

RISK NOTIFICATION IN RELATION TO CAPITAL MARKET INSTRUMENTS

Important Information

In addition to the points included in “Investment Services and Activities General Risk Notification Form” the minimum content of which has been determined and one copy of which has been presented to you for the purpose of explaining the general risks in relation to capital market instruments and investment services and activities as provided for in Article 25 of “the Communiqué No. III-39.1 on Principles of Establishment and Activities of Investment Firms”, you should also understand the following points in relation to the capital market instruments which are the subject of the transaction:

EQUITIES, WARRANTS, CERTIFICATES	
Secondary Market	On Borsa Istanbul Equity Market, equities of companies from different sectors, right of first refusal coupons, warrants and certificates are traded. You may have access to the detailed information in relation to the markets, the rules and methods of transactions by visiting the website of Borsa Istanbul.
Risk Profile	<p>Equities provide their holder with the opportunity of obtaining yield in the short and long term. Shareholders may receive dividend payment in case the general assembly resolves on distribution of profit and obtain capital gain from trading of shares by evaluation of price changes in the short/long term. The risk of investment instruments providing the shareholding right such as equities results from failure by the company to pay the dividend expected in the future, the decrease in the prices of equities with the effect of the fluctuations in the markets or the fact that equity is not demanded sufficiently at the moment of being sold as well as bankruptcy of the company. In case of bankruptcy of the company, shareholders (those persons holding the equities of the company) may receive share in proportion to the equities they hold in the company from the amount remaining (the liquidation balance) after making all payments to all creditors of the company.</p> <p>Warrants and quasi-warrants as capital market instruments are subject to risks at certain rates. You may lose all the money you deposit to intermediary firm as a result of the price movements to come into existence in the market or your losses may go beyond the amount of the money you deposit according to the type of transaction. Due to leverage effect, carrying out the transaction of buying warrant may operate favorably, but also against, in this sense, you should take into consideration that the leverage effect may provide high earnings or cause high losses for you. If you buy a warrant and if you decide not exercising the right to buy or sell the underlying asset or indicator provided by warrant at a determined price on a certain date determined previously or until a certain date, it is possible for you to limit your risk to the amount paid for the warrant and, in addition to this, the commission and other charges you will pay. The issuer is responsible for the fulfillment of reconciliation obligation resulting from issuance of warrant. In case of existence of guarantor, issuer and guarantor are severally responsible.</p> <p>Certificates just like warrants are the financial instruments putting the issuer under financial obligation. The funds resulting from the issuance of warrants are under the personal liability of the issuer. Therefore, it is of prime importance that one should take into consideration the factors such as financial position, solvency, and credibility of issuer when making investment.</p>
Market Maker and Issuer Information	<p>Securities investment trusts, real estate investment trusts and venture capital investment trusts securities and securities investment funds, intermediary institution warrants, certificates are traded in Collective Investment Products and Structured Products Market.</p> <p>You may have access to the information on market maker and issuer on the websites of Borsa Istanbul and Public Disclosure Platform (KAP-Kamuyu Aydınlatma Platformu).</p>
Risk Monitoring	Risk monitoring is carried out within the framework of our Risk Policy capital market instrument and client basis.
DERIVATIVES AND OPTION CONTRACTS	
Secondary Market	The trading of futures and option contracts traded within Borsa Istanbul takes place in Vadeli İşlem ve Opsiyon Piyasası (VİOP) (<i>Futures and Option Market</i>).
Risk Profile	Derivatives are subject to risks at various rates. You may lose the entire guarantee you deposit as a result of the price movements to come into existence or your losses may exceed your total guarantees.

Signature:

	<p>In case you buy an option contract and you do not exercise your right in relation to the option, it is possible for you to limit your risk to the option premium, and in addition to this, the commission and other charges you are going to pay. If you sell an option, you assume the unlimited potential risk of loss that may exceed the premium payment you obtain by selling option in a relatively reverse market movement. When you are requested to fulfill the option, you do not have any control authorization on the same. Therefore, only those experienced persons having high capital should attempt to sell option. In an environment in which the market is dense, liquidity is highly low, maximum price movement takes place, if market making exists in the system, one should take into consideration the likelihood that the order requested to be transmitted to the market through the intermediary firm including those orders such as "conditional orders" and "strategy orders" enabling the risk to be limited under the market conditions under which market makers give quotation from the broadest band is not realized. In futures contract, taking spread position is less risky under normal conditions. However, the spread position under extraordinary conditions may at all times not be less risky than taking long or short position directly in futures market. One should, due to leverage effect, take into consideration the likelihood that carrying out transaction with low margin may operate favorably or against in the market and, in this sense, the leverage effect may provide high earnings or cause high losses for you. When the position limit determined by stock exchange on account and firm basis is reached, the orders you may give other than for stopping out may not be executed in the market. When the price movements evolve against the position you have taken, your account may be determined by stock exchange to be "risky" in which case you may not enter passive order in the stock exchange.</p>
Market Maker and Issuer Information	<p>For futures contracts traded at VİOP, market making system is applied. You may have access to the list of the members of market maker through the website of Borsa Istanbul</p>
Risk Monitoring	<p>The market risk management of futures contracts traded at VİOP is carried out by Takasbank (Clearing and Settlement Bank). For the transactions carried out in the market, the collateralization method on portfolio is applied. The parameters constituting the basis for calculation of margin on portfolio basis are determined and announced by Takasbank. Takasbank uses the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN) algorithm in collateralization procedures on portfolio basis. In relation to risk management, pre-order risk management -and collateralization management, the provisions of Takasbank Central Counter Party Legislation shall apply. Risk monitoring is carried out within the framework of our Risk Policy on capital market instrument and client basis separately.</p>
INVESTMENT FUNDS	
Secondary Market	<p>Exchange Traded Funds are traded Borsa Istanbul Equity Market.</p>
Risk Profile	<p>Funds are the entities established using the cash gathered from savers in exchange for fund shares for the purpose of managing the portfolio on behalf of shareholders according to the principles of fiduciary ownership and risk distribution. Savers may evaluate their savings by buying share certificates and bonds from companies, intermediary firms or stock exchanges. However, investing in securities requires knowledge and expertise. Besides, as the individual savings cannot reach generally sufficient magnitude, the portfolio formed by using these may not distribute the risk sufficiently. This risk may be important for principal, but also for the yield of the portfolio Therefore, investment funds have been formed named collective investment institutions in the capital market. Thanks risk distribution principle, it is possible for investment funds to distribute the risk at the extent individuals cannot distribute the risk themselves. Let's assume that you have TL 100. You may invest this money only into few share certificates (due to the fact share certificates are not traded at stock exchange below certain amounts -lots) and this condition increases your risk. For instance, the likelihood that the financial position of the two companies the shares of which you have purchased is deteriorated and the decrease in share certificates price is higher than the likelihood that the decrease in share certificates prices of 25 different companies. Investment funds may collect money from thousands of persons and form portfolios of millions of liras. Thanks to this, savers may, by investing into much more share certificates and many more other investment instruments, for instance, bonds and bills, have the chance of being affected less by this at the moment of any decrease in share certificates prices.</p> <p>Each different kind of fund has different risks. Exchange Traded Funds aim at reflecting the yields of the indices they follow. Therefore, if the index followed loses value, the fund may lose value equally. As a general rule, high income expectation is on funds with high investment risk. Before investing, it is required to take into consideration the risk values of funds and decide on how much the purpose of the fund you are interested in and the risk it bears meet with yours. In investing into investment funds, one should take into consideration the concordance of expectations in relation to future, the risk and maturity preference of investor with the risk and maturity structure of the fund. Investor Information Form is prepared for the purpose of investors being able to understand the structure of the fund, investment strategy and risks reasonably and taking investment decisions based on knowledge and announced on the</p>

Signature:

	Public Disclosure Platform.
Market Maker and Issuer Information	In investment funds, market making system is not applied. You may have access to the information on issuer of the fund in which you consider to invest through bylaw or prospectus of the fund. You may have access to the bylaws or prospectuses of the fund through the website of Public Disclosure Platform.
Risk Monitoring	You may have access to the risk and yield profile containing the explanations and notices suitable for the risks incurred by fund from Investor Information Forms on Public Disclosure Platform and monitor the performance and yield information of the fund in which you invested from continuous information forms of funds.
DEBT INSTRUMENTS	
Secondary Market	Second hand fixed income securities transactions are executed in Outright Purchase-Sale, Repo-Reverse Repo, Repo Market for Specified Securities and Interbank Repo-Reverse Repo Markets, Equity Repo Market and International Bonds Market of Debt Instruments Market in Borsa İstanbul. In Debt Instruments Market, debt instruments issued in Turkish Lira and on currency payment, securitized assets and income based debt instruments, lease certificates, liquidity bills issued by CBRT and other capital market instruments authorized by the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange to be traded may be traded.
Risk Profile	The yield to be obtained in Fixed Income Securities, Repo-Reverse Repo and Stock Exchange Money Market Transactions is the interest income and, the yield you will obtain is determined prior to buying the capital market instrument. The market risk in Fixed Income Securities, Repo-Reverse Repo and Stock Exchange Money Market Transactions affects the opportunity cost of the yield you will obtain. Therefore, Fixed Income Securities, Repo-Reverse Repo and Stock Exchange Money Market Transactions are capital market instruments with low risk. However, the difference of Private Sector Bonds and Financial Bills from Government Bonds and Treasury Bills is that there is not any guarantee for securities due to the fact that issuer is a bank or joint stock company. Investors investing into Private Sector Bonds and Financial Bills lend money to an issuer entity (bank or joint stock company), i.e. assume the risk of the issuer.
Market Maker and Issuer Information	In debt instruments market, in terms of government debt securities and private sector debt instruments, market making system is applied. You may have access to the list of authorized institutions through the website of Borsa İstanbul. You may obtain the information on issuers of debt instruments by having access to the website of Public Disclosure Platform.
Risk Monitoring	The risk monitoring in relation to Fixed Income Securities, Repo-Reverse Repo and Stock Exchange Money Market transactions is carried out momentarily on client basis.
COMMISSION, FEES, AMOUNT AND RATE OF TAXES	
The rates of any commissions and fees in relation to transactions have been specified in "Commission and Expense Tariff" attached to the Investment Services and Activities Framework Agreement. The detailed information on taxation of securities' income may be obtained on our website.	

Capital market instruments risk notification form intends to inform the client of the existing risks generally and may not comprise all the risks that may arise from the trading of capital market instruments and the practice. Therefore, before orientating your savings to these kinds of investments, you should make a thorough and careful search about them.

Client

I declare and accept that I have read and understood the points included in this risk notification form and one copy hereof has been delivered to me.

Name-Family Name/Corporate Name:

Date:

Signature:

Signature: