İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi

Convenience Translation into English of Interim Financial Statements As at and For the Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2009

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi
Interim Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2009
Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi

Interim Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2009

Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.

	Note	Unaudited Current Period 30 September 2009	Audited Period Period 31 December 2008
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**104.481.175**	**113.058.727**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	25.946.041	29.975.676
Accounts Receivables	6	60.538.707	61.295.895
Due From Related Parties	*25*	*408.159*	*81.756*
Other Accounts Receivable		*60.130.548*	*61.214.139*
Inventory	8	16.584.070	21.150.103
Other Current Assets	14	1.412.357	637.053
Non-Current Assets		**61.014.661**	**69.604.141**
Other Receivables	7	2.868	2.804
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	60.926.887	69.542.874
Intangible Assets	10	70.129	58.183
Other Non-Current Assets	14	14.777	280
TOTAL ASSETS		**165.495.836**	**182.662.868**
LIABILITIES			
Short-Term Liabilities		**22.811.914**	**23.178.533**
Bank Borrowings	5	1.158.247	--
Accounts Payable	6	14.662.379	17.639.565
Due To Related Parties	*25*	*1.020.516*	*484.780*
Other Accounts Payable		*13.641.863*	*17.154.785*
Other Payables	7	100	31.240
Taxes on Income	23	2.235.921	3.048.369
Expense Accruals	11	3.031.637	149.029
Other Short-Term Liabilities	14	1.629.096	2.241.061
Employee Benefits	13	94.534	69.269
Long-Term Liabilities		**6.043.153**	**6.436.631**
Employee Benefits	13	4.350.515	3.992.155
Deferred Tax Liability	23	1.692.638	2.444.476
EQUITY		**136.640.769**	**153.047.704**
Paid-in Capital	15	24.534.143	24.534.143
Inflation Adjustment on Capital		25.856.460	25.856.460
Share Premium		1.092	1.092
Restricted Reserves		21.683.827	17.906.498
Retained Earnings		41.972.182	40.483.845
Net Profit For The Period		22.593.065	44.265.666
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**165.495.836**	**182.662.868**

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

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi

Comprehensive Income Statement for the Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2009

Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated.

	Note	Unaudited 1 January- 30 September 2009	Unaudited 1 July- 30 September 2009	Unaudited 1 January- 30 September 2008	Unaudited 1 July- 30 September 2008
Revenues	16	154.947.897	57.325.066	184.155.711	66.119.919
Cost of Sales (-)	16	(105.749.642)	(38.431.487)	(121.190.997)	(44.927.786)
GROSS PROFIT		**49.198.255**	**18.893.579**	**62.964.714**	**21.192.133**
Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses (-)	17	(18.618.921)	(6.285.483)	(21.548.313)	(7.016.766)
Administrative Expenses (-)	18	(7.366.326)	(2.213.516)	(8.489.570)	(2.447.773)
Other Operating Income	20	389.165	30.958	184.880	34.941
Other Operating Expense (-)	20	(356.543)	(211.959)	(310.884)	(193.527)
OPERATING PROFIT		**23.245.630**	**10.213.579**	**32.800.827**	**11.569.008**
Finance Income	21	5.052.551	1.210.265	6.188.378	1.307.881
Finance Costs (-)	22	(67.426)	(21.987)	(471.711)	(117.166)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**28.230.755**	**11.401.857**	**38.517.494**	**12.759.723**
Current Tax Expense	23	(6.389.528)	(2.382.151)	(7.881.499)	(2.413.574)
Deferred Tax Credit/(Charge)	23	751.838	95.020	200.082	(140.988)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**22.593.065**	**9.114.726**	**30.836.077**	**10.205.161**
Other Comprehensive income		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**22.593.065**	**9.114.726**	**30.836.077**	**10.205.161**
Earnings per share (“Kr”)	24	0.0092	0.0037	0.0126	0.0042

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

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi

Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2009

Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.

	Notes	Capital	Inflation Adjustment on Capital	Share Premium	Restricted Reserves: Legal reserves	Restricted Reserves: Special reserves	Restricted Reserves: Total	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total Equity
Balances at 1 January 2008		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**12.329.123**	**46**	**12.329.169**	**51.370.014**	**51.691.160**	**165.782.038**
Total comprehensive income										
Net profit for the year	**15**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.836.077	30.836.077
Transfer to reserves	**15**	--	--	--	5.577.329	--	5.577.329	46.113.831	(51.691.160)	--
Other comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive income		***--***	***--***	***--***	***5.577.329***	***--***	***5.577.329***	***46.113.831***	***(20.855.083)***	***30.836.077***
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contributions by and distributions to owners										
Dividends to equity holder	**15**	--	--	--	--	--	--	(57.000.000)	--	(57.000.000)
Total transactions with owners		***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***(57.000.000)***	***--***	***(57.000.000)***
Balances at 30 September 2008		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**17.906.452**	**46**	**17.906.498**	**40.483.845**	**30.836.077**	**139.618.115**
Balances at 1 January 2009		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**17.906.452**	**46**	**17.906.498**	**40.483.845**	**44.265.666**	**153.047.704**
Total comprehensive income										
Net profit for the year	**15**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.593.065	22.593.065
Transfer to reserves	**15**	--	--	--	3.777.329	--	3.777.329	40.488.337	(44.265.666)	--
Other comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive income		***--***	***--***	***--***	***3.777.329***	***--***	***3.777.329***	***40.488.337***	***(21.672.601)***	***22.593.065***
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity										
Contributions by and distributions to owners										
Dividends to equity holder	**15**	--	--	--	--	--	--	(39.000.000)	--	(39.000.000)
Total transactions with owners		***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***--***	***(39.000.000)***	***--***	***(39.000.000)***
Balances at 30 September 2009		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**21.683.781**	**46**	**21.683.827**	**41.972.182**	**22.593.065**	**136.640.769**

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

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi

Interim Statement of Cash Flows for the Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2009

Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated.

		Unaudited	
		Current Period	Prior Period
	Note	30 September 2009	30 September 2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period		22.593.065	30.836.077
Adjustments to:			
Depreciation and amortisation	9,10	8.910.283	9.034.051
Current tax expense	23	6.389.528	7.881.499
Deferred tax	23	(751.838)	(200.082)
Increase in provision for employee severance indemnity	13	873.934	812.126
Increase in vacation pay liability	13	18.719	20.924
Finance income	21	(4.830.780)	(5.241.269)
Finance cost	22	67.426	45.439
Allowance for trade receivables	20	(3.256)	(8.368)
Other non-monetary provisions	6.1	145.269	156.210
Cash flows from operating activities		2.882.608	3.856.440
Net operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities		**36.294.958**	**47.193.047**
Decrease/(increase) in account receivables	6	938.322	(4.025.762)
(Increase)/decrease in due from related parties	25	(326.403)	68.096
Increase in other receivables		(64)	--
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	8	4.566.033	(4.358.003)
Increase in other current assets	14	(775.304)	372.299
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	6	(3.512.922)	7.611.111
Increase/(decrease) in other non current assets		(14.497)	--
Increase in due to related parties	25	535.736	(163.186)
Decrease/increase in other payables		(31.140)	(14.928)
Decrease in other liabilities	14	(713.855)	(182.419)
Taxes paid		(7.100.086)	(9.277.291)
Interest paid		(67.426)	(45.439)
Employee severance indemnity paid	13	(509.028)	(516.233)
Cash flows from operating activities		**(7.010.634)**	**(10.531.755)**
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9,10	(306.548)	(4.810.286)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		3.562	46.833
Cash flow used in investing activities		**(302.986)**	**(4.763.453)**
Financing activities			
Increase in bank borrowings and other financial liabilities		1.158.247	(1.947.802)
Dividend paid	25	(38.979.742)	(56.970.744)
Interest received, net		4.870.494	5.277.339
Cash flows used in financing activities		**(32.951.001)**	**(53.641.207)**
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents, net		(3.969.663)	(21.743.368)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**29.867.865**	**34.527.181**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	**25.898.202**	**12.783.813**

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

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi ("İzocam" or the "Company") was established in 1965. The Company operates in production and sales of organic and inorganic insulation equipments (glass wool and stone wool, mineral wool and expanded and extruded polystyrenes, elastomeric rubber, polyethylene, insulated and noninsulated roof and front panels, partition and mezzanine).

As at 30 September 2009, by collection of shares traded on İstanbul Stock Exchange ("ISE") and collected shares of İzocam Holding in İzocam have reached to 95,07 percent. Together with 1.501.330.396 shares representing 61,1574 percent of paid-in capital of İzocam not traded on ISE and which İzocam İzolasyon purchased from Koç Group on 29 November 2006 and 10 July 2007, 831.117.304 shares being traded on ISE and representing 33,9126 percent of paid-in capital of İzocam, the shares of İzocam Holding in İzocam is 95,07 percent. İzocam Holding is a joint venture of Compagnie de Saint Gobain Group and Alghanim Group by 50% each.

The Company conducts some of its operations with the related party namely Saint Gobain Group and Alghanim Group of companies. The Company has several related parties as their customers and suppliers (Note 25). The Company is registered at CMB and its shares are listed in ISE since 15 April 1981. As at 30 September 2009, 38, 85 percent of the shares of Izocam are publicly traded at ISE.

As at 30 September 2009, the average number of employees of the Company is 434 in which 188 is comprised of white collar employees and 246 is comprised of blue collar employees.

The address of the registered office of the Company is as follows:
Organize Sanayi Bölgesi
3. Cadde No.4 Yukarı Dudullu
34775 Ümraniye İSTANBUL

The head office address of the Company is as follows:
Dilovası Mevkii 41455 Gebze/Kocaeli

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The Company maintains its book of accounts and prepares its statutory financial statements in TL in accordance with the Turkish Uniform Chart of Accounts, Turkish Commercial Code and Turkish Tax Code.

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting principles issued by CMB ("CMB Financial Reporting Standards"). CMB published Communiqué No: XI-29 "Basis for Financial Reporting in the Capital Markets" ("Communiqué No: XI-29"). In Communiqué No: XI-29, CMB determines the principles, procedures and basis for composing financial reports. Communiqué No: XI-29 is effective from the first interim period reporting after 1 January 2008 which supersedes Communiqué No: XI-25 "The Accounting Standards in Capital Markets" ("Communiqué No: XI-25"). In accordance with Communiqué No: XI-29, the companies are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as accepted the European Union ("EU GAAP"). However, until Turkish Accounting Standards Board ("TASB") publishes the differences between the European Union accepted IAS/IFRS and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), IAS/IFRS has to be applied by the companies. Within the above mentioned scope, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") issued by TASB will be applied if there is not inconsistency in the standards applied. The Company has prepared its prior year/period financial statements in accordance with IFRS according to the Communiqué No: XI-25 and 27, which are superseded by Communiqué XI-29 issued on 9 April 2008, in which applying IFRS issued by IASB is accepted as an alternative to conform to the CMB Accounting Standards.

As of the date of this report, the differences between EUGAAP and IFRS issued by IASB has not been issued by TASB, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with TFRS which are identical to IAS/IFRS to conform with Communiqué No: XI-29. The financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been presented in accordance with Communiqué XI- 29 issued by CMB on 9 April 2008, which advises the templates to be used for financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been approved by the board of directors of the Company on 27 October 2009. The general assembly and legal authorities are competent to change the accompanying financial statements.

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

2.1.2 Basis of presentation of financial statements

With the resolution taken on 17 March 2005, the CMB has announced that, effective from 1 January 2005, the application of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" issued by IASB is no longer required for companies operating in Turkey and preparing their financial statements in accordance with CMB Accounting Standards.

The equity items including paid-in capital, share premium, legal reserves and special reserves are presented in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code basis amounts and the effects of inflation over those equity items as at 31 December 2004 are reflected in retained earnings.

The financial statements are prepared in TL based on the historical cost conversion except for the financial assets and liabilities which are expressed with their fair values.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.1 Basis of Presentation *(Continued)*

2.1.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in TL, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in TL unless otherwise stated. All other currencies are stated full unless otherwise stated.

2.1.4 Comparative information

The accompanying financial statements are prepared comparatively to represent the tendency in the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company.

If necessary, in order to meet the consistency with the presentation of the financial statements in the current period, comparative information is reclassed and material differences are explained.

For the nine month and three month periods ended 30 September 2008 currency exchange losses presented under operating expenses are netted off with currency exchange gains presented under operating gains.

For the nine month period ended 30 September 2008 currency exchange losses amounting to TL 426.271 presented under finance cost in cash flow statement are netted off with currency exchange gains.

For the nine month and three month periods ended 30 September 2008 transportation expenses amounting to TL 255.044 and TL 74.334 respectively, have been reclassified under selling and marketing expenses.

As at 31 December 2008, short term portion of vacation pay liability amounting to TL 69.269 that had been presented under long term liabilities is reclassified under employee benefits presented under short term liabilities.

For the nine month and three month period ended 30 September 2008 guarantee letter expenses presented under finance expense amounting to TL 518.587 and TL 76.436 respectively, have been reclassified under selling and marketing expenses.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company consistently recognizes measures and presents the transactions, other events and situations with the same nature. Material changes in accounting policies or material errors (if any) are corrected, retrospectively; restating the prior period financial statements.

2.3 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting current period (if any) is recognised in the current period; effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting current and future periods is recognised in the current and also in future periods.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.4 Changes in IFRS

2.4.1 *New Standards and Interpretations Adopted in 2009 that have no effect on the Company's financials*

Revised IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" introduces the term total comprehensive income, which represents changes in equity during a period other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Total comprehensive income may be presented in either a single statement of comprehensive income (effectively combining both the income statement and all non-owner changes in equity in a single statement), or in an income statement and a separate statement of comprehensive income. The interpretations are effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009. The Company provides comprehensive income for its 2009 financial statements on a single basis.

Revised IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" removes the option to expense borrowing costs and requires that an entity capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The revised IAS 23 is effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 and do not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 8 *"Operating Segments"* introduces the "management approach" to segment reporting. IFRS 8 requires the disclosure of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to assess each segment's performance and to allocate resources to them. Currently, the Company's principal activity is performed in one geographical segment (Turkey). Therefore, do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 2 "*Share-based Payment - Vesting Conditions and Cancellations"* clarifies the definition of vesting conditions, introduces the concept of "non vesting conditions", requires non-vesting conditions to be reflected in grant date fair value and provides the accounting treatment for non-vesting conditions and cancellations. The amendments are effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 with and do not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements-Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation" require puttable instruments and instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation to be classified as equity if certain conditions are met. The amendments are effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 and do not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.4 Changes in IFRS *(Continued)*

2.4.1 *New Standards and Interpretations Adopted in 2009 that have no effect on the Company's financials (Continued)*

IFRIC 13 "*Customer Loyalty Programmes"* addresses the accounting by entities that operate, or otherwise participate in, customer loyalty programmes under which the customer can redeem credits for awards such as free or discounted goods or services. The interpretations are effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 and do not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRIC 15 "*Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate"* will standardize accounting practice across jurisdictions for the recognition of revenue among real estate developers for sales of units, such as apartments or houses before construction is complete. The interpretation is effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 and does not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRIC 16 *Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation* clarifies that has been effective for the periods beginning or after 1 January 2009 does not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 16 "*Property, Plant and Equipment"* bring changes for presentation issues that arise from assets that are rented and then subsequently sold on a routine basis. The amendment results in such assets being transferred to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale and the proceeds from the sale of such assets would be recognised as revenue in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, although entities are permitted to adopt them earlier, and do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The amendments to IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* require reflecting the fact that a number of assets and liabilities are measured at fair value rather than historical cost. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, and do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.4 Changes in IFRS *(Continued)*

2.4.1 New Standards and Interpretations Adopted in 2009 that have no effect on the Company's financials. *(Continued)*

Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*:

- specify that the distinction between short-term and long-term employee benefits is that short-term employee benefits are those that are due to be settled within 12 months of the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service. As a result, the amendment replaces in IAS 19 the term "fall due" in the definition of short-term employee benefits with
- the term "due to be settled" and replaces the term "do not fall due" in the definition of other long-term employee benefits with the term "are not due to be settled".
- clarify that the deduction of plan administration costs is appropriate only to the extent that they are not reflected in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation. In other words, costs of administering the plan may be either recognised in the return on plan assets or included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation.
- clarify that a plan amendment that results in a change in the extent to which benefit promises are affected by future salary increases is a curtailment, while an amendment that changes benefits attributable to past service gives rise to a negative past service cost if it results in a reduction in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, and do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 36 "*Impairment of Assets"* require that disclosures equivalent to those for value-in-use calculation should be made, where fair value less costs to sell is calculated on the basis of discounted cash flows. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, and do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* clarify that:

- expenditure in respect of advertising and promotional activities should be recognised as an expense when the benefit of those goods or services is available to the entity; for example, in respect of the acquisition of goods, an expense should be recognised when the entity has the right to access those goods;
- a prepayment should be recognised only for payments made in advance of the receipt of the corresponding goods or services; and
- catalogues are considered to be a form of advertising and promotional material rather than inventory.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, and are not expected to have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.4 Changes in IFRS *(Continued)*

2.4.1 New Standards and Interpretations Adopted in 2009 that have no effect on the Company's financials. *(Continued)*

Amendments to IAS 38 "*Intangible Assets"* remove the observation that there is rarely, if ever, persuasive evidence to support an amortisation method for intangible assets with finite useful lives that results in a lower amount of accumulated amortisation than under the straight-line method. The IASB has deleted this observation in order to avoid giving the impression that the units-of-production amortisation method is not allowed if it results in a lower amount of accumulated amortisation than under the straight-line method. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, and do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.4.2 New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted As at 30 September 2009

The Company has applied all the standards issued by IASB and all the interpretations issued by IASB's International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") which are effective as at 30 September 2009.

Some new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which are not effective as at 30 September 2009 have not been applied during the preparation of the accompanying financial statements. Those standards are;

Revised IFRS 3 "Business Combinations (2008)" incorporates the following changes that are likely to be relevant to the Company's operations:

- The definition of a business has been broadened, which may result in more acquisitions being treated as business combinations.
- Contingent consideration will be measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.
- Transaction costs, other than share and debt issue costs, will be expensed as incurred.
- Any pre-existing interest in an acquiree will be measured at fair value, with the related gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.
- Any non-controlling (minority) interest will be measured at either fair value, or at its proportionate interest in the identifiable assets and liabilities of an acquiree, on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Revised IFRS 3, which becomes mandotory for the Company's 2010 financial statements, will be applied prospectively and therefore there will be no impact on prior periods in the Company's 2010 financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.4 Changes in IFRS *(Continued)*

2.4.2 New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted As at 30 September 2009 (Continued)

Amended IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" requires accounting for changes in ownership interests by the Group in a subsidiary, while maintaining control, to be recognised as an equity transaction. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, any interest retained in the former subsidiary will be measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The amendments to IAS 27 are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Eligible Hedged Items" clarifies the application of existing principles that determine whether specific risks or portions of cash flows are eligible for designation in a hedging relationship. The amendments will become mandatory for the Company's 2010 financial statements, with retrospective application required and is not expected to have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 17, "Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners", requires entities to recognize certain distributions of non-cash assets at fair value, and to recognize in profit or loss the difference between the fair value of the assets distributed and their carrying amounts. IFRIC 17 provides guidance on when and how a liability for certain a distribution of non-cash assets is recognised and measured, and how to account for settlement of that liability. Transactions within its scope will need to be measured at fair value. IFRIC 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009; earlier application is permitted only if IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and the related amendments to IFRS 5 are applied at the same time.

IFRIC 18 "Transfers of Assets from Customers" provides guidance on transfers of property, plant and equipment (or cash to acquire it) for entities that receive such contributions from their customers. IFRIC 18 applies prospectively to transfers of assets from customers received on or after 1 July 2009; earlier application is permitted provided that the necessary valuations and other information were obtained at the time that those transfers occurred. The interpretation is not expected to have significant effect on the financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies applied during the preparation of the financial statements are summarised as follows.

2.5.1 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies have been translated to TL at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into TL at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to TL with the exchange rates at the dates on which their fair values are determined.

2.5.2 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

The Company's non-derivative financial instruments are comprised of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings, accounts payable, due from and to related parties, and other short-term liabilities. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

Financial instruments are derecognised when the Company's right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset based on an agreement ends or when the Company loses control on that financial asset, or when the risk and the gains from that asset are transferred to another party. The ordinary purchase or sale of the financial assets is recognised on the date that the Company commits to buy or sell. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are expired, delayed or paid.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash, deposits with maturity periods of less than three-months and highly liquid investments with maturity periods of less than three-months and having no conversion risk exposure other than the impact of foreign currency changes.

Accounts receivable and payables are measured on their initial costs after netting off the transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method by recognising in the income statement through the maturity of them. In case of a situation that the Company cannot collect an amount, an impairment provision is made for accounts receivable. Other than the doubtful receivables, an impairment provision is made for the accounts receivable that are overdue in the relevant period or in the process of legal follow up or notified in written statement to the counter parties more than once. In respect of receivables, impairment losses are reversed if there is a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of that receivable and such kind of subsequent increase can be associated with the subsequent events after the impairment loss has been recognised.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.2 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Short term accounts receivable and payable are measured at cost.

Financial liabilities are recognised on their initial costs after netting off the transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method by recognising the differences between the initial costs in the income statement through the maturity of the financial liabilities.

Accounting for finance income and expenses is discussed in note 2.5.12.

Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other non-financing derivative instruments are measured at fair value by recognising the differences in fair value of the instrument in income statement.

2.5.3 Property, plant and equipment

The costs of tangible assets purchased before 1 January 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation current at 31 December 2004 less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The costs of tangible assets purchased after 31 December 2004 are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 9).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Gains or losses on disposals of property plant and equipment are included in the relevant income and expense accounts. The cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment has been written off from the relevant accounts as appropriate.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property plant and equipment together with the repair and maintenance costs can be capitalised. Subsequent cost can be capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company. All other expense items are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.3 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment from the date of acquisition or assembly. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The expected useful lives of property plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and land improvements	5-50 years
Machinery and equipment	4-25 years
Leasehold improvements	5-6 years
Furniture and fixtures	4-15 years

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

Depreciation method, economic useful lives and net book values of tangible assets are reassessed at every reporting period.

2.5.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised of acquired software rights. The costs of intangible assets purchased before 1 January 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation current at 31 December 2004 less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The costs of intangible assets purchased after 31 December 2004 are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of an intangible asset is reduced to its recoverable amount if there is impairment (Note 10).

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis in the income statement over their estimated useful lives for a period between three and six years from the date of acquisition.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.5 Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease payments are presented at amortized cost of the minimum lease payments.

Assets leased under agreements that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership to the Company, other than the legal title, are classified as operating leases. Lease payments are recognised in the income statement with straight line method through the term of the lease.

2.5.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost elements included in inventories are all procurement costs, conversion costs and all other relevant costs in bringing the inventories into their current state of manufacture and location. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses (Note 8). The cost of inventories is determined on the moving monthly average basis.

2.5.7 Impairment of assets

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. The reversal of the impairment in respect of the discounted financial assets is recognised in the income statement.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.7 *Impairment of assets* (Continued)

Non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date the Company reviews the carrying amount of the assets to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Impairment losses are recognised if the carrying amount of the assets or the cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of the cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.5.8 Employee benefits

According to the enacted laws the Company is liable to pay lump sum payments to its employees in case of retirement or the termination of the employment contract of the employees except for the rules stated in the labour laws. Such payments are computed according to the severance indemnity ceiling valid at the balance sheet date. Employee severance indemnity recognised as the present value of the estimated total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Company.

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2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.9 Provisions, commitments and contingent assets

A provision is recognised in the accompanying financial statements if as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are reviewed to determine if there is a possibility that the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Except for the economic benefit outflow possibility is remote such contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (Note 12).

If the inflow of economic benefits is probable contingent assets have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. If the inflow of the economic benefit is more than likely to occur such asset and income statement effect has been recognised in the financial statements at the relevant period that income change effect occurs.

2.5.10 Revenue

Revenue based on the fair value of the consideration taken from the sale of goods and services is recognised on an accrual basis when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the amount of revenue is measured reliably, recovery of the consideration and the inflow of economic benefits related with the transaction are probable. Revenues represent the invoiced value of goods shipped less sales returns and sales discounts.

When the sales arrangement effectively constitutes a financing cost, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest income on accrual basis (Note 21).

2.5.11 Government grants

Government grants including the non-cash government grants are recognised in the financial statements when there is a reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grants.

Government grants are presented on the financial statements even when they comprise cash or a deduction of liabilities to the government.

2.5.12 Finance income and expenses

Finance income is comprised of interest income on time deposit, interest income from credit sales and foreign currency gains.

Finance expenses are comprised of interest expenses of loans, foreign currency losses and letter of guarantee commissions.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.13 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax liability includes the tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date (Note 23).

Deferred tax are recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates based on the laws that have enacted by the reporting date. Temporary differences mainly arise from the timing differences of income and expenses accounted for reporting purposes and taxation purposes and capitalization and depreciation method differences over tangible and intangible assets.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised in the financial statements from the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates to the extent that the temporary differences in the subsequent periods will be reversed. Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied are by the same taxation authority and there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset accordingly (Note 23).

2.5.14 Earning per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the income statement are determined by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related period concerned (Note 24).

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings and inflation adjustments on equity items. Such kind of bonus shares are taken into consideration in the computation of earnings per share as issued share certificates. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issues without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and each earlier year.

2.5.15 Subsequent events

Subsequent events represent the events that occur against or on behalf of the Company between the balance sheet date and the date when balance sheet was authorized for the issue. As at the balance sheet date, if the evidence with respect to such events or such events has occurred after the balance sheet date and such events require restating the financial statements; accordingly the Company restates the financial statements appropriately. If such events do not require restating the financial statements, such events have been disclosed in the related notes.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

2.5.16 Related parties

Subsidiaries, shareholders of the Company and companies of the shareholders, and also other companies managed by these companies or related to these companies and managers and directors of these companies are referred to as related parties (Note 25). In general, transactions with related parties because of ordinary operations are performed in line at market prices.

2.5.17 Expenses

Expenses are accounted for accrual basis. Operating expenses are recognised as they incur.

2.5.18 Paid-in capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as paid-in capital (Note 15). Dividends distributed on ordinary shares are offset with retained earnings in the period in which they are declared.

2.5.19 Cash flow statement

In the cash flow statement, cash flows are classified as operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities represent the Company's cash flows generated from operating activities. The Company presents the cash flows from operating activities by using the indirect method such as adjusting the accruals for cash inflows and outflows from gross profit/loss, other non-cash transactions, prior and future transactions or deferrals.

Cash flows from investing activities represent the cash flows used in/provided from investing activities (capital expenditures)

Cash flows from financing activities represent the funds used in and repayment of the funds during the period.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cheques in collection, bank deposits and other cash and cash equivalents less interest income accruals.

2.5.20 Offsetting

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when and only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

2.6 Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

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

In preparation of the financial statements, the significant estimates and judgments used by the Company are included in the following notes:

Note 27.1 – Determination of fair values
Note 23 – Tax assets and liabilities
Note 13 – Employee benefits
Note 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 – Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
Note 6 – Impairment losses on accounts receivable
Note 8 – Impairment losses on inventories
Note 11 – Expense accruals

3 SEGMENT REPORTING

Since the Company is operating in Turkey and has operations only in isolation products, segment reporting has not been presented.

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, cash and cash equivalents comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**
Banks		
Time deposit	21.536.839	28.877.711
Demand deposit	2.976.784	1.090.189
Cheques at collection	1.431.079	6.500
Other cash equivalents	1.339	1.276
	25.946.041	**29.975.676**

As at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, there is no blockage on cash and cash equivalents.

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS *(CONTINUED)*

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, demand deposits comprised of the following currencies (TL equivalents);

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
American Dollar ("USD")	1.706.424	622.279
European Union Currency ("Euro")	707.867	25.472
TL	562.493	442.438
	2.976.784	**1.090.189**

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, time deposits comprised of the following currencies:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
TL	21.536.839	25.759.811
USD	--	1.512.300
Euro	--	1.605.600
	21.536.839	**28.877.711**

At 30 September 2009, time deposit are denominated in TL and weighted average interest rate is 9,11 percent (31 December 2008: time deposits are denominated in TL, USD and Euro and interest rates are 19,63 percent, 3,90 percent and 3,25 percent, respectively). At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, maturities of time deposits are less than one month.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and short-term investments that are easily convertible to cash with high liquidity and with a maturity of up to three months.

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows for the periods ended 30 September is comprised of the followings:

	2009	2008
Banks		
Time deposit	21.536.839	10.296.906
Demand deposit	2.976.784	617.159
Cheques at collection	1.431.079	1.881.079
Other cash equivalents	1.339	3.616
Less: Interest accruals	(47.839)	(14.947)
	25.898.202	**12.783.813**

5 BANK BORROWINGS

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, bank borrowings comprised of the followings:

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008	
Short Term Bank Borrowings	**TL**	**Interest Rate %**	**TL**	**Interest Rate %**
ING Bank Anonim Şirketi "ING Bank"	826.904	--	--	--
Akbank TAŞ "Akbank"	331.343	--	--	--
Total	**1.158.247**		**--**	

As at 30 September 2009, short term bank borrowings are interest-free spot credits obtained from ING Bank and Akbank to pay withholding taxes and Social Security Instution (SGK) premiums.

6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

6.1 Short-Term Accounts Receivable

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, short-term accounts receivables comprised of the followings:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Accounts receivable	40.118.372	29.097.622
Notes receivable	11.755.500	25.950.793
Cheques receivable	8.664.835	5.241.677
Cheques received	--	865.558
Doubtful receivables	951.618	1.120.039
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables*	(951.618)	(979.794)
	60.538.707	**61.295.895**

At 30 September 2009, TL 408.159 of accounts receivable comprised of due from related parties (At 31 December 2008: TL 81.756) in which detailed presentation is disclosed in Note 25.

*At 31 December 2008 the Company has obtained mortgage as guarantee, for doubtful receivables amounting to TL 140.245.

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, the movement of allowance for doubtful receivables comprised of the followings:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Beginning balance	979.794	711.342
Provision for the year	145.246	268.452
Write offs	(173.445)	--
	951.618	**979.794**

6.2 Short-Term Accounts Payable

At 30 September 2009, short-term accounts payable amounts to TL 14.662.379 (31 December 2008: TL 17.639.565) arising from payable to various suppliers.

At 30 September 2009, TL 1.020.516 of accounts payable comprised of due to related parties (31 December 2008: TL 484.780) in which detailed presentation is disclosed in Note 25.

7 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

7.1 Long-Term Other Receivables

At 30 September 2009, long-term receivables comprised of deposits and collaterals amounting to TL 2,868 (31 December 2008: TL 2.804).

7.2 Short-Term Other Payables

At 30 September 2009, short-term other payables amounting to TL 100 (31 December 2008: TL 31.240) comprised of the other variable payables.

8 INVENTORIES

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, inventories comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Raw materials and supplies	12.366.048	14.329.532
Finished goods	3.524.517	6.253.665
Trading goods	693,505	566.906
	16.584.070	**21.150.103**

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 inventories are recorded with cost and no inventory recognised with net realizable value exists.

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the nine month period ended 30 September 2009, movement in the property, plant and equipment comprised of the following:

Cost	***1 January 2009***	***Additions***	***Disposals***	***30 September 2009***
Land	715.231	99.800	--	815.031
Land improvements	4.413.106	--	--	4.413.106
Buildings	33.715.865	--	(4.088)	33.711.777
Machinery and equipment	168.858.214	97.049	--	168.955.263
Furniture and fixtures	7.814.580	21.373	(84.215)	7.751.738
Leasehold improvements	39.540	17.000	--	56.540
Construction in progress	--	34.051	--	34.051
	215.556.536	**269.273**	**(88.303)**	**215.737.506**

Less: Accumulated depreciation	***1 January 2009***	***Change for the period***	***Disposals***	***30 September 2009***
Land improvements	(2.357.344)	(118.184)	--	(2.475.528)
Buildings	(17.650.994)	(787.270)	4.088	(18.434.176)
Machinery and equipment	(119.108.238)	(7.763.562)	--	(126.871.800)
Furniture and fixtures	(6.861.528)	(211.588)	83.909	(6.989.207)
Leasehold improvements	(35.558)	(4.350)	--	(39.908)
Total accumulated depreciation	**(146.013.662)**	**(8.884.954)**	**87.997**	**(154.810.619)**
Net book value	**69.542.874**			**60.926.887**

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2009, depreciation expenses amounting to TL 8.269.371 (30 September 2008: TL 7.966.487) has been included under cost of sales, TL 136.580 (30 September 2008: TL 153.257) has been included under general administrative expenses and TL 479.003 (30 September 2008: TL 888.409) has been capitalised on stocks.

As at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 there has been no pledge on property, plant and equipment.

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(CONTINUED)*

For the year ended 31 December 2008, movement in the property, plant and equipment comprised of the following:

Cost	***1 January 2009***	***Additions***	***Transfer***	***Disposals***	***31 December 2008***
Land	715.231	--	--	--	715.231
Land improvements	4.413.106	--	--	--	4.413.106
Buildings	30.764.217	--	2.951.648	--	33.715.865
Machinery and equipment	165.043.196	663.717	4.045.067	(893.766)	168.858.214
Furniture and fixtures	7.395.551	168.631	271.904	(21.506)	7.814.580
Leasehold improvements	39.470	70	--	--	39.540
Construction in progress	2.326.205	4.942.414	(7.268.619)	--	--
	210.696.976	**5.774.832**	**--**	**(915.272)**	**215.556.536**

Less: Accumulated depreciation	***1 January 2009***	***Change for the period***	***Transfer***	***Disposals***	***31 December 2008***
Land improvements	(2.197.480)	(159.864)	--	--	(2.357.344)
Buildings	(16.572.737)	(1.078.257)	--	--	(17.650.994)
Machinery and equipment	(109.318.365)	(10.534.101)	--	744.228	(119.108.238)
Furniture and fixtures	(6.620.345)	(262.162)	--	20.979	(6.861.528)
Leasehold improvements	(30.827)	(4.731)	--	--	(35.558)
Total accumulated depreciation	**(134.739.754)**	**(12.039.115)**	**--**	**765.207**	**(146.013.662)**
Net book value	**75.957.222**		--		**69.542.874**

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2009, movement in the intangible assets comprised of the following:

Cost	***1 January 2009***	***Additions***	***30 September 2009***
Rights	648.382	37.275	685.657
	648.382	**37.275**	**685.657**

Less: Accumulated amortisation	***1 January 2009***	***Change for the period***	***30 September 2009***
Rights	(590.199)	(25.329)	(615.528)
Total accumulated amortisation	**(590.199)**	**(25.329)**	**(615.528)**
Net book value	**58.183**		**70.129**

For the year ended 31 December 2008, movement in the intangible assets comprised of the following:

Cost	***1 January 2008***	***Additions***	***31 December 2008***
Rights	611.106	37.276	648.382
	611.106	**37.276**	**648.382**

Less: Accumulated amortisation	***1 January 2008***	***Change for the period***	***31 December 2008***
Rights	(554.738)	(35.461)	(590.199)
Total accumulated amortisation	**(554.738)**	**(35.461)**	**(590.199)**
Net book value	**56.368**		**58.183**

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(CONTINUED)*

For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2009, amortisation expenses amounting to TL 25.329 (30 September 2008: TL 25.898) have been included general administrative expenses.

11 EXPENSE ACCRUAL

11.1 Short-Term Provisions

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, short-term provisions are comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**
Bonus provisions	1.868.769	--
Sales expense accruals	1.020.204	--
Other administrative expense accruals	142.664	149.029
	3.031.637	**149.029**

As at 30 September 2009, sales expense accruals are comprised of television radio, newspaper announcement expense accruals, exhibition and promotion expense accruals.

12 COMMITMENTS

At 30 September 2009, the Company has letter of guarantees obtained from banks and given to Custom Offices, foreign and domestic suppliers and to banks and notes given as collaterals amounting to TL 5.469.244 (31 December 2008: TL 5.989.145) and TL 175.158 (31 December 2008: TL 488.262) respectively.

At 30 September 2009, non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Euro
1 year (2009)	125.334
2 years (2010)	210.070
3 years (2011)	1.668
	337.072

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, employee benefits comprised of the followings:

	30 September 2009	**31 December 2008**
Provision for employee severance indemnity	3.648.110	3.283.204
Long term portion of vacation pay liability	702.405	708.951
Long term portion of employee benefit	**4.350.515**	**3.992.155**
Short term portion	94.534	69.269
	4.445.049	**4.061.424**

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS *(Continued)*

Provision for employee severance indemnity has been set as follows:

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause or who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women) and achieves the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men). Since the legislation was changed on 23 May 2002 there are certain transitional provisions relating to the length of service prior to retirement.

The severance pay is calculated as one month gross salary for every employment year and as at 30 September 2009 the ceiling amount has been limited to TL 2.365,16 (31 December 2008: TL 2.173,18).

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement.

The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees.

The Company's accounting policies requires the Company to use various statistical methods to determine the employee severance indemnity. The reserve has been calculated by estimating the present value of future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees and reflected in the financial statements. Accordingly, the following statistical assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Discount rate	% 6,26	% 6,26
Turnover rate to estimate the probability of retirement	%6	%8

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation.

The movement of employee severance indemnity is as follows:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.283.204	3.101.115
Provision for the year	873.934	780.505
Payments	(509.028)	(598.416)
Balance at the end of the year	**3.648.110**	**3.283.204**

14 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

14.1 Other Current Assets

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, other current assets comprised the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Advances given for inventory	697.642	187.688
Prepaid expenses	299.903	37.538
VAT for export receivables	155.148	199.091
Taxes and funds to be offset	114.673	169.053
Advances given for fixed assets	84.750	5.036
Job advances	20.547	3.802
Other	39.694	34.845
	1.412.357	**637.053**

14.2 Other Non-Current Assets

At 30 September 2009, other non-current assets comprised of prepaid expenses amounting to TL 14.777 (31 December 2008: TL 280)

14.3 Other Short-Term Liabilities

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, other short-term liabilities comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
VAT payable	805.921	466.468
Social security premium payable	432.287	408.218
Withholding taxes and duties	323.633	1.356.922
Payable to employees	58.743	1.800
Other	8.512	7.653
	1.629.096	**2.241.061**

15 EQUITY

15.1 Paid-in Capital / Inflation Adjustment on Capital

At 30 September 2009, the paid-in capital of the Company comprises of 2.453.414.335 shares issued (31 December 2008: 2.453.414.335 shares of kr 1 each) of kr 1 each. There are no privileges given to different groups or shareholders. The shareholder structure of the Company is as follows:

	30 September 2009		31 December 2008	
	Shares	Ownership interest %	Shares	Ownership interest %
İzocam İzolasyon	15.004.304	61,15	15.004.304	61,15
İzocam İzolasyon (Publicly traded)	8.320.173	33,92	8.320.173	33,92
Other	1.209.666	4,93	1.209.666	4,93
	24.534.143	100,00	24.534.143	100,00
Inflation Adjustment on Capital	25.856.460		25.856.460	
	50.390.603		**50.390.603**	

15 EQUITY *(CONTINUED)*

15.2 Other Equity Items

In accordance with the Communiqué No: XI-29 issued on 9 April 2008 in the Official Gazette; equity items of paid-in capital, share premiums, and legal reserves and special reserves under restricted reserves should be presented at their nominal amounts. Accordingly the inflation adjustments provided for within the framework of TFRS, for paid-in capital has been presented under inflation adjustment on capital, where as for share premium and legal reserves and special reserves under restricted reserves inflation effects has been presented under retained earnings. Other equity items have been presented at TFRS values.

Equity items are presented at their nominal values in the financial statements. The inflation effect on those equity items are as follows:

30 September 2009	**Nominal value**	**Inflation adjustment**	**Restated values**
Share premiums	1.092	223.408	224.500
Profit reserves	21.683.827	23.641.953	45.325.780
Legal reserves	*21.683.781*	*18.710.928*	*40.394.709*
Special reserves	*46*	*4.931.025*	*4.931.071*
Extraordinary reserves	19.393.699	(1.496.872)	17.896.827
	41.078.618	**22.368.489**	**63.447.107**
31 December 2008			
Share premiums	1.092	223.408	224.500
Profit reserves	17.906.498	23.641.953	41.548.451
Legal reserves	*17.906.452*	*18.710.928*	*36.617.380*
Special reserves	*46*	*4.931.025*	*4.931.071*
Extraordinary reserves	17.905.361	(1.496.872)	16.408.489
	35.812.951	**22.368.489**	**58.181.440**

Extraordinary reserves have been presented under retained earnings in accordance with Communiqué No: XI-29. Additionally, the inflation adjustment on legal reserves and special reserves has been presented under equity in accordance with the Communiqué no: XI-29.

Share premiums represent the cash inflows generated from the sale of shares at their market values. Those premiums are followed under equity and can not be distributed. However, those premiums can be used in share capital increases in the forthcoming years.

15.3 Dividend Distribution

According to the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), legal reserves are comprised of first and legal reserves. The first legal reserves are generated by annual appropriations amounting to 5 percent of income disclosed in the Company's statutory accounts until it reaches 20 percent of paid-in share capital. If the dividend distribution is made in accordance with Communiqué XI-29, a further 1/10 of dividend distributions, in excess of 5 percent of paid-in capital is to be appropriated to increase second legal reserves. If the dividend distribution is made in accordance with statutory records, a further 1/11 of dividend distributions, in excess of 5 percent of paid-in capitals are to be appropriated to increase second legal reserves. Under the TCC, the legal reserves can be used only to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50 percent of paid-in capital. At 30 September 2009, legal reserves of the Company amount to TL 21.683.781 (31 December 2008: TL 17.906.452).

Net distributable profit determined in accordance with the CMB regulations, has to be distributed from the distributable profit of statutory records if it covers the net distributable profit. If there is a loss in the period in one of the financial statements prepared in accordance with CMB regulations or statutory records, no distribution can be made.

15 EQUITY *(CONTINUED)*

15.3 Dividend Distribution *(Continued)*

In accordance with the regulations of CMB effective from 1 January 2008, for the corporations listed on the stock exchange, it is stated that the minimum dividend distribution shall be applied as 20 percent of the distributable profit defined in "communiqué on principals regarding distribution of dividend or interim dividend that Publicly Held Joint Stocks Companies are Subject to Regarding the Dividend Distributions" Serial: IV No: 27.

In chapter 5 of 2009/2 weekly bulletin of CMB, to determine the principles of dividend obtained from 2008 operations of corporations coated to stock exchange market, it is stated that;

For the corporations coated to stock exchange market, portion of minimum dividend shall be applied as 20 percent as stated in the article numbered as 5 of the communiqué serial: IV, number: 27, in accordance with the decision made in annual general meeting the dividend made; in cash or by issuing capitalization shares to partners or some portion in cash and some portion by issuing capitalization shares to partners,

It is decided to cancel the requirement for the corporations that are obliged to issue consolidated financial statements, shall not take into account the profit of subsidiaries that are not decided to be distributed by the general assembly of the subsidiary and presented in the net profit at the financial statements; and the requirement that this amount should be disclosed at the notes of the financial statements and at a paragraph in the independent auditors report. Also it is decided that as long as the distributable profit is met from the own resources in the legal records, the corporations shall calculate the distributable profit based on the profit in the publicly announced financial statements and according to the Serial:XI, No:29 Capital Market Boards Financial Reporting Declaration.

The Corporation shall disclosure that statutory current year profit after previous year losses deducted and total amount of other resources made object of dividend in financial statements prepared in accordance with CMB Communiqué serial: XI Number: 29.

In the ordinary general assembly held on 19 March 2009, it has been decided that TL 39.000.000 of the Company's net profit as at 31 December 2008 amounting to TL 44.265.666 would be distributed as cash dividend. Additionally, TL 3.777.329 will be transferred to second legal reserves; TL 1.488.337 would be distributed as retained earnings. At 30 September 2009, TL 38.979.742 of TL 39.000.000 total dividend have been paid and the remaining portion amounting to TL 20.258 has been credited to due to related parties.

16 SALES AND COST OF SALES

For the periods ended 30 September, sales and cost of sales comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	three month period	nine month period	three month period
Domestic sales	128.269.828	48.462.701	157.887.084	54.598.716
Export sales	36.280.915	12.261.882	38.006.592	15.665.997
Other	98.779	43.147	52.799	2.783
Gross sales	164.649.522	60.767.730	195.946.475	70.267.496
Less: Sales returns and discounts	(9.701.625)	(3.442.664)	(11.790.764)	(4.147.577)
Net sales	154.947.897	57.325.066	184.155.711	66.119.919
Less: Cost of sales	(105.749.642)	(38.431.487)	(121.190.997)	(44.927.786)
Gross profit	**49.198.255**	**18.893.579**	**62.964.714**	**21.192.133**

For the periods ended 30 September, the nature of the cost of sales comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	three month period	nine month period	three month period
Raw materials consumables used	86.215.114	31.792.715	103.478.722	39.012.860
Personnel expenses	8.660.047	2.847.092	9.344.474	3.128.108
Depreciation	8.269.371	3.018.422	7.966.487	2.804.811
Changes in inventories	2.605.110	773.258	401.314	(17.993)
Cost of Sales	**105.749.642**	**38.431.487**	**121.190.997**	**44.927.786**

17 SELLING, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

For the periods ended 30 September, selling, marketing and distribution expenses comprised the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	three month period	nine month period	three month period
Freight insurance expense	7.324.932	2.840.024	9.804.396	3.302.117
Wages and salaries	4.102.682	1.451.886	3.868.322	1.336.612
Advertisement expense	1.900.400	380.700	1.678.467	682.655
License expense	1.448.123	430.800	1.848.932	436.667
Sales commissions	841.211	299.977	1.290.395	540.796
Logistic expenses	732.630	344.116	909.481	357.966
Guarantee letter expenses	580.468	198.287	518.587	76.436
Dealer expenses	453.047	52.717	463.318	19.405
Transportation expenses	353.567	113.933	255.044	74.334
Exhibition and fair expense	342.650	53.550	290.120	99.104
Other	539.211	119.493	621.251	90.674
	18.618.921	**6.285.483**	**21.548.313**	**7.016.766**

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For the periods ended 30 September, administrative expenses comprised the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Personnel expenses	4.808.572	1.604.571	5.643.769	1.862.823
IT Expenses	338.957	104.199	240.798	75.664
Transportation expenses	239.024	72.452	416.124	133.476
Repair, maintenance and energy	213.315	61.851	232.683	81.039
Consultancy expense	189.915	68.298	168.565	49.302
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 9 and 10)	161.909	54.031	179.155	61.133
Communication expense	148.479	52.253	176.617	60.609
Subscription fees	146.777	75.585	180.071	111.523
Rent expense	112.914	12.382	109.629	11.221
Travel expense	106.953	13.088	168.620	30.484
Litigation expenses	94.517	64.831	45.555	13.829
Duties, taxes and levies	89.940	13.507	160.822	18.931
Insurance expense	44.624	5.190	30.630	44
Stationary expenses	31.560	10.149	27.434	7.563
General assembly expenses	18.559	--	23.176	--
Announcement expenses	11.782	306	3.877	--
Research project expenses	9.161	--	37.547	37.000
Others	599.368	823	644.498	(106.868)
	7.366.326	**2.213.516**	**8.489.570**	**2.447.773**

19 EXPENSES BY NATURE

For the period ended 30 September 2009, nature of expenses are disclosed in Notes 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 23.

20 OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSE

20.1. Other Operating Income

For the periods ended 30 September, other operating income comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.500	--	14.147	--
Other	385.665	30.958	170.733	34.941
	389.165	**30.958**	**184.880**	**34.941**

For the-nine month period ended, other operating income composed of health, insurance policy, non claimable reversals, insurance compensation from tangibles and incentives received for exhibitions.

20 OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSE *(CONTINUED)*

20.2. Other Operating Expense

For the periods ended 30 September, other operating expense comprised of the following

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Expense for doubtful receivable accruals	145.269	138.171	156.210	156.210
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	244	53	5.779	379
Other	211.030	73.735	148.895	36.938
	356.543	**211.959**	**310.884**	**193.527**

21 FINANCE INCOME

For the periods ended 30 September, finance income comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Interest income on time deposit	3.129.265	910.166	1.832.404	258.257
Interest income from credit sales	1.701.515	545.902	3.408.865	1.235.186
Currency exchange gain	221.771	(245.803)	947.109	(185.562)
	5.052.551	**1.210.265**	**6.188.378**	**1.307.881**

22 FINANCE EXPENSE

For the periods ended 30 September, finance expense comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Interest expense on borrowings	67.426	21.987	471.711	117.166
	67.426	**21.987**	**471.711**	**117.166**

23 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In accordance with Article No. 32 of the new Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No. 26205 dated 21 June 2006, corporate tax rate is reduced from 30 percent to 20 percent. Accordingly, effective from 1 January 2006, statutory income is subject to corporate tax at 20 percent.

As per the decision no.2006/10731 of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette no.26237 dated 23 July 2006, certain duty rates included in the articles no.15 and 30 of the new Corporate Tax Law no.5520 are revised. Accordingly, the withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the non-resident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions, increased from 10 percent to 15 percent.

Transfer pricing is disclosed in the 13th clause of the Corporate Tax Law under the heading “veiled shifting of profit” via transfer pricing. The application details are stated in the “general communiqué regarding veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing” published on 18 November 2007.

If the tax payer involves in transactions with related parties relating to trading of products or goods not performed within the framework of the principals regarding to pricing according to peers, then it will be considered that the related profits are shifted in a veiled way via transfer pricing. Such veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing will not be deducted from tax assessment for the purposes of corporate tax.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 20 percent on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by the 10th of the second month following each calendar quarter end and is payable by the 17th of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Tax payments that are made in advance during the year are being deducted from the total final tax liability of the fiscal year. The balance of the advance tax paid may be refunded or used to set off against other liabilities to the government.

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns on the fifteenth date of the four months following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

23 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES *(CONTINUED)*

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, total tax liability comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Corporate tax provision	6.389.528	11.192.741
Prepaid tax	(4.153.607)	(8.144.372)
Total	2.235.921	3.048.369
Deferred tax liability	1.692.638	2.444.476
	3.928.559	**5.492.845**

For the periods ended 30 September, taxation charge in the income statement comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	three month period	nine month period	three month period
Current tax	(6.389.528)	(2.382.151)	(7.881.499)	(2.413.574)
Deferred tax credit	751.838	95.020	200.082	(140.988)
	(5.637.690)	**(2.287.131)**	**(7.681.417)**	**(2.554.562)**

The reported taxation charge for the periods ended 30 September is different than the amounts computed by applying statutory tax rate to profit before tax as shown in the following reconciliation:

	30 September 2009		30 September 2008	
		%		%
Profit before tax	28.230.755		38.517.494	
Tax rate	%20.00		%20,00	
Taxes on reported profit per statutory tax rate	(5.646.151)	%(20.00)	(7.703.499)	(20,00)
Disallowable expenses	(17.989)	%(0.06)	(28.249)	(0,07)
Other	26.450	%0.09	50.331	0,13
Taxation charge	**(5.637.690)**	**%(19.97)**	**(7.681.417)**	**(19,94)**

23.1 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are provided, using the balance sheet method on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised in the financial statements from the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates to the extent that the temporary differences in the subsequent years will be reversed.

23 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES *(CONTINUED)*

23.1 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities *(Continued)*

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets in the financial statements by taking into consideration the factors such as the developments in the sector that the Company is operating, taxable income in the forthcoming years, Turkey's general economic and political situation, and/or global economic and political situations. The Company expects to generate taxable income in the forthcoming years and considers Turkey's economic and political situation shows clear positive developments. Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled based on the taxable income in the forthcoming years under the balance sheet method using a principal tax rate of 20 percent (2008: 20 percent).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 were attributable to the items detailed in the table below:

	30 September 2009 Deferred tax		31 December 2008 Deferred tax	
	asset	**liability**	**asset**	**liability**
Employee severance indemnity	729.622	--	656.641	--
Vacation pay liability	159.388	--	155.644	--
Unrecognised interest expense	36.183	--	69.504	--
Pro-rata basis depreciation expense and capitalization of borrowing costs for tangibles and intangibles	--	(2.590.239)	--	(3.109.524)
Reversal of calculated rediscount expenses according to tax regulations	--	(27.543)	--	(216.741)
	--	(49)	--	--
Offsetting	925.193	(2.617.831)	881.789	(3.326.265)
Employee severance indemnity	(925.193)	925.193	(881.789)	881.789
		(1.692.638)	**--**	**(2.444.476)**

The movement of deferred tax liabilities is as follow:

	1 January 2008	**Profit or (loss)**	**31 December 2008**	**Profit or (loss)**	**30 September 2009**
Employee severance indemnity	620.223	36.418	656.641	72.981	729.622
Vacation pay liability	138.963	16.681	155.644	3.744	159.388
Unrecognised interest expense	96.214	(26.710)	69.504	(33.321)	36.183
Pro-rata basis depreciation expense and capitalization of borrowing costs for tangibles and intangibles	(3.225.050)	115.526	(3.109.524)	519.285	(2.590.239)
Reversal of calculated rediscount expenses according to tax regulations	(226.613)	9.872	(216.741)	189.198	(27.543)
Other	(728)	728	--	(49)	(49)
	(2.596.991)	**152.515**	**(2.444.476)**	**751.838**	**(1.692.638)**

24 EARNING PER SHARE

Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the nine month and three month periods ending 30 September 2009 amounting to TL 22.593.065 (30 September 2008: TL 30.836.077) and TL 9.114.726 (30 September 2008: TL 10.205.161) respectively to the weighted average of the shares during these periods.

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	three month period	nine month period	three month period
Net Profit	22.593.065	9.114.726	30.836.077	10.205.161
Number of weighted average of ordinary shares	2.453.414.335	2.453.414.335	2.453.414.335	2.453.414.335
Earnings per share (Kr per share)	0,0092	0,0037	0,0126	0,0042

25 RELATED PARTIES

25.1 Due from Related Parties

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, due from related parties comprised the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Saint Gobain Isover Italia S.P.A.	351.461	--
Rigips Hellas SA. (Saint Gobain)	40.595	
Saint Gobain Isover Almanya	16.103	
JSC Saint Gobain Construction Products Ukraine ("JSC")	--	42.206
Saint Gobain Isover Romania SRL ("Isover")	--	17.261
Saint Gobain Isover France	--	14.614
Saint Gobain Seva France	--	7.675
	408.159	**81.756**

25.2 Due to Related Parties

At 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, due to related parties comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Saint-Gobain Weber Markem Yapı Kimyasalları Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (“Weber Markem”)	701.256	165.447
Grunzweig Hartman AG (“Grunzweig”)	64.339	144.093
Saint Gobain-Isover (Royalite)	166.351	100.611
Saint-Gobain Glass Romania	--	4.330
Saint-Gobain Construction Products Polska Sp. Z.o.o	--	198
Other	88.570	70.101
	1.020.516	**484.780**

25 RELATED PARTIES *(CONTINUED)*

25.3 Sales to Related Parties

For the nine month and three month periods ended 30 September, sales to related parties comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Saint Gobain Isover Italia S.P.A.	1.478.918	562.507	6.972	6.972
Weber Markem	120.300	85.156	44.291	38.077
Rigips Hellas S.A Saint Gobain	82.784	82.784	25.950	--
Isover	17.602	--	105.162	--
Saint Gobain Isover Almanya	15.684	--	--	--
JSC	--	--	42.206	42.206
	1.715.288	**730.447**	**224.581**	**87.255**

25.4 Purchases from Related Parties

For the nine month and three month periods ended 30 September, purchases from related parties comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Weber Markem	1.441.426	989.407	702.548	221.923
Saint Gobain Isover France	581.188	182.684	701.898	114.428
Grunzweig	475.368	71.488	460.951	76.212
Saint Gobain Isover	2.151	2.151	--	--
Saint-Gobain Construction Products Polska Sp. Z.o.o	--	--	166	166
	2.500.133	**1.245.730**	**1.865.563**	**412.729**

25.5 Other Transaction with Related Parties

For the nine month and three month periods ended 30 September, other transactions with related parties comprised of the following:

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Dividends paid				
İzocam İzolasyon	37.076.588	--	54.189.757	--
Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu (“MKK”)	1.899.369	--	2.767.483	--
Other	3.785	--	13.504	6.872
	38.979.742	**--**	**56.970.744**	**6.872**

25 RELATED PARTIES *(CONTINUED)*

25.6 Remuneration to Top Management

	For the period ended 30 September 2009		For the period ended 30 September 2008	
	nine month period	**three month period**	**nine month period**	**three month period**
Salaries and wages	836.352	293.591	705.768	235.676
	836.352	**293.591**	**705.768**	**235.676**

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

26.1 Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its operations:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

26.1.1 Credit risk

The ownership of the financial assets brings the risk of not meeting the obligations of the agreement of the counter party. These risks are controlled by credit evaluations and restricting the maximum exposure to a counter party. The ownership of financial assets is campaigned by the risk that the other party does not fulfill the contract. The management of the Company covers these risks by limiting the average risk for other party (except related parties) in all contracts and receiving guarantees if necessary. The Company works thorough agency system within Turkey to a great extent. The Company minimizes the collection risk by the guarantee letters taken from agencies, liens and commitment notes received before the sale and controls the orders of agencies out of guarantee by comparing these guarantees received from the agencies with their receivables. Provisions made for doubtful receivables are within reasonable borders based on the past experiences of the Company in collection of accounts receivable. Therefore, the management does not foresee any additional risk relating to accounts receivable more than provisions made.

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.1 Financial Risk Management *(Continued)*

26.1.2 Liquidity risk

The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by obtaining adequate funding lines from high quality lenders.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

26.1.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprise at different times or in differing amounts. The Company manages this risk by means of balancing the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as natural precautions. The Company places those interest earning assets at short-term investments.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk due to its import transactions and borrowings in foreign currency. These transactions are held in USD and Euro.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to effects of changes in the interest rates to the assets and liabilities.

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures

Due to its operations, the Company is subject to various financial risks including capital market prices and effects of changes in foreign currency and interest rates. The aggregate risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and aims at minimizing the potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

26.2.1 Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to the interest rate risk due to impact of changes in the interest rates on the interest rate sensitive asset and liabilities.

Fixed interest rate financial instruments	**30 September 2009**	**31 December 2008**
Cash and cash equivalents	21.536.839	28.877.711
Bank borrowings	--	--

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is diversified since there are many counterparties in the customer database. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Approximately 9,6 percent of the Company's revenue is attributable to sales transactions with a single customer.

The geographical concentration of receivables excluding related parties exposed to the credit risk at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008 are as follow:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
1. District Office (Marmara, West Black Sea Regions)	23.987.782	24.254.062
2. District Office (Central Anatolia, Middle Black Sea Regions)	12.835.247	11.850.583
4. District Office (Aegean and Mediterranean Sea Regions)	9.730.316	10.362.563
3. District Office (South East Anatolia, East Anatolia. East Black Sea Regions)	7.273.303	6.480.073
Middle East, Balkans. Africa and Others	6.303.900	8.266.858
	60.130.548	**61.214.139**

At 30 September 2009, the Company has a letter of guarantee amounting to TL 44.883.810 (31 December 2008: TL 45.549.373), mortgage amounting to TL 5.098.000 (31 December 2008: TL 4.898.000), eximbank guarantee amounting to TL 23.025.621 (31 December 2008: TL 21.968.264) and collaterals received as notes amounting to TL 1.026.708 (31 December 2008: TL 706.169) and and collaterals received as cash amounting to TL 3.300 (31 December 2008: None) that are taken from customers and agencies.

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

30 September 2009	Receivables			
	Trade Receivables			
	Related Party	Related Party	Deposits on Banks	Other Related Party
Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**408.159**	**60.130.548**	**24.513.623**	**5.644.402**
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	408.159	49.122.748	24.513.623	
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	--	11.007.800	--	--
-The portion covered by any guarantee	--	9.782.262	--	--
D. Net carrying value of impaired assets	--	--	--	--
-Past due (gross book value)	--	951.618	--	--
-Impairment (-)	--		--	--
-Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	--	(951.618)	--	--
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	--	--	--	5.644.402

* In determination of the amount, the elements like obtained credits of guarantees that increase the reliability of the credit were not considered.

As at 30 September 2009, the Company has no derivative instruments.

The Company works with most of its customers since its foundation and there has not been any loss due to receivables from these customers. In order to monitor credit risks, customers are regrouped according to their credit character and customer types. Most of the accounts receivable consist of the receivables from agencies.

The Company makes provisions for its doubtful receivables after a problem arises in collection from the related customer and when the lawyer of the customer is informed for the legal action.

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.2 Credit Risk *(Continued)*

For the period ended 30 September 2009 past due but not impaired accounts receivables (except due from related parties) are as follows:

30 September 2009	Receivables	
	Trade Receivables	Trade Receivables
Past due 1-30 days	7.717.155	--
Past due 1-3 months	2.659.490	--
Past due 3-12 months	631.155	--
Past due 1-5 years	--	--
More than 5 years	--	--
The portion secured by guarantee**	9.782.262	--

31 December 2008	Receivables		Deposits on Banks	Other Related Party
	Trade Receivables			
	Related Party	Other Parties		
Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**81.756**	**61.214.139**	**29.975.676**	**6.477.407**
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	81.756	55.122.477	29.975.676	--
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	--	5.951.417	--	--
-The portion covered by any guarantee	--	3.344.849	--	--
D. Net carrying value of impaired assets	--	140.245	--	--
-Over due (gross book value)	--	1.120.039	--	--
-Impairment (-)	--	(979.794)	--	--
-Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)		140.245		
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	--	--	--	6.477.407

* * In determination of the amount, the elements like guarantees that increase the reliability of the credit were not considered.

At 31 December 2008, the Company has no derivative instruments.

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 December 2008, past due but not impaired accounts receivables (except due from related parties) are as follows:

	Receivables	
31 December 2008	**Trade Receivables**	**Trade Receivables**
Past due 1-30 days	4.417.947	--
Past due 1-3 months	759.717	--
Past due 3-12 months	347.115	--
Past due 1-5 years	426.638	--
More than 5 years	--	--
The portion secured by guarantee**	3.344.849	--

** At 30 September 2009, the Company has guaranteed its receivables by letter of guarantee amounting to TL 7.293.295 (31 December 2008: TL 3.095.319), mortgage amounting to TL 1.105.040 (31 December 2008: TL 183.040), cheques for guarantee amounting to TL 70.428 (31 December 2008: None) eximbank guarantee amounting to TL 1.286.701 (31 December 2008: TL 66.490). For the period ended 30 September 2009 and year ended 31 December 2008, the Company has not utilized all these guarantees by means of collecting its receivable balances in cash terms.

26.2.3 Guarantees

In accordance with the Company policy, total guarantees given amounting to TL 5.644.402 (31 December 2008: TL 6.477.407) are given to custom offices, domestic suppliers, banks and tax offices.

26.2.4 Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk arisen from the value change of any financial instrument based on currency. The Company is exposed to the currency risk due to its net assets, export sales and borrowings in foreign currency. For the exchange rate risk, the management of the Company strictly follows up stabilizing foreign exchange position. The main currencies used are USD and Euro.

As at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008, net position of the Company is resulted from foreign currency assets and liabilities:

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.4 Currency risk *(continued)*

FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION								
	30 September 2009				31 December 2008			
	TL (Functional Currency)	USD	EURO	GPB	TL (Functional Currency)	USD	EURO	GPB
1.Trade receivables	9.849.430	5.418.600	842.043	--	10.517.021	5.306.612	1.163.736	230
2. Monetary financial assets	2.726.863	1.362.346	327.670		4.201.744	1.699.842	761.898	--
3.Current Assets	**12.576.293**	**6.780.946**	**1.169.713**	--	**14.718.765**	**7.006.454**	**1.925.634**	**230**
4.Total Assets	**12.576.293**	**6.780.946**	**1.169.713**	--	**14.718.765**	**7.006.454**	**1.925.634**	**230**
5.Trade payables	(904.953)	(289.955)	(219.988)	--	453.209	(299.682)	--	--
6.Financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	525.405	--	(245.424)	--
7.Short-term Liabilities	**(904.953)**	**(289.955)**	**(219.988)**	--	**(978.614)**	**(299.682)**	**(245.424)**	**--**
8.Total Liabilities	**(904.953)**	**(289.955)**	**(219.988)**	--	**(978.614)**	**(299.682)**	**(245.424)**	**--**
Total	**11.671.340**				**13.740.151**			

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26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.4 Currency risk *(continued)*

Currency Sensitivity Analysis		
30 September 2009		
	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of USD against TL		
1-Net USD asset/liability	961.965	(961.965)
2-USD risk averse portion (-)	--	--
3-Net USD Effect (1+2)	**961.965**	**(961.965)**
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of Euro against TL		
4-Net Euro asset/liability	205.169	(205.169)
5-Euro risk averse portion (-)	--	--
6- Net Euro Effect (4+5)	**205.169**	**(205.169)**
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of other currencies against TL		
7-Other currency net asset/liability	--	--
8-Other currency risk averse portion (-)	--	--
9-Net other currency effect (7+8)	--	**--**
Total(3+6+9)	**1.167.134**	**(1.167.134)**

Currency Sensitivity Analysis		
31 December 2008		
	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of USD against TL		
1-Net USD asset/liability	1.014.266	(1.014.266)
2-USD risk averse portion (-)	--	--
3-Net USD Effect (1+2)	**1.014.266**	**(1.014.266)**
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of Euro against TL		
4-Net Euro asset/liability	359.699	(359.699)
5-Euro risk averse portion (-)	--	--
6- Net Euro Effect (4+5)	**359.699**	**(359.699)**
Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of other currencies against TL		
7-Other currency net asset/liability	50	(50)
8-Other currency risk averse portion (-)	--	--
9-Net other currency effect (7+8)	**50**	**(50)**
Total(3+6+9)	**1.374.015**	**(1.374.015)**

26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

26.2 Risk Management Disclosures *(Continued)*

26.2.4 Currency risk *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 September 2009 and year ended 31 December 2008, total import and export of the company comprised of the following:

	30 September 2009	31 December 2008
Total export	36.280.915	51.478.863
Total import	24.360.000	40.211.119

26.2.5 Liquidity risk

Prudential liquidity risk management means keeping adequate cash and marketable securities, utilization of fund sources by means of adequate borrowing transactions and the power to close out the market positions. By the cash inflows provided from the operating activities, the Company utilizes its requirements for current and future funding and the remaining portion of those cash inflows are utilized in time deposits with short-term maturities. The Company finances the capital expenditures by the long-term borrowings utilized from the financial institutions. The Company makes it's repayments of its borrowing from the cash inflows provided from operating activities through the productivity from those capital expenditures.

The below tables show the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company according to their remaining maturities at 30 September 2009 and 31 December 2008:

	30 September 2009					
	Book Value	**Total contractual cash outflows**	0-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 years and more
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE						
Short term financial payables	1.158.247	1.158.247	1.158.247	--	--	--
Trade and other payables	13.641.963	13.641.963	13.641.963	--	--	--
Due to related parties	1.020.516	1.020.516	--	1.020.516	--	--
Provisions	3.031.637	3.031.637	3.031.637	--	--	--
Other liabilities	1.629.096	1.629.096	1.629.096	--	--	--
Total accounts payable	**20.481.459**	**20.481.459**	**19.460.943**	**1.020.516**	--	--

	31 December 2008					
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE						
Short term financial payables	17.186.025	17.186.025	17.186.025	--	--	--
Due to related parties	484.780	484.780	--	484.780	--	--
Provisions	149.029	149.029	--	149.029	--	--
Other liabilities	2.241.061	2.241.061	2.241.061	--	--	--
Total accounts payable	**20.060.895**	**20.060.895**	**19.427.086**	**633.809**	**--**	**--**

27 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

27.1 Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Accounts receivable and payables

Accounts receivable that are originated by the Company by way of providing goods directly to a debtor are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of the imputed interest is significant. Accounts receivable assessed as they reflect their fair values because of their short-term nature.

The Company provided reserve for all receivables which are under legal follow-up. Exchange rate difference resulted from foreign currency denominated bad and doubtful receivables is included in the bad debt provision and same amount of foreign exchange difference is also accounted as foreign exchange gain.

Trade payables are stated at cost net of interest on credit purchases. Trade payables, net of deferred finance cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method by taking into consideration the future cash flows of the original invoices recognised in the financial statements. Accounts payable assessed as they reflect their fair values because of their short-term nature.

Fair values of financial liabilities

Fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Other

Other financial assets and liabilities assessed as they reflect their fair value because of their short-term nature.

28 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

According to the explanation made based on Capital Market Board of Turkey ("CMB") Serial VIII, No: 54, the Mandator company of İzocam, Saint-Gobain Produits Pour la Construction SAS's takeover of 22.099.339 units of Saint-Gobain Weber Yapı Kim.San.Ve Tic.A.Ş's shares which represents 99.997% of its capital and its ownership of İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi AŞ:'s 1.659.997.,40 units shares representing % 47.525493 of its capital and having a nominal value of 11.659.972,4 TL. Therefore, referring to Basis Announcement No: 17 which is about voting on supply and gathering of shares and attorneyship by call in Capital Market Board of Turkey ("CMB") Serial IV No: 8's publicly-held incorporated shareholder's general meetings, it is applied for the call exemption to Capital Market Board of Turkey at 20 July 2009.

29 OTHER MATTERS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR MAKE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

Due to the claim of a complainant to "Turkish Competition Board" as at 22 July 2008 according to the Communiqué No: 4676 which is about "Protection of Competition", there had been a preliminary investigation. The results of the investigation were summarised on a pre investigation report with a code of 2008-2-156/OA-08-1A, and the report was discussed in a meeting of competition Board dated 23 October 2008. In related meeting, the pricing policy of the Company is claimed to cause elimination of its rivals from the sector. As per article 6 of "Protection of competition" of "Turkish Competition Board", with the decision of the board numbered as 08-60/957-M, the judge has decided to open an investigation about the Company according to the article no: 41 of the same act to state whether the pricing policies of the Company has been subject to abuse the situation or not within the meaning of the 6th article of the Law about Protection of Competition numbered as 4054.

On 5 December 2008, the Company has sent preliminary legal argument to "Turkish Competition Board", about the findings, settlement and evaluations placed into the notice according to the article numbered to 43/2 of the Law numbered to 4054.

In the case of judgment that, the pricing policies of the Company has been subject to abuse the situation within the meaning of the 6th article of the Law about Protection of Competition numbered as 4054, the Company may face an administrative fine of 10% of previous year's net income by Turkish Competition Board.

As at 30 September 2009, the Company has not made provision for the investigation because the investigation has not been resoluted.