Interim Activities Report
3Q 2009

DenizBank Financial Services Group

CONTENTS

This report presents both consolidated and unconsolidated financial figures of DenizBank

DENİZBANK A.Ş.
2009 3rd QUARTER- INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT
STATEMENT of RESPONSIBILITY

The Interim Activity Report related to the period between 01.01.2009 and 30.09.2009 has been prepared regarding the "Regulation on the Preparation and Publication of Annual Report of Banks" of Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2008, Nr. 26333 and "Declaration on Financial Reporting at Capital Markets" of Capital Markets Board, that has been published in the Official Gazette dated 09 April 2008, Nr. 26842, and attached here-with.

Respectfully,

12 November 2009

HAKAN ELVERDİ Senior Vice President International and Regulatory Financial Reporting	**SUAVİ DEMİRCİOĞLU** Executive Vice President Financial Affair	**HAKAN ATEŞ** Member of Board of Directors and President and Chief Executive Officer
ERIC P.B.A. HERMANN Member of Board of Directors and Audit Committee	**MUSTAFA TINAS TİTİZ** Deputy Chairman of Board Directors and Member of Audit Committee	**DIRK G.M. BRUNEEL** Chairman of Board of Directors and Member of Audit Committee

SECTION I-INTRODUCTION

ABOUT DENİZBANK

Tradename: DenizBank A.Ş.
Date of Foundation: 25 August 1997
Headquarter: İstanbul
Paid-in Capital: TRY 716,100,000
# of Domestic Branches: 420
# of Foreign Branches: 13 (including subsidiaries branches)
# of Employees: 8,345
# of Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Companies: 15
Independent Audit Company: DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu)
Tel: 0 212 336 40 00
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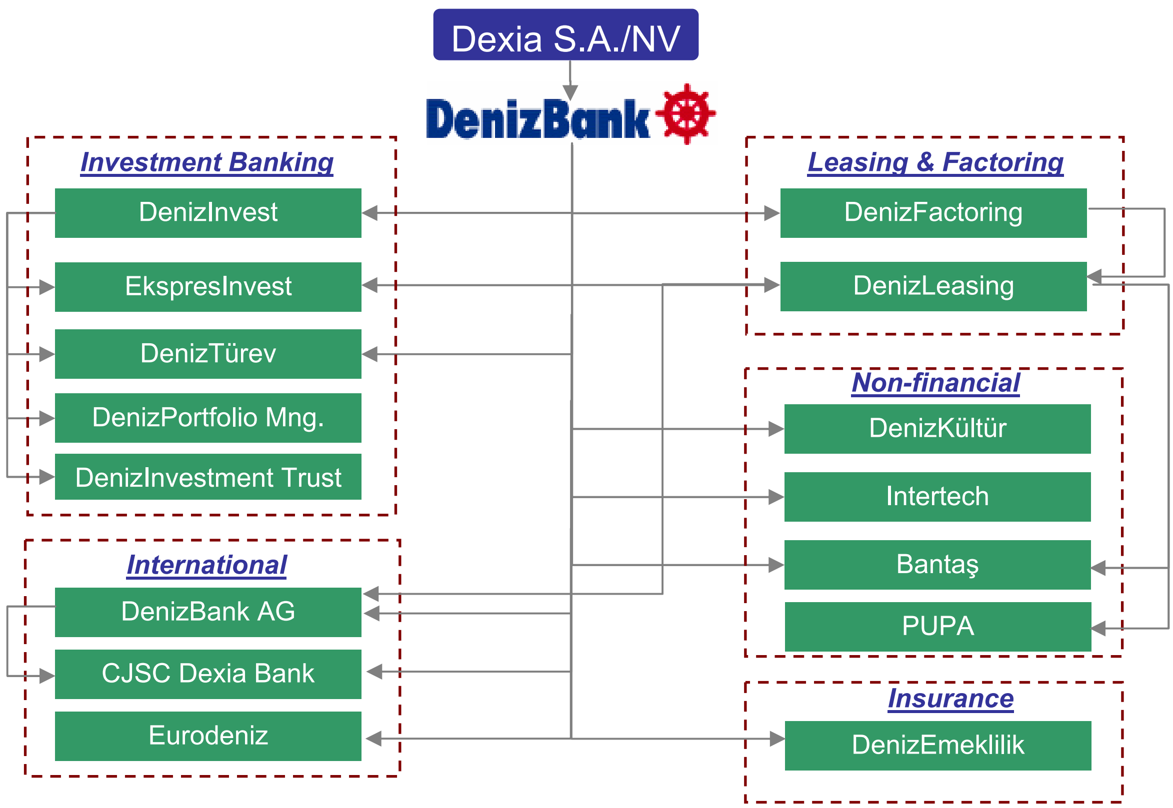
DENİZBANK FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP (DFSG)



DENİZBANK in BRIEF

DenizBank was established as a state-owned bank in 1938, primarily to help finance the newly emerging Turkish maritime industry. It was acquired at the beginning of 1997 by Zorlu Holding from Privatization Administration in the form of a banking licence and became a full-fledged bank. DenizBank was sold to Dexia Group, the world leader in public finance, in October 2006, and operates within Dexia Group since then.

In addition to DenizBank, DenizBank Financial Services Group ("the Group") consists of eight domestic and two international financial subsidiaries, four non-financial subsidiaries, a branch in Bahrain and EuroDeniz International Banking Unit Ltd. (Eurodeniz Off-Shore Bank Ltd. until February 2009), and an off-shore banking subsidiary in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. DenizYatırım Securities, EkspresInvest Securities, DenizInvestment Trust, DenizPortfolio Management, DenizTürev Securities, DenizLeasing, DenizFaktoring, DenizEmeklilik, Intertech, DenizKültür, Bantaş and PUPA are the domestic subsidiaries of the Group; while EuroDeniz, DenizBank AG and CJSC Dexia Bank are the international subsidiaries.

The primary segments the Group focuses on are retail customers, small and medium-size enterprises, exporters, public and project finance and corporate clients. The Group also operates in niche markets such as shipbuilding finance, tourism, agricultural loans, construction projects abroad, healthcare services and education. The Group operates in European Union countries through its Vienna-based subsidiary DenizBank AG. CJSC Dexia Bank provides services to customers engaged in commerce with Russia and serves a variety of their financial requirements.

The Group possesses a service network that reaches all segments of the society throughout Turkey. In addition to the 421 domestic DenizBank branches, including one in Bahrein, Denizbank AG and CJSC Dexia Bank have 12 branches in total. In addition, thanks to its Alternative Distribution Channels, DenizBank enables both individual and corporate customers all over the world to carry out financial transactions over the internet.

DEXIA in BRIEF

Group Profile

Dexia is a European bank, with about 35,500 members of staff and a core shareholders' equity of EUR 18 billion as of June 30, 2009. Dexia Group focuses on Public and Wholesale Banking, providing local public finance actors with comprehensive banking and financial solutions, and on Retail and Commercial Banking in Europe, mainly Belgium, Luxembourg and Turkey.

Business Lines

Public and Wholesale Banking

As a consequence of the transformation plan initiated by Dexia in November 2008, the Public and Wholesale Banking model has been revisited in order to take into account the current market environment. Dexia Group will focus on markets combining strong commercial franchises, a long-term funding capacity and potential for profitable growth.

The strong commercial franchises in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy and the Iberian Peninsula have been confirmed and these markets will remain the core markets for Public and Wholesale Banking. Dexia will maintain a presence in Germany and to a lesser extent in Japan and Switzerland to retain platforms for access to funding sources. The activities in the United Kingdom and in the United States will be significantly reduced.

The ongoing financial crisis does neither question our clients' solvency nor their financing needs. And Dexia remains – in its core markets – a major player in public and infrastructure finance, the financing of the health and social housing sectors, and the social economy.

Dexia's strategy in this field is aimed at strengthening the range of products and services to customers. This approach, which is already largely effective in Belgium, will enable the Group to go beyond its role of specialist lender in order to offer a better service to a broader customer base.

Retail and Commercial Banking

Dexia is a leading European bank, ranking among the two or three major banks in Belgium and Luxembourg and holding a strong position in Turkey. It is also present in Slovakia. The Bank is offering a wide range of **retail**, **commercial** and **private banking** services as well as **insurance** products to 7.5 million customers.

This business line also includes **asset management** and **investor services** activities. Dexia Asset Management has EUR 77.1 billion of assets under management as of June 30, 2009 and operates through offices in Brussels, Luxemburg, Paris and Sydney, and via locally organized client relationship teams. The investor services business is conducted by RBC Dexia Investor Services, a joint venture with Royal Bank of Canada, which offers its expertise in global custody, fund and pension administration and shareholder services to institutions around the world. Total assets under custody amounted to USD 2,004 billion as of June 30, 2009.

Ratings

The Group's main operating entities – Dexia Bank Belgium, Dexia Crédit Local and Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg – are rated A+ by Fitch, A1 by Moody's and A by Standard & Poor's. Three of Dexia's European subsidiaries issue triple-A rated secured bonds.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The crisis that we have been experiencing for a long time will be remembered as a banking crisis, even though it has similar features to the previous crisis in terms of its development. The loss in the banking systems of developed economies which bore high risks in the period after 2002 exceeded USD 1.6 trillion since the last quarter of 2008. A lot of global banks have had to go bankrupt or required public support. Governments those know that the crisis will not be over and potential growth rates will not be achieved until the financial system starts functioning well, had to burden high systemic support so that the recession did not turn into a depression.

The impacts of the crisis, which has begun in mid 2007 and got even worse in September 2008, have not been completely erased as of the end of the third quarter. However, it is clear that the intensity and uncertainty level of the crisis have weakened. General view is that the worst part of the crisis is over. Loose budget and monetary policies implemented by the authorities to boost global demand have been working so far. Surprises such as sharp liquidity shrinkages, critical fluctuations in the financial system or bankruptcies of large banks are no longer expected. The first three stages of the crisis, namely balance sheet distortion, consolidation and recession, are over and the last stage, “overcome of the crisis”, is up. The financial markets have been adjusting prices alongside with the overcome stage since the second quarter. The economic data are also supporting the idea of overcoming the crisis whereas there are signs that the recovery has slowed down. It will take more than expected to overcome the crisis due to slowed-down recovery. Still, optimism is increasing because as of the second quarter, banks are making profits again and the capital support funds are reimbursed.

Due to slow decrease in the impact of public supports which have a critical role, the market is looking for new ways to halt the crisis on its final stage. As it is known, consumers in developed countries are under heavy debt obligations (especially in the USA), thus they can not be a growth engine to overcome the crisis for long years. The necessity of shifting the consumption boost from developed countries to emerging countries has been one of the subjects agreed on in the IMF-WB meetings held in Istanbul in the early September. During these meetings, it has been also agreed on the requirement of finding a common overcome strategy among the countries after continuing loose budget and monetary policies for a long time.

Turkey is one of the least-affected countries by the first two stages of the crisis thanks to its banking system that was restructured and toughened through the reforms after 2001 crisis. According to the announced balance sheets; profitability, sustainable asset growth and strong capital structure of the banking sector are maintained. On the other hand, the recession, the third stage of the crisis, has affected Turkey deeply. Growth rate of the economy dropped to -6% after four quarters of downsize in a raw. However, the last released data prove that quick recovery begun in the third quarter and the recession is over. Financial and monetary loosening has played an important role in the recovery as in the rest of the world. From now on, continuing to take right decisions will be extremely important due to the starting of domestic and international liquidity surplus withdrawal. Through further implementation of the visionary macroeconomic policies and continuation of the reforms, the appropriate environment for fast and sustainable growth of the Turkish economy after the crisis will be achieved. In such a case, the Turkish banking sector, that will receive sound project and loan demand, will be one of the significant baselines of the recovery by providing the necessary funding.

DIRK BRUNEEL
CHAIRMAN

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CEO

DenizBank has pursued its consistent and sustainable growth strategy, increased the profitability and retained sound balance sheet structure via strong risk management throughout the third quarter. 9M financial figures are the strongest evidence of DenizBank outperform the sector average.

DenizBank's consolidated assets reached TRY 26 billion 6 million, increasing by 7% compared to the end of 2008 and 18% y-o-y basis. Unconsolidated assets, on the other hand, grew by 9% compared to the 2008 year end totaling TRY 21 billion 28 million. DenizBank increased its consolidated shareholders' equity to TRY 2 billion 815 million, marking 24% y-o-y and 23% y-t-d increase, higher than the sector average of 18% and maintained its robust capital base. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio has realized as 16.30% on consolidated basis and as 18.67% on unconsolidated basis, significantly higher than the legal limit of Turkish Banking sector.

Continuing to support the Turkish economy indicating recovery as of the first half, DenizBank realized a loan allocation above the sector average.

DenizBank raised both its consolidated and unconsolidated loans outstretching the sector average of 1% in the first nine month of 2009. While consolidated loans including leasing and factoring receivables reached TRY 17 billion 949 million, indicating a 4% increase, unconsolidated loans rose to TRY 13 billion 531 million, marking a 6% y-t-d growth. DenizBank provided solutions tailor-made for financing needs of its clients via expanding its service network and increased its public finance, agricultural and retail segment loans in particular.

DenizBank, the first Turkish bank to define public banking as a separate business line, increased the number of its public finance branches to four and continued to offer services to its customers with its specialized staff. Public Banking provided low-cost and long-term funding support to its clients through the credit agreements singed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for financing nearly 40 projects and increased its public finance loans significantly.

DenizBank assured its ranking first among the private banks in terms of agricultural loans by investing in agricultural sector and supporting the producers. At the end of the first nine month of 2009, the Bank's agricultural loans reached TRY 1 billion 305 million, increasing 17% on a y-t-d basis, whereas the total Producer Card number exceeded 250.000. Number of "Green Drop" branches, specialized in agricultural banking, increased to 27, and total branches reached to 421. Herewith DenizBank will be providing tailor-made products and services specialized for needs of the producers in its more than 200 agricultural branches with its bankers having agricultural engineering backgrounds. And overall branch number will be 450 by the end of the year 2009.

DenizBank continued providing support to agricultural sector via the "Agricultural Mobilization" project that is the first and the most extensive organization in Turkey. Throughout the project, DenizBank reached over 1 million producers, received 55 thousand Producer Card applications via SMS and provided TRY 300 million of loans to farmers.

DenizBank supported purchase of goods and services of the enterprises through "Sermayenize Destek Kredisi" (capital support loan), that provides special interest rates and equal installments. DenizBank carried on providing long term financial support to SMEs by means of the agreements signed between Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Industry. Via SME Card, offering four different loan options respectively "Kurtaran Hesap" (overdraft loan), "Installment Commercial Loan", "Sector Loans with Seasonal Payments" and "Business Card", the Bank continued to provide support for the time and cost management of SME's.

DenizBank sustained its growth in consumer loans by providing superior and easy to access products. Throughout the first nine months of 2009, DenizBank increased its consumer loans by 5%, amounting to TRY 3 billion 870 million. While car loans of the sector were decreasing, DenizBank succeeded to increase its car loans by 43% y-t-d.

While the non-performing loan ratio of the sector reached 5.7%, in spite of its loan growth higher than the sector average, DenizBank kept its NPL ratio at the level of 5.0%, below the sector average as a result of its attaching importance to the credit quality management.

Outperforming the sector in the first nine month of 2009, DenizBank increased its customer deposits, the Bank's main source of funding, by 23% both on consolidated and unconsolidated basis, totaling TRY 14 billion 514 million, and TRY 11 billion 664 million, respectively. In addition; through its financial supermarket approach and widespread service network, DenizBank offers various financial instruments to its customers who prefer to invest their savings in a different way based on their risk appetites and portfolio sizes.

While continuing to grow with its ongoing investments, DenizBank exhibits a profitable development thanks to its strong cost management. Net profit realized as TRY 430 million on consolidated basis, increasing by 60% y-o-y and 19% on q-o-q.

HAKAN ATEŞ
THE PRESIDENT AND CEO

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AND PAID-IN CAPITAL

As of 30 September 2009, DenizBank's shareholding structure is presented in the table below. DenizBank's shareholding structure does not contain any cross-shareholdings.

Shareholders	Number of Shares	Nominal Value (TRY)	% of Shares
Dexia Participation Belgique SA	714,945,273.718	714,945,274	99.84%
M. Cem Bodur	11.327	11	0.00%
Hakan Ateş	11.327	11	0.00%
Ayfer Yılmaz	11.327	11	0.00%
M. Tınas Titiz	11.327	11	0.00%
Publicly Traded	1,154,680.974	1,154,681	0.16%
Total	**716,100,000.000**	**716,100,000**	**100.00%**

SHARES HELD BY THE MANAGEMENT

DenizBank's President and CEO Hakan Ateş and Board Members Cem Bodur, Ayfer Yılmaz and Mustafa Tınas Titiz each owns 11.327 shares, corresponding to 0.000002% of the capital.

CHANGES IN DFSG COMPANIES

Salzburg Branch of Denizbank AG has been opened and began to operate at the address of Schallmooser Hauptstraße 10 5020 Salzburg- Austria.

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

There is no amendment to Articles of Association between 01.01.2009 and 30.09.2009.

DONATIONS

Institution Name	Amount (TRY)
TÜRK EĞİTİM DERNEĞİ	98,550
TOHUM TÜRKİYE OTIZM VAKFI	34,204
TEMA	16,810
TOPLUM GÖNÜLLÜLERİ VAKFI	2,800
TÜRK EĞİTİM VAKFI	2,170
İŞİTME ENGELLİLER DERNEĞİ	2,000
BÜYÜKADA HALK EĞİTİM MERKEZİ	200
FENERBAHÇE SPOR KULUBÜ DERNEĞİ	75
OTHER	12,440
TOTAL	**169,249**

AMENDMENTS TO RATING NOTES

Fitch Ratings has affirmed DenizBank's ratings at Long-term foreign currency Issuer Default (IDR) 'BB', Short-term foreign currency IDR 'B', Long-term local currency IDR 'BBB-' (BBB minus), Short-term local currency IDR 'F3', National Long-term 'AAA(tur)', Support '3' and Individual 'C' on 26 June 2009 . The Outlooks for the Long-term IDRs and National Long-term rating are Stable.

Fitch Ratings has placed DenizBank's long-term foreign currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) 'BB' and long-term local currency IDR 'BBB-' (BBB minus) on Rating Watch Positive on 4 November 2009 and affirmed other ratings.

Moody's has changed the outlook on the 'B1' long term foreign currency deposit rating of DenizBank to 'Positive' from 'Stable' on 24 September 2009.

Moody's has downgraded Denizbank's long-term local currency deposit rating to 'Baa2' with a stable outlook from 'Baa1', within the context of Moody's global review of the systemic support available to banks. Other ratings were unaffected.

SECTION II - MANAGEMENT and CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD of DIRECTORS

Title	Name	Position	Beginning-End Date of Tenure
Chairman of the Board of Directors:	Dirk G.M. Bruneel	Chairman-Non-executive	Oct 2006-Jan 2010
Board Members:	Mustafa Tınas Titiz	Vice Chairman-Independent	Sept 1997-Jan 2010
	Hakan Ateş	Member-Executive	June 1997-Jan 2010
	Fikret Arabacı	Member-Executive	Dec 2004-Jan 2010
	Cem Bodur	Member-Non-executive	June 1997-Jan 2010
	Wouter Van Roste	Member-Executive	June 2009-Jan 2010
	Eric P.B.A. Hermann	Member-Non-executive	Jan 2007- Jan 2010
	Philippe J.E. Rucheton	Member- Non-executive	Feb 2009- Jan 2010
	Claude E.L. Piret	Member- Non-executive	Aug 2008- Jan 2010
	Stefaan Decraene	Member- Non-executive	Dec 2008- Jan 2010
	Ayfer Yılmaz	Member-Independent	Jan 2007- Jan 2010

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Title	Name	Position	Experience
President & CEO:	Hakan Ateş	President & CEO	28 years
Executive Vice Presidents and Executive Committee Members:	Dilek Duman	Information Technology and Support Operations-EVP-Chief Operations Officer	20 years
	Mustafa Aydın	Retail, SME and Agricultural Banking Loan Allocation -EVP	22 years
	Bora Böcügöz	Treasury and Private Banking -EVP	20 years
	Gökhan Sun*	SME and Agricultural Banking - EVP	17 years
	Hasan Hüseyin Uyar	Corporate-Commercial Loans and Commercial Banking-EVP	24 years
	Suavi Demircioğlu	Financial Affairs- EVP	19 years
	Oğuz Vecdi Öncü	Centralized Operations and Foreign Subsidiaries -EVP	23 years
	Derya Kumru*	Corporate, Commercial Banking and Public Finance - EVP	22 years
	Gökhan Ertürk	Retail Banking -EVP	16 years
	Tanju Kaya	Administrative Services -EVP	23 years
	Aysun Mercan	Secretary General	27 years
	Saruhan Özel	Economic and Strategic Research- *Member of Executive Committee*	13 years
Head of Internal Audit:	Eglantine Delmas	Head of the Board of Internal Audit	14 years

* As of October 2009.

AUDITORS

Name	Position	Experience
Cem Kadırgan	Auditor	23 years
Mehmet Uğur Ok	Auditor	34 years

COMMITTEES

Committees Reporting to the Board of Directors

- Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee
- Audit Committee

Title	Name	Position	Begin Date of Tenure
Audit Committee Members:	Dirk G.M. Bruneel	Member	Oct 2006
	Eric P.B.A. Hermann	Member	Jan 2007
	Mustafa Tınas Titiz	Member	Oct 2006
Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee Members:	Dirk G.M. Bruneel	Member	Oct 2006
	Mustafa Tınas Titiz	Member	Sept 2004
	Tanju Kaya	Member	Sept 2004

Executive Committees

- Assets and Liabilities Committee
- Credit Committee
- Risk Committee
- Disciplinary Committee
- Purchasing Committee
- Communications Committee
- Promotions Committee
- Executive Board
- Management Board

Within the context of Corporate Governance;
16 Board Decisions were adopted in the Board Meetings held between 1 July 2009 and 30 September 2009.

Audit Committee met on 4 August 2009. Independent auditors' report on the second quarter of 2009 financials was presented and approved to present those figures to the Board of Directors. At the same meeting, the activity reports for 2Q 2009 of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance, Risk Management and Operational Risk were also presented.

Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee met twice and took two decisions in order to make proposal to Board of Directors for nomination of top executives.

In July 2009, Barbaros Karakışla, the Executive Vice President-EVP responsible from Retail Banking, left his duty upon resignation, in lieu of Gökhan Ertürk, the EVP responsible from SME and Agricultural Banking, was appointed regarding the BoD decision held on 29 July 2009.

In October 2009, Derya Kumru was appointed as the EVP responsible from Corporate, Commercial Banking and Public Finance and Gökhan Sun was appointed as the EVP responsible from SME and Agricultural Banking.

SECTION III- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Financial Highlights (TRY million)

	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Securities*	3,221	2,917	2,857	2,718
Net Loans**	17,949	17,235	16,571	13,412
Subsidiaries	5	4	4	4
Net Fixed Assets	234	236	222	183
Total Assets	26,006	24,222	22,088	18,647
Customer Deposits	14,514	11,834	11,338	10,822
Time	12,056	9,685	9,249	8,268
Demand	2,458	2,149	2,089	2,554
Borrowings	6,315	7,944	6,800	4,802
Sub-ordinated Loans	764	772	640	363
Shareholders' Equity	2,815	2,287	2,261	1,678
Paid-in Capital	716	716	716	316
Non-cash Loans	4,935	4,821	5,071	4,740
Interest Income	2,299	2,786	2,016	1,991
Interest Expense	-898	-1,528	-1,093	-1,144
Net Interest Income after Provisions	856	895	702	716
Non-interest Income	435	425	331	452
Non-interest Expense	-862	-977	-764	-827
Net Income	430	342	269	341
Number of DenizBank Branches	421	400	373	320
Number of Employees	8,345	8,255	8,632	7,577
Number of ATMs	593	526	518	433
Number of POS Terminals	77,390	76,307	77,723	63,288
Number of Credit Cards	1,227,943	1,284,033	1,239,839	1,220,538

All financial figures presented in this table are extracts from the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting and valuation standards as described in the "Regulation on Principles Related to Banks' Accounting Applications and Preserving the Documents", dated 1 November 2006 which is published in the Official Gazette No.26333, Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards.

* It is the sum of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding trading purpose derivatives), investment securities available for sale and investment securities held to maturity.

** Includes factoring and leasing receivables.

Unconsolidated Financial Highlights (TRY million)

	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Securities*	2,941	2,586	2,502	2,322
Net Loans	13,531	12,759	12,693	10,405
Subsidiaries	3	3	3	3
Net Fixed Assets	216	205	196	166
Total Assets	21,028	19,225	17,513	14,912
Customer Deposits	11,664	9,456	8,742	8,361
Time	9,721	7,686	6,994	6,293
Demand	1,943	1,770	1,748	2,069
Borrowings	5,291	5,746	5,231	3,856
Sub-ordinated Loans	764	772	640	363
Shareholders' Equity	2,543	2,034	1,956	1,455
Paid-in Capital	716	716	716	316
Non-cash Loans	4,896	4,726	4,996	4,672
Interest Income	1,962	2,363	1,708	1,660
Interest Expense	-725	-1,267	-904	-980
Net Interest Income after Provisions	832	832	596	564
Non-interest Income	338	292	234	365
Non-interest Expense	-750	-845	-654	-718
Net Income	420	278	177	211
Number of DenizBank Branches	421	400	373	320
Number of Employees	7,469	7,376	7,520	6,634
Number of ATMs	593	536	518	433
Number of POS Terminals	77,390	76,367	77,723	63,288
Number of Credit Cards	1,227,943	1,284,033	1,239,839	1,220,538

All financial figures presented in this table are extracts from the audited unconsolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting and valuation standards as described in the "Regulation on Principles Related to Banks' Accounting Applications and Preserving the Documents", dated 1 November 2006 which is published in the Official Gazette No.26333, Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards.

* It is the sum of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding trading purpose derivatives), investment securities available for sale and investment securities held to maturity.

ASSESSMENT of FINANCIAL POSITION

Shareholders' Equity and Capital Adequacy (TRY million)

Consolidated	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.30	16.06	14.12	12.55
Shareholders' Equity	2,815	2,287	2,261	1,678
Return on Average Equity (%)	22.5	17.3	18.2	23.0
Free Capital *	2,073	1,763	1,818	1,360
Free Capital Ratio ** (%)	8.0	7.3	8.2	7.3

Unconsolidated	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	18.67	17.18	15.40	13.20
Shareholders' Equity	2,543	2,034	1,956	1,455
Return on Average Equity (%)	24.5	15.9	13.8	15.6
Free Capital *	1,567	1,243	1,208	841
Free Capital Ratio ** (%)	7.5	6.5	6.9	5.6

* Free Capital = Shareholders' Equity - Net Non-performing Loans - Subsidiaries - Deferred Tax Assets - Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets - Prepaid Expenses - Fixed Assets to be Disposed of
** Free Capital Ratio = Free Capital / Total Assets

DenizBank Asset Quality

Consolidated	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Non-performing Loans/ Total Cash Loans Ratio (%)	5.0	2.9	2.4	2.1
Non-performing Loans Provision Ratio (%)	96.6	110.5	104.2	104.1

Unconsolidated	3Q 2009	2008	3Q 2008	2007
Non-performing Loans/ Total Cash Loans Ratio (%)	5.4	3.1	2.6	2.3
Non-performing Loans Provision Ratio (%)	98.7	114.0	120.8	113.1

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

DenizBank Risk Management Group is responsible for creating risk policies and implementation procedures in order to determine, measure, analyze and monitor risks; auditing and reporting risks, within the framework of the principles determined by the Bank's senior management and Risk Management Group.

One of the most important supports of DenizBank's main strategies is to remain committed to risk management principles. Risk management policies are based on market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, structural interest risk types. DenizBank has agreed in principle to develop systems in line with Basel II and other international guiding risk management principles.

Market Risk
To quantify the market risk, DenizBank applies internationally approved Value at Risk (VAR) method in accordance with the volume, quality and complexity of its activities in money and capital markets. VAR indicates the possible amount of loss, in the portfolio value of DenizBank and its financial subsidiaries, which might occur as a result of fluctuations in risk factors. It indicates the possible value loss at a determined confidence level and assumes that the portfolio will remain fixed at a certain time interval.

In addition to VAR calculations, stress tests are the main indicators for expressing the market risk that DenizBank and its subsidiaries are exposed to in monetary terms for monitoring this risk. This method makes it possible to adapt to changing market conditions when the risk level is determined. The reliability of VAR model is periodically checked through back testing.

DenizBank has established risk based limits with regards to the trading activities realized in money and capital markets.

Structural Interest Rate Risk
Risk Management Group monitors the structural interest rate risk that the Bank is exposed to because of its balance sheet structure by using developed models and controls risks through defined limits. In order to measure the impact of maturity mismatch, weekly analyses of interest sensitivity are made.

Liquidity Risk
DenizBank Risk Management Group monitors the liquidity position of the Bank and the risk it is exposed to, as a result of its activities within the framework of determined limits. Limits are determined in a way to ensure the continuity of bank's activities by using the existing reserve facilities and by simulating 'bad times scenarios' that may come up as a result of the change in customer behavior or market conditions.

Basel II / Credit Risk
Risk Management Group carries out its works in line with the criteria of Basel II/CRD. Basel II data set which is necessary for Credit Risk Standard Management was completed in June 2008. DenizBank Basel II data set have been applied in the consolidated reports of Dexia since September 2008. Detailed plan has been prepared for transition to Advanced Method. Studies are carried out to create necessary risk parameters for the implementation of Advanced Method.

Operational Risk
Operational Risk is defined, measured, analyzed and monitored in coordination with Internal Audit Department and Internal Control Department.

GENERAL OUTLOOK OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY AND THE BANKING SECTOR

The summary of evaluations regarding some economic developments within the first nine months of 2009 is included below.

It has been observed that as of the first half of the year, together with the returning of the liquidity indicators to the normal levels, we started to receive data on the economic recovery bit by bit. During the third quarter, interest rate cuts continued in the developing countries. Parallel to this process, the Turkish Central Bank policy rate, standing at 16.75% before the crisis, shrank to 7.25% through an additional decrease of 150 basis points (1.5%) in the third quarter. Like in previous quarters, fears did not come true concerning TL depreciation. While depreciating 21% on the basket basis (50% USD, 50% EUR) at the last quarter of 2008 and 5% at the first quarter of 2009, TL appreciated 4% in the second quarter in spite of the ongoing rapid interest cuts and 1% in the third quarter of the year. This is one of the significant indicators of trust on the economy and dynamics of the country.

Turkey had the opportunity to reduce its current account deficit, which boosted after 2002 as a result of the crisis and became an important problem, over time. Hitting USD 49 billion in August 2008, the current account deficit shrank rapidly in the crisis aftermath and receded to USD 13 billion as of the end of August. It is understood that the current deficit will follow the downwards trend until the year-end through the maintenance of energy and commodity prices at the current level and shrinkage of the domestic demand. On the other hand, the shrinkage in the economy, reaching a record rate of 14.3% in the first quarter, declined but continued with 7% contraction in the second quarter. The leading data of industrial production and capacity utilization rates published in the third quarter indicates that the shrinkage rates will slowdown in the coming quarter.

Evaluation of the banking sector according to the data* as of September 2009:

- Loan volume (excluding financial sector loans)	TL 364 billion
TL loan volume (excluding financial sector loans)	TL 267 billion
FX loan volume (excluding financial sector loans)	USD 67 billion
- Deposit volume (excluding interbank deposits)	TL 481 billion
TL Deposit volume (excluding interbank deposits)	TL 310 billion
FX Deposit volume (excluding interbank deposits)	USD 118 billion

Although loans surged by 28% and deposits by 18% in the first nine months of 2008; in the same period of 2009, loans and deposits increased by only 1% and 6% respectively. In spite of the fact that it has been received the signals of the slowdown in the economic shrinkage as of the second quarter, as a result of the ongoing effect of the global recession, banks have started to act more prudently as an obligation concerning credits because they suffer from problems especially in wholesale banking. Accelerated increase of the non-performing loan ratio triggers banks to search for high quality asset creation. When we look at the details of the credits, the increase in consumer loans and credit cards started in the second quarter, continued in the third quarter. 8% and 6% rises in general purpose loans and housing loans, respectively, were the main contributors of this increase. On the other hand, the sum of SME, corporate and commercial loans decreased by 1% q-o-q in the third quarter. As of August 2009, while SME loans and the number of SME customers declined by 9% and 13%, respectively, according to the end of 2008, the increase in the amount of non-performing loans in this segment continued.

At the deposits side, it has been returned to the rising course. In spite of the horizontal course in the first half of the year, the total FX deposits increased by 8% q-o-q in USD terms parallel to USD/TL exchange rate downtrend (buy USD when TL appreciates) and reached almost USD 125 billion of the level before the crisis. TL deposits, on the other hand, increased by TL 3.4 billion q-o-q in the third quarter and reached TL 310 billion. The roll-over rate of syndication loans, the most important pillar of wholesale funding, has been 71% since the outbreak of the crisis up to day. Fears did not come true concerning the debt roll-over rate of the real sector, and the roll-over rate of the long term debts has been 87% since the outbreak of the crisis up to day. Also the increase of USD 2.8 billion in the FX deposits of companies as of September relieved concerns regarding the open position of the reel economy.

**Banking sector data are extracts from the BRSA weekly bulletin including participation bank figures.*

FURTHER INFORMATION

1- To view the material disclosures made in ISE, click the link below:
   http://www.denizbank.com/EN/InvestorRelations/Announcements/

2- To download DenizBank 30.09.2009 consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and footnotes click the link below.
   http://www.denizbank.com/EN/InvestorRelations/FinancialInformation

3- To download 2008 Annual Report for further information about the main activities of DenizBank click the link below:
   http://www.denizbank.com/EN/AboutUs/FaaliyetRaporlari.htm