

Destek Faktoring A.Ş. and Its Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2015
With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

8 April 2016

This report includes 2 pages of independent auditors' report and 31 pages of consolidated financial statements together with explanatory notes.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Destek Faktoring A.Ş.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Destek Faktoring A.Ş. ("the Company") and its subsidiary (together "the Group") as at 31 December 2015 and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including accounting policies. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Destek Faktoring A.Ş. and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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A member of KPMG International Cooperative

8 April 2016 Istanbul, Turkey

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	2015	2014
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	7,952	10,387
Factoring receivables (net)	5	311,744	325,745
Trading Assets	11	760	
Other receivables and other current assets	7	14,067	21,728
Deferred tax assets	15	133	186
Total current assets		334,656	358,046
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Available for sale investments	8	55	69
Assets held for sale		60	76
Property and equipment (net)	9	1,726	1,838
Intangible assets (net)	10	514	335
Total non-current assets		2,355	2,318
TOTAL ASSETS		337,011	360,364

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	2015	2014
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trading liabilities	11	252	10
Borrowings	12	171,015	207,338
Debt securities issued	13	50,784	33,058
Other payables and unearned income	14	10,852	9,749
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	887	1,266
Deferred tax liability	15	56	801
Total current liabilities	13	233,846	252,222
Total current namines		255,040	252,222
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for employment termination benefits	16	270	246
Total non-current liabilities		270	246
EQUITY			
Share capital	17	23,955	23,955
Legal reserves	17	4,494	4,494
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(20)	(6)
-Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	17	(20)	(6)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(59,125)	(36,745)
-Translation reserve	17	(59,125)	(36,745)
Retained earnings	17	133,744	115,967
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		103,048	107,665
Non-controlling interest	17	(153)	231
Total equity		102,895	107,896
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		337,011	360,364

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2015	2014
OPERATING INCOME			
Factoring interest income and other operational income		46,628	41,045
Commission income		745	818
GROSS PROFIT	18	47,373	41,863
Administrative expenses (-)	19	(2,967)	(2,994)
Finance costs (-) (net)	20	(24,049)	(19,770)
Other operating expenses (-) (net)	21	1,928	8,637
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		22,285	27,736
Taxation	15	(4,491)	(5,489)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		17,794	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		17,794	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	8		(4)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	5	(14)	(4) (9,307)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences	5	(14) (22,380)	(4) (9,307) (9,311) 12,936
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(14) (22,380) (22,394)	(9,307) (9,311)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(14) (22,380) (22,394)	(9,307) (9,311)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(14) (22,380) (22,394) (4,600)	(9,307) (9,311) 12,936
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Non-controlling interest		(14) (22,380) (22,394) (4,600)	(4) (9,307) (9,311) 12,936
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit liability Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation differences OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Non-controlling interest Equity holders of the parent		(14) (22,380) (22,394) (4,600)	(9,307) (9,311) 12,936

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

			Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Share Capital	Legal Reserves	Translation Reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	Retained Earnings	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balances as at 1 January 2014	23,955	3,426	(27,438)	(2)	94,884	94,825	302	95,127
Transfer to legal reserves	I	1,068	!	4 1	(1,068)	. 1	ı	1
Net profit for the year	\$ \$	\$	1	1	22,151	22,151	96	22,247
Other comprehensive income for the year 17	1	1	(6,307)	(4)	1	(9,311)	(167)	(9,382)
Balances as at 31 December 2014	23,955	4,494	(36,745)	(9)	115,967	107,665	231	107,896
Balances as at 1 January 2014	23,955	4,494	(36,745)	(9)	115,967	107,665	231	107,896
Net profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	1 1	1 1	(22,380)	(14)	17,777	17,777 (22,394)	17 (401)	17,794 (22,795)
Balances as at 31 December 2015	23,955	4,494	(59,125)	(20)	133,744	103,048	(153)	102,895

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Notes	2015	2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year		17,794	22,247
Depreciation for property and equipment	9	323	345
Amortization for intangible assets	10	113	101
Change in retirement pay provision	16	82	57
Translation difference		(23,031)	(9,256)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	5	(90)	95
Factoring receivables	5	14,091	(84,401)
Due from related parties	6		
Other receivables and current assets	7	(64,345)	(9,933)
Other payables and unearned income	14	(6,829)	(3,025)
Due to related parties	6	(276)	(1,219)
Accrued taxation	15	4,491	5,489
Corporate tax paid	15	(3,886)	(2,791)
Retirement benefits paid	16	(3)	
Net cash used in operating activities		(61,566)	(82,291)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment	9	(710)	(236)
Purchases of intangible assets	10	(353)	(139)
Sales / (purchases) of assets held for sale		30	(62)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,033)	(437)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Change in borrowings	12	35,942	73,590
Change in debt securities issued	13	-	
Net cash from financing activities		24,419	6,487
Tree cash itom imaneing activities		60,361	80,077
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,238)	(2,651)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4	10,377	13,028
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	8,139	10,377

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP

Destek Finans Faktoring Hizmetleri AŞ was incorporated in Istanbul on 18 July 1996, to provide factoring services to industrial and commercial firms. The Company is registered in Turkey.

In accordance with the decision taken in the Board of Directors meeting, held on 20 March 2012, it was decided to change the title of the Company as "Destek Faktoring Anonim Şirketi" ("the Company"). Amendment of the Articles of Association concerning change in the title was approved in the Ordinary General Meeting of the year 2011 held on 18 April 2012.

The Company is engaged in recourse type of factoring transactions in which the Company does not assume the risk for the insolvency of the debtors. Accordingly, the Company may claim the repayment of the debts purchased from the customers in the event of debtors default.

Destek Vadeli İşlemler Aracılık AŞ has acquired the "Brokerage License for the Purchase and Sale of Derivative Instruments" from the Capital Markets Board in April 2008. On 12 September 2008 the firm's membership to the "Turkish Derivatives Exchange" was accepted and the firm initiated its activity on 17 September 2008. Subsequently; on 20 November 2008 the company merged with Destek Finansal Kiralama AŞ. Following the merger, the company no longer has the authorization for financial leasing. The Company has acquired Portfolio Management licence from the Capital Markets Board of Turkey on 2 September 2010. The Company's title is changed as Destek Menkul Değerler AŞ ("Destek Menkul") and this change was issued in the Trade Registry Gazette on 17 June 2010.

As at 31 December 2015, Destek Menkul is the subsidiary of the Company and its financial statements are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements. The Company and Destek Menkul are collectively referred to as "the Group".

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

b. Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

The Company maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira ("TL"), the currency of the country the Company is incorporated in and in which it operates, in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards as promulgated by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and also the Turkish Commercial Code (collectively, "Turkish GAAP").

Destek Menkul maintains its books of account and prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira ("TL") in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards as promulgated by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB") and also the Turkish Commercial Code.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

b. Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements (continued)

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollar.

c. Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by Destek Faktoring AŞ. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

The subsidiaries included in consolidation and the Company's shareholding percentages at 31 December are as follows:

 Destek Menkul
 2015
 2014

 98.24%
 98.24%

Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

d. Principles of translation of financial statements into US Dollar

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 52, "Foreign Currency Translation" requires that the financial statements of an entity are measured in its functional currency. An entity's functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates; normally, that is the currency of the environment in which an entity primarily generates and expends cash. The Turkish Lira is the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Remeasurement of local currency denominated financial statements into US Dollar has been performed in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 52. The objective of this remeasurement process is to provide information that is generally compatible with the expected economic effects of a rate change on an enterprise's cash flows and equity and to reflect in the consolidated statements the financial results and relationships of the individual consolidated entities as measured in their functional currencies in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

d. Principles of translation of financial statements into US Dollar (continued)

SFAS 52 defines a hyperinflationary economy as one that has cumulative inflation of approximately 100% or more over a three-year period. On 22 November 2005, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) International Practices Task Force in its highlights memorandum declared that Turkey will come off its highly inflationary status as of the first period beginning after 15 December 2005. Based on these considerations, SFAS 52 has not been applied to the accompanying financial statements as at 31 December 2006 and further. The assets and liabilities are translated to US Dollar at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses are translated to US Dollar at yearly average exchange rate for 2015. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity. As at the balance sheet date, the year end rate used for presentation purposes for balance sheet items is 1 US Dollar = TL 2.9076 (31 December 2014: 1 US Dollar = TL 2.7259 (31 December 2014: 1 US Dollar = TL 2.1863).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

a. Related Parties

For the purpose of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, shareholders of the Group, the other companies owned by them, their directors and key management personnel and other companies in the group to which they are known to be related, are considered and referred to as related parties.

b. Income and Expense Recognition

Interest and other income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, except for fees and commissions for factoring services rendered which are recognized as income when received. Income and expenses are recognized at fair value or amortized cost basis. For the purposes of convenience, certain income and expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis where that does not materially differ from fair value or the amortized cost method.

c. Financial Instruments

The term financial instruments include both financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments are fundamental to the Group's business and constitute the core element of its operations. The risks associated with financial instruments are significant component of the risks faced by the Group. Financial instruments create, modify or reduce the liquidity, credit and market risks of the Group's statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

c. Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase, including cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term time deposits are classified in cash and cash equivalents.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognized is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows at initial recognition.

Trading Assets and Liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. These include investments and derivative contracts that are not designated as effective hedging instruments. These derivative transactions are considered as economic hedges under the Company's risk management policies; however since they do not qualify for hedge accounting, they are treated as derivatives held for trading. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and subsequently are measured at their fair value.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss. The Group did not reclassify any trading assets and liabilities subsequent to their initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities are set out below.

Borrowings and Debt Securities Issued

Borrowings and debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Off Balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies

The Group deals with off-balance sheet risks in the normal course of business such as letters of guarantee. The Group's exposure to credit losses arising from these instruments is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

c. Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Considerations

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 value is best evidenced by a market price, being the amount obtainable from the sale or payable on the acquisition, of a financial instrument in an active market, if one exists.

Various financial instruments are accounted at amortized cost but disclosure is required of fair value for comparison purposes, wherever practicable.

For the financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost, the fair values are assumed not to differ significantly from cost as the profit shares applicable to those receivables are in line with the market rates due to the short-term nature of the items involved.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Balances with banks: the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Factoring receivables and other receivables: The major portion of the due from financial activities is short-term and has pre-determined interest rates that are not subject to fluctuation at short notice in accordance with the prevailing interest rates in the market. Therefore, the management believes that the fair values of due from financing activities do not materially differ from their respective book values.

The estimated fair value of funds borrowed and debt securities issued represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

d. Factoring Receivables and Payables

Factoring receivables are recognized at original factored receivable amount, which represents the fair value of consideration given, and subsequently remeasured at amortized cost less reserve for factoring receivable losses. Factoring payables are recognized at original factored amount less advances extended against factoring receivables, interest and factoring commissions charged, and then carried at amortized cost.

The allowance for doubtful receivables is based on management's evaluation of the receivables, including such factors as the volume type of receivable outstanding, collateral obtained, past experience and economic conditions. Bad debt is written off during the year in which they are identified.

The factoring receivables of the Group are of a "with recourse" nature on which the Group does not assume the risk for the insolvency of the debtors. Accordingly, the Group may claim the repayment of the debts purchased from the customers in the event that the debtors default.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

e. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under constructions, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes is estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

f. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives.

g. Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144 (Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets). An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

h. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are directly charged to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets.

i. Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

j. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

k. Taxation and deferred income taxes

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because is excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductable in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductable. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductable temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductable temporary differences can be utilized.

Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

1. Employment Termination Benefits

Under Turkish Law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees retiring or involuntarily leaving the Group. The total provision represents the vested benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

m. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the 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.

Assets held for sale

Assets that are classified as held for sale are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale.

o. Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Management believes that the accounting estimates employed are appropriate and the resulting balances are reasonable; however, due to the inherent uncertainties in making estimates actual results could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to these balances in future periods.

Notes in which estimates and judgements particularly used are as follows:

- Note 5 *Factoring receivables (net)*
- Note 16 *Provision for employment termination benefits*
- Note 22 Commitment and contingencies

p. Dividends

Dividends receivable are recognized as income in the period when they are declared and dividends payable are recognized as an appropriation of profit in the period in which they are declared.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Cash	2	1
Demand deposits	1,446	1,933
Time deposits	6,504	8,453
Cash and cash equivalents on the		19
statement of financial position	7,952	10,387
Receivables from money market operations	198	wa ew
Accrued interest	(11)	(10)
Cash and cash equivalents on the		
statement of cash flows	8,139	10,377

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the details of time deposits at banks are as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	2015
		7 December 2015-	
USD	2.45%	11 January 2016	3,165
		1 December 2015-	
EURO	1.95%	5 January 2016	3,339
Total		-	6,504

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	2014
		13 January-	
USD	2.55% - 3.00%	26 February 2015	8,453
Total			8,453

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

5. FACTORING RECEIVABLES (NET)

Factoring receivables (net) as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Factoring receivables	311,346	325,437
Doubtful receivables	1,293	1,092
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(895)	(784)
Total	311,744	325,745

The allowance for doubtful receivables is based on management's evaluation of the receivables, including such factors as the volume type of receivable outstanding, collateral obtained, past experience and economic conditions. Bad debt is written off during the year in which they are identified.

The collaterals received in relation to factoring receivables are as follows:

	2015	2014
Sureties	3,818,176	3,836,849
Cheques	985,756	664,201
Pledges of assets	285	418
Mortgages		302
Other	4,794	10,053
Total	4,809,011	4,511,823

In evaluating the collectability of factoring receivables, the Group considers any possible changes in the credit quality of factoring receivables from the initial date until the balance sheet date. There is no credit risk consideration as the Group has a diversified customer portfolio. The Group believes that there is no additional doubtful receivable provision required for factoring receivables other than those already included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables:

	2015	2014
Provisions at the beginning of year	784	5,221
Translation gain/loss	(177)	(411)
Charge for the year	477	288
Collection	(189)	(377)
Transfer of claim ^(*)		(3,937)
Provision at the end of the year	895	784

(*) The Company has transferred factoring receivable amounting to USD 3,937 to Final Varlık Yönetimi A.Ş. According to the agreement, 35% of the collection amount will be transferred to the Company and 65% of the collection will be transferred to Final Varlık Yönetimi A.Ş. until the 5th September 2019, which is expiration date of the agreement.

The aging of doubtful receivables as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Up to 90 days	<u></u>	
91-180 days	248	80
181-360 days	218	56
Over 361 days	827	956
Total	1,293	1,092

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related party transactions and balances as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Due to related parties		
Altunç Kumova	594	870
Other expenses		
Short term benefits for top management	233	256

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other receivables and other current assets as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Receivables from Derivative Exchange Market ("DEM")	10,042	9,931
Advances given	2,837	460
Prepaid expenses	548	192
Receivables from money market operations	198	
Deposits given	20	6,823
Other receivables ^(*)	422	4,322
Total	14,067	21,728

^(*)According to share transfer agreement signed on 13 June 2014, Domino Forex, the subsidiary of Destek Menkul with a shareholding interest 99.9999%, has been sold to GEO B.V. in the Netherlands. Receivables from this transaction classified to other receivables amount to USD 3,881. The receivables has been collected on 28 July 2015.

8. AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS

The Group's shares in available for sale investments as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Company	Share %	2015	Share %	2014
Borsa Istanbul	1<	55	1<	68
Istanbul Gold Refinery	1<		1<	1
Total		55		69_

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)

			Furniture		Other	
	75. 11.11	**	and	Leasehold	fixed	
	Buildings	Vehicles	fixtures	Improvements	assets	Total
Cost						
Balances as at 1 January 2014	2,388	469	650	91	248	3,846
Translation difference	(190)	(38)	(52)	(7)	(20)	(307)
Purchases		99	126		11	236
Disposals		(33)	(21)	ý_ =		(54)
Balances as at 31 December 2014	2,198	497	703	84	239	3,721
Translation difference	(445)	(117)	(233)	(17)	(66)	(878)
Purchases		182	442		86	710
Disposals		(101)				(101)
Balances as at 31 December 2015	1,753	461	912	67	259	3,452
Accumulated depreciation Balances as at 1 January 2014	787	220	409	91	221	1,728
Translation difference	(70)	(23)	(38)	(7)	(18)	(156)
Current depreciation	125	116	99		5	345
Disposals		(34)				(34)
Balances as at 31 December 2014	842	279	470	84	208	1,883
Translation difference	(177)	(61)	(103)	(17)	(43)	(401)
Current depreciation	96	84	125		18	323
Disposals		(79)				(79)
Balances as at 31 December 2015	761	223	492	67	183	1,726
Net carrying value as at 31 December						
2014	1,356	218	233		31	1,838
Net carrying value as at 31 December 2015	992	238	420		76	1,726

As of 31 December 2015, total insurance coverage on property and equipment is amounting to USD 516.

The depreciation rates for property and equipment, which approximate the useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Useful lives
Buildings	25
Vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Leasehold improvements	5

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)

9	Rights	Software	Total
Cost		S. S.	
Balances as at 1 January 2014	438	503	941
Translation difference	(35)	(101)	(136)
Purchases	54	85	139
Disposals		***	
Balances as at 31 December 2014	457	487	944
Translation difference	(93)	(99)	(192)
Purchases	202	152	354
Disposals	(12)	(254)	(266)
Balances as at 31 December 2015	554	286	840
Accumulated amortization			
Balances as at 31 December 2014	194	373	567
Translation difference	(18)	(32)	(50)
Current amortization	45	56	101
Disposals		(9)	(9)
Balances as at 31 December 2014	221	388	609
Translation difference	(46)	(67)	(113)
Current amortization	33	80	113
Disposals	(12)	(271)	(283)
Balances as at 31 December 2015	196	130	326
Net carrying value as at 31 December 2014	236	99	335
Net carrying value as at 31 December 2015	358	156	514

11. TRADING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2015, the Group has trading assets amounting to USD 760 (31 December 2014: None) and has trading liabilities amounting to USD 252 (31 December 2014: USD 10), related to the swap and forward transactions.

As of 31 December 2015 the foreign currencies for the trading derivative assets and liabilities are between Euro 0.9337 and Euro 1.1807 (31 December 2014: Euro 1.2673 and Euro 1.3039).

12. BORROWINGS

Borrowings as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Borrowings	167,453	205,101
Interest accrual	3,562	2,237
Total	171,015	207,338

Analysis of loan repayments is as follows:

	2015	2014
Due in 1 year	171,015	207,338
Total	171,015	207,338

As of 31 December, 2015 the entire borrowings of the loans taken by the Group consist of short and secured 1 year period. Collaterals consist of credit cheques of customers.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

12. BORROWINGS (continued)

Currency distribution of borrowings as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	2015 Original Currency	2015 USD
TL	10.4%-16.5%	482,649	166,015
USD	3.25%-5%	5,000	5,000
Total			171,015

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	2014 Original Currency	2014 USD
TL	2.75%-12.25%	469,155	202,318
USD	3.50%	5,020	5,020
Total			207,338

13. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

On 16th January 2015, on 13th July 2015 and on 7th September 2015 the Company has issued floating rate debt securities total amounting to USD 29,371 with 1.5 years maturity and three-month period interest payment; on 13th July 2015 and 16th October 2015 discounted bond total amounting to USD 12,381 with 179 days maturity and fixed interest rate; on 7th September 2015 discounted bond amounting to USD 8,942 with 240 days maturity and fixed interest rate. As at 31 December 2015, debt securities and bonds are as follows:

2015							
	Currency	Maturity	Interest Type	Interest rate (*)	Nominal Value (USD)	Carrying Value (USD)	
Debt		100					
Securities	TL	2016	Floating (**)	13.92%	29,371	30,033	
						30,033	
	Currency	Maturity	Interest type	Interest rate (***)	Nominal Value (USD)	Carrying Value (USD)	
Bond	TL	2016	Fixed	8.22%	21,323	20,751	
						20,751	

^(*) Represents the third coupon payment term.

^(**) The "Benchmark Interest" that will constitute the base of the interest rate of the security will be the day coupon interest is declared and the last 2 business days weighted arithmetic mean of the weighted trade price of the zero coupon government bond with the same maturity at Istanbul Stock Exchange Bills Market Outright Purchases and Sales Market issued by the Treasury. The same procedure will be repeated to present the "Benchmark Interest" on each coupon payment date and the valid Coupon Interest Rate will constitute the base of the next coupon payment. The Coupon Interest Rate will be calculated by adding 4.25% additional rate of return per annum to the "Benchmark Interest Rate".

^(***) Represents interest rates for 179 and 240 days.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

13. **DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED** (continued)

2014						
	Currency	Maturity	Interest Type	Interest rate (*)	Nominal Value (USD)	Carrying Value (USD)
Debt					·	
Securities	TL	2015	Floating (**)	2.77%	20,268	20,404
						20,404
	Currency	Maturity	Interest type	Interest rate (***)	Nominal Value (USD)	Carrying Value (USD)
Bond	TL	2015	Fixed	7.669%	12,937	12,654
						12,654

^(*) Represents the quarter interest rate applicable for the first coupon payment term.

14. OTHER PAYABLES AND UNEARNED INCOME

Other payables and unearned income as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Payables for Forex transactions	8,725	7,777
Payables to shareholders	594	870
Other payables	945	476
Unearned income		248
Taxes and dues payable	588	378
Total	10,852	9,749

^(**) The second coupon payment interest rate for the next three-month is 2.464%. The "Benchmark Interest" that will constitute the base of the interest rate of the Security will be the day coupon interest is declared and the last 2 business days weighted arithmetic mean of the weighted trade price of the zero coupon government bond with the same maturity at Istanbul Stock Exchange Bills Market Outright Purchases and Sales Market issued by the Treasury. The same procedure will be repeated to present the "Benchmark Interest" on each coupon payment date and the valid Coupon Interest Rate will constitute the base of the next coupon payment. The Coupon Interest Rate will be calculated by adding 4.25% additional rate of return per annum to the "Benchmark Interest Rate".

^(***) Represents interest rates for 179 days.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

15. TAXATION ON INCOME

	2015	2014
Current tax liability		
Current corporate tax provision	4,773	4,057
Less: Prepaid taxes and funds	(3,886)	(2,791)
Total	887	1,266
Income tax expense		
Current corporate tax	5,092	4,305
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	(601)	1,184
Total	4,491	5,489

Corporate tax

The Group is subject to Turkish corporate taxes. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Group's results for the years and periods. Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis. Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductable expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized.

The effective rate of tax in 2015 is 20% (31 December 2014: 20%).

In Turkey advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. The advance corporate income tax rate in 2015 is 20% (31 December 2014: 20%). Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. However, losses cannot be carried back for offset against profits from previous periods.

Furthermore, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns between 1-25 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessment within five years.

Losses are allowed to be carried 5 years maximum to be deducted from the taxable profit of the following years. Tax carry back is not allowed.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

15. TAXATION ON INCOME (continued)

Deferred tax

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising from the differences between its financial statements as reported for US GAAP purposes and its statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for US GAAP and tax purposes and are calculated over accounts like retirement pay provision and provision for doubtful receivables. Deferred taxation is calculated at a rate of 20% (31 December 2014: 20%).

In Turkey, the companies cannot declare a consolidated tax return; therefore subsidiaries that have deferred tax assets position were not netted off against subsidiaries that have deferred tax liabilities position and disclosed separately.

	2015		2014	
	(Assets)	Liabilities	(Assets)	Liabilities
Temporary differences subject to deferred tax:				
Deferred income	(764)		(800)	
Retirement pay provision	(270)		(246)	
Unused vacation provision	(67)		(56)	
Derivative financial instruments		542	(10)	
Useful life differences on fixed assets		389		200
Revaluation fund under equity				410
Tax practice on foreign subsidiary and its sale				3,881
Other	(181)			
Total	(1,282)	931	(1,112)	4,491

	2015		2014	
	(Assets)	Liabilities	(Assets)	Liabilities
Components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities				
Deferred income	(153)		(160)	
Retirement pay provision	(54)		(49)	
Unused vacation provision	(13)		(11)	
Derivative financial instruments		102	(2)	
Useful life differences on fixed assets		78		40
Revaluation fund under equity				21
Tax practice on foreign subsidiary and its sale				776
Other	(37)			
Total Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities	(257)	180	(222)	837
Net off	124	(124)	36	(36)
Total Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities, net	(133)	56	(186)	801

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

15. TAXATION ON INCOME (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented on financial statements as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets	133	186
Deferred tax liabilities	(56)	(801)
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	77	(615)

Movement of deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Opening balance as at 1 January	615	(545)
Taxation charge/(benefit) on deferred tax	(601)	1,184
Translation gain /(loss)	(91)	(24)
Closing balance as at 31 December	(77)	615

16. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT TERMINATION BENEFITS

The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of employees. US GAAP requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 31 December 2015, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 7.00% and a discount rate of 10.50%, resulting a real discount rate of approximately 3.27% (The provisions at 31 December 2014 have been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 6.30% and a discount rate of 10.21%, resulting a real discount rate of approximately 2.84%)

	2015	2014
Provision at 1 January	246	209
Translation gain/loss	(55)	(20)
Provision for the year	82	53
Actuarial differences	20	4
Retirement pay provision paid	(3)	
Provision at 31 December	270	246

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

17. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 the share capital is held as follows:

Shareholders	%	2015	%	2014
Altunç Kumova	99.99	23,954	99.99	23,954
Other	0.01	1	0.01	1
Total	100	23,955	100	23,955

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of historical statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated after the first legal reserve and dividends, at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash dividend distributions.

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of financial statements.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiary are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Net profit or loss of subsidiary, applicable to the non-controlling interest are presented under "Non-controlling interest" account under consolidated statement of income.

18. OPERATING INCOME

	2015	2014
Factoring interest income and other operational income	46,628	41,045
Commission income	745	818
Total	47,373	41,863

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

19. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2015	2014
Personnel expenses	(1,545)	(1,519)
Amortization and depreciation expenses	(436)	(446)
Taxes and funds	(282)	(162)
Travelling expenses	(219)	(198)
Consulting expenses	(122)	(137)
Office expenses	(91)	(130)
Rent expenses	(82)	(45)
Transportation and communication expenses	(76)	(105)
Advertisement expenses	(56)	(68)
Insurance expenses	(26)	(42)
Other expenses	(32)	(142)
Total	(2,967)	(2,994)

20. FINANCE COSTS (NET)

	2015	2014
Borrowing costs (-)	(24,941)	(19,102)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain (net)	682	(964)
Interest income	210	296
Total	(24,049)	(19,770)

21. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES (NET)

	2015	2014
Revenue from intermediary transactions	13,097	13,481
Gain/(loss) on derivative transactions	2,443	3,213
Other income/(expenses) (net)	714	750
Provision expenses	(477)	(288)
Expense related to intermediary transactions	(13,849)	(8,519)
Total	1,928	8,637

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

22. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business comprised the following items at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

22.1 Collaterals received

	2015	2014
Sureties	3,818,176	3,836,849
Cheques	985,756	664,201
Pledges of assets	285	418
Mortgages		302
Other	4,794	10,053
Total	4,809,011	4,511,823

As of 31 December 2015, the Group's collaterals excluding customers in factoring receivables recognized under off the balance sheet items amount to USD 3,675,905 (31 December 2014: USD 2,539,056).

22.2 Collaterals given

	2015	2014
Mortgage given	37	4,312
Collaterals provided to courts		71
Total	37	4,383

22.3 Derivative transactions

	2015	2014
Swap transactions	58,876	776
Forwards	1,223	561
Total	60,099	1,337

22.4 Customer securities held

	2015	2014
Customer cheques	229,300	254,442
Customer securities	31,738	39,340
Total	261,038	293,782

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

23. RISK MANAGEMENT

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

	2015	2014
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,952	10,387
Factoring receivables	311,744	325,745
Trading assets	760	
Available for sale investments	55	69
Other receivables	14,067	21,728
Financial liabilities		
Trading liabilities	252	10
Borrowings	171,015	207,338
Debt securities issued	50,784	33,058
Other payables and unearned income	10,852	9,749

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Market risk exposures are supplemented by sensitivity analysis, and stress scenario analysis.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 23.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

23. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group's sensitivity to a 15% increase and decrease in the US Dollar against the relevant foreign currencies is USD 4,842. 15% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 15% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower. A positive number indicates a decrease in profit or loss and other equity where the US Dollar strengthens against the relevant currency.

Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, by the use of interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. The effect of a 100 basis increase in interest rates on fixed and variable financial liabilities is USD 237 increase (31 December 2014: USD 219) and a 100 basis increase in interest rates on fixed and variable financial assets is USD 466 increase (31 December 2014: USD 302) in income statement.

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its factoring receivables. Factoring receivables presented in the balance sheet are net-off allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Group's management based on prior experience and the current environment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

23. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The concentration of the Group's domestic factoring and export factoring receivables to industry is as follows:

	2015	2014
Textile	25.88	20.11
Construction	19.63	23.77
Other Manufacturing Industry	8.32	3.30
Real Estate	7.52	12.67
Retail	7.43	3.68
Food	4.42	3.82
Wood products	4.35	0.24
Finance	3.96	2.63
Mining industry excluding metal	3.23	3.20
Transportation	2.60	3.40
Rubber and Plastic	1.83	3.56
Other Social Service	0.58	8.46
Paper and paper products	0.42	3.28
Other	9.83	7.88
Total	100.00	100.00

24. FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION

31 December 2015	TL	USD	EUR	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,448	3,165	3,339	7,952
Factoring receivables	282,281	17,652	11,811	311,744
Available for sale investments	55			55
Property and equipment (net)	1,726			1,726
Intangible assets (net)	514			514
Assets held for sale	60			60
Other receivables and current assets	4,920	10,040		14,960
Total	291,004	30,857	15,150	337,011
LIABILITIES				
Borrowings	(166,015)	(5,000)		(171,015)
Debt securities issued	(51,036)		-	(51,036)
Current tax liabilities (net)	(887)		00 00	(887)
Deferred tax liability	(56)			(56)
Other payables and unearned income	(2,128)	(8,724)		(10,852)
Provision for employment termination				
benefits	(270)			(270)
Total equity	(102,895)			(102,895)
Total	(323,287)	(13,724)		(337,011)
Net foreign currency (short)/long				
position	(32,283)	17,133	15,150	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

 $(Amounts\ expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ US\ Dollars)$

24. FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION (continued)

31 December 2014	TL	USD	EUR	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	33	10,354		10,387
Factoring receivables	302,327	11,981	11,437	325,745
Available for sale investments	69			69
Property and equipment (net)	1,838			1,838
Intangible assets (net)	335			335
Assets held for sale	76			76
Other receivables and current assets	4,045	13,801	3,882	21,728
Total	308.725	36,136	15,318	360,178
LIABILITIES				
Borrowings	(202,318)	(5,020)		(207,338)
Debt securities issued	(33,058)			(33,058)
Current tax liabilities (net)	(1,266)			(1,266)
Deferred tax liability	(615)			(615)
Other payables and unearned income	(1,984)	(7,765)		(9,749)
Provision for employment termination benefits	(256)			(256)
Total equity	(107,896)	60 40		(107,896)
Total	(347,393)	(12,785)		(360,178)
Net foreign currency position	(38,670)	23,351	15,318	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

25. FAIR VALUES

Fair Values Hierarchy of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- First level: Financial assets and liabilities in active markets for identical assets and liabilities are valued using stock market prices.
- Second level: Financial assets and liabilities, the related asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 observable market prices used for valuation purposes.
- Third level: Financial assets and liabilities, determining fair value of the asset or liability, are not based on observable market data used in the valuation.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are categorized as follows:

	The fair va	alue level as of	he reporting d	ate
C 140/	31 December 2015	1 st level	2 nd level	^{3rd} leve
Financial Assets	760		760	
Derivative financial assets held for trading				
purpose	760		760	
	The fair va	alue level as of t	he reporting d	ate
	31 December 2014	1 st level	2 nd level	^{3rd} level
Financial Assets				
Derivative financial assets held for trading				
		lue level as of t		ate
	31 December 2015	1 st level	2 nd level	^{3rd} level
Financial Liabilities	252		252	
75				
Derivative financial liabilities held for				
trading purpose	252		252	_
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading purpose		 llue level as of t	252	
		 ulue level as of t 1 st level	252	ate 3rd level
trading purpose Financial Liabilities	The fair va		252	ate 3rd level
trading purpose	The fair va 31 December 2014		252 he reporting da 2 nd level	ate 3rd level

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As at 11 January 2016, The Company issued rediscounted bill with nominal value amounting to TL TL 29,500,000 and 184 days maturity amortized on 13 July 2016.

The Company decided to pay dividend to shareholders amounting to TL 3,500,000 as cash by the decision of General Assembly meeting held on 30 March 2016.