

In 2001, importance will be given to developing a virtual card. Priority will be given to developing Data Warehouse and Operations Center projects.



Organization and Premises & Real Estate

Increasing prestige and visibility

İşbank enhanced its prestige and visibility in 2000 by moving its headquarters from Ankara to Istanbul. İş Towers was completed and the building officially opened with a gala reception on August 26, 2000, the 76th anniversary of the foundation of the Bank. İşbank occupies the 52-story tower- the tallest building in Istanbul - while subsidiaries are housed in the other two towers, thus improving synergy.

A major branch renovation project has also improved İşbank's image and made the branches customer-focused delivery channels for a wide range of banking products and services. Branches have been segmented and reorganized according to a customer-focused approach into retail, commercial and corporate marketing, operations and self-service units. At year-end, work had started on 125 branches and 93 had been completed. The 32 currently under construction will be completed in the first part of 2001.

During the year, 11 new branches were opened and 12 merged. At year-end, İşbank had a total of 861 branches.

Work to reduce the need for physical archives and transfer data from paper to an electronic environment are continuing. In addition, an emergency plan is being prepared according to various scenarios to ensure the continuation of bank services and communication in the event of extraordinary disasters or situations.



Human Resources and Training

Revising policies to employ an optimum number of qualified personnel

İşbank recognizes the need for highly qualified and motivated human resources in order to maintain its position in the fiercely competitive banking sector. Widespread use of technology-based products and services demands well-educated, highly paid employees who can use and market these products efficiently. Thanks to electronic banking tools, banks can now provide better service, faster and with fewer employees.

Therefore, İşbank felt the need to revise its human resources policies to employ an optimum number of qualified personnel and started working with Arthur Andersen Consultancy Co. to redesign its human resources strategies and applications. The project, which started in October 1999, aims at developing new models that deliver greater employee satisfaction parallel to the Bank's needs.

İşbank is a major employer in Turkey as well as the banking sector. In 2000, the number of employees increased from 15,867 to 15,945. During the year, 17,519 people applied for a job at İşbank and 1,446 were hired: 1,260 as tellers and clerks, 75 management trainees, 31 assistant internal auditors, 47 IT specialists and 33 professionals, attorneys and engineers.

As an organizational policy, open management positions are fulfilled by promotions from lower levels within the Bank. For this reason, İşbank gives great importance to the training needs of its employees and offers training and internship opportunities both within Turkey and abroad. Depending on each employee's professional field of interest and position, and the needs of the organization, continuous in-house training programs are implemented at the Bank's training centers in İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir, as well as other alternative locations.

During the year, 7,753 staff members attended these in-house training programs. Another 1,281 participated in programs offered by professional training organizations or institutions, including 44 employees who attended programs abroad.

In 2000, special importance was given to retail banking topics and customer-oriented approaches to support projects to renovate the branches and enhance performance in retail banking. Development of web-based distance learning on the Bank's intranet site will be a priority in the coming years.



Support for Culture and the Arts

Enriching the life of the community

Since it was founded by Atatürk in 1924, İşbank has supported culture and the arts through its publications, art galleries, painting collection, various exhibitions and concerts. In this sense İşbank has pioneered the concept of corporate patronage in Turkey.

Kültür Yayınları, a subsidiary of the Bank plays an important role in enriching intellectual life by publishing books on the arts, philosophy, economy, sociology and other subjects.

The painting collection of İşbank, considered the most extensive in Turkey with more than 2,000 works of art, is a history of Turkish painting. The Bank continues to support art by organizing exhibition at its galleries all over the country and at İş Towers in İstanbul.

İşbank sponsored two important exhibitions during the year. In the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture, the Bank organized "The Sultan's Portrait", a show of 240 paintings of Ottoman rulers at Topkapı Palace Museum. "Once Upon A Time İstanbul- From Empire to Republic", a show of photographs taken by National Geographic over the last century, was held in the Darphane-i Amire (Imperial Mint). The exhibition mirrored Turkey's transformation and changing lifestyle and culture.

İş Sanat / İstanbul Hall, which opened at İş Towers in November 2000, has quickly become an eminent and distinguished concert hall. Many worldwide famous classical, jazz and ethnic artists make a significant contribution to the city's cultural life. İş Sanat / İstanbul Hall is committed to producing projects that bring together well-known local and international talents, as well as to giving young artists the opportunity to perform.



İş Sanat / İstanbul Hall



Opinion of Independent Auditor's
Financial Statements
Notes to Financial Statements

TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI A.Ş.**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE
1 JANUARY 2000 - 31 DECEMBER 2000**

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2000 and the related statement of income for the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2000 according to the Banks Act No. 4389, Article 13. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

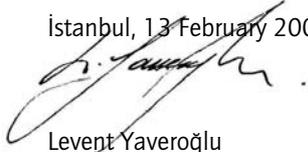
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above are in conformity with the uniform chart of accounts, uniform balance sheet and statement of income, uniform notes to the financial statements, accounting and valuation standards and the records of the Bank as described by Article 13 item 1 b of the Banks Act.

DRT DENETİM REVİZYON TASDİK
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.

Member Form of DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

İstanbul, 13 February 2001



Levent Yaveroğlu
Partner

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than those in Turkey. The standards, procedures and practices to audit the accompanying financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in Turkey.

ASSETS (TL billion)	31.12.2000	31.12.1999
Cash and equivalents	115,141	91,258
Cash balances - Turkish Lira	74,243	46,426
Cash balances - Foreign Currency	38,255	43,909
Others	2,643	923
Banks	789,889	545,756
Due from the Central Bank	7,002	27,196
Due from banks	782,887	518,560
- Domestic Banks	35,058	97,083
- Foreign Banks	747,829	421,477
Other financial institutions	0	0
Interbank funds sold	179,512	213,279
Marketable securities (Net)	720,475	886,702
Government bonds	456,253	724,929
Other bonds	0	0
Equities	1,404	24,805
Other marketable securities	262,818	136,968
Loans	2,916,736	1,629,492
Short-term	2,035,720	1,268,315
Medium and Long-term	881,016	361,177
Loans in arrears (Net)	20,352	0
Loans With Limited Recovery (Net)	20,352	0
- Gross Receivables	39,333	52,576
- Provision for loan losses (-)	18,981	52,576
Loans with Doubtful Recovery (Net)	0	0
- Gross Receivables	14,292	31,154
- Provision for loan losses (-)	14,292	31,154
Loans Considered as Loss (Net)	0	0
- Gross Receivables	110,644	36,066
- Provision for loan losses (-)	110,644	36,066
Interest & other income accruals	312,355	403,480
Loans	224,458	92,767
Marketable securities	78,229	305,607
Other	9,668	5,106
Leasing receivables (Net)	0	0
Leasing receivables	0	0
Unearned income (-)	0	0
Reserve deposits at the Central Bank	419,025	260,238
Miscellaneous receivables	34,527	21,858
Participations (Net)	155,742	25,005
Financial Services	16,834	16,194
Other	138,908	8,811
Subsidiaries (Net)	993,435	340,899
Financial Services	313,087	193,394
Other	680,348	147,505
Long-term securities (Net)	666,553	85,087
Equities	10,409	411
Other long-term securities	656,144	84,676
Fixed assets (Net)	401,667	214,257
Book value	449,735	245,343
Accumulated depreciation (-)	48,068	31,086
Other assets	69,733	48,583
TOTAL ASSETS	7,795,142	4,765,894

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (TL billion)	31.12.2000	31.12.1999
Deposits	4,657,156	2,978,028
Savings deposits	1,008,019	583,803
Certificates of deposits	0	2
Government deposits	7,175	4,042
Commercial deposits	354,365	193,196
Other deposits	155,394	151,541
Interbank deposits	36,949	118,976
Deposits in foreign currencies	3,095,254	1,926,468
Gold deposits accounts	0	0
Interbank funds borrowed	45,552	106,007
Funds borrowed	887,189	364,001
The Central Bank funds borrowed	0	0
Other funds borrowed	887,189	364,001
-Domestic banks and other institutions	63,031	42,738
-Foreign banks, institutions and funds	824,158	321,263
-Subordinated debts	0	0
Funds	0	0
Securities Issued (Net)	0	0
Bonds	0	0
Asset-backed securities	0	0
Bills	0	0
Interest & other expenses accruals	134,011	126,972
Deposits	63,084	110,596
Funds borrowed	15,085	5,542
Other	55,842	10,834
Leasing payables (Net)	0	0
Leasing payables	0	0
Deferred leasing expenses (-)	0	0
Taxes, duties and fees payable	32,232	19,024
Import transfer orders	23,110	16,218
Miscellaneous payables	22,977	33,587
Provisions	147,832	240,780
Provision for end-of service benefits	11,000	8,000
General provision for loan losses	27,181	10,475
Provision for taxes	89,251	167,096
Other provisions	20,400	55,209
Other liabilities	205,559	47,408
Shareholders' equity	1,383,961	582,546
Paid-in share capital	558,964	279,399
- Registered share capital	558,964	279,399
- Unpaid capital (-)	0	0
Legal Reserves	49,542	26,947
- I ve II. Legal Reserves	48,242	26,947
- Emission Premiums	1,300	0
- Other Legal Reserves	0	0
Optional Reserves	100,277	81,058
Revaluation surplus	156,488	103,338
Revaluation Differences	518,690	91,804
Loss (-)	0	0
- Current period loss (-)	0	0
- Previous years' losses(-)	0	0
Profit	255,563	251,323
Current period profit	255,563	251,323
Previous years' profits	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,795,142	4,765,894
CONTINGENCIES & COMMITMENTS (TL billion)	31.12.2000	31.12.1999
Guarantees	1,924,155	1,578,142
Commitments	1,850,906	748,982
Derivatives	1,567,095	365,744
TOTAL	5,342,156	2,692,868

(TL billion)	31.12.2000	31.12.1999
I- INTEREST INCOME	1,143,179	1,030,509
Interest income on loans	637,683	494,319
Interest income on loans - Turkish Lira	470,431	347,736
- Short-term	362,474	335,365
- Medium and long-term	107,957	12,371
Interest income on loans-Foreign currency	161,674	143,322
- Short-term	118,875	109,219
- Medium and long-term	42,799	34,103
Interest income on loans in arrears	5,578	3,260
Int. differ. for the state backed loans	0	1
Interest income on reserve deposits at the Central Bank	863	258
Interest income received from banks	40,151	25,008
The Central Bank	0	1
Domestic banks	17,756	15,817
Foreign banks	22,395	9,190
Interest income on interbank operations	37,775	22,471
Interest income on marketable securities	416,556	452,599
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills	414,153	452,549
Other marketable securities	2,403	50
Other interest income	10,151	35,854
II- INTEREST EXPENSES	569,841	448,414
Interest paid for deposits	513,377	423,840
Savings deposits	268,496	240,377
Certificates of deposits	0	0
Government deposits	175	500
Commercial deposits	20,064	18,332
Other deposits	63,238	78,803
Bank deposits	21,763	6,519
Deposits in foreign currencies	139,641	79,309
Gold deposit accounts	0	0
Interest paid for interbank operations	5,574	3,234
Interest paid for funds borrowed	47,446	20,389
To the Central Bank	0	0
To domestic banks	8,804	8,826
To foreign banks	38,623	11,537
Other	19	26
Interest paid for securities issued	0	0
Other interest expenses	3,444	951
III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I-II)	573,338	582,095

(TL billion)	31.12.2000	31.12.1999
IV- OPERATING INCOME	1,937,325	792,096
Fees and commissions received	149,391	99,353
Loans	15,335	9,373
Contingent liabilities	26,113	19,441
Other	107,943	70,539
Income on capital market operations	152,564	72,489
Income on foreign exchange operations	1,433,582	491,997
Dividend from participation and subsidiaries	52,651	27,140
Extraordinary income	0	0
Other operating income	149,137	101,117
V- OPERATING EXPENSES	2,165,849	955,830
Fees and commissions paid	33,476	21,565
Loans	4,900	2,037
Contingent liabilities	8	0
Other	28,568	19,528
Loss on capital market operations	46,466	503
Loss on foreign exchange operations	1,494,055	532,892
Personnel expenses	233,458	148,623
Provision for end-of-service benefits	11,000	8,000
Rental expenses	9,342	6,577
Depreciation expenses	8,138	3,503
Taxes and duties	93,871	11,743
Extraordinary expenses	0	0
Provision for loans in arrears	73,899	100,159
Other provisions	42,576	58,620
Other operating expenses	119,568	63,645
VI- NET OPERATING INCOME (IV-V)	-228,524	-163,733
VII- PROF./LOSS BEFORE TAX (III+VI)	344,814	418,361
VIII- PROVISION FOR TAX	89,251	167,038
IX- NET PROFIT/LOSS (VII-VIII)	255,563	251,323

Balance Sheets Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' Equity and Reserves

Our shareholders' equity and reserves consisting of paid-in capital, legal-optional reserve funds and the revaluation fund are given in the tables below compared with those of the previous year.

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Paid-in Capital	558,964	279,399	279,565
Legal Reserves	49,542	26,947	22,595
Optional Reserves	100,277	81,058	19,219
Revaluation Fund	675,178	195,142	480,036
Shareholders' Equity	1,383,961	582,546	801,415
Provisions	147,832	240,780	-92,948
Total	1,531,793	823,326	708,467

Our legal and optional reserve funds together increased by 38.71% and reached TL 149,819 billion.

Total revaluation funds increased by TL 480,036 billion, or 245.99%, to reach TL 675,178 billion. This increase stemmed from a profit of TL 52,865 billion earned by the sales of participations and real estate, the revaluation of the Bank's real estate and equipment, the revaluation funds of our participations, and the revaluation of the shares of our financial participations that are traded on the Stock Exchange.

Thus, as of the end of 2000 our shareholders' equity increased by 137.57%, or TL 801,415 billion to TL 1,383,961 billion.

Our reserves, included in the liabilities section of our balance sheet under shareholders' equity, amounted to TL 147,832 billion.

External Funding

Deposits

Our total deposits increased by 56.38% or TL 1,679,128 billion, compared to the previous year, to TL 4,657,156 billion. The main groups of deposit accounts are given in the table below compared with the 1999 figures.

(TL billion)

	2000	1999	Difference
Savings Deposits (CDs incl.)	1,008,019	583,805	424,214
Government, Commercial and Other Deposits	516,934	348,779	168,155
-Government	7,175	4,042	3,133
-Commercial	354,365	193,196	161,169
-Other	155,394	151,541	3,853
Deposits in Foreign Currencies	3,095,254	1,926,468	1,168,786
Bank Deposits	36,949	118,976	-82,027
Total Deposits	4,657,156	2,978,028	1,679,128

Savings deposits increased by 72.66% or TL 424,214 billion, compared to the previous year, to TL 1,008,019 billion.

Government deposits, constituting an insignificant part of our total deposits, have increased by 77.51% to TL 7,175 billion, commercial deposits increased by 83.42 % to TL 354,365 billion, and other deposits rose by 2.54% to TL 155, 394 billion.

While foreign exchange deposits increased by 60.67 %, TL 1,168,786 billion to TL 3,095,254 billion, interbank deposits decreased by 68.94% or TL 82,027 billion, to TL 36, 949 billion.

The table showing the distribution of deposit accounts as demand and time deposits and a graph showing the last five years are given below:

(TL trillion)

	TL	2000 %	TL	1999 %	TL	Difference %
Time	3,654,912	78.48	2,240,626	75.24	1,414,286	84.23
Demand	1,002,244	21.52	737,402	24.76	264,842	15.77
Total	4,657,156	100.00	2,978,028	100.00	1,679,128	100.00

Interbank Funds Borrowed

The balance of this account, which is composed of funds borrowed from the Interbank Market, totaled TL 45,552 billion.

Central Bank Loans

This account showed no balance for 2000, since no loans were obtained from the Central Bank during the year.

Other Funds Borrowed

The amount of loans provided by other sources, mainly related to foreign borrowings, increased by 143.73%, compared to the figures of the previous year, and reached TL 887,189 billion.

Interest and Expense Accruals

Our accrual accounts, composed mostly (88.74%) of accrued interest payable on time deposits, repo and other time transactions, increased by 5.54% to TL 134,011 billion.

Taxes, Duties, Fees and Premiums Payable

The balance of this account at the end of 2000 stood at TL 32,232 billion, representing an increase of 69.44%.

Import Transfer Orders

The year-end balance of this account, covering the transfer orders regarding import activities from our Bank's FX positions is TL 23,110 billion.

Other Liabilities

Cash guarantees received, blocked accounts, miscellaneous debts including the deductions from funds payable to the Central Bank of Turkey and the transfer orders waiting for the application of the beneficiaries, and other provisional accounts constitute this group.

Cash and Equivalents

Cash amounts mostly consisting of Turkish and foreign currency, reached TL 115,141 billion.

Cash held in Turkish Lira has increased by 59.92% compared to the previous year due to our demand for liquidity, while the amount of foreign currency decreased by 12.88%.

Due from Banks

Cash deposited at the Central Bank, mostly in Turkish currency, totaled TL 7,002 billion.

Deposits with other banks totaled TL 782,887 billion, 50.97% over the previous year. Of this amount, TL 44,949 billion consist of TL accounts, and TL 737,938 billion, equivalent to US\$ 1,114 million, is composed of foreign currency accounts.

Interbank Funds Sold

This account with a balance of TL 179,512 billion shows deposits in the Interbank Market as of the end of 2000.

Liquidity Position

Liquid assets, 5.18% of which is held in cash, constitute 28.53% of total assets, correspond to 47.76% of total deposits. The comparative figures with those of previous year are given below.

(TL billion)				
	2000	1999	Difference	%
Cash and Equivalents	115,141	91,258	23,883	26.17
Due from Central Bank	7,002	27,196	-20,194	-74.25
Interbank Funds Sold	179,512	213,279	-33,767	-15.83
Due from Banks	782,887	518,560	264,327	50.97
Marketable Securities	720,475	886,702	-166,227	-18.75
Reserve Deposits at the Central Bank	419,025	260,238	158,787	61.02
Total	2,224,042	1,997,233	226,809	11.36

Throughout the year, we worked hard to keep the liquid assets at a level sufficient to meet our commitments at any time.

Placements

Our total placements increased by 46.10% or TL 1,279,804 billion, compared to 1999, and reached TL 4,056,236 billion. These are shown below as loans and financial placements, compared with 2000 figures.

(TL billion)			
	2000	1999	Difference
Loans	2,916,736	1,629,492	1,287,244
Financial Placements	1,139,500	1,146,940	-7,440
Total	4,056,236	2,776,432	1,279,804

Loans

The amount of our loans increased by 79.00% or TL 1,287,244 billion, compared to 1999, and reached TL 2,916,736 billion.

The principles of safety, liquidity, repayment and profitability have been emphasized in our lending activities. During the year the volume of consumer lending increased significantly parallel to market demand as interest rates fell. As always, we paid great attention to vetting customers in order to further increase the quality of the portfolio and did not extend medium and long-term credits, except to experienced and well-known companies. We maintained a balanced geographical diversification, did not allow for risk concentrations and immediately applied for legal action in problem cases.

The distribution of our loans according to their maturity on short and medium-long term basis is given below compared to 1999 figures.

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Short-Term Loans	2,035,720	1,268,315	767,405
Medium and Long-Term Loans	881,016	361,177	519,839
Total	2,916,736	1,629,492	1,287,244

The ratio of short-term loans to total loans was 77.83% in 1999 and 69.79% in 2000; and;

-short-term loans increased by 60.51% or TL 767,405 billion and reached TL 2,035,720 billion,

-mostly by the effect of increase in consumer loans medium and long-term loans increased by 143.93% or TL 519,839 billion and reached TL 881,016 billion.

Financial Placements

Our financial placements compared with 1999 results are shown below.

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Reserve Deposits at Central Bank	419,025	260,238	158,787
Marketable Securities	720,475	886,702	-166,227
Total	1,139,500	1,146,940	-7,440

Reserve Deposits at the Central Bank

Reserve deposits at the Central Bank has increased by 61.02% or TL 158,787 billion, and reached TL 419,025 billion.

Of this total amount, TL 346,171 billion, equivalent to US\$ 522 million, is in foreign currency, and TL 72,854 billion is in Turkish currency.

Marketable Securities

Due to market conditions, our securities portfolio decreased by 18.75 % or TL 166,227 billion, to TL 720,475 billion.

The amount of Government Bonds and Treasury Bills in our portfolio are above the legally required levels.

Loans in Arrears

Required provisioning is made for loans under Decree No. 99/13761 in 2000.

Other Receivables

This account, under which receivables other than credit transactions are recorded, stood at TL 34,527 billion for 2000.

Subsidiaries, Participations and Long-Term Securities

The 2000 portfolio values of the subsidiaries and participations are shown below in comparison with the figures of the previous year on sectoral basis.

a) Subsidiaries

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Manufacturing Sector	199,785	73,664	126,121
Service Sector	793,650	267,235	526,415
-Financial Companies	313,087	193,394	119,693
-Other Companies	480,563	73,841	406,722
Total	993,435	340,899	652,536

The balance of the subsidiaries account increased by TL 652,536 billion, compared to the previous year, to TL 993,435 billion. TL 112,687 billion of this amount consists of capital increases including an amount of TL 67 trillion of bonus shares obtained at no cost, TL 132,642 billion of participation in six new companies, TL 4,490 billion to acquire more shares in two existing companies, and sale of TL 15,479 billion of our shares in seven companies. A decrease of TL 12,998 billion occurred due to the removal of two companies from the Subsidiaries account. In addition, we posted an increase of TL 431,194 billion in the value of our shares in financial companies due to an increase in foreign exchange rates and a rise in share prices on the Istanbul Stock Exchange.

b) Participations

The amount of our participations increased by TL 130,737 billion compared to the previous year, to TL 155,742 billion. During the year, İşbank participated in a capital increase of TL 136,503 billion (TL 5 trillion bonus shares), participated in a new company by paying TL 12 billion, and divested all its shares in two companies for TL 218 billion. The reclassification of one company from the Subsidiaries to the Participations and of another company from the Participations to the Long-term Securities resulted in an increase in the Participations account of TL 173 billion. A decrease of TL 5,733 billion occurred in the Participations account due to the revaluation of the market value of a publicly traded company that was added to the Participations account from the Subsidiaries account.

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Manufacturing Sector	10,739	6,665	4,074
Service Sector	145,003	18,340	126,663
-Financial Companies	16,834	16,194	640
-Other Companies	128,169	2,146	126,023
Total	155,742	25,005	130,737

c) Long-Term Securities

The balance of our long-term securities, which amounted to TL 411 billion at the end of 1999, increased by TL 9,998 billion to TL 10,409 billion. Of this increase, TL 4,328 stemmed from capital increases, including the receipt of bonus shares valued at TL 3,925 billion during the year. The addition of a company from the Participations account resulted in an increase of TL 5,827 billion while revaluation of the market value of this company caused a decrease of TL 157 billion.

Thus, the number of participations rose from 77 to 81 at the end of 2000 as a result of participation in seven new companies, the sale of our shares in two companies and the merger of one company with another one.

d) Other Long-Term Securities

Shares given as collateral to enable the Bank to trade on markets organized by some governmental financial institutions, provided that the ownership will be preserved by the Bank, and securities not traded within the last 12 months are kept under this account, the balance of which was TL 656,144 billion at the end of the year.

A graph of the Subsidiaries, Participations and Long-Term Securities including revaluation differences accounted by the share prices in the İstanbul Stock Exchange, over the last five years is shown below. In addition, a table giving the sectoral distribution of these companies and a report containing general information about our subsidiaries and participations can be found at the end of this report.

Fixed Assets

The total amount of net book values, after deduction of accumulated depreciation of equipment and fixture, land and buildings, leasehold improvements, foreclosures, increased by 87.47%, or TL 187,410 billion, compared to 1999 figures, to TL 401,667 billion.

Comparative net fixed assets are shown in the table below:

(TL billion)	2000	1999	Difference
Equipment and Fixtures	50,663	16,440	34,223
Land and Buildings	229,858	138,763	91,095
Leasehold Improvements	2,866	2,486	380
Foreclosures	118,280	56,568	61,712
Total	401,667	214,257	187,410

The increase at the year-end is because of equipment purchasing to be used in our new Head Office premises and renovated branches and the revaluation surplus calculated on existing assets.

TL 49,315 billion of the increase in real estate resulted from the year-end revaluation and TL 41,780 billion from the net difference between new construction expenses and the purchase of new service buildings and the sale price of service buildings.

The balance of the establishment costs account, including the expenditures such as conversion, repair and renovation costs for rented premises, amounts to TL 2,866 billion, and the balance of the Assets To Be Disposed account, which we had to acquire due to loans in arrears, stood at TL 118,280 billion.

Our studies regarding the construction and renovation of service buildings are carried on to increase service quality while adhering to the principle of cost savings.

Other Assets

Other assets included in the balance sheet cover the provisional accounts of debtors and other provisional accounts.

Income Statement

Revenues

The dedication, superior quality and positive efforts of employees contributed at a 69.02% increase in revenues, or TL 1,257,899 billion, compared to the previous year, to TL 3,080,504 billion.

The comparison of this year's revenues with 1999 results, the amount and percentage of the increases are shown below:

(TL billion)	Difference			
	2000	1999	TL	%
Interest Income	1,143,179	1,030,509	112,670	10.93
Operating Income	1,937,325	792,096	1,145,229	144.58
Total	3,080,504	1,822,605	1,257,899	69.02

Interest revenues, making up 37.11% of total revenues, have increased by 10.93% mainly due to the growth in the loan portfolio.

Of the interest income;

- TL 637,683 billion (55.78%) has been generated by loans,
- TL 416,556 billion (36.44%) by the securities portfolio,
- TL 88,940 billion (7.78%) from banks and other interest bearing transactions.

Operating income increased by 144.58%, or TL 1,145,229 billion, to TL 1,937,325 billion.

Commission income included in operating income, increased by 50.36%, or TL 50,038 billion, to TL 149,391 billion.

Profit from capital market transactions increased by 110.47%, or TL 80,075 billion, to TL 152,564 billion.

Dividend income from participations was TL 52,651 billion and the foreign currency gains amounted to TL 1,433,582 billion.

Expenses

Our expenses increased by 79.79%, or TL 1,253,659 billion, to TL 2,824,941 billion, when compared with those of the previous year.

The amount and percentage of increases and the comparison of net profits are given in the table below.

(TL billion)	Difference			
	2000	1999	TL	%
Interest Expense	569,841	448,414	121,427	27.08
Operating Expense	2,255,100	1,122,868	1,132,232	100.83
Total	2,824,941	1,571,282	1,253,659	79.79

The share of our interest expenses, constituting 20.17% of our expenses, decreased by 8.37 points compared to 1999.

The amount of interest paid on the deposit accounts, which is equal to 90.09% of total interest expenses, has increased by 21.13% to TL 513,377 billion; while the amount of interest paid on credits, constituting 8.33% of the interest expenses, rose by 132.70% to TL 47,446 billion compared to 1999.

The share of personnel expenses, 8.26% of total expenses, has declined 1.2 points from that of the previous year.

Our tax and duty expenses, operating expenses and other expenses increased in line with the expansion of our business volume and price increases.

Our net loss on foreign exchange of TL 60,473 billion, is calculated by deducting our losses on foreign exchange of TL 1,494,055 billion from our foreign exchange profits of TL 1,433,582 billion. This loss, arising from the open position we had taken during 2000, has been more than compensated by the Turkish currency income generated by carrying an open position.

Profit - Loss

(TL billion)	Difference			
	2000	1999	TL	%
Total Income	3,080,504	1,822,605	1,257,899	69.02
Total Expenses	2,824,941	1,571,282	1,253,659	79.79
Net Profit	255,563	251,323	4,240	1.69

After the allocation of the interest and operating expenses and the provisions, the net profit generated amounts to TL 255,563,151,829,435; 1.69%, or TL 4,240,220,477,376 more than the 1999 figure.

As mentioned in the ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on March 27, 2001, we hereby propose that our profit of 255,563,151,829,435, the result of our efforts in 2000 will be distributed on May 28, 2001 in accordance with Article 58 of our Articles of Incorporation as detailed below.

		(TL)
PROFIT		255,563,151,829,435
I. FIRST DIVIDEND (Articles of Incorporation, Art. 58/a-b)		
-5% to legal reserves	12,778,157,591,472	
-5% to provisions for possible losses and to first extraordinary reserves	118,267,323,601,967	
- First dividend		
to Group A shares	60,000,000	
to Group B shares	1,740,000,000	
to Group C shares	33,536,040,000,000	164,583,321,193,439
		90,979,830,635,996
II. SECOND DIVIDEND (Articles of Incorporation, Art. 58/c-d-e)		
- to founder shares	4,069,127,468	
-0.025% to members of the Board and to General Manager equally	227,449,576,590	
-20% to bank personnel	18,195,966,127,199	
-10% to legal reserves	7,951,953,415,673	
-10% to second extraordinary reserves	9,097,983,063,600	
-Second Dividend		
to Group A Shares	238,305,269	
to Group B Shares	3,455,426,406	
to Group C Shares	55,498,715,593,791	90,979,830,635,996

The 2000 dividends will be distributed starting 28th May, 2000 as follows:

TL 149 will be paid for each First Group A share of TL 500,
TL 1,792 for each First Group B share of TL 10,000,
TL 6,372 for each First - Seventh Group C share of TL 40,000,
TL 1,655,463 for each founder share

On February 22, 2001, the Board of Directors resolved to raise İsbank's capital from TL 558,964 billion to TL 810,572.5 billion. TL 86,665,150 million of the increase will be provided in cash by shareholders and the remaining TL 164,943,350 million will be funded from our reserves. Accordingly, one share of new Group "C" shares with the par value of TL 40,000 composed of TL 11,800 in bonus shares and TL 6,200 in rights issues will be given for every one share that represents current capital, regardless of the share type. Our proposal regarding the date of the profit distribution to shareholders is intended to facilitate payment of the increase in the rights issue.

Organizational Chart

Board Of Directors

Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
H. Ersin Özince

Secretariat to
the Board Of
Directors

General
Secretariat

Board Of
Inspectors

Senior Deputy Ceo
Caner Çimenbicer

Deputy Ceo
M. Murat Akpınar

Deputy Ceo
N. Yalkut Ayözger

Deputy Ceo
A. Aykut Demiray

Treasury

Corporate
Loans

Premises &
Real Estate

Consumer
Loans

Legal
Counselor

Commercial
Loans

Organization

Credit Cards

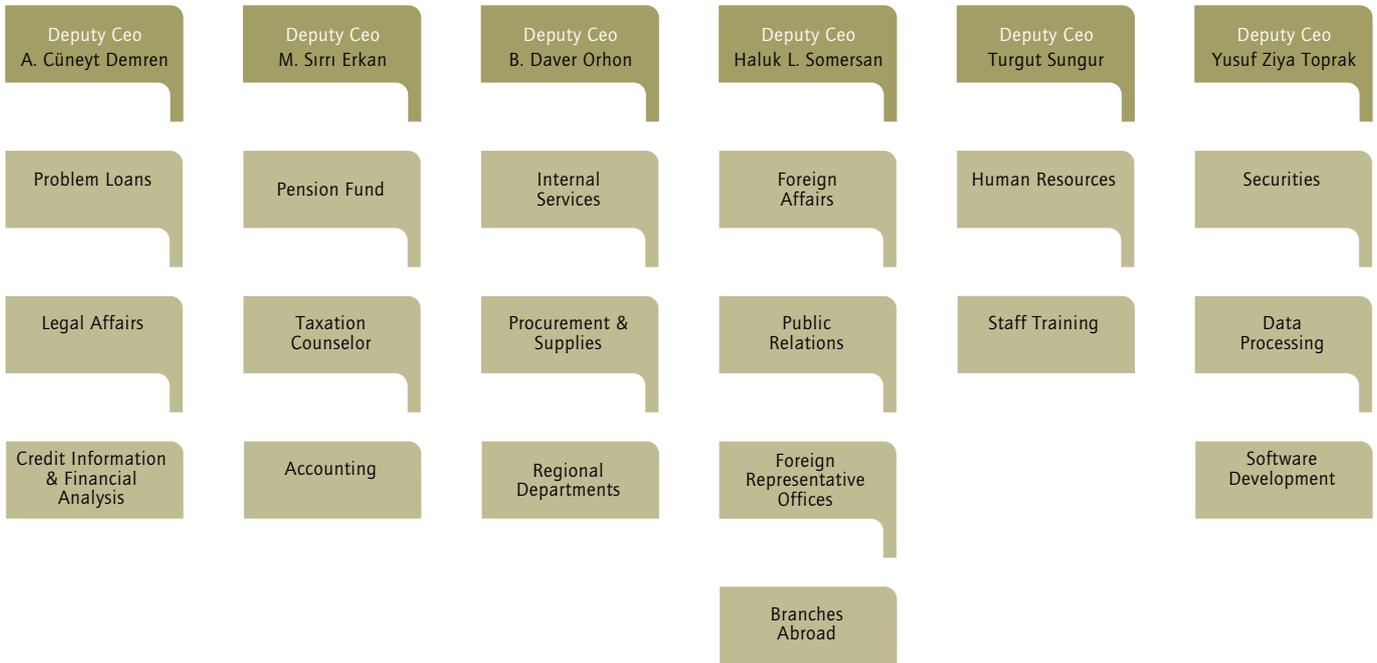
Equity
Participations

Economic
Research &
Planning

Marketing
(Consumer Banking)

Deposits &
Banking
Services

Non-Branch
Banking



Halil Oğuz Su	Board of Inspectors
Kemal Ağanoğlu	Credit Information & Financial Analysis
Kadir Akgöz	Data Processing
Necati Aksoyoğlu	Legal Affairs
Hülya Altay	Consumer Loans
Vasfi Amcaoğlu	Procurement & Supplies
M. Turgay Atalay	Marketing (Consumer Banking)
Cana Atınc	Public Relations
Tülin Aykın	Human Resources
İbrahim Babayiğit	Accounting
Adnan Bali	Treasury
A. Taciser Bayer	Secretariat to the Board of Directors
Hasan Budda	Staff Training
Ömer Çelebi	Economic Research & Planning
Uğur Çelebioğlu	Credit Cards
M. Fikret Çelik	Premises & Real Estate
Neşe Demir	Foreign Affairs
İbrahim Hızlıkan	Securities
Bülent Naci İnan	Non-Branch Banking
Suat İnce	Corporate Loans
Süleyman Kalkan	Problem Loans
Gazi Kuş	Internal Services
Mahmut Magemizoğlu	Equity Participations
Zafer Memişoğlu	Deposits & Banking Services
Seyhan Odabaşı	Commercial Loans
Prof. Dr. A. Necip Ortan	Legal Counselor
A. Gürkan Öncel	Pension Fund
H. Belhi Sarı	General Secretariat
Süleyman Şenoğlu	Legal Counselor
Mete Uğurlu	Organization
E. Murat Yüksel	Software Development

İşbank's Major Equity Participations as of 31.12.2000

GLASS	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
ANADOLU CAM SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of glass bottles and containers	19,237,109	33.49	83.15
CAM ELYAF SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of continuous-strand mats, polyester, glass tissue, glass reinforced plastic products	8,558,000	48.87	99.99
CAMIŞ AMBALAJ SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of paper packaging	18,486,000	4.42	100,00
CAMIŞ MADENCİLİK A.Ş. Supplies Glass Group companies with raw materials	22,589,000	78.46	100,00
ÇAYIROVA CAM SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of flat glass, flint and tinted, figured and wired glass, sandblasted glass	9,670,000	31.57	100,00
PAŞABAĞÇE CAM SANAYİİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. Production of glass and household crystal ware	68,548,000	33,20	99,40
TRAKYA CAM SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of flat glass using float technology	46,850,000	15.94	70.71
TÜRKİYE ŞİŞE VE CAM FABRİKALARI A.Ş. Holding Company of the Glass Group	84,106,000	68.88	76.41

METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
ASMAŞ AĞIR SANAYİ MAKİNALARI A.Ş. Manufacture and installation of various types of machines and tools	5,500,000	78.54	89.53
CAMIŞ MAKİNA VE KALIP SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of molds and spare parts	4,697,263	0.00003	100,00
ETİTAŞ ELEKTRİK TEÇHİZATI İMALATI TESİSATI A.Ş. Manufacturing power transformers and transmission condensers	1,400,000	29.34	29.34
METALLURGY			
FERRO DÖKÜM SANAYİİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. Iron alloy castings	11,185,000	0.000002	99.99
İZMİR DEMİR ÇELİK SANAYİ A.Ş. Production of steel billets and construction steel from scrap iron	62,250,000	56.86	62,70
AUTOMOTIVE AND TIRES			
ÇELİKORD A.Ş. Manufacture of steel cords for tires and steel wire for pressure-resistant hoses	5,260,000	48,00	49,00
TÜRK PİRELLİ LASTİKLERİ A.Ş. Production of various types of tires and tubes	29,400,000	25.75	25.75
İSTANBUL FRUEHAUF TAŞIT ARAÇLARI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş. Production of truck trailers	500,000	25,00	25,00

TEXTILES	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
TRAKYA İPLİK SANAYİ A.Ş. Manufacturing combed and carded cotton yarn, embroidery thread and mercerized yarn	266,112	19.58	30,50
CHEMICALS			
SODA SANAYİİ A.Ş. Production of soda ash, various sodium derivatives and basic chromium sulphate	21,067,000	33.64	88.58
ELECTRICITY			
BATI KARADENİZ ELEKTRİK DAĞITIM VE TİCARET A.Ş. Electricity distribution	600,000	65,00	65,00
INSURANCE			
ANADOLU ANONİM TÜRK SİGORTA ŞİRKETİ Insurance company	30,000,000	40.78	71.33
ANADOLU HAYAT SİGORTA A.Ş. Life insurance company	25,000,000	62,00	88.17
CAMIŞ SİGORTA HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. Insurance services	5,000	0.002	100,00
DESTEK REASÜRANS T.A.Ş. Reinsurance company	6,000,000	98.23	100,00
MİLLİ REASÜRANS T.A.Ş. Reinsurance company	14,850,000	75.37	75.37

BANKING	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
ARAP-TÜRK BANKASI A.Ş. Commercial banking	13,000,000	20,00	20,00
SINAI YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş. Investment banking	22,500,000	48,00	64,99
TÜRKİYE SINAI KALKINMA BANKASI A.Ş. Investment banking	28,000,000	37,00	53,05
İŞBANK GmbH Commercial banking	DM 100 million	100,00	100,00
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
İŞ GENEL FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş. Financial leasing services	8,500,000	35,29	70,59
İŞ FACTORİNG FİNANSMAN HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. Factoring services	1,800,000	54,67	100,00
İŞ GAYRİMENKUL YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş. Real estate investment company	91,000,000	47,13	57,01
İŞ RİSK SERMAYESİ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş. Venture capital investment company	20,000,000	40,00	87,50
YATIRIM FİNANSMAN MENKUL DEĞERLER A.Ş. Capital market investment and brokerage services	2,000,000	33,74	90,10
İŞ YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER A.Ş. Capital market investment and brokerage services	7,000,000	92,00	99,00
İŞ YATIRIM ORTAKLIĞI A.Ş. Investment company	30,000,000	10,00	23,61
İŞ PORTFÖY YÖNETİMİ A.Ş. Asset management company	1,000,000	50,00	100,00
İŞ DUBLIN FINANCIAL SERVICES Plc Financial services	Euro 125.000	99,995	100,00

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
CAM PAZARLAMA A.Ş. Foreign trade company of the Glass Group	6,309,000	0.05	100,00
CAMSAR SANAYİ ARA MALLARI PAZARLAMA A.Ş. Domestic and international marketing marketing of raw materials and intermediary goods	4,089,000	0.002	100,00
CAMTAŞ DÜZCAM PAZARLAMA A.Ş. Domestic and international marketing of flat glass and glass containers	12,051,000	0.64	100,00
PAŞABAHÇE MAĞAZALARI A.Ş. Retail services	500,000	0.01	100,00
TRAKYA İPLİK PAZARLAMA A.Ş. Marketing of yarns	5,000	0,50	99.74
ZEPA TARIMSAL HAYVANSAL VE SİNİAİ ÜRÜNLER ÜRETİM VE PAZARLAMA A.Ş. Marketing of olives	500,000	5.53	98.39

TOURISM	PAID IN CAPITAL (TL million)	İŞBANK'S SHARE (%)	TOTAL GROUP SHARE (%)
TÜTAŞ TÜRK TURİZM A.Ş. Owns and operates the Hotel Talya in Antalya	4,300,000	23.23	23.28
OTHERS			
BAYEK TEDAVİ SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ VE İŞLETMECİLİĞİ A.Ş. Healthcare services	7,500,000	54.33	56.33
İŞ-KORAY ORMANCILIK MADENCİLİK İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT VE TİCARET A.Ş. Land development and construction	1,500,000	49.97	50,00
İŞ NET ELEKTRONİK BİLGİ ÜRETİM DAĞITIM TİCARET VE İLETİŞİM HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. Internet service provider	7,600,000	95,00	100,00
İŞ DOĞAN PETROL YATIRIMLARI A.Ş. Established in order to take over 51% of Petrol Ofisi A.Ş., that was privatized.	315,000,000	40,00	50,00
CAMIŞ YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. To participate in the management or capital of any domestic or foreign firm	16,105,000	99.97	100,00
İŞ-TİM TELEKOMÜNİKASYON HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. To establish and manage the new GSM 1800 cellular mobile telephone system	355,000,000	14,00	51,00
TRAKYA YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. To participate in the management or capital of any domestic or foreign firm	89,173,000	65.34	100,00
HİZMET İŞLERİ LTD. ŞTİ. Service company	500	75,00	100,00
İŞ MERKEZLERİ YÖNETİM VE İŞLETİM A.Ş. Service company	300,000	84.67	100,00
KÜLTÜR YAYINLARI İŞTÜRK LTD. ŞTİ. Publications in the fields of the arts and culture	3,000	99.17	100,00
NEMTAŞ NEMRUT LIMAN İŞLETMELERİ A.Ş. Owns and manages port facilities	160,000	4.16	95.15

Branches Authorized to Handle International Transactions

	Fax Number		Fax Number
ADANA		İSTANBUL	
Adana (Main)	(322) 351 20 30	Kazlıçeşme	(212) 582 59 86
Kuruköprü	(322) 351 20 25	Kısla Cad./Rami	(212) 567 36 00
ANKARA		Kozyatağı	(216) 416 55 20
Ankara (Main)	(312) 311 36 60	Kurtköy	(216) 378 28 26
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