

**Enka İnřaat ve Sanayi
Anonim řirketi and its
Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2006**

ENKA İNŞAAT VE SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars)

ASSETS

	Notes	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	708,823,763	590,212,836
Investments available-for-sale	5	181,567,109	163,324,087
Trade and other accounts receivable	6	447,155,022	487,922,817
Inventories	7	162,933,987	147,664,872
Other current assets	8	118,746,119	105,845,550
Company's share in current assets of joint ventures	9	115,190,295	107,789,020
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	10	61,911,583	5,455,001
Total current assets		1,796,327,878	1,608,214,183
Non-current assets			
Trade and other accounts receivable	6	30,912,320	31,160,653
Investments in associates	11	2,698,225	4,771,175
Investments available-for-sale	5	642,152	1,256,571
Property, plant and equipment Company			
<i>Buildings</i>	13	321,278,345	312,973,096
<i>Other property, plant and equipments</i>	13	1,751,476,399	1,714,691,536
Company's share in joint ventures	9	50,431,776	47,420,771
Intangible assets	14	17,681,103	18,350,153
Goodwill	21	55,151,210	55,151,210
Investment properties	15	719,205,609	693,848,532
Other non-current assets	8	45,501,661	43,972,998
Deferred tax asset	19	125,745,793	144,325,971
Company's share in non-current assets of joint ventures	9	-	44,534
Total non-current assets		3,120,724,593	3,067,967,200
Total assets		4,917,052,471	4,676,181,383

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 through 63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Notes	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	16	50,605,638	40,963,462
Current portion of long-term borrowings	16	255,424,778	225,371,287
Trade and other payables	17	439,962,324	387,288,064
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	18	81,774,237	90,056,709
Taxation on income	19	8,556,751	8,075,168
Company's share in current liabilities of joint ventures	9	53,150,700	63,666,031
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	10	17,991,798	14,711,782
Total current liabilities		907,466,226	830,132,503
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	28,677,625	36,128,399
Long-term borrowings	16	1,211,591,045	1,267,855,754
Employee termination benefit	20	7,582,109	10,279,263
Deferred tax liability	19	164,786,962	167,899,481
Deferred revenue	18	515,057,369	457,234,091
Company's share in non-current liabilities of joint ventures	9	20,485,308	8,973,342
Total non-current liabilities		1,948,180,418	1,948,370,330
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	22	361,567,057	189,180,014
Revaluation surplus	13	75,163,156	78,929,893
Currency translation difference		40,876,880	22,869,977
Other reserves		(9,585,253)	(1,541,739)
Legal reserves and accumulated profit	23	1,395,874,188	1,427,352,942
Minority interest		197,509,799	180,887,463
Total equity		2,061,405,827	1,897,678,550
Total equity and liabilities		4,917,052,471	4,676,181,383

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 through 63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the period ended June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Revenues		1,724,589,637	1,327,922,853
Cost of revenues		(1,380,127,412)	(1,054,532,643)
Gross profit		344,462,225	273,390,210
Selling and administrative expenses		(96,408,074)	(90,781,057)
Other operating income	26	11,303,264	18,901,625
Other operating expense	26	(8,533,508)	(7,204,588)
Profit from operations		250,823,907	194,306,190
Financial income	26	25,895,196	19,378,724
Financial expenses	26	(54,971,440)	(55,193,223)
(Loss)/Income from associates		(2,431,184)	2,403,563
Profit from operations before taxes		219,316,479	160,895,254
Taxation charge			
Current	19	(28,167,725)	(11,542,604)
Deferred	19	(17,527,316)	(9,146,891)
Net profit for the period		173,621,438	140,205,759
Attributable to :			
Equity holders of the parent		163,478,530	124,707,317
Minority interest		10,142,908	15,498,442
Net profit		173,621,438	140,205,759
Weighted average number of shares	22	60,000,000,000	60,000,000,000
Basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent - U.S. Dollar	24	0.0027	0.0020

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 through 63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period ended June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars)

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent					Total	Minority interest	Total equity
	Share Capital	Revaluation Surplus	Currency Translation Difference	Other Reserves	Legal Reserves and Accumulated Profit			
Balances, January 01, 2005	115,952,128	14,819,725	45,936,648	1,824,533	1,221,658,854	1,400,191,888	167,646,372	1,567,838,260
Currency translation difference	-	1,901	(23,066,671)	-	-	(23,064,770)	(5,074,685)	(28,139,455)
Share capital increase from general reserve	73,227,886	-	-	-	(73,227,886)	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation difference (net of deferred tax) of revaluation effect	-	(867,513)	-	-	867,513	-	-	-
Revaluation of buildings	-	64,975,780	-	-	-	64,975,780	20,157,644	85,133,424
Fair value adjustment on derivative assets	-	-	-	(285,251)	-	(285,251)	-	(285,251)
Net change in unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(3,081,021)	-	(3,081,021)	-	(3,081,021)
Acquisition of minority interest in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,740,744)	(21,740,744)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(26,607,055)	(26,607,055)	(28,015,516)	(54,622,571)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	304,661,516	304,661,516	47,914,392	352,575,908
Balances, December 31, 2005	189,180,014	78,929,893	22,869,977	(1,541,739)	1,427,352,942	1,716,791,087	180,887,463	1,897,678,550
Currency translation difference	-	(1,280,746)	18,006,903	-	-	16,726,157	9,567,685	26,293,842
Share capital increase from general reserve	172,387,043	-	-	-	(172,387,043)	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation difference (net of deferred tax) of revaluation effect	-	(676,588)	-	-	676,588	-	-	-
Effect of tax rate change	-	4,324,482	-	-	-	4,324,482	-	4,324,482
Fair value adjustment on derivative assets	-	-	-	458,798	-	458,798	-	458,798
Net change in unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(8,502,312)	-	(8,502,312)	-	(8,502,312)
Change in scope of consolidation	-	(6,133,885)	-	-	-	(6,133,885)	-	(6,133,885)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(23,246,829)	(23,246,829)	(3,088,257)	(26,335,086)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	163,478,530	163,478,530	10,142,908	173,621,438
Balances, June 30, 2006	361,567,057	75,163,156	40,876,880	(9,585,253)	1,395,874,188	1,863,896,028	197,509,799	2,061,405,827

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 through 63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

General

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (the ‘Company – Enka İnşaat’) was established on December 4, 1967 and registered in İstanbul, Turkey, under the Turkish Commercial Code. The address of the headquarters and registered office of Enka İnşaat is Balmumcu Bestekar Şevki Bey Sokak, 34349 Enka Binası Beşiktaş, İstanbul, Turkey.

As of June 30, 2002 Enka İnşaat merged legally with its publicly traded shareholder company, Enka Holding Yatırım Anonim Şirketi (Enka Holding), which were under the common control of Tara Holding Anonim Şirketi and Tara and Gülçelik families. After the merger, shares of Enka İnşaat are traded publicly in İstanbul Stock Exchange.

Nature of the Activities

Enka İnşaat operates in five major geographical areas, which are as follows:

Turkey: engaged in diverse types of construction activities including construction of industrial and social buildings, motorways and natural gas fired electrical energy generation facilities.

Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan: engaged in construction activities in Russia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and also engaged in the investment and management of real estate properties, which are leased to tenants in Moscow, Russia, as well as run a network of hyperstores and shopping malls in Moscow, and also plans to construct further hyperstores and smaller shopping centers.

Africa : engaged in construction activities in different countries.

Asia : engaged in construction activities in Nepal.

Europe : engaged in construction and trading activities in Croatia, Romania, Germany, Holland and Ukraine.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Enka İnşaat has the following subsidiaries, whose business and country of incorporation are provided below:

Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Business Activities	Country of Incorporation
Çimtaş Çelik İmalat Montaj ve Tesisat Anonim Şirketi (Çimtaş)	Construction	Turkey
Enmar Closed Joint-Stock Company (Enmar)	Construction	Russia
Kasktaş Kayar Kalıp Altyapı Sondaj Kazık ve Tecrit Anonim Şirketi (Kasktaş)	Construction	Turkey
Titaş Toprak İnşaat ve Taahhüt Anonim Şirketi (Titaş)	Construction	Turkey
Enka Teknik Genel Müteahhitlik, Bakım, İşletme, Sevkiyat ve İdare Anonim Şirketi (Enka Teknik)	Construction	Turkey
Pimaş Plastik İnşaat Malzemeleri Anonim Şirketi (Pimaş)	Manufacturing	Turkey
Altaş El Aletleri Dövme Çelik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (Altaş)	Trade	Turkey
Enka Pazarlama İhracat İthalat Anonim Şirketi (Enka Pazarlama)	Trade	Turkey
Entaş Nakliyat ve Turizm Anonim Şirketi (Entaş)	Trade	Turkey
Entrade GmbH (Entrade)	Trade	Germany
Air Enka Hava Taşımacılığı A.Ş. (Air Enka)	Trade	Turkey
Enka Holding B.V.	Investment Company	Holland
Enka Holding Investment S.A.	Investment Company	Switzerland
Moskva Krosnye Holmy (MKH)	Rental	Russia
Open Joint-Stock Company Mosenka (Mosenka)	Rental	Russia
İzmir Elektrik Üretim Limited Şirketi (İzmir Elektrik)	Energy	Turkey
Gebze Elektrik Üretim Limited Şirketi (Gebze Elektrik)	Energy	Turkey
Adapazarı Elektrik Üretim Limited Şirketi (Adapazarı Elektrik)	Energy	Turkey
Enka Adapazarı Power Investment B.V (Adapazarı B.V)	Investment Company	Holland
Enka Gebze Power Investment B.V (Gebze B.V)	Investment Company	Holland
Enka İzmir Power Investment B.V (İzmir B.V)	Investment Company	Holland
Enka Power Investment B.V.	Investment Company	Holland
Enka Limited Liability Company (Enka LLC)	Construction	Ukraine

The construction contracts are undertaken by Enka İnşaat alone or together with its affiliated companies or, in partnerships with other contractors through joint ventures. Enka İnşaat has the following joint ventures, which will be dissolved after the completion of the construction project, as listed below:

Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture (Kazakhstan)
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture Bautino (Kazakhstan)
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture Okioc (Kazakhstan)
Bechtel-Enka joint Venture (Holland)
Bechtel International Incorporation (Croatia)
Bechtel-Enka Power Projects (Turkey)
Cadell Construction Company Inc. (Asia)
Cadell Construction Company Inc. (Africa)
Bechtel-Enka- Technostroyexport Joint Venture (Sakhalin / Russia)
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture (Romania)
Bechtel-Kentech International Limited (Grand-Cayman Islands)

Enka İnşaat has also 50% ownership in Limited Liability Company Ramenka (Ramenka) and AECO Development LLC (AECO LLC).Ramenka is domiciled in Russia and operates retail supermarkets and rents floor spaces of the shopping malls to other trading companies. AECO LLC is domiciled in Oman and constructs the Blue City Project.

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, Enka İnşaat, its consolidated subsidiaries and its joint ventures are hereinafter referred to as “the Group”. İzmir Elektrik, Adapazarı Elektrik and Gebze Elektrik here and after are also referred to as “Power Companies”.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for investment properties, buildings and available-for-sale financial assets which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars. The Group adopted all standards, which were mandatory as of June 30, 2006.

Enka İnşaat and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in Turkey, maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in New Turkish Lira (YTL) in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and accounting standards promulgated by the Turkish Capital Market Board (CMB), (for publicly traded companies) and Turkish Commercial Code and Tax Legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The foreign subsidiaries maintain their books of accounts in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries where they are registered. The consolidated financial statements in U.S. Dollars are based on the statutory records with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with IFRS.

The Group also reported separately for the consolidated financial statements for the same period prepared in accordance with accounting principles promulgated by CMB.

There are no differences between the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting policies promulgated by CMB and consolidated IFRS financial statements.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that the Group has adopted those new/revised standards mandatory for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

In summary:

IAS 1 (revised) "Presentation of Financial Statements" has affected the presentation of minority interest and other disclosures.

IAS 21 (revised) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" had no material effect on the Group's policy. The functional currency of each of the consolidated entities has been re-evaluated based on the guidance to the revised standard. The term 'functional currency' replaced 'measurement currency', but has essentially the same meaning.

IAS 24 (revised) "Related Party Disclosures" has affected the identification and definition of related parties and some other related party disclosures.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IAS 40 (revised 2004) Investment Property; In accordance with the transitional provisions the Company can now classify operating leases as investment property under the fair value model provided that the rest of the definition of investment property is met. Such operating leases would be accounted for as if they were finance leases. This classification alternative is available on a property-by-property basis.

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, IAS 36 (revised) “Impairment of Assets” and IAS 38 (revised) “Intangible Assets” resulted in the Group ceasing annual goodwill amortization and commencing testing for impairment at the cash-generating level annually (unless an event occurs during the year which requires the goodwill to be tested more frequently) from January 1, 2005. Based on the transitional provision of IFRS 3, negative goodwill, net as of December 31, 2004 was credited to the opening balance of accumulated profit. The total effect resulted in an increase in opening accumulated profits at the amount of U.S. Dollar 17,037,868.

Due to adoption of revised IAS 39, the difference between interest calculated by using effective interest rate method and the fair value of available for sale portfolio as of December 31, 2004 are debited to opening accumulated profits at the amount of U.S. Dollar 4,218,432.

The adoption of IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”, IAS 10 “Events After the Balance Sheet Date”, IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”, IAS 17 “Leases”, IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”, IAS 28 “Investments in Associates”, IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation” (all revised) and IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” and IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” had no material effect on the Group’s financial position.

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that are reflected in the measurement of income and expense in the consolidated profit and loss statement and in the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet, and in the disclosure of information in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Management do exercise judgment and make use of information available at the date of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in making these estimates. The actual future results from operations in respect of the areas where these judgments and estimates have been made may in reality be different than those estimates. This may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The judgments and estimates that may have a significant effect on amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are discussed in the relevant sections of this note below.

Functional and Presentation Currency

As significant amount of construction and real estate operations of Enka İnşaat and its consolidated subsidiaries and its joint ventures which form main part of the operations of the Group are carried out in U.S. Dollar or indexed to U.S. Dollar, this currency has been determined as the functional currency of the parent and the majority of its operating and the presentation currency of the Group in line with IAS 21 and IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies (i.e. any currency other than U.S. Dollar) are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The functional currency of certain subsidiaries operating in Turkey is New Turkish Lira (YTL). Since Turkish Economy is considered as hyperinflationary in 2005 and 2004, such subsidiaries restated their financial statements under the provisions of IAS 29, before translating into U.S. Dollar. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (the U.S. Dollar) at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and, their income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of these subsidiaries, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular operation is recognized in the income statement.

The main guidelines for the translation within the context of IAS 21 are as follows:

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated from New Turkish Lira and other currencies into U.S. Dollar at exchange rates prevailing at the respective balance sheet dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates and revenues and costs are translated at the monthly average exchange rates.

Exchange gains and losses arising from translation of monetary assets and liabilities that are not denominated in U.S. Dollar are credited or charged to consolidated statement of income as net translation gain or loss.

Within Turkey, official exchange rates of the New Turkish Lira (YTL) are determined by the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) and are generally considered to be a reasonable approximation of market rates. Within the Russian Federation, official exchange rates are determined daily by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (CBRF), which is also a reasonable approximation of market rates.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The rates used as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the rate for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for one U.S. Dollar can be summarized as below:

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
U.S. Dollar	1,6029	YTL	1.3418	YTL
	27.07	Rbls	28.78	Rbls
	0.79	Euro	0.85	Euro
	1.250	Swiss Francs	1.315	Swiss Francs

The translation of assets and liabilities denominated in New Turkish Lira and various other local currencies into U.S. Dollar for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements does not necessarily mean that the Group could realize or settle in U.S. Dollar the same values of the assets and liabilities as indicated in the consolidated balance sheets. Similarly, it does not necessarily mean that the Group could return or realize the same U.S. Dollar value of capital and general reserve to its shareholders.

Basis of Consolidation and Goodwill

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its joint ventures and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The financial statements of the joint ventures and the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to benefit from its activities. Subsidiaries in which the Company owns directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting rights, or has power to govern the financial and operating policies under a statute or agreement are consolidated. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

All significant inter-Group transactions and balances between Enka İnşaat and its consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures are eliminated.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The subsidiaries included in consolidation and their shareholding percentages at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Company Name	Direct / Indirect Ownership	
	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Enka Holding B.V.	100.00%	100.00%
Enka Holding Investment S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Enmar	100.00%	100.00%
Entrade	100.00%	100.00%
Adapazarı B.V	100.00%	100.00%
Gebze B.V	100.00%	100.00%
İzmir B.V	100.00%	100.00%
Enka Power Investment B.V	100.00%	100.00%
İzmir Elektrik	100.00%	100.00%
Adapazarı Elektrik	100.00%	100.00%
Gebze Elektrik	100.00%	100.00%
Enka LLC	100.00%	-
Air Enka	99.99%	99.99%
Enka Pazarlama	99.97%	99.97%
Metra Akdeniz Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	99.97%	99.97%
Enmar Trading	99.97%	99.97%
Entaş	99.93%	99.93%
Kaskaş	96.31%	96.31%
Çimtaş	95.26%	95.26%
Çimtaş Mechanical Contracting B.V.	95.26%	95.26%
Çimtaş (Ningbo) Steel Processing Company Ltd.	95.26%	95.26%
Titaş	91.91%	91.91%
Burtrak Burdur Traktör ve Önyükleyici Sanayi Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (Burtrak)	90.05%	90.05%
Pimaş	87.25%	87.25%
Pimapen Joint Stock Company (*)	87.25%	87.25%
Pimapen Logistic Center SRL (*)	87.25%	87.25%
Envin Window Systems B.V.I. (*)	87.24%	87.24%
Altaş	86.12%	86.12%
Susanbaş Değirmencilik A.Ş.	83.80%	83.80%
Enka Teknik	75.50%	75.50%
Enka Oil and Gas B.V. (*)	75.50%	75.50%
Kaskaş Arabia Ltd. (*)	64.23%	64.23%
Kelebek Mobilya	-	63.08%
ZAO Kelebek (*)	-	63.08%
2K Oturma Grupları San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (*)	-	63.08%
3K Mobilya Dekorasyon San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (*)	-	63.08%
Mosenka	55.00%	55.00%
MKH	52.00%	52.00%

(*) In 2005 Kaskaş Moscow branch and Kaskaş Arabia Ltd. were consolidated in Kaskaş financial statements, Enka Oil and Gas B.V. were consolidated in Enka Teknik financial statements, Pimapen Joint Stock Company (Pimapen Moscow), Pimapen Logistic Center SRL (Pimapen Romania) and Envin Window Systems B.V.I. (Pimapen Hollanda) were consolidated in Pimaş's financial statements and ZAO Kelebek, 2K Oturma Grupları San. ve Tic. A.Ş. and 3K Mobilya Dekorasyon San. ve Tic. A.Ş. were consolidated in Kelebek Mobilya's financial statements. As of December 31, 2005, the effect of first time consolidation of such entities amounting U.S. Dollars 7,040,633 were reflected in the other operating income.

In accordance with the protocol signed on January 5, 2006 with Özbıyık and Göknaar families, Enka İnşaat has sold all of its shares to these families on June 28, 2006. During the first half of the year, Enka İnşaat has participated the share capital increase of Kelebek Mobilya and paid U.S. Dollar 7,316,887 and purchased additional shares at the amount of U.S. Dollar 1,124,527 and increased the share percentage in Kelebek Mobilya to 67% before transferring shares. On June 28, 2006, all shares has been transferred to other party and Enka

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İnşaat received U.S. Dollar 610,687 against this transfer. Enka İnşaat incurred U.S. Dollar 17,416,616 loss from the sale of this subsidiary, U.S. Dollar 16,897,716 out of the total loss has already been recognized in previous years, remaining U.S. Dollar 518,900 has been debited into Other Operating Expense.

Interest in a joint venture

The Group has interests in joint ventures which include jointly controlled operations and a jointly controlled entity. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. The operation of some joint ventures involves the use of the assets and other resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity, or a financial structure that is separate from the venturers themselves. The Group recognizes its interest in the joint venture using proportionate consolidation. The Group combines its share of each of the assets and liabilities of the jointly controlled operations with the similar items on aggregate basis in its consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

The joint venture is proportionately consolidated until the date on which the Group ceases to have joint control over the joint venture.

In respect of the Group's interests in jointly controlled entity which is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a separate entity in which each venturer has an interest, the Group combines its share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the jointly controlled entity with the similar items, line by line, in its consolidated financial statements.

The breakdown of the controlling interests of the joint ventures is as follows:

Joint Venture	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture (Kazakhstan)	50	50
Bechtel -Enka Joint Venture Bautino (Kazakhstan)	50	50
Bechtel -Enka Joint Venture Okioc (Kazakhstan)	50	50
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture (Holland)	35	35
Bechtel International Incorporation (Croatia)	50	50
Bechtel - Enka Power Projects (Turkey)	50	50
Cadell Construction Company Inc. (Asia)	50	50
Cadell Construction Company Inc. (Africa)	50	50
Bechtel-Enka Technostroyexport Joint Venture (Sakhalin / Russia)	50	50
Bechtel-Enka Joint Venture (Romania)	50	50
Bechtel-Kentech International Limited (Grand Cayman Islands)	50	50
Limited Liability Company Ramenka (Russia)	50	50
AECO Development LLC (Oman)	50	-

The Company has combined its share of the assets, liabilities, income and expense of Ramenka and AECO LLC with the similar items in the consolidated financial statements on a line by line basis.

The financial statements of Enka-Ayyıldızlar Müşterek Teşebbüs Ortaklığı, a joint venture of the Company, has not been consolidated on a proportional basis, since the Company does not have power to govern their financials and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill

The purchase method of accounting is used for acquired businesses. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating the cost of the business combination to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of an acquired subsidiary or associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is reflected separately in the balance sheets. Following initial recognition goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to cash generating units. The carrying amount of goodwill at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was U.S. Dollar 55,151,210 (see Note 21) while based on the impairment tests performed no impairment issue was identified. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of the goodwill relating to that entity sold. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference (negative goodwill) is recognized directly in the income statement. On December 1, 2005, the Company acquired the remaining 10% of the shares of Power Companies and now owns 100% shares of the Power companies. As a result of this acquisition of minority interest, the Company has recorded an amount of U.S. Dollar 13,793,620 of negative goodwill which is included in Other Operating Income.

Investments in Associates

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The investments in associates are carried on the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates, less any impairment in value. The income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. When there is a change recognized directly in the equity of an associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

The reporting dates of the associates and the Group are identical and the associates' accounting policies conform to those by the Group for like transactions and events.

The investment in associates, which are accounted for under the equity method and their shareholding percentages are as follows:

Company Name	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Gretsch- Umitas Yapı Elemanları San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Gretsch- Umitas)	36.00%	36.00%
Gedore – Atlas El Aletleri Dövme Çelik ve San. Tic. Ltd. (Gedore-Atlas)	38.59%	38.20%
Azen Oil Company B.V. (Azen Oil)	37.75%	37.75%
Wall Şehir Dizaynı ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi (Wall Şehir) (*)	-	-

(*) On 19 December 2005, Enka İnşaat sold its shares in Wall Şehir at an amount of Euro 9,000,000 and recorded U.S. Dollar 6,868,713 gain which is included in Other Operating Income.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables of the Group are initially recognized at original invoice amount and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. The collection terms of the long-term trade receivables could extend up to the year of 2010 depending upon the agreement. The average collection term of short term trade receivables are between 30 and 120 days.

Collection terms of contract receivables (billed receivables from execution of construction contracts) vary depending upon the agreement that is generally 30 days.

The allowance for doubtful receivables is established through a provision charged to expense. The allowance is an estimated amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb potential losses on existing receivables that may become uncollectible due to current economic conditions and inherent risks in the receivables.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, spare parts, merchandise and construction materials - purchase cost on moving weighted average basis.
- Goods for resale - purchase cost on first-in, first-out (FIFO) method
- Finished goods - cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The Group also provides an allowance for the slow moving items.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date i.e. the date that the asset is delivered to or by the Group. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Receivables and payables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale. After initial recognition available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement. The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. The cumulative effect of the revision of IAS 39 with respect to available-for-sale investments was accounted for in the accumulated profit as of January 1, 2005.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay. Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on receivables and payables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (ie the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Available-for-sale financial assets

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to the income statement. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss, if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year. The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability; cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a forecast transaction; or hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. A hedge of the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment is accounted for as a cash flow hedge. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated. Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash Flow Hedges

Cash flow hedges are a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in equity, while the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale or purchase occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts taken to equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in equity are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognized in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the related transaction is not expected to occur, the amount is taken to profit or loss.

Power Companies have borrowings with variable interest rates and the Company have derivative assets to hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows due to the change in interest rates. The Group has classified these cash flow hedge derivative assets under "Other Non current Assets" and classified the fair value changes in these instruments directly in Equity under "Other Reserves" as fair value adjustment on derivative assets. The due dates of the derivative assets are 3 November 2012 and 15 April 2013.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

With the exception of buildings, items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such property, plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Buildings are carried at revalued amounts, which is the fair value at the date of the valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses charged subsequent to the date of the revaluation.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method at rates which approximate estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Land and land improvements	5-50 years
Buildings and barracks	5-50 years
Power plant equipment	35 years
Pipelines	16 years
Electrical interconnection lines	16 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Motor vehicles	3-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Scaffolding and formworks	5 years
Others	5-10 years

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in profit or loss, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any remaining revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Power plant equipment is recorded at its original cost of construction. Significant additions or improvements are capitalized when they extend the life, improve the efficiency or increase the earnings capacity of the asset. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and minor renewals to maintain facilities in operating condition are expensed as incurred.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include the land lease right and other intangible assets which represent various softwares that are amortized over 2 to 5 years. Land lease rights were amortized over 49 years in accordance with the terms of the land lease agreement.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of Assets

The carrying values of non financial assets, other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite life which are reviewed for impairment at least annually, are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income for items carried at cost and treated as a revaluation decrease for items carried at revalued amount to the extent that impairment loss does not exceed the amount held in the revaluation surplus. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit.

Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exist or has decreased. The reversal is recorded in income or as a revaluation increase.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the consolidated income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property or inventories, the deemed cost of property for subsequent accounting is its fair value at the date of change in use. If the property occupied by the Group as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use. For a transfer from inventories to investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. When the Group completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment property also includes long-term leasehold land held under an operating lease, which is accounted for as a finance lease in accordance with IAS 40 and IAS 17 "Leases". Each lease payment on the long-term leasehold land is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in current and non-current lease liability on leasehold land. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee Termination Benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans as described below:

(a) Defined Benefit Plans :

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Company and its subsidiaries in Turkey are required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Group companies and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct.

These benefits are unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

For defined contribution plans the Group pays contributions to publicly administered Social Security Funds on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

For the Company and its subsidiaries provision was made for maximum amounts payable to employees, based on their accumulated periods of service at the balance sheet dates.

In the normal course of business, foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures contribute to the related government body for the pension scheme of its employees, in the country they are domiciled. Mandatory contributions to the governmental pension scheme are expensed when incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Leases

(a) The Group as Lessee

Finance leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Operating lease

Leases of assets under which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis (except for prepayments) over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognized as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(b) *The Group as Lessor*

Operating Lease

Lease income from operating leases is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognized as an expense. Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging an operating lease is added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All borrowings are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Gains and losses are recognized in net profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortisation process.

Accounts Payable

Liabilities for accounts payable which are settled with changing terms up to two years are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Group.

Income Tax

Tax expense / (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of net profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred tax.

The Group is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Where there are matters the final tax outcome of which is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted by the balance sheet date.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that, in the management's judgment, it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet dates.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenues are stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(a) Construction contract activities

Contract revenue and costs are recognized as revenue and expenses, respectively, when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably. The percentage of completion method is used to recognize revenue on a contract as work progresses by matching contract revenue with contract costs incurred based on the proportion of work completed which is determined by the ratio of actual costs incurred through to the end of each reporting period divided by the total estimated contract costs of the project.

Revenue arising from cost plus fee contracts is recognized on the basis of costs incurred plus a percentage of the contract fee earned during the year.

Contracts to manage, supervise or coordinate the construction activity of others are recognized only to the extent of the fee revenue.

Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs and depreciation costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of income as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in full, in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Profit incentives are included in revenues when their realization is reasonably assured.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts represent revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represent billings in excess of revenues recognized.

(b) Energy activities

Revenues from the sale of electricity under long-term contracts are recognized on the average charge per kilowatt-hour over the life of the contract. Both the investment item revenues and the fuel cost item revenues under the contract are levelised accordingly. Revenues in excess of the average are recorded as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and are recognized over the life of the project when actual charges are below the average.

(c) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

(d) Rental income

Rental income arising on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases. Rental income collected in advance is treated as deferred income and is amortized on a monthly basis during the lease period.

(e) Rendering of services

Revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion.

(f) Interest income

Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues unless collectibility is in doubt.

Borrowing Costs

Interest costs on borrowings to finance the construction of investment property are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. All other borrowings costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) disclosed in the consolidated income statement are determined by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related year concerned.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro rata distribution of shares (Bonus Shares) to existing shareholders without a consideration for amounts resolved to be transferred to share capital from retained earnings. For the purpose of the EPS calculation, such Bonus Share distributions are regarded as stock dividends.

If the number of ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalization, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, the calculation of basic earnings per share for all periods presented is adjusted retrospectively. If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the per share calculations for those and any prior period financial statements presented is based on the new number of shares.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of services and products provided.

The segmental information of the Company is based on two formats. The first format represents information regarding business segments: construction, rental, retail, energy and trading and manufacturing. The second format represents information regarding four geographical segments for the period ended June 30, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(a) Business Segments :

	June 30, 2006						Consolidated
	Construction Contracts	Rental	Retail	Trade and Manufacturing	Energy	Eliminations	
Revenues earned	396,590,204	78,662,615	137,954,028	160,007,582	951,375,208	-	1,724,589,637
Inter-segment revenues earned	97,339,521	-	-	2,415,466	-	(99,754,987)	-
Cost of revenues	(302,339,863)	(12,893,086)	(93,614,444)	(134,014,632)	(837,265,387)	-	(1,380,127,412)
Inter-segment cost of revenues	(94,491,733)	-	-	(177,207)	(55,188)	94,724,128	-
Gross profit	97,098,129	65,769,529	44,339,584	28,231,209	114,054,633	(5,030,859)	344,462,225
Selling and administrative expense	(26,351,864)	(11,799,265)	(34,921,260)	(17,500,218)	(5,835,467)	-	(96,408,074)
Other operating income and expense, net	4,994,241	33,665	(137,842)	2,887	1,238,890	(3,362,085)	2,769,756
Profit from operations	75,740,506	54,003,929	9,280,482	10,733,878	109,458,056	(8,392,944)	250,823,907
Financial income and expense, net	13,089,219	(5,762,626)	3,239,933	(7,903,921)	(33,187,070)	1,448,221	(29,076,244)
Income from associates	(783,233)	-	-	(1,647,951)	-	-	(2,431,184)
Profit from operations before taxes	88,046,492	48,241,303	12,520,415	1,182,006	76,270,986	(6,944,723)	219,316,479
Taxation charge							
Current							(28,167,725)
Deferred							(17,527,316)
Net profit for the period							173,621,438
Assets and Liabilities							
Segment assets	596,857,441	867,095,813	363,994,138	265,782,026	1,847,735,529	(65,516,716)	3,875,948,231
Investment in associates	-	-	-	2,698,225	-	-	2,698,225
Unallocated assets							1,038,406,015
Total assets	596,857,441	867,095,813	363,994,138	268,480,251	1,847,735,529	(65,516,716)	4,917,052,471
Segment liabilities	432,906,891	207,613,044	200,681,939	239,513,025	1,627,749,470	(26,629,646)	2,681,834,723
Unallocated liabilities							173,811,921
Total liabilities	432,906,891	207,613,044	200,681,939	239,513,025	1,627,749,470	(26,629,646)	2,855,646,644
Other Segment Information							
Capital expenditures							
Property, plant and equipment	26,297,441	30,518,188	36,535,262	7,236,854	786,712	-	101,374,457
Intangible fixed assets	3,505	37,929	54	184,001	43,791	-	269,280
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditures	26,300,946	30,556,117	36,535,316	7,420,855	830,503	-	101,643,737
Depreciation expense	17,431,157	1,871,546	4,523,001	1,674,750	26,586,475	-	52,086,929
Amortisation	194,016	124,796	9,003	65,984	69,959	-	463,758
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	June 30, 2005						Consolidated
	Construction Contracts	Rental	Retail	Trade and Manufacturing	Energy	Eliminations	
Revenues earned	283,397,687	50,934,403	114,099,464	146,944,491	732,546,808	-	1,327,922,853
Inter-segment revenues earned	110,131,859	-	-	2,075,535	-	(112,207,394)	-
Cost of revenues	(225,562,020)	(5,543,230)	(80,294,551)	(122,991,245)	(620,141,597)	-	(1,054,532,643)
Inter-segment cost of revenues	(105,206,822)	-	-	(335,154)	(518,589)	106,060,565	-
Gross profit	62,760,704	45,391,173	33,804,913	25,693,627	111,886,622	(6,146,829)	273,390,210
Selling and administrative expense	(30,985,782)	(4,860,003)	(24,375,061)	(19,547,276)	(11,012,935)	-	(90,781,057)
Other operating income and expense, net	20,995,158	(1,181,755)	(43,448)	(2,905,927)	2,443,829	(7,610,820)	11,697,037
Profit from operations	52,770,080	39,349,415	9,386,404	3,240,424	103,317,516	(13,757,649)	194,306,190
Financial income and expense, net	6,906,051	(3,635,418)	(4,560,544)	(2,894,330)	(29,677,865)	(1,952,393)	(35,814,499)
Income from associates	-	-	-	2,403,563	-	-	2,403,563
Profit from operations before taxes	59,676,131	35,713,997	4,825,860	2,749,657	73,639,651	(15,710,042)	160,895,254
Taxation charge							
Current							(11,542,604)
Deferred							(9,146,891)
Net profit for the period							140,205,759

December 31, 2005							
Assets and Liabilities							
Segment assets	482,452,479	801,485,865	326,364,733	265,600,530	1,934,871,415	(57,772,880)	3,753,002,142
Investment in associates	-	-	-	4,771,175	-	-	4,771,175
Unallocated assets							918,408,066
Total assets	482,452,479	801,485,865	326,364,733	271,628,276	1,934,871,415	(57,772,880)	4,676,181,383
Segment liabilities	359,695,818	184,713,769	189,343,000	218,491,062	1,687,531,754	(37,217,770)	2,602,557,633
Unallocated liabilities							175,945,200
Total liabilities	359,695,818	184,713,769	189,343,000	218,491,062	1,687,531,754	(37,217,770)	2,778,502,833

June 30, 2005							
Other Segment Information							
Capital expenditures							
Property, plant and equipment	36,385,793	59,366,675	30,612,233	4,651,641	1,265,218	-	132,281,560
Intangible fixed assets	5,923	170,786	-	228,706	3,793	-	409,208
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditures	36,391,716	59,537,461	30,612,233	4,880,347	1,269,011	-	132,690,768
Depreciation expense	16,618,531	289,946	2,665,348	1,911,956	26,710,239	-	48,196,020
Amortisation	4,944	230,585	30,940	120,897	46,873	-	434,239
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Geographical Segments:

	Turkey	Russian Federation and Kazakhstan	Europe	North Africa and Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
OTHER INFORMATION						
June 30, 2006						
Net sales	1,152,231,023	514,385,273	40,102,050	17,871,291	-	1,724,589,637
Inter-segment sales	41,246,338	58,508,649	-	-	(99,754,987)	-
Segment assets	2,283,820,750	1,534,348,534	26,991,031	96,304,632	(65,516,716)	3,875,948,231
Capital expenditures	12,832,888	84,447,134	85,089	4,278,626	-	101,643,737
December 31, 2005						
Net sales	2,073,068,696	784,041,052	51,751,804	93,631,517	-	3,002,493,069
Inter-segment sales	79,415,469	155,372,986	367,728	-	(235,156,183)	-
Segment assets	2,358,213,060	1,339,270,876	79,153,641	34,137,446	(57,772,881)	3,753,002,142
Capital expenditures	57,252,044	167,715,723	11,396,028	79,118,900	-	315,482,695

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Turkey	Russian Federation and Kazakhstan	Europe	North Africa and Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
June 30, 2005						
Net sales	923,468,848	327,415,188	35,032,474	42,006,343		1,327,922,853
Inter-segment sales	37,286,470	74,920,924	-	-	(112,207,394)	-
Segment assets	2,495,355,267	1,103,613,905	146,186,553	33,121,027	(52,584,431)	3,725,692,321
Capital expenditures	17,938,770	102,645,176	9,885,629	2,221,193	-	132,690,768

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Cash on hand	2,256,994	2,217,005
Cash in bank-Demand deposits	219,001,846	182,517,755
Cash in bank-Time deposits	485,725,118	404,508,991
Other	1,839,805	969,085
Total	708,823,763	590,212,836
Less: time deposits with maturity over three months which are blocked in bank accounts as collateral	(234,199,528)	(199,066,601)
Cash and cash equivalents	474,624,235	391,146,235

Interest rates of bank deposits are as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Time deposits with maturities less than three months		
U.S. Dollars		
- fixed interest rate	0.06%-5.60%	1.85%-4.50%
Russian Rouble	2.00%-5.50%	1.00%-7.50%
Euro	1.50%-5.50%	0.50%-3.50%
British Pound	4.47%-4.59%	4.35%
Swiss Franc	1.20%	0.60%
YTL	12.30%-16.00%	11.00%-14.90%
Time deposits with maturities over three months		
U.S. Dollars		
- fixed interest rate	4.00%-12.90%	3.00%-12.90%
- variable interest rate	Libor+4.25%-5.55%	Libor+4.25%- 5.55%

As of June 30, 2006, time deposit with maturity over three months has the maximum maturity of June 14, 2011 (December 31, 2005 - September 30, 2010) and they are blocked as collateral against the bank borrowings obtained for various projects and subsidiaries.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

5. INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The breakdown of current investments available for sale is as follows:

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Effective Interest Rate	Amount	Effective Interest Rate	Amount
Private sector bonds (international markets)	1.99%-5.66%	62,545,098	1.99%-5.85%	66,930,540
Foreign government bonds (international markets)	3.08%-6.02%	41,708,525	3.08%-6.02%	45,005,026
Equity securities (international markets)	-	27,077,811	-	21,107,038
(domestic market)	-	332,381	-	2,465,188
Turkish Government Bonds (international markets)	-	-	-	-
(domestic market)	10.26%-17.12%	16,507,245	13.72%-22.92%	17,730,738
Mutual Funds (international markets)	-	33,396,049	-	10,085,557
(domestic market)	-	-	-	-
		181,567,109		163,324,087

Maximum maturities of the investments available for sale are as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Private sector bonds (international markets)	March 10, 2015	March 10, 2015
Foreign government bonds (international markets)	February 15, 2031	February 15, 2031
Turkish Government Bonds (international markets)	-	-
(domestic market)	February 28, 2010	June 27, 2007

The breakdown of non-current investments available for sale is as follows:

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Amount
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (YKB) - listed	less than 1	163,738	less than 1	556,256
Bursa Serbest Bölge Kurucu ve İşleticisi A.Ş. – unlisted	1.00	150,000	1.00	150,000
Türk Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB) – listed	less than 1	138,092	less than 1	387,976
Sınai Mali Yatırım Holding – unlisted	less than 1	81,227	less than 1	53,244
Others – unlisted		109,095		109,095
		642,152		1,256,571

Non-current Investments Available for Sale :

The fair value of the unlisted available-for-sale investments has been estimated using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates. Management believes the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique which are recorded in the balance sheet and the related changes in fair values recorded in the equity are reasonable and the most appropriate at the balance sheet date.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

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5. INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE FOR SALE (continued)

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, fair value of TSKB and YKB, whose shares are traded at ISE, are determined by reference to ISE quoted market bid prices at the close of business at balance sheet dates.

The investments in the remaining companies are carried at cost since their fair value could not be measured reliably. Those investments do not have quoted market prices and other methods of reasonably estimating fair value are inappropriate and unworkable.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables which are withheld by the customers until the contracts are completed or, in certain instances for even longer periods, are classified as retention receivables.

The breakdown of short-term trade and other receivables is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Trade receivables	280,102,936	346,411,159
Notes and cheques receivables	78,184,295	71,600,714
Contract receivables	56,988,516	47,780,324
Retention receivables	1,681,326	1,105,338
Other receivables	49,380,821	45,093,885
	466,337,894	511,991,420
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivables	(19,182,872)	(24,068,603)
	447,155,022	487,922,817

Movement of allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Balance at beginning of year	24,068,603	23,532,547
Additional provision	300,064	1,326,392
Restatement and foreign currency translation effect	(1,451,174)	(32,819)
Write-offs	-	(117,996)
Reversal of provision	(319,295)	(639,521)
Change in scope of consolidation	(3,415,326)	
Balance at the end of year	19,182,872	24,068,603

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

The breakdown of long-term trade and other receivables is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accrued receivables from Iraq	115,116,085	115,116,085
Notes and cheques receivables	27,215,300	25,140,018
Trade receivables	517,020	2,809,650
Other Receivables	3,180,000	3,210,985
Allowance for accrued receivables for Iraq losses	(53,093,086)	(53,093,086)
Money received from UNCC to close the some bank borrowing	(30,159,644)	(30,159,644)
Money received -- from UNCC by Eximbank (Note 16)	(31,863,355)	(31,863,355)
	30,912,320	31,160,653

As of June 30, 2006, total collaterals and letter of guarantees obtained to secure certain accounts receivable amounted to U.S. Dollars 17,747,532 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 29,203,701). Furthermore, mortgages amounted to U.S. Dollars 7,436,526 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 6,441,526).

Accrued receivables for Iraq losses

The Company's operations in Iraq ceased since August 6, 1990, due to invasion of Iraqi forces to Kuwait. The Turkish Government provided long-term loan facilities through Turkish Eximbank (Eximbank) to companies, which suffered losses resulting from the invasion. Accordingly, loans due to various banks aggregating to U.S. Dollars 80,699,079 and Deutsche Marks 4,382,267 (Euro 2,240,617) were transferred to Eximbank and, additionally, with respect to certain other bank loans amounting to U.S. Dollars 30,159,644, Eximbank provided letters of guarantee for the same amount to the related banks.

The Company had accrued for Iraq receivables in its consolidated financial statements at an amount of U.S. Dollars 115,116,085 on a conservative basis keeping the total amount at the level of cash facilities provided by Eximbank. As a result of the claim filed to the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) to compensate for its losses, the Company was entitled to receive compensation at the amount of U.S. Dollars 62,022,999 that was received by Eximbank. Accordingly, Eximbank closed the loans amounting to U.S. Dollars 30,159,644 secured by itself using the transferred amounts. The remaining amount of the compensation received is still kept in Eximbank against the bank borrowings provided to the Company.

As of June 30, 2006, the money received by Eximbank, after the closing down of the above mentioned secured loans, at an amount U.S. Dollars 31,863,355 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 31,863,355) was netted off from the receivable balance as well as the long term bank borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet. Also, the Company provided full provision for the receivable amount which was not compensated by UNCC at the amount of U.S. Dollars 53,093,086. The provision for Iraq losses was accounted for at U.S. Dollars 20,293,191, U.S. Dollars 15,000,000, U.S. Dollars 15,847,595, U.S. Dollars 1,952,300 in the income statements of the years 2002, 2001, 2000 and before 2000, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

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7. INVENTORIES

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials and spare parts	52,213,857	47,963,572
Work in progress	2,484,442	4,883,715
Finished goods	38,853,058	10,726,710
Merchandise and goods for resale (machinery and others)	17,792,636	61,814,928
Construction materials	6,427,419	2,099,206
Goods in transit and advances for inventory purchases	46,572,494	21,707,041
	164,343,906	149,195,172
Less: Allowance for slow moving inventory and net realizable value	(1,409,919)	(1,530,300)
	162,933,987	147,664,872

As of June 30, 2006, U.S. Dollars 18,206,601 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 21,826,000) of the inventories are pledged as security for the IFC loan.

8. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The breakdown of other current assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
V.A.T. receivables	58,226,881	62,316,418
Advances given	21,725,463	12,498,657
Prepaid tax	11,434,808	13,793,838
Prepaid expenses	9,374,537	6,425,552
Deferred and other VAT	8,482,298	4,749,096
Job advances	5,055,360	1,745,951
Income accruals	2,252,421	208,710
Due from personnel	520,986	876,495
Miscellaneous	1,673,365	3,230,833
	118,746,119	105,845,550

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

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8. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

The breakdown of other non-current assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Prepayment for land leases	23,058,481	22,142,980
Advances given	8,300,882	7,386,000
Restricted cash (*)	6,660,388	5,730,000
Prepaid expense	5,246,993	5,144,733
Derivative Assets(**)	706,843	706,843
Assets held for resale(***)	199,088	519,130
Deposits and guarantees given	53,493	64,903
Miscellaneous	1,275,493	2,278,409
	45,501,661	43,972,998

(*) The balance is related with cash held by the Group as blocked deposit in banks for maintenance purposes for the Steam turbines of the Power Companies.

(**) Due dates of the derivative assets stated above are November 3, 2012 and April 15, 2013.

(***) Assets held for resale comprise land and building that are acquired from defaulted customers receivables and are held for disposal through sale. These are stated at cost less reserve for impairment based on the valuations made by independent appraisal firms (impairment recorded as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 is nil).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

9. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES

The Company's share in the assets and liabilities of the joint ventures using the proportionate consolidation method is as follows :

Balance Sheet	June 30, 2006			December 31, 2005		
	Joint Ventures Followed Up On Aggregate Basis	Joint Venture Followed Up On Line By Line Basis	Total	Joint Ventures Followed Up On Aggregate Basis	Joint Venture Followed Up On Line By Line Basis	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	31,488,157	2,318,165	33,806,322	26,825,096	7,960,000	34,785,096
Investment available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	31,016,520	7,226,663	38,243,183	44,864,476	4,499,000	49,363,476
Inventories	4,465,793	18,206,601	22,672,394	7,885,781	21,826,000	29,711,781
Other current assets	30,797,099	27,688,479	58,485,578	16,832,148	27,380,718	44,212,866
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	17,422,726	-	17,422,726	11,381,519	-	11,381,519
Company's Share in Joint Venture's Current Assets	115,190,295	55,439,908	170,630,203	107,789,020	61,665,718	169,454,738
Investment properties	-	101,545,695	101,545,695	-	95,544,167	95,544,167
Other non-current assets	-	21,247,575	21,247,575	44,534	20,549,000	20,593,534
Company's Share in Joint Venture's Non-Current Assets	-	122,793,270	122,793,270	44,534	116,093,167	116,137,701
Cost	89,684,266	220,521,079	310,205,345	79,134,416	173,540,931	252,675,347
Accumulated depreciation	(39,252,490)	(26,862,210)	(66,114,700)	(31,713,645)	(21,093,852)	(52,807,497)
Company's Share in Joint Venture's Property Plant and Equipment	50,431,776	193,658,869	244,090,645	47,420,771	152,447,079	199,867,850
Short term liabilities	2,275,000	16,660,000	18,935,000	1,000,000	2,250,000	3,250,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	17,271,600	17,271,600	-	13,692,000	13,692,000
Accounts payable	12,707,482	40,768,039	53,475,521	22,867,926	41,511,000	64,378,926
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	18,583,981	7,267,953	25,851,934	18,534,542	7,758,668	26,293,210
Taxation on income	324,488	-	324,488	6,206,989	-	6,206,989
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	19,259,749	-	19,259,749	15,056,574	-	15,056,574
Company's Share in Joint Venture's Current Liabilities	53,150,700	81,967,592	135,118,292	63,666,031	65,211,668	128,877,699
Long-term borrowings	-	118,714,347	118,714,347	-	126,641,000	126,641,000
Advances payable	21,020,637	-	21,020,637	9,516,224	-	9,516,224
Deferred tax liabilities	(535,329)	28,128,068	27,592,739	(542,882)	26,163,749	25,620,867
Company's Share in Joint Venture's Non-Current Liabilities	20,485,308	146,842,415	167,327,723	8,973,342	152,804,749	161,778,091

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9. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

The Company's share in the profit/loss of the joint ventures using the proportionate consolidation method on a line by line basis is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Revenues	265,879,329	251,497,359
Cost of revenues	(190,067,467)	(195,448,609)
Selling and administrative expense	(36,673,725)	(30,572,949)
Other operating income and (expense)	1,916,565	2,266,767
Financial income and (expense)	3,620,071	(9,744,648)
Taxation charge	(8,372,967)	(1,609,583)
Net profit	36,301,806	16,388,337

10. COSTS AND BILLINGS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	303,344,748	262,751,948
Estimated earnings	95,221,299	66,825,349
	398,566,047	329,577,297
Less: Billings to date	(354,646,262)	(338,834,078)
	43,919,785	(9,256,781)

The net balance is included in the consolidated balance sheets under the following captions:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	61,911,583	5,455,001
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(17,991,798)	(14,711,782)
	43,919,785	(9,256,781)

As of June 30, 2006, the amount of advances received and retention receivable are U.S Dollars 108,430,260 (December 31, 2005 –U.S. Dollars 52,049,486) and U.S Dollars 1,681,326 (December 31, 2005 – U.S Dollars 1,105,338), respectively.

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(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount
<i>accounted for using the equity method</i>				
Gretsch-Unitas	36.00	1,104,099	36.00	1,895,604
Wall Şehir (**)	-	-	-	-
Gedore-Altas (*)	38.59	465,651	38.20	1,180,555
Azen Oil	37.75	1,128,475	37.75	1,695,016
Other associates				-
Total		2,698,225		4,771,175

(*) The Company has provided a full provision for Gedore-Altas in 2004. As of December 31, 2004, the total amount of provision set was U.S. Dollars 2,521,029. As of December 31, 2005, the Company reversed the provision set in 2004 and consolidated under the equity method.

(**) The Company sold its shares of Wall Şehir on December 19, 2005 at the amount of Euro 9 million. The resulting gain is reflected to the consolidated income statement as other operating income at the amount of U.S. Dollars 6,868,713.

The following table illustrates summarised financial information of the Group's investments:

	GEDORE-ALTAŞ		GRETSCH-UNITAS		AZEN OIL	
	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Total assets	16,705,506	22,366,941	27,658,600	22,521,725	9,966,634	7,717,196
Total liabilities	15,498,806	19,276,485	24,590,706	17,256,159	7,709,682	3,227,088
Revenue	12,213,596	24,839,698	20,349,709	31,390,334	6,694,158	2,203,160
Net profit/(loss)	(1,600,559)	3,288,723	(2,240,083)	1,556,976	(384,753)	(3,428,422)

12. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Acquisition of Power Companies

On June 24, 2004 Enka İnşaat acquired an additional 25.00% interest stake of Power Companies, giving a total interest stake of 74.00%. As of the above date, on the basis of obtaining control, the Parent commenced to fully consolidate the financial statements of Power Companies. As of December 28, 2004, the Company acquired an additional 16.00% shareholding in these Power Companies, thus the shareholding increased to 90.00%.

The fair values of the net assets acquired were lower than the purchase price by U.S. Dollar 55,151,210 and have been recorded as goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004. Positive goodwill arising from the acquisition of Power Companies is being amortised over 20 years. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has amortised this positive goodwill at the amount of U.S. Dollar 1,176,748 as expense and the negative goodwill caused due to the 9.00% share purchase as of December 31, 2003 at an amount of U.S. Dollar 16,327,623 was amortised at an amount of U.S. Dollar 466,503 as income as of December 31, 2004.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

12. BUSINESS COMBINATION (continued)

As of January 1, 2005, due to the change in the accounting policy, the Company reversed the negative goodwill and recorded in accumulated profit as income and no longer amortizes the positive goodwill.

As of November 30, 2005, the Company purchased 10.00% shares of Power Companies at an amount of U.S. Dollar 7,947,124 and the share percentages increased to 100.00%. The negative goodwill amounting to U.S. Dollar 13,793,620 derived from 10.00% acquisition were recorded in other operating income.

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2004
Cash and cash equivalents	98,071,813	96,334,420
Accounts receivable	208,023,200	191,978,779
Other current assets	11,785,031	88,809,040
Property, plant and equipment-net	1,620,546,107	1,593,984,088
Deferred tax asset	135,503,189	153,950,129
Other non-current assets	104,428,711	98,606,204
Current portion of long-term borrowings	(277,484,793)	(232,179,919)
Accounts payable	(195,535,963)	(132,110,755)
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	(8,369,548)	(82,032,012)
Other non-current liabilities and accrued expenses	(247,742,457)	(324,971,347)
Taxation on income	(26,110,387)	(25,642,894)
Long-term borrowings	(1,185,693,519)	(1,107,095,180)
Fair value of net assets of Power Companies	237,421,384	319,630,553
Company's share in the Net Assets of Power Companies	59,355,346	51,140,888
Positive / (Negative) Goodwill – Note 21	47,069,892	8,081,318
Total purchase consideration	106,425,238	59,222,206
Cash paid	106,425,238	59,222,206
Cost associated with the acquisition	-	-
Total purchase consideration	106,425,238	59,222,206

The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows:

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2004
Net cash acquired with subsidiary	98,071,813	96,334,420
Cash paid	(106,425,238)	(59,222,206)
Net cash outflow	(8,353,425)	37,112,214

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Barracks	Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Scaffolding and Formworks	Others	Construction in Progress	Leased Assets	Total
COST										
At January 1, 2006	54,725,783	340,691,786	1,867,811,023	11,526,081	57,546,123	6,398,305	8,261,873	54,306,855	9,653,717	2,410,921,546
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment	(928,544)	13,609,812	(6,570,677)	(386,535)	294,382	-	(185,615)	1,245,457	-	7,078,280
Change in Scope of Consolidation	(766,784)	(11,096,501)	(28,104,277)	(260,906)	(2,747,849)	-	(446,040)	(37,113)	-	(43,459,470)
Additions	2,403,058	2,850,058	9,308,379	1,694,862	1,637,340	1,393,186	245,839	69,889,782	-	89,422,504
Disposals	(598,310)	-	(2,745,295)	(658,191)	(312,262)	-	(65,600)	-	-	(4,379,658)
Transfers from construction in progress	71,006	7,530,566	1,856,781	-	3,666,674	-	-	(13,125,027)	-	-
At June 30, 2006	54,906,209	353,585,721	1,841,555,934	11,915,311	60,084,408	7,791,491	7,810,457	112,279,954	9,653,717	2,459,583,202
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION										
At January 1, 2006	9,008,787	27,718,690	293,439,457	7,906,137	32,912,811	1,813,434	5,326,852	-	5,130,746	383,256,914
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment	(188,684)	521,789	(6,946,364)	(297,760)	(466,084)	-	(136,238)	-	(6,104)	(7,519,445)
Change in Scope of Consolidation	(617,240)	(133,615)	(27,476,500)	(260,907)	(2,474,604)	-	(317,702)	-	-	(31,280,568)
Charge for the year	1,096,784	4,200,512	33,957,585	407,982	3,647,580	977,752	97,390	-	147,340	44,532,925
Disposals	(792)	-	(1,414,843)	(497,381)	(241,342)	-	(7,010)	-	-	(2,161,368)
At June 30, 2006	9,298,855	32,307,376	291,559,335	7,258,071	33,378,361	2,791,186	4,963,292	-	5,271,982	386,828,458
NBV at January 1, 2006	45,716,996	312,973,096	1,574,371,566	3,619,944	24,633,312	4,584,871	2,935,021	54,306,855	4,522,971	2,027,664,632
NBV at June 30, 2006	45,607,354	321,278,345	1,549,996,599	4,657,240	26,706,047	5,000,305	2,847,165	112,279,954	4,381,735	2,072,754,744

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Barracks	Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Scaffolding and Formworks	Others	Construction in Progress	Leased Assets	Total
COST										
At January 1, 2005	51,708,446	234,442,830	1,834,917,069	12,541,478	44,174,534	4,455,203	9,413,224	79,352,952	9,653,717	2,280,659,453
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment (*)	(3,628)	(4,951,772)	1,652,868	(55,178)	(445,079)	-	(930,146)	(2,682,644)	-	(7,415,579)
Additions	1,801,720	3,820,958	34,606,194	1,830,513	14,582,788	2,009,592	2,632,743	162,920,669	-	224,205,177
Disposals	(1,096,704)	(2,833,495)	(12,848,430)	(2,790,732)	(766,120)	(66,490)	(537,999)	-	-	(20,939,970)
Transfers to investment property	2,315,949	-	-	-	-	-	(2,315,949)	(65,587,535)	-	(65,587,535)
Transfers from construction in progress	-	110,213,265	9,483,322	-	-	-	-	(119,696,587)	-	-
At December 31, 2005	54,725,783	340,691,786	1,867,811,023	11,526,081	57,546,123	6,398,305	8,261,873	54,306,855	9,653,717	2,410,921,546
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION										
At January 1, 2005	6,780,828	138,075,347	232,281,798	9,307,815	29,657,943	1,094,764	5,021,741	-	4,829,964	427,050,200
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment (*)	(2,518)	(113,073,906)	2,109,986	106,180	(185,135)	-	(660,566)	-	-	(111,705,959)
Charge for the year	2,230,477	4,670,996	68,293,421	1,026,956	3,850,651	725,927	1,151,061	-	300,782	82,250,271
Disposals	-	(1,953,747)	(9,245,748)	(2,534,814)	(410,648)	(7,257)	(185,384)	-	-	(14,337,598)
At December 31, 2005	9,008,787	27,718,690	293,439,457	7,906,137	32,912,811	1,813,434	5,326,852	-	5,130,746	383,256,914
NBV at January 1, 2005	44,927,618	96,367,483	1,602,635,271	3,233,663	14,516,591	3,360,439	4,391,483	79,352,952	4,823,753	1,853,609,253
NBV at December 31, 2005	45,716,996	312,973,096	1,574,371,566	3,619,944	24,633,312	4,584,871	2,935,021	54,306,855	4,522,971	2,027,664,632

(*) Pimaş's factory and administrative buildings in Kocaeli Gebze, Kelebek Mobilya's administrative building in Duzce and factory in Balıkesir Edremit, Enka Pazarlama's administrative building and warehouse in İstanbul Tuzla and Balıkesir Bandırma, Çimtas's factory and administrative buildings in Gemlik İstanbul, MKH's hotel building and Ramenka's miscellaneous buildings have been revalued at fair value by independent professionally qualified valuers and the fair value has been set as YTL 22,660,237 (U.S. Dollar 16,887,940) , YTL 14,710,000 (U.S. Dollar 10,962,886) , YTL 6,748,926 (U.S. Dollar 5,029,756), ve YTL 11,514,994 (U.S. Dollar 8,581,751), U.S. Dollar 140,443,962 and U.S. Dollar 96,239,034 respectively. Therefore net book values of the mentioned buildings have been adjusted to its fair value amount and revaluation difference arised from book value and fair value are netted of with the related deferred tax and classified as revaluation surplus and included within equity.

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Revalued buildings

If the buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Cost	325,716,749	312,822,814
Accumulated depreciation	(140,658,062)	(136,069,376)
Net book value	185,058,687	176,753,438

The movement of the revaluation surplus is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
January 1,	78,929,893	14,819,725
Currency translation difference	(1,280,746)	1,901
Revaluation of buildings	-	88,523,793
Deferred tax effect of revaluation surplus	-	(23,548,013)
Effect of tax rate change	4,324,482	-
Change in scope of consolidation	(6,133,885)	-
Transfer of depreciation difference (net of deferred tax) of revaluation effect	(676,588)	(867,513)
June 30/December 31,	75,163,156	78,929,893

Market Valuations

The Company's buildings have been revalued as a result of appraisal studies carried out in 2006 by international appraisal firms to the extent of a total amount at U.S. Dollars 88,523,793. The revaluation surplus is included within equity netted off with the related deferred tax and depreciation effects at a total amount of U.S. Dollars 78,929,893. Such revaluation surplus is not available for distribution.

When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the costs and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and resulting gain or loss is reflected in the net income. Upon the disposal of the revalued asset, the relevant portion of the revaluation surplus realized in respect of previous valuation is released from the revaluation surplus directly to retained earnings. Further, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is realized from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings on annual basis as the asset is used by the Company.

Construction in Progress

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, construction in progress account mainly represents activities in Moscow; for construction of new hyperstores of Ramenka and a new business center. Upon completion, these constructions in progress will be transferred mainly to investment property.

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13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Leased Assets

Leased assets include mainly an airplane and they are all pledged as securities for the related finance lease obligation.

Pledge on Property Plant and Equipment

Under the terms of the loan agreement signed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) the property, plant and equipment with a net book value of U.S. Dollars 187,852,114 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollar 154,708,000) are pledged for security. Also the Company has collateralized the plant facilities with an amount of U.S. Dollars 2,940,780 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollar 3,340,765) as guarantee to Ministry of Finance for the possible penalty charges.

Under the terms of the loan agreements signed by the Power Companies, the property, plant and equipment of those companies are pledged for security at the amount of U.S. Dollars 3,881,202,016 (December 31, 2005-U.S Dollar 3,998,836,982).

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land Lease Rights	Others	Total
At January 1, 2006, net of accumulated amortization	15,410,955	2,939,197	18,350,152
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment	28,314	(15,343)	12,971
Change in Scope of Consolidation	-	(487,542)	(487,542)
Additions	14,040	255,240	269,280
Disposals	-	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	(214,293)	(249,465)	(463,758)
At June 30, 2006, net of accumulated amortization	15,239,016	2,442,087	17,681,103
At December 31, 2005			
Cost	19,579,156	5,060,147	24,639,303
Accumulated amortization	(4,168,200)	(2,120,950)	(6,289,150)
Net carrying amount	15,410,956	2,939,197	18,350,153
At June 30, 2006			
Cost	19,629,567	3,981,495	23,611,062
Accumulated amortization	(4,390,551)	(1,539,408)	(5,929,959)
Net carrying amount	15,239,016	2,442,087	17,681,103

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14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Land Lease Rights	Others	Total
At January 1, 2005, net of accumulated amortization	15,683,550	1,924,321	17,607,871
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment	(12,102)	(1,280)	(13,382)
Additions	156,276	1,520,024	1,676,300
Disposals	-	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	(416,768)	(503,868)	(920,636)
At December 31, 2005, net of accumulated amortization	15,410,956	2,939,197	18,350,153
At December 31, 2004			
Cost	19,434,984	3,541,403	22,976,387
Accumulated amortization	(3,751,434)	(1,617,082)	(5,368,516)
Net carrying amount	15,683,550	1,924,321	17,607,871
At December 31, 2005			
Cost	19,579,156	5,060,147	24,639,303
Accumulated amortization	(4,168,200)	(2,120,950)	(6,289,150)
Net carrying amount	15,410,956	2,939,197	18,350,153

Land lease rights mainly represent the rights to use plots of land in the city of Moscow for the purpose of constructing buildings, for a period of 49 years. These rights are amortized over a 49 year period.

The intangible assets of the Company at the amount of U.S. Dollars 75,162 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 79,000) are pledged as security for IFC loan. No indication of impairment of the intangible assets exists as of the balance sheet date.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement of investment properties is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Opening balance as at January 1	693,848,532	570,103,730
Exchange and remeasurement adjustment	25,357,077	(12,622,239)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment and construction in progress	-	65,587,535
Effect of adoption IAS 40 (revised 2004)	-	4,700,530
Additions	-	21,447
Disposals	-	(3,184,516)
Change in fair value, net	-	69,242,045
Closing balance as of June 30 / December 31	719,205,609	693,848,532

Investment properties include mainly (a) real estate properties in Russia which are leased to tenants (b) buildings in Turkey which are either rented to related parties or held for capital appreciation and (c) a land in Turkey which is kept for investment purposes.

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15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

The investment properties owned by MKH, located in central Moscow, Russia on land are leased from the Moscow City Authorities under a 49 year operating lease which is renewable at the option of MKH. The property was last valued on December 31, 2005 at fair value by an independent professionally qualified value and the fair value has been set as 6,4 billion Ruble equivalent to U.S. Dollars 237,206,341. The basis used for the appraisal was the income capitalization approach.

Bank borrowings of MKH are secured by investment property with a value of U.S. Dollars 75,117,064 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 74,035,264).

The fair values of the investments in leased properties of Mosenka amounting at a total of 2,8 billion Ruble equivalent to U.S. Dollars 103,171,004 have been determined based on valuations performed by independent professionally qualified valuers on the basis of market value, supported by market evidence, in accordance with International Valuation Standards.

Part of the premises owned by Ramenka and leased to tenants on a continuing basis are treated as an investment property. The fair value of investment properties as of December 31, 2005 based on an independent appraiser's report is 2,7 billion Ruble equivalent to U.S. Dollars 101,545,695. It was evaluated using a combination of income, market and cost approaches. As comparable sales of property, plant and equipment are infrequent, the valuation is supported by market evidence to the extent that market rental rates were used in the income approach. The valuation was also based on other factors such as proposed transactions on the market. The valuation includes land that is under operating lease by Ramenka as it cannot be separated from the valuation of investment property. The investment property of Ramenka is shown as a security for the IFC loan.

The fair values of the investment properties in Russia at a total amount of U.S. Dollars 272,000,000 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 272,000,000) which are used as business centers and apartment complexes as well as the remaining investment properties owned by Enka İnşaat are determined based on the valuations performed by independent, professionally qualified valuers on the basis of the calculations, considerations and other information obtained in the course of market research.

In 2005, the Group adopted the provisions of IAS 40 (revised 2004). The effect of adopting this standard is that land and buildings held under an operating lease of U.S. Dollars 4,700,530 is classified and accounted for as investment property.

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. BORROWINGS

June 30, 2006				
	Interest Rate	Original Currency		U.S. Dollar Equivalent
Short-term				
Short-term bank borrowings	3.24% - 4.75%	EUR	13,767,485	17,259,817
	12.70-19.00%	YTL	7,518,551	4,690,594
	4.85% - 8.25%	USD	24,984,115	24,984,115
	11%	DA	268,505,205	3,671,112
Total short-term borrowings				50,605,638
Long-term				
Eximbank loans	Libor+0.1% - 4.26%	USD	550,790,139	550,790,139
OPIC loan	7.54% - 7.90%	USD	211,173,512	211,173,512
Hermes loan	Libor+0.625%	USD	76,627,192	76,627,192
Iraq related Eximbank loans		USD	80,699,079	80,699,079
		EUR	2,240,617	2,808,984
OND loan	Libor+0.7%	USD	59,747,682	59,747,682
IFC Loan	Libor+(2.35% - 5.83%)	USD	33,381,025	33,381,025
ABN Amro loan	Libor+(2,35-5,83)%	USD	103,573,432	103,573,432
Commercial loan	Libor+4%	USD	21,414,301	21,414,301
Hermes loan	3.30-4.00%	EUR	39,255,150	49,214,182
Other long-term bank borrowings	2.25% - 13.00%	USD	197,777,129	197,777,129
	Euribor+2.25%, 3.40%	EUR	46,339,918	58,096,252
	2.77-3.7%	JPY	5,215,771,748	44,789,797
Obligations under finance leases	3.81% - 4.33%	USD	4,647,730	4,647,730
	15%	RBL	112,072,608	4,138,743
				1,498,879,179
Less: Current portion of long-term bank borrowings and financial lease obligations				(255,424,778)
Less: Money received from UNCC by Eximbank (Note 6)				(31,863,356)
Total long-term borrowings				1,211,591,045

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. BORROWINGS (continued)

December 31, 2005				
	Interest Rate	Original Currency		U.S. Dollar Equivalent
Short-term				
Short-term bank borrowings	3.24% - 4.75%	EUR	9,650,707	11,417,870
	14.5% - 18.5%	YTL	15,030,705	11,201,896
	4.85% - 7.75%	USD	10,053,709	10,053,709
	11%	DA	179,949,560	2,460,344
Obligations under finance leases	1.27%	EUR	107,090	126,699
	3.81% - 4.33%	USD	44,875	44,875
	15%	RBL	7,091,691	246,389
Obligations under factoring transactions		YTL		5,411,680
Total short-term borrowings				40,963,462
Long-term				
Eximbank loans	Libor+0.1% - 4.26%	USD	591,999,957	591,999,957
OPIC loan	7.54% - 7.90%	USD	224,575,787	224,575,787
Hermes loan	Libor+0.625%	USD	83,066,809	83,066,809
Iraq related Eximbank loans		USD	80,699,079	80,699,079
		EUR	2,240,618	2,650,901
OND loan	Libor+0.7%	USD	64,323,191	64,323,191
IFC Loan	Libor+(2.35% - 5.83%)	USD	40,333,000	40,333,000
ABN Amro loan	Libor+(2.6% - 5.8%)	USD	120,175,266	120,175,266
Commercial loan	Libor+4%	USD	27,306,702	27,306,702
Hermes loan	3.57%	EUR	28,916,696	34,211,697
Other long-term bank borrowings	3.81% - 13.00%	USD	166,580,635	166,580,635
	1.48% - Euribor+2.25%	EUR	48,040,555	56,837,369
	1.48% - 3.70%	JPY	2,860,607,335	24,303,864
Obligations under finance leases	3.81% - 4.33%	USD	4,823,086	4,823,086
	15%	RBL	92,191,873	3,203,053
				1,525,090,396
Less: Current portion of long-term bank borrowings and financial lease obligations				(225,371,287)
Less: Money received from UNCC by Eximbank (Note 6)				(31,863,355)
Total long-term borrowings				1,267,855,754

IFC Loan

Ramenka signed five loan agreements with IFC which are utilised for the construction and development of hyperstores and supermarkets in Moscow. Loan agreements contain covenants on adequacy of free cash flow, liquidity and gearing ratios. As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company complied with all covenants. Under the terms of the loan agreement, the loans are secured by the entire amount of the Ramenka's assets. In addition, the shares of the Company in Ramenka with nominal value of RR 155,286,560 (December 31, 2005 – RR 155,286,560) have been pledged based on the amendment of IFC loan agreement conditions. All IFC loans are repayable in equal installments every six months and libor is fixed every six months.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. BORROWINGS (continued)

Iraq Related Eximbank Loans

Iraq related loans are secured by Eximbank. Iraq progress billings amounting to U.S. Dollars 55,230,457, treasury bills amounting to U.S. Dollars 1,611,437, machinery and equipment amounting to U.S. Dollars 101,587,253 that were left at Iraq jobsites, were assigned to Eximbank. As further explained in Note 6, a portion of the money received from UNCC at an amount of U.S. Dollars 31,863,355 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 31,863,355) is kept by Eximbank for the loans provided. Such amounts are netted of from the above-mentioned borrowing balance. There is not any repayment plan between the Company and Eximbank for the remaining balance and the Company has not accrued any interest for these borrowings. Management's expectation is that those interests will not be collected from the Company and this issue will ultimately be resolved among Eximbank and the Turkish Undersecretariat of Treasury.

Hermes Loans

The Hermes loan of the consolidated subsidiary Enka Pazarlama (in Euro) has an interest rate of between 3.30%-4.00% (December 31, 2005 – 3.57%).

POWER COMPANIES' BANK LOANS

The long-term borrowings of the Power Companies have been obtained under a project financing structure. These borrowings have recourse to the Power Companies only without any recourse to Enka İnşaat. The only liability of Enka İnşaat under these long-term borrowings is to issue a letter of credit to support each Power Company's Debt Service Reserve up to a maximum amount of 6 months' senior debt service under these facilities. The letter of credit can only be called to meet senior debt service to the extent 6 months senior debt service is not met from operating cash flow.

Eximbank Loans

A syndicate of commercial banks named as Eximbank Facility Lenders provides the funding. The interest is currently payable to the lender in 6 months' period and the applicable rate is determined as the 6-month LIBOR Rate plus 0.1% for Gebze Elektrik and İzmir Elektrik. Adapazarı Elektrik Exim loan bears 4.26% fixed rate for the full life of the loan. Interest is paid semi-annually.

OPIC Loans

The OPIC loans are funded with the issue of Government backed certificates in the US Capital Markets and have a 12-year term of principal repayment in 24 semi-annual installments commencing on May 15, 2003 for Adapazarı and Gebze Elektrik, on October 15 2003 for İzmir Elektrik. In December 2002, the variable interest rates (3 months US Treasury bill rate plus a maximum of 4.25% and minimum of 3.80%) were converted to a fixed rate of 7.54%, 7.85% and 7.90% for İzmir Elektrik, Gebze Elektrik and Adapazarı Elektrik, respectively. (December 31, 2005 - fixed rate of 7.54%, 7.85% and 7.90% for İzmir Elektrik, Gebze Elektrik and Adapazarı Elektrik, respectively).

Hermes Loans

The Hermes Loans are guaranteed by the Export Credit Agencies of the German Government and have a 12-year term of principal repayment in 24 semi-annual installments commencing on May 15, 2003 for Adapazarı and Gebze Elektrik, on October 15, 2003 for İzmir Elektrik. Interest is paid semi-annually at a rate of 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 0.625% (December 31, 2005 - 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 0.625%).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. BORROWINGS (continued)

OND Loans

The OND Loans are guaranteed by the Export Credit Agencies of the Belgian Government and have a 12-year term of principal repayment in 24 semi-annual installments commencing on May 15, 2003 for Adapazarı and Gebze Elektrik, on October 15, 2003 for İzmir Elektrik. A syndicate of commercial banks provides the funding. The interest is paid semi-annually at a rate of 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 0.7% (December 31, 2005 - 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 0.7%).

Commercial Facilities

The commercial loans have a 5-year term of principal repayment in 10 semi-annual installments commencing on the first principal date, which will occur as the construction is completed and are provided by a syndicate of commercial banks. The debts incur interest at 6-month LIBOR plus 4% margin (December 31, 2005 - 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 4%).

Other Long Term Bank Borrowings

As of June 30, 2006, U.S. Dollars 130.000.000 (December 31, 2005 – U.S. Dollars 95.000.000) of the long-term bank borrowings are secured with the bank deposit at the same amount. Also, ABN Amro loans are secured with the bank deposit at an amount of U.S. Dollars 100.000.000 (December 31, 2005 – U.S. Dollars 10.000.000).

On 5 November 2003, the consolidated subsidiary MKH obtained a loan for the financing of the construction of a hotel complex with final repayment on 5 December 2011. As of June 30, 2006, the Company has draw down U.S. Dollars 59,777,843 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 63,548,253) of the loan in accordance with the drawdown schedule. As of June 30, 2006, these long-term bank borrowings are secured by the pledge of rental revenues, investment property to the value of U.S Dollars 75,117,064 December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 74,035,264) and leasehold rights on land.

Repayment schedule of long-term bank borrowings and finance lease obligations excluding Iraq related Eximbank loans is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Less than 1 year	255,424,778	225,371,287
1-5 years	987,714,650	1,044,348,257
More than 5 years	172,231,688	172,020,872
Less : Current portion of long term borrowings	(255,424,778)	(225,371,287)
Total long term borrowings	1,159,946,338	1,216,369,129

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The breakdown of current trade and other payables is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Trade payables	305,796,789	338,336,390
Advances received	108,430,265	38,719,369
Notes payable	10,759,765	9,578,509
Other payables	14,975,505	653,796
	439,962,324	387,288,064

The breakdown of non-current trade and other payables is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Trade payables	4,094,013	18,836,109
Advances received	24,583,612	17,292,290
	28,677,625	36,128,399

18. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

The breakdown of other current liabilities and accrued expenses is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Deferred revenue	31,660,791	33,576,603
Payroll payable	14,462,602	8,127,912
VAT payable	11,268,748	20,111,794
Bonus accrual	8,567,301	9,905,337
Taxes and funds payable	7,127,216	8,660,515
Deposit taken	2,363,488	1,970,954
Accrued expenses	1,426,031	1,533,707
Provision for legal cases	854,708	854,708
Personnel income tax	1,005,325	1,504,022
Other liabilities	3,038,027	3,811,157
	81,774,237	90,056,709

The non current part is as follows :

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Deferred revenue (*)	515,057,369	457,234,091
	515,057,369	457,234,091

(*) Power companies' revenues in excess of the average price are recorded as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and are recognized over the life of the project when actual charges are below the average.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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19. TAXATION ON INCOME

Enka İnşaat and its consolidated subsidiaries are subject to taxation in accordance with the tax procedures and the legislation effective in the countries in which they operate.

Tax Legislation in Turkey

In Turkey, the corporation tax rate for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2005 was 30%. Effective from January 1, 2006 corporate tax rate is reduced to 20%. Corporate tax returns are required to be filed until the fifteenth of the fourth month following the balance sheet date and paid in one installment until the end of the fourth month. The tax legislation provides for a temporary tax of 20% (December 31, 2005 -30%) to be calculated and paid based on earnings generated for each quarter. The amounts thus calculated and paid are offset against the final corporate tax liability for the year.

In 2003 and prior years, corporation tax was computed on the statutory income tax base without any adjustment for inflation accounting. Starting from January 1, 2004, taxable income was derived from the financial statements which were adjusted for inflation accounting. Accumulated earnings arising from the first application of inflation accounting on December 31, 2003 balance sheet were not subject to corporation tax, and similarly accumulated deficits arising from such application were not deductible for tax purposes. Tax authorities have declared that application of inflation accounting is no longer required for companies operating in Turkey with effect from January 1, 2005. Accordingly, the corporation tax is computed on the statutory income tax base determined in accordance with the Procedural Tax Code without any adjustment for inflation accounting for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The Turkish government offers investment incentives to companies that make certain qualifying capital investments in Turkey. Prior to April 24, 2003, the total amount of qualifying capital investments was deducted from taxable income and the remainder of taxable income, if any, was taxed at the corporate rate. A withholding tax of 19.8% was applied to the total amount of qualifying capital investments. With effect from April 24, 2003, the investment incentives scheme was amended such that companies are no longer subject to a withholding tax, but rather directly deduct 40% of qualifying capital investments from their annual taxable income. In addition, corporations that had unused qualifying capital investment amounts from periods prior to April 24, 2003 were entitled to carry forward these and apply the 19.8% withholding tax to these amounts in the manner described above. With the new law enacted in 2006, effective from January 1, 2006, Turkish government ceased to offer investment incentives for capital investments.

In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provision for taxes, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements, has been calculated on a separate entity basis.

15% withholding applies to dividends distributed by resident corporations to resident physical persons, those who are not liable to income and corporation tax, non-resident physical persons, non-resident corporations (excluding those that acquire dividend through a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Turkey) and non-resident corporations exempted from income and corporation tax. Dividend distributions by resident corporations to resident corporations are not subject to a withholding tax. Furthermore, in the event the profit is not distributed or included in capital, no withholding tax shall be applicable.

Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of five years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The tax authorities can inspect tax returns and the related accounting records for a retrospective maximum period of five years.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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19. TAXATION ON INCOME (continued)

Tax Legislations in Other Countries

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, effective corporate tax rate in other countries are as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Russia	24%	24%
Croatia	20%	20%
Holland	29.6%	31.5%
Kazakhstan	30% - 37%	30% - 37%
Nepal	25%	25%
African Countries	30% - 38.5%	30% - 38.5%
Germany	25%	25%
Romania	16%	16%
Ukraine	25%	-
Tajikistan	25%	-

A reconciliation of the nominal (on the basis of the income tax rate of the parent and the Turkish subsidiaries) to the effective tax rate for the periods ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 is provided below:

	June 30, 2006		June 30, 2005	
	Amount		Amount	
Tax per statutory tax rate	43,699,167	20%	48,268,576	30%
Effect of lower tax rates in foreign jobsites and in subsidiaries	(5,297,986)	(2%)	(11,989,519)	(7%)
Effect of investment incentive	(8,492,853)	(4%)	(10,655,822)	(7%)
Effect of equity pick up revenue	486,236	0%	(721,069)	(0%)
Jobsites exempt from income tax	(3,878,319)	(2%)	(1,364,839)	1%
Permanent differences	(253,203)	(0%)	(517,891)	(0%)
Effect of tax rate change and others	19,431,999	9%	(2,329,941)	(4%)
Taxation charge	45,695,041	21%	20,689,495	13%

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

19. TAXATION ON INCOME (continued)

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the breakdown of temporary differences which give rise to deferred taxes is as follows:

	Consolidated Balance Sheet		Consolidated Income Statement	
	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Remeasurement and revaluation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	(228,527,600)	(148,942,619)	(81,644,637)	(27,984,504)
Adjustment for percentage of completion method application on construction projects	(7,455,823)	(12,960,195)	5,504,372	1,219,655
Adjustment of revenue levelization	(5,604,683)	(4,923,423)	(681,260)	(101,544)
Deferred financial expenses	(240,959)	(245,114)	4,156	(231,167)
Income accrual adjustments	-	-	-	683,799
Inventories	(14,029,385)	(8,703,871)	(5,325,514)	(12,239,370)
Others	(1,608,753)	(257,922)	(1,350,831)	1,199,176
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	(257,467,203)	(176,033,144)	(83,493,714)	(37,453,955)
Adjustment of revenue levelization	107,586,042	95,455,772	12,130,270	13,506,974
Investment incentive	-	-	-	2,332,562
Tax loss carry-forward	104,918,431	50,106,347	54,812,084	12,716,809
Reserve for employee termination benefit	1,458,866	2,347,776	(888,910)	(159,727)
Financial expense accrual adjustments	1,061,905	1,181,191	(119,286)	(1,060,536)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	163,381	307,760	(144,379)	(415,602)
Remeasurement of inventories	264,985	482,710	(217,725)	(186,271)
Lease obligation	-	-	-	(68,699)
Others	2,972,424	2,578,078	394,344	1,641,554
Gross deferred income tax assets	218,426,034	152,459,634	65,966,398	28,307,064
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	(39,041,169)	(23,573,510)	(17,527,316)	(9,146,891)

Reflected as:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Deferred tax assets	125,745,793	144,325,971
Deferred tax liabilities	(164,786,962)	(167,899,481)
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	(39,041,169)	(23,573,510)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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19. TAXATION ON INCOME (continued)

Movement of net deferred tax asset (liability) can be presented as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Balance at January 1, of Enka İnşaat and its subsidiaries	(2,590,239)	(45,703,063)
Balance at January 1, of the joint ventures followed up on line by line basis	26,163,749	18,394,779
Balance at January 1, of the joint ventures	(542,882)	(366,817)
Balance at January 1	23,030,628	(27,675,101)
Change in scope of consolidation	(2,628,808)	-
Deferred income tax benefit recognized in income statement	17,527,316	26,294,061
Deferred income tax benefit recognized in equity	289,968	29,697,630
Tax rate change	(4,324,482)	-
Translation loss	4,611,218	(5,285,962)
Balance at June 30 / December 31 of Enka İnşaat and its subsidiaries	10,913,101	(2,590,239)
Balance at June 30 / December 31, of the joint ventures followed up on line by line basis	28,128,068	26,163,749
Balance at June 30 / December 31, of the joint ventures	(535,329)	(542,882)
	38,505,840	23,030,628

20. EMPLOYEE TERMINATION BENEFIT

In accordance with existing social legislation, the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in Turkey are required to make lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. Such payments are calculated on the basis of 30 days' pay (limited to a maximum of YTL 1.771 and YTL 1.727 at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 respectively) per year of employment at the rate of pay applicable at the date of retirement or termination. In the financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Group reflected a liability calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and based upon factors derived using their experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive retirement pay and discounted by using the current market yield on government bonds at the balance sheet date.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Discount rate	12 %	12 %
Expected rates of salary/limit increases	6.175 %	6.175 %

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

20. EMPLOYEE TERMINATION BENEFIT (continued)

The movement of provision for employee termination is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Opening balance as at January 1	10,279,263	9,342,449
Change in scope of consolidation	(1,537,156)	
Interest cost	616,755	1,121,094
Charge for the year, net	(35,683)	416,821
Translation loss	(999,624)	2,358
Utilized / paid	(741,446)	(603,459)
Closing balance as at June 30 / December 31	7,582,109	10,279,263

21. GOODWILL

Up to December 31, 2004, goodwill was set to be amortized over a period of 20 years based on the management expectation on the economic value of the goodwill while negative goodwill was recognized as income over the remaining average useful lives of the identifiable acquired depreciable assets (35 years). As from 1 January 2005, based on the transitional provisions of IFRS 3, goodwill is no longer amortised but is now subject to annual impairment testing. As a result of change in the accounting standard, negative goodwill as of December 31, 2004 has been reversed and credited into general reserve. On 1 January 2005, the negative goodwill reversed into general reserve amounted to U.S. Dollar 17,037,868.

During 2003 the Company acquired 9.00% interest stake in Power Companies. Upon acquisition of the initial 9.00% of Power Companies in 2003, a negative goodwill of U.S. Dollars 16,327,623 occurred which was recorded in the consolidated financial statements. On June 24, 2004 and December 28, 2004, the Company acquired additional 25.00% and 16.00% shares of Power Companies respectively as a result of these purchases, a positive goodwill of U.S. Dollars 47,069,892 and U.S. Dollars 8,081,318, respectively occurred, has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements respectively. As a result of those acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 the Company's interest stake in Power Companies increased from 40% to 90%.

On November 30, 2005, the Company acquired the remaining 10% of Power Companies and as of December 31, 2005 was the sole shareholder of the subject companies. As a result of this purchase, the Company has recorded U.S. Dollar 13,793,620 negative goodwill.

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 the movement of sources of goodwill and details of respective amortization are as follows:

	Goodwill	
	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Beginning of the year, net book value	55,151,210	38,113,342
Application of UFRS-3, reversal of negative goodwill	-	17,037,868
Goodwill on new acquisitions	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Less : provision for impairment	-	-
Balance as of June 30 / December 31	55,151,210	55,151,210

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22. SHARE CAPITAL

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Amount
Tara Holding	%47.44	171,528,099	%47.35	89,576,736
Tara and Gülçelik families	%29.64	107,178,364	%29.70	56,186,464
Publicly traded	%12.39	44,817,838	%12.39	23,439,404
Enka Spor Eğitim ve Sosyal Yardım Vakfı	%6.16	22,248,350	%6.19	11,710,243
Alternatif Aksesuar Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	%4.37	15,794,406	%4.37	8,267,167
	%100.00	361,567,057	%100.00	189,180,014

The percentages of ownership of the shareholders are computed over the nominal value of shares.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company's historical issued share capital in the statutory books is YTL 600,000,000 (December 31, 2005 – YTL 300,000,000), which consisted of 60,000,000,000 (December 31, 2005 – 30,000,000,000) authorized and fully paid shares.

The movement of the share capital (in numbers and in historical YTL) of the Company during 2005 and 2006 is as follows:

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Number	YTL	Number	YTL
At January 1,	30,000,000,000	300,000,000	20,000,000,000	200,000,000
Shares issued in				
- restatement of share capital	-	-	-	-
- transfer from extraordinary reserve	2,686,996,700	26,869,967-	3,000,000,000	30,000,000
- bonus shares issued out of general reserve	27,313,003,300	273,130,033	7,000,000,000	70,000,000
- investment sales profit	-	-	-	-
At June 30 / December 31,	60,000,000,000	600,000,000	30,000,000,000	300,000,000

Within the above mentioned shares, founders of Enka İnşaat and Enka Holding have one thousand founders share each. The founders' share of Enka İnşaat and the founders share of Enka Holding are entitled to receive, 5% and 2.5%, respectively, of the net income after the deduction of legal reserve and the first dividends.

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23. LEGAL RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED PROFIT

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements, other than legal reserves, are available for distribution subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below.

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the company's paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the paid-in share capital. 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% of paid-in share capital. Dividend distributions are made in YTL in accordance with its Articles of Association, after deducting taxes and setting aside the legal reserves as discussed above.

Public companies in Turkey (only applicable for Enka İnşaat and Pimaş) make profit distributions in accordance with the regulations of CMB as described below :

Effective from January 1, 2004, based on the profits calculated in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting policies promulgated by CMB, appropriation of 30% of the distributable profit is obligatory if a statutory financial statement has sufficient reserve to distribute. Based on the General Assembly's decision, this appropriation may be on cash basis or through the distribution of free shares not less than 30% of the distributable profit, or may be distributed both as cash and free shares.

The statutory accumulated profits and statutory current year profit are available for distribution, subject to the reserve requirements referred to above.

Dividends Paid and Proposed

Enka İnşaat make a dividend distribution out of 2005 net income. YTL 40,000,000 was distributed as a dividend after the appropriation of the first legal reserve. Out of this amount, YTL 30,000,000 was distributed in cash proportionally and the remaining YTL 10,000,000 has been injected into the capital.

5% of the remaining has been distributed to founders of Enka İnşaat and 2,5% of the remaining has been distributed to the founder of Enka Holding and the remaining of 1% after all has been distributed proportionally to the Board of Directors. YTL 2,106,397 has been appropriated as a second legal reserve and YTL 236,649,677 has been transferred into general reserve.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company's nominal value of the shares is YTL 60,000,000,000, each with YKR 1 nominal value (December 31, 2005- YTL 30,000,000,000 each with YKR 1).

Within the above mentioned shares, founders of Enka İnşaat and Enka Holding have one thousand founders share each. The founders' share of Enka İnşaat and the founders share of Enka Holding are entitled to receive, 5% and 2.5%, respectively, of the net income after the deduction of legal reserve and the first dividends.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("Bonus Shares") to existing shareholders without consideration for amounts resolved to be transferred to share capital from retained earnings and revaluation surplus. For the purpose of the EPS calculation such Bonus Share issues are regarded as stock dividends. Dividend payments, which are immediately reinvested in the shares of the Company, are regarded similarly. Accordingly the weighted average number of shares used in EPS calculation is derived by giving retroactive effect to the issue of such shares without consideration through June 30, 2006.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares since the reporting date and before the completion of these financial statements.

The number of ordinary shares outstanding has increased as a result of a bonus issue through retained earnings, the calculation of basic earnings per share presented are adjusted retrospectively.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making the financial and operating decisions. The Company is controlled by Tara Holding (47.44%) and Tara and Gülçelik families (29.64%). For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, balances with the shareholder companies, individual shareholders, unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, equity participations and their affiliates are referred to as "related parties". Related parties also includes management and members of the Company's Board of Directors.

In the course of conducting business, the Company conducted various business transactions with related parties on commercial terms. The breakdown of balances with related parties and details of significant related party transactions are as follows:

(a) Trade receivables/payables

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Entrade Limited	11,618,489	-	14,322,262	-
Derince Uluslararası Konteyner Terminal İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	743,904	-	728,273	-
Gretch Unitas	-	-	-	23,245
Azen Oil BV	6,084,805	-	1,002,496	-
Others	-	468,207	24,583	4,380
	18,447,198	468,207	16,077,614	27,625

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(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Other receivables/payables

	June 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Entrade Limited	3,180,000	-	3,180,000	-
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	306,410
Others	-	-	30,985	-
	3,180,000	-	3,210,985	306,410

As of June 30, 2006, U.S. Dollars 3,180,000 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 3,180,000) of total receivables from Entrade Limited consists of long-term receivables.

(c) Transactions during the year

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Sales and Services to Related Parties		
Sales	30,370	503,080
Rent income	114,535	718,745
Purchases and Services from Related Parties	24,470,390	33,342,115

Director's remuneration

The executive management of the Company received remuneration totaling U.S. Dollars 4,011,385 (June 30, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 4,744,629). As of June 30, 2006, the social security payment and accrued retirement pay liability is U.S. Dollars 99,944 (June 30, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 135,277) and U.S. Dollars 523,122 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 631,430) respectively.

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June 30, 2006

(Currency -- U.S. Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Other Operating Income		
Gain from sales of property, plant and equipment, net	2,235,939	1,770,316
Machinery rent income	2,035,978	21,432
Service income	1,721,228	936,014
Insurance compensation income	1,353,247	1,103,587
Rent income	737,531	1,095,628
Previous Year Income	513,861	3,597,679
Reversal and collection of doubtful receivables	319,295	727,764
Commission income	88,890	198,330
Term difference income	-	47,452
First time consolidation income	-	5,230,281
Reversal of excess tax expense	-	274,059
Others	2,297,295	3,899,083
	11,303,264	18,901,625
Other Operating Expense		
Commission expense	1,930,652	914,793
Loss from sales of property, plant and equipment	1,131,515	142,207
Depreciation expense	707,554	644,870
Donations	612,748	282,631
Loss from sales of subsidiaries	518,900	-
Idle time expenses	433,102	169,918
Provision for doubtful receivables	300,064	731,078
Service expense	387,685	814,380
Machinery Rent Expense	124,400	-
Provision for legal cases	-	36,735
Bonus accrual	-	106,274
Loss from change in fair value of investment properties	-	646,482
Others	2,386,888	2,715,220
	8,533,508	7,204,588
Financial Income		
Interest income	12,365,323	11,229,755
Foreign exchange gains	11,069,556	-
Income from valuation and sale of investment securities	1,121,640	8,044,609
Forward income	195,835	-
Others	1,142,842	104,360
	25,895,196	19,378,724

Enka İnşaat ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2006

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26. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (continued)

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Financial Expenses		
Interest expenses	44,460,681	35,859,696
Deferred financing costs	6,716,788	5,692,441
Commission expenses of letters of guarantee	2,018,799	1,796,972
Forward loss	-	2,073,400
Bank commission expenses	474,541	654,870
Foreign exchange expense	-	9,046,746
Others	1,300,631	69,098
	54,971,440	55,193,223

Depreciation, amortisation and cost of inventories recognized as expense included in consolidated statement of income is as follows:

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005
Depreciation included in		
Cost of revenues	42,985,812	42,493,316
Selling and administrative expenses	8,393,563	4,832,295
Other operating expense	707,554	644,871
Inventory	-	225,538
	52,086,929	48,196,020
Amortization included in		
Cost of revenues	21,844	68,757
Selling and administrative expenses	441,914	365,482
	463,758	434,239
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	101,748,893	54,583,387
Social security costs	12,018,665	6,041,864
Provision for employee termination benefits	581,072	1,351,064
Other benefits	2,228,530	1,248,304
	116,577,160	63,224,619

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessee

Operating Lease Commitments

- i) Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of the Company due to its operations in Russia are as follows as of June 30 and December 31:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Within one year	7,141,740	7,371,165
After one year but not more than five years	24,864,814	26,449,224
More than five years	33,815,202	31,997,429
	65,821,756	65,817,818

Finance Lease Commitments

The Group has finance leases for various items of plant and machinery. These leases have terms of renewal but no purchase options and escalation clauses. Renewals are at the option of the specific entity that holds the lease. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases are as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Within one year	782,807	896,038
After one year but not more than five years	4,918,866	4,674,081
More than five years	3,084,800	2,873,983
Total finance lease commitments	8,786,473	8,444,102

- In the year 2004, a case is opened against Enka Pazarlama, one of the consolidated subsidiary, regarding the non-compliance with respect to the payment of the period commissions of the guarantee given by a local bank in favor of Iran GTC Company. The Management of the Company believes that the case will be resulted in favor of the Company.
- The Group has a tax dispute with the Croatian Tax Authorities related to the profit tax of the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 at an amount of U.S. Dollars 12,342,691 including the interest of U.S. Dollars 5,768,310. Furthermore, there are several lawsuits filed against the Group related to the quarries' permit through the construction of the motorway project. The group has reflected a provision of U.S. Dollars 3,153,375 in the consolidated financial statements for those lawsuits as of June 30, 2006. The Group is in the process of signing protocol with the tax authority relating all these tax cases and will pay U.S. Dollars 3,448,645 in order to close all these cases. Since the protocol has not been signed and the payment has not been made yet, the additional provision has not been provided in the consolidated financial statements.

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June 30, 2006

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Others

- The operations and financial positions of the companies operating in Russia will be impacted by the political, monetary and fiscal practices that will be applied in the Russian Federations. As of June 30, 2006, the Group does not believe that any material matters exist relating to fiscal and regulatory environment in Russia, including current pending or future governmental claims and demands, which would require adjustment to the consolidated financial statements in order for those statements not to be misleading.
- The Company has signed a pledge and assignment agreement dated as of October 27, 2000, with Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale İstanbul Branch (Onshore Collateral Agent) in return of the loans obtained by the Power Companies. The Company has pledged and assigned all number of shares in these companies to the Onshore Colleteral Agent for the benefit of the financial institutions.
- As of June 30, 2006, the Group has outstanding letters of guarantee and collaterals amounting to U.S. Dollars 627,589,662 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 543,752,247) obtained from various banks and given to local and foreign banks, custom authorities, local and foreign government institutions and contract parties for contract advances, project transactions and bank borrowings obtained, of which U.S. Dollars 112,942,173 (December 31, 2005 - U.S. Dollars 147,140,101) are related to joint ventures.
- As of June 30, 2006, Pimaş has export commitments at the amount of U.S. Dollars 7,400,000 (December 31, 2005 – Pimaş and Kelebek ,U.S. Dollars 4,952,750), YTL 3,000,000 (December 31, 2005 - YTL 1,500,000) and Euro 3,000,000 (December 31, 2005 –Pimaş and Kelebek, Euro 6,000,000) with respect to the foreign currency loans with export commitments.

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28. DERIVATIVES

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price in one or more underlying financial instruments, reference rates or indices. Derivative financial instruments include foreign currency forwards.

The table below shows derivative financial instruments analyzed by the term to maturity. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year-end and are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

The fair value of financial instrument is calculated by using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date. In the absence of reliable forward rate estimations in a volatile market, current market rate is considered to be the best estimate of the present value of the forward exchange rates.

As of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the notional amounts of forward transactions comprised:

	June 30, 2006			
	Unrealized Profit	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months
Derivatives held for trading				
Forward sale contract	33,365	2,228,200	2,449,100	1,253,700
Forward purchase contract		2,296,365	2,460,200	1,207,800

	December 31, 2005			
	Unrealized Loss	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months
Derivatives held for trading				
Forward sale contract	(94,873)	1,200,000	5,000,000	3,036,650
Forward purchase contract	-	1,207,245	4,976,782	2,957,750

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, investment securities, finance leases, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed mainly to interest rate, foreign currency, liquidity, price and credit risks derived from the financial instruments. The Management objectives and policies about the management of these risks are summarized below. Market risk of the financial instruments is also closely monitored by the management.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's portfolio available for sale and obligations under short-term and long-term bank borrowings. The Group manages interest rate risk through natural hedges that arise from offsetting the same interest bearing assets and liabilities.

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group is engaged in construction, trading, energy and real estate operations business in several countries and, as a result, is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. In addition to transactional exposures, the Group is also exposed to foreign exchange movements on its net investments in foreign subsidiaries. The Group manages foreign currency risk by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

Price Risk

The price risk is derived from the foreign currency, interest and market risks. The Group manages the price risk by using natural hedging that arise from offsetting foreign currency denominated receivables and payables and the same interest bearing assets and liabilities. Market risk is closely monitored by the management using the available market information and appropriate valuation methods.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arising from the inability of a counterparty to meet the terms of the Group's financial instruments is generally limited to the amounts, if any, by their carrying values. It is the Group's policy to enter into financial instruments with a diversity of creditworthy counterparties. Therefore, the Group does not expect to incur material credit losses on its risk management or other financial instruments.

Credit Risk Exposures

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk (not taking into account the value of any collateral or other security held) in the event the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as of balance sheet date in relation to each class of recognized financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheets.

Significant Concentration of the Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic, industrial or geographical factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Group's total credit exposure. As of June 30, 2006, the Group's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified along product and geographical lines, and transactions are entered into with diverse creditworthy counterparties, thereby mitigating any significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

In order to carry on their operations, the companies are obliged to raise adequate funds to meet their commitments. The risk is monitored by matching the cash in and out flow volume supported by committed lending limits from qualified credit institutions.

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29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities carried at cost, including cash and cash equivalents, contract and trade receivables, retention receivables, short-term bank borrowings and obligation under the trade payables and other monetary assets and liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature and due to their being denominated mostly in foreign currencies.

The carrying value of long-term funds borrowed also approximates the market value due to the variable interest rates with changing market conditions and due to their being denominated mostly in foreign currencies.

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- (a) The retirement pay liability ceiling has been increased to YTL 1,815 valid from July 1,2006
- (b) Foreign Trade Execution Group Directorate of İstanbul Taxation Authority declared that YTL 4,713,776 distraint defined on the property, plant and equipments of Pimaş, one of the consolidated subsidiaries of the Company, was cancelled as of August 10, 2006.