İZOCAM TİCARET VE SANAYİ A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

To the Board of Directors of
İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi;

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Independent auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and Auditing Standards which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey. Those standards require that ethical requirements are complied with and that the independent audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Independent audit involves performing independent audit procedures to obtain independent audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The independent audit procedures selected depend on our professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error and/or fraud. In making those risk assessments, the Company's internal control system is taken into consideration. Our purpose, however, is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control system, but to design independent audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances in order to identify the relation between the financial statements prepared by the Company and its internal control system. Our independent audit includes also evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Company's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during our independent audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi as at December 31, 2016 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards.

Reports on independent auditor's responsibilities arising from other regulatory requirements

1) Auditors' report on Risk Management System and Committee prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") 6102 is submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company on February 15, 2017.

2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January – 31 December 2016 and financial statements are not in compliance with the code and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

3) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Ethem Kutucular, SMMM
Partner

Istanbul, February 15, 2017

İZOCAM TİCARET VE SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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İZOCAM TİCARET VE SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.
Other currencies other than TL are expressed in full unless otherwise stated.)

	Note	Audited Current period December 31, 2016	Audited Prior Period December 31, 2015
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	29.372.628	8.550.175
Trade Receivables	7	108.828.843	105.577.024
Due From Related Parties	*4*	*131.702*	*594.290*
Due From Third Parties		*108.697.141*	*104.982.734*
Other Receivables		*1.365.363*	-
Due From Third Parties		*1.365.363*	-
Inventories	9	35.540.461	34.301.646
Prepaid Expenses	15	1.088.398	3.363.799
Other Current Assets	17	2.646.047	1.434.689
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**178.841.740**	**153.227.333**
Non-Current Assets			
Other Receivables	8	13.302	13.022
Due From Third Parties		*13.302*	*13.022*
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	10	104.854.530	87.572.797
Intangible Assets, net	11	597.109	111.958
Other Intangible Assets		*597.109*	*111.958*
Prepaid Expenses	15	10.197.330	7.553.729
Other Non-Current Assets	17	17.523	14.612
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**115.679.794**	**95.266.118**
TOTAL ASSETS		**294.521.534**	**248.493.451**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	6	46.049.226	20.558.313
Trade Payables	7	49.400.919	39.970.785
Due To Related Parties	*4*	*993.308*	*527.205*
Third Party Payables		48.407.611	*39.443.580*
Employee Benefit Obligations	14	6.440.087	5.286.288
Other Payables	8	26.988	19.613
Third Party Payables		*26.988*	*19.613*
Deferred Income	16	17.002.406	15.793.819
Current Tax Liability	26	1.282.127	1.536.588
Short Term Provisions		141.084	166.967
Other Short-Term Provisions	*12*	*141.084*	*166.967*
Other Current Liabilities	*17*	488.330	553.174
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**120.831.167**	**83.885.547**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Provisions	12	12.110.624	9.145.537
Provision For Long Term Employee Benefits		*12.110.624*	*9.145.537*
Deferred Tax Liabilities	26	229.418	409.005
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**12.340.042**	**9.554.542**
EQUITY			
Paid-in Capital	18	24.534.143	24.534.143
Adjustment on Capital	18	25.856.460	25.856.460
Share Premiums		1.092	1.092
Other Comprehensive Income / Expense Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Losses			
Revaluation and Remeasurement Profit /(Losses)		*(4.071.201)*	*(2.325.609)*
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans		*(4.071.201)*	*(2.325.609)*
Restricted Reserves On Retained Earnings	18	42.711.837	41.544.510
Retained Earnings		51.375.439	37.820.235
Net Profit For The Period		20.942.555	27.622.531
TOTAL EQUITY		**161.350.325**	**155.053.362**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUİTY		**294.521.534**	**248.493.451**

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

İZOCAM TİCARET VE SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated.
Other currencies other than TL are expressed in full unless otherwise stated.)

	Note	Audited Current period January 1 - December 31, 2016	Audited Prior Period January 1 - December 31, 2015
Revenues	19	385.809.397	370.482.364
Cost of Sales (-)	19	(297.478.699)	(283.111.719)
GROSS PROFIT	19	**88.330.698**	**87.370.645**
Marketing, Sales And Distribution Expenses (-)	20	(43.289.023)	(38.319.633)
Administrative Expenses (-)	21	(14.429.767)	(15.757.695)
Other Operating Income	23	8.433.892	7.429.667
Other Operating Expense (-)	23	(2.953.858)	(1.512.577)
OPERATING PROFIT		**36.091.942**	**39.210.407**
Income From Investment Activities	24	85.960	103.452
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS		**36.177.902**	**39.313.859**
Finance Income	25	348.597	699.220
Finance Costs (-)	25	(10.202.596)	(5.275.003)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**26.323.903**	**34.738.076**
Tax Income/(Expense) From Continuing Operations		**(5.381.348)**	**(7.115.545)**
Current Tax Income/(Expense)	*26*	*(5.124.537)*	*(7.687.689)*
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)	*26*	*(256.811)*	*572.144*
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**20.942.555**	**27.622.531**
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**20.942.555**	**27.622.531**
Earnings Per Share	**27**	**0,009**	**0,011**
Earnings Per Share From Continuing Operations			
Diluted Earnings Per Share		0,009	0,011
Diluted Earnings Per Share From Continuing Operations			
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items Not to Be Classified To Profit Or Loss			
Remeasurement Of Defined Benefit Plans	*12*	*(2.181.990)*	*1.231.877*
Deferred Tax Effect Of Remeasurement Of Defined Benefit	*26*	*436.398*	*(246.375)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(1.745.592)**	**985.502**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**19.196.963**	**28.608.033**

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated. Other currencies other than TL are expressed in full unless otherwise stated.)

					Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		Retained earnings		
	Note	**Paid-in capital**	**Adjustment on capital**	**Share premiums**	**Revaluation and remeasurement gains/(losses)**	**Restricted reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Net profit for period**	**Total equity**
January 1, 2015		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**(3.311.111)**	**35.730.705**	**35.293.660**	**67.705.125**	**185.810.074**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	5.813.805	61.891.320	(67.705.125)	-
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(59.364.745)	-	(59.364.745)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**985.502**	**-**	**-**	**27.622.531**	**28.608.033**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	*985.502*	-	-	-	*985.502*
Net Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	*27.622.531*	*27.622.531*
December 31, 2015		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**(2.325.609)**	**41.544.510**	**37.820.235**	**27.622.531**	**155.053.362**
January 1, 2016		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**(2.325.609)**	**41.544.510**	**37.820.235**	**27.622.531**	**155.053.362**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	1.167.327	26.455.204	(27.622.531)	-
Dividends	18	-	-	-	-	-	(12.900.000)	-	(12.900.000)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.745.592)**	**-**	**-**	**20.942.555**	**19.196.963**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	*(1.745.592)*	-	-	-	*(1.745.592)*
Net Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	*20.942.555*	*20.942.555*
December 31, 2016		**24.534.143**	**25.856.460**	**1.092**	**(4.071.201)**	**42.711.837**	**51.375.439**	**20.942.555**	**161.350.325**

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

İZOCAM TICARET VE SANAYI ANONIM ŞIRKETI

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Amount expressed in TL unless otherwise stated.
Other currencies other than TL are expressed in full unless otherwise stated.)

	Note	Audited Current Period January 1 – December 31, 2016	Audited Prior Period January 1 – December 31, 2015
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**47.182.313**	**43.974.880**
Net Profit		20.942.555	27.622.531
Adjustments for reconciliation of profit for the period		**21.080.631**	**22.565.300**
- Adjustment for depreciation and amortization	22	10.656.162	10.923.265
- Adjustment for provision for employee benefits	12	*1.153.212*	*810.040*
- Adjustment for provision of doubtful receivables, net	7	233.627	71.103
- Adjustment for provisions	12	(25.883)	4.372.177
- Adjustment for interest and foreign exchange expense		*10.191.771*	*5.943.941*
- Adjustment for interest and foreign exchange income		*(6.423.646)*	*(6.685.236)*
- Adjustment for tax expense	26	5.381.348	7.233.462
- Adjustment for (gains)/losses on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	24	(85.960)	(103.452)
Changes in working capital		**5.159.127**	**(6.212.951)**
- Adjustment for increase on stocks		(952.865)	(9.012.697)
- Adjustment for increase on trade receivables		2.589.604	(4.152.579)
- Adjustment for increase/(decrease) on trade payables		9.430.134	16.469.201
- Adjustment for increase on prepaid expenses		2.275.401	(2.659.408)
- Adjustment for other (increase)/decrease in working capital		(274.996)	7.978.421
Tax payments	26	(5.378.998)	(7.479.837)
Provisions paid	12	-	(4.329.856)
Employee severance indemnity paid	12	(1.068.959)	(342.610)
Other Cash Inflows/Cash Outflows	5	(1.460.194)	(2.683.586)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(31.266.637)**	**(16.696.427)**
Cash outflows from the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10,11	(28.734.088)	(9.354.509)
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	24	111.052	128.721
Given advance and loans	15	(2.643.601)	(7.470.639)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**3.441.781**	**(60.160.059)**
Increase/(decrease) in bank borrowings and other financial liabilities		25.490.913	3.687.847
Interest paid		(9.492.927)	(5.275.003)
Dividends paid	18	(12.900.000)	(59.364.745)
Interest received		343.795	791.842
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**19.357.457**	**(32.881.606)**
D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD		**829.002**	**33.710.608**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD (A+B+C+D)		**20.186.459**	**829.002**

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

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

İzocam Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi ("İzocam" or the "Company") was established in 1965 in order to operate in production, importation and exportation of glasswool, stonewool, mineral wool, glass fiber, expanded and extruded polystyrenes, elastomeric rubber, polyethylene, insulated and noninsulated roof and front panels, partition and mezzanine.

As at December 31, 2016, İzocam Holding Anonim Şirketi's ("İzocam Holding") share in the Company is to 95,07 percent through acquisition of 1.501.330.396 shares not listed in Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi ("BIST") from Koç Group on November 29, 2006 and on July 10, 2007 representing 61,16 percent of paid-in capital of İzocam together with the collection of 831.117.304 shares traded on BİST which represents 33,91 percent of paid-in capital of İzocam. İzocam Holding is a joint venture of Compagnie de Saint Gobain Group and Alghanim Group by with an equal ownership of 50 percent by both parties.

The Company conducts a portion of its operations with related parties of Saint Gobain Group and Alghanim Group companies. The Company has related parties acting as both customers and suppliers (Note 4). The Company is registered at Capital Market Board of Turkey ("CMB") and its shares are listed in BİST since December 26, 1985. As at December 31, 2016, 38,84 percent of the shares are publicly traded at BİST (December 31, 2015: 38,84%).

As of December 31, 2016, total number of employees of the Company is an average basis 445 (December 31, 2015: 458) including 212 white collar employees (December 31, 2015: 218) and 233 blue collar employees (December 31, 2015: 240).

The address of the registered office and headquarters of the Company is as follows:

Altayçeşme Mahallesi Öz Sokak,
No: 19 Kat: 3, 5, 6
34843 Maltepe / İstanbul

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

a) *Statement of compliance*

Accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") published by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK") together with the provisions of accordance with to CMB's "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Market" dated June 13, 2014 and published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 Series II. No.14.1. TAS consist of Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and related addendums and interpretations to these standards.

Company's statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for period ended was authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 15, 2016. General assembly and legal authorities have the right to change the accompanying financial statements upon publication.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

b) *Basis of presentation of financial statements*

Accompanying financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with CMB's "Announcement on Format of Financial Statements and Footnotes" dated June 7, 2014.

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

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

The financial statements are prepared in TL based on the historical cost basis.

c) *Functional and presentation currency*

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

d) *Going concern*

Going concern The Company prepared financial statements in accordance with the going concern assumption.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English

As at December 31, 2016, the accounting principles described in Note 2 (defined as TAS/TFRS) to the accompanying financial statements differ from International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board with respect to the application of inflation accounting and also for certain disclosures requirement of the TAS/TFRS. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with IFRS.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to TL at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to TL at the exchange rates at the reporting dates.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to TL with the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in under investing, operating and financing activities in profit or loss.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and the receivables on the date they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial asset into: loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables, including due from related parties.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities on the date when they are originated.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables, short term liabilities and due to related parties.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

The costs of tangible assets purchased before 1 January 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation current at December 31, 2004 less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The costs of tangible assets purchased after January 1, 2005 are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 10).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost includes the following items:

- The cost of materials and direct labor;
- Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- When the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and

When parts of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditures will flow to the Company. Ongoing maintenance and repair expenses are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and is generally recomputed in profit or loss unless the amount is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and land improvements	5-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-25 years
Furniture and fixtures	2-15 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

d) Intangible assets

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Rights	3-6 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Development costs

Development costs are booked in the statement of comprehensive income in the current period.

Development costs (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products or license registration expenditures) are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the product so that it will be available for sale,
- it can be demonstrated how the product will generate probable future economic benefits,
- management intends to complete the product and sell it,
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development or sell the product are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the product during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that meet these criteria are recognized as an intangible assets as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

e) Leases

Leased Assets

Assets held by the Company under leases which transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized in the Company's statement of financial position.

Lease payments

Minimum lease payments made under finance lease are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to cash paid during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of liability

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the monthly weighted average, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale (Note 9). The cost of inventories is determined on a monthly moving weighted average basis.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

g) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized in the accompanying financial statements if as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liabilities are reviewed to determine if there is a possibility that the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Except for the economic benefit outflow possibility is remote such contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (Note 12).

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

h) Impairment of assets

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

The Company recognizes impairment for its certain receivables for which the collection of such receivables may become doubtful in nature as a result of several factors. In addition to these doubtful receivables a provision is recognized regarding receivables that are aged and not collected; in litigation or not paid balances for which a payment is requested via writing notice or filed a formal notification. Subsequent to recognition of provision a recovery these receivables in full or partially has been reversed from provision and income was recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables.

When an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

For assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

i) Employee benefits

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

The Company makes compulsory premium payments to the Social Security Institution and does not have any other funding requirements. These premium payments are accrued at the financials as they incur.

j) Revenue

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer recover of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The Company has been using the dispatch note during the departure of the goods has been systematically issuing the sales invoices based on the dispatch notes accordingly the revenue has been recognized in profit or loss through the system utilized within the Company. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

When the sales arrangement effectively constitutes a financing cost, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognized as interest income on accrual basis (Note 23).

k) Government grants

Government grants measured at fair value including the non-cash government grants are recognized in the financial statements when there is a reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grants. Government grants are presented on the financial statements even when they comprise cash or a deduction of liabilities to the government.

l) Finance income and expenses

Finance income is comprised interest income on time deposit. Foreign exchange gain and losses arising from financing activities are presented on a net basis. Finance expenses are comprised interest expenses of loans, factoring expenses and letter of guarantee commissions. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are recognized in profit or loss.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

m) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year (Note 26).

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates based on the laws that have substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax are recognized for timing differences between the financial purposes and taxation purposes, depreciation and amortization effects over property, plant and equipments and intangible assets.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets when they are related to the income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity that intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously (Note 26).

n) Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statutory profit or loss and other comprehensive income are determined by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related period concerned (Note 27).

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

o) Subsequent events

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

p) Paid-in capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as paid-in capital (Note 18). Additional costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are recognized as decrease in equity, net of tax. Dividends distributed on ordinary shares are offset with retained earnings in the period in which they are declared.

q) Related Parties

Subsidiaries, shareholders of the Company and companies of the shareholders, and also other companies managed by these companies or related to these companies and managers and directors of these companies are referred to as related parties according to TAS 24 – Related party disclosures (Note 4).

r) Statement Cash flows

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

s) Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Effect of changes in accounting estimates has been recognized prospectively in the current and future period of the estimate changes. Effect of accounting errors has been corrected respectively.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions estimates are recognized prospectively.

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

- Note 2.2c Impairment lives of property, plant and equipment and tangible assets
- Note 2.2d Useful lives of intangible assets
- Note 7 Impairment losses on account receivable
- Note 9 Impairment losses on inventories
- Note 12a, c Provisions for employee benefits
- Note 12b Other short term provisions
- Note 26 Income tax

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2016 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2016. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at January 1, 2016 are as follows:

IFRS 11 Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation (Amendment)

IFRS 11 is amended to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. This amendment clarifies that the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in this IFRS. In addition, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs for business combinations. The amendments did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 16 and IAS 38 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)

The amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38, have prohibited the use of revenue-based depreciation for property, plant and equipment and significantly limiting the use of revenue-based amortisation for intangible assets. The amendments did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture (Amendment) – Bearer Plants

IAS 16 is amended to provide guidance that bearer plants, such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16. Once a bearer plant is mature, apart from bearing produce, its biological transformation is no longer significant in generating future economic benefits. The only significant future economic benefits it generates come from the agricultural produce that it creates. Because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing, either the cost model or revaluation model should be applied. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41, measured at fair value less costs to sell. The amendment clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IAS 41 (or IFRS 9, as applicable). The amendment is effective for business combinations prospectively. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)

IASB issued an amendment to IAS 27 to restore the option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates in an entity's separate financial statements. Therefore, an entity must account for these investments either:
• At cost
• In accordance with IFRS 9,
Or
• Using the equity method defined in IAS 28

The entity must apply the same accounting for each category of investments. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

Amendments issued to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28, to address the issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)

Amendments issued to IAS 1. Those amendments include narrow-focus improvements in the following five areas: Materiality, Disaggregation and subtotals, Notes structure, Disclosure of accounting policies, Presentation of items of other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from equity accounted investments. These amendments did not have significant impact on the notes to the financial statements of the Company.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2012-2014 Cycle

IASB issued, Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle. The document sets out five amendments to four standards, excluding those standards that are consequentially amended, and the related Basis for Conclusions. The standards affected and the subjects of the amendments are:
I
FRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – clarifies that changes in methods of disposal (through sale or distribution to owners) would not be considered a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – clarifies that i) the assessment of servicing contracts that includes a fee for the continuing involvement of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 7; ii) the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to condensed interim financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report.
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits – clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting – clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report.

These amendments did not have significant impact/OR any impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments)

Amendments issued to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, to address the acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture, to clarify that an investor recognises a full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The gain or loss resulting from the re-measurement at fair value of an investment retained in a former subsidiary should be recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in that former subsidiary. In December 2015, the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new five-step model in the standard provides the recognition and measurement requirements of revenue. The standard applies to revenue from contracts with customers and provides a model for the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., the sale of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). IFRS 15 effective date is 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. Entities will transition to the new standard following either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach would allow the standard to be applied beginning with the current period, with no restatement of the comparative periods, but additional disclosures are required.

Clarifications to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Amendment)

IASB has published final clarifications to IFRS 15 in April 2016. The amendments address three of the five topics identified (identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, and licensing) and provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In January 2017, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The final version of IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is built on a logical, single classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which they are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Built upon this is a forward-looking expected credit loss model that will result in more timely recognition of loan losses and is a single model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment accounting. In addition, IFRS 9 addresses the so-called 'own credit' issue, whereby banks and others book gains through profit or loss as a result of the value of their own debt falling due to a decrease in credit worthiness when they have elected to measure that debt at fair value. The Standard also includes an improved hedge accounting model to better link the economics of risk management with its accounting treatment. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted by applying all requirements of the standard. Alternatively, entities may elect to early apply only the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as FVTPL without applying the other requirements in the standard.

IFRS 16 Leases

The IASB has published a new standard, IFRS 16 'Leases'. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 'Leases' and related interpretations and is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

IAS 12 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments)

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes as of January, 2016. The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value The amendments clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses, to address diversity in practice. These amendments are to be retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. However, on initial application of the amendment, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. If the Company/Group applies this relief, it shall disclose that fact. The amendment are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'. The amendments are intended to clarify IAS 7 to improve information provided to users of financial statements about an entity's financing activities. The improvements to disclosures require companies to provide information about changes in their financing liabilities. These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. When the Company/Group first applies those amendments, it is not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments)

As of June, 2016 the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments, provide requirements on the accounting for:

a. the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments;
b. share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and
c. a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments)

In September 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The amendments introduce two approaches: an overlay approach and a deferral approach. The amended Standard will:

a. give all companies that issue insurance contracts the option to recognise in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 Financial instruments is applied before the new insurance contracts Standard is issued; and
b. give companies whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 Financial instruments until 2021. The entities that defer the application of IFRS 9 Financial instruments will continue to apply the existing financial instruments Standard—IAS 39.

These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments)

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property '. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies the accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The Interpretation states that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. An entity is not required to apply this Interpretation to income taxes; or insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) it issues or reinsurance contracts that it holds.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the interpretation on financial position or performance of the Company.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2014-2016 Cycle

The IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle, amending the following standards:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: This amendment deletes the short-term exemptions about some IFRS 7 disclosures, IAS 19 transition provisions and IFRS 10 Investment Entities. These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: This amendment clarifies that an entity is not required to disclose summarised financial information for interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures that is classified, or included in a disposal group that is classified, as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: This amendment clarifies that the election to measure an investment in an associate or a joint venture held by, or indirectly through, a venture capital organisation or other qualifying entity at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is available for each associate or joint venture, at the initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. These amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

NOTE 3 – SEGMENT REPORTING

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

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTIES

a) Due from related parties

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 due from related parties comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Saint-Gobain Weber Yapı Kimyasalları Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	78.873	135.183
Saint-Gobain Adfors CZ S.R.O. (*)	31.728	20.695
Saınt-Gobaın Isover Iberıca S.L. (*)	15.706	-
Saint-Gobain Isover (Patent)	5.395	-
Saint Gobain Recherche (*)	-	70.315
Saint-Gobain Ppc Italia S.P.A.(*)	-	35.044
Saint-Gobain Isover CRIR (*)	-	309.389
Kuwait Insulating Material MFG CO. (*)	-	20.474
Saint Gobain İnovatif Malz. ve Aşındırıcı Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	-	3.190
Saint Gobain Isover Ireland (*)	-	-
	131.702	**594.290**

b) Due to related parties

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 due to related parties comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Saint Gobain Adfors CZ Glass Mat S.R.O.(*)	375.533	107.416
Saint Gobain Isover SA (*)	216.186	160.003
Saint Gobain Rigips Alçı Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	206.546	81.975
Grunzweig Hartman AG (*)	195.043	177.811
	993.308	**527.205**

c) Sales to related parties

For the period ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 significant sales transactions to related parties comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Saint Gobain Weber Yapı Kimyasalları Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	199.701	623.017
Saint Gobain Rigips Alçı Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	144.232	132.168
Saint Gobain İsover Romania Srl (*)	27.361	-
Kuwait Insulating Material Mfg. Co. (*)	19.985	35.426
Saınt-Gobaın Ppc Italıa S.P.A. (*)	9.544	43.203
Saint Gobain İnovatif Malzemeleri ve Aşındırıcı Sanayi ve Ticaret AŞ (*)	1.376	2.740
Saint Gobain Recherche (*)	-	40.778
	402.199	**877.332**

(*) Companies controlled by the ventures of the immediate parent

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTIES (continued)

d) Purchases from related parties

For the period ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 purchases from related parties comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Saint Gobain Adfors CZ Glass Mat S.R.O. (*)	1.831.102	215.866
Saint Gobain İsover (*)	1.355.328	1.503.545
Grunzweig Hartman AG (*)	851.838	982.246
Saint Gobain Rigips Alçı Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	607.436	415.764
Saint Gobain Recherche(*)	15.484	-
Saint Gobain Weber Yapı Kimyasalları Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (*)	2.143	155
Saint Gobain Glass İtalia S.P.A.(*)	-	38.990
Saint Gobain Conceptions Verrieres (*)	-	13.336
	4.663.331	**3.169.902**

e) Remunerations to the top management

For the period ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, remunerations to the top management are comprised the following:

	January 1 – December 31, 2016	January 1 – December 31, 2015
Short term benefits (Salaries, premiums, housing, company cars, social security, health insurance, vacation pay etc.)	4.608.926	4.146.135
Long term benefits (Termination indemnity provisions, long term portion of vacation pay liability, long term premium plans and etc.)	809.561	719.415
	5.418.487	**4.865.550**

(*) Companies controlled by the ventures of the immediate parent

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 cash and cash equivalents comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Banks	19.697.146	624.994
-Demand deposits	*145.827*	*11.542*
-Time deposits	19.551.319	613.452
Cash at blockage (*)	9.181.365	7.721.171
Cheques at collection (**)	494.117	204.010
	29.372.628	**8.550.175**

(*) As of December 31, 2016, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at blockage amounting to TL 9.181.365 (December 31, 2015: TL 7.721.171). TL 1.390.337 amount of consisted of cash at blockage Direct Borrowing System ("DBS") (December 31, 2015: TL 2.691.563). At March 17, 2010, the Company has started to use Direct Borrowing System ("DBS"), a new method of collection of receivables. In accordance with the arrangements made with various banks, instead of the Company, banks set a credit limit to customers and the collection is performed by the bank. Following the collection, the bank retains the payments received at blockage for one day. As at December 31, 2016 TL 7.791.028 of cash blockage amount mainly comprised of the credit card receivables with a maturity less than 3 months (December 31, 2015: 5.029.608).

(**) Cheques in collection are composed of the cheques which have not been transferred to the Company's bank deposits accounts as at December 31, 2016.

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31 2015, time and demand deposits comprised the following currencies;

	Time Deposit		Demand deposit	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
US Dollars ("USD")	1.640.043	350.234	-	-
European Union Currency ("EURO")	371.472	263.218	-	1.740
TL	17.539.804	-	145.827	9.802
	19.551.319	**613.452**	**145.827**	**11.542**

As of December 31, 2016, the effective interest rates of TRY, USD and EURO denominated time deposits are 10%, 0,25% and 0,15% (31 December, 2015: 0,10 % for EURO and USD denominated time deposits respectively).

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and short-term investments that are easily convertible to cash with high liquidity and with a maturity of up to three months. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are comprised the followings:

	January 1, - December 31, 2016	January 1, - December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	29.372.628	8.550.175
Less: Blockage amounts	(9.181.365)	(7.721.171)
Less: Interest Accruals	(4.804)	(2)
	20.186.459	**829.002**

NOTE 6 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 bank borrowings comprised the followings:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bank borrowings (*)	**41.122.201**	**14.169.440**
TL	*41.122.201*	*14.169.440*
Factoring loans (**)	**4.927.025**	**6.388.873**
USD	*4.927.025*	*5.641.480*
Euro	-	*747.393*
	46.049.226	**20.558.313**

(*) As of December 31, 2016, all of the outstanding bank borrowings are denominated in TL and the effective interest rate of interest bearing bank borrowings is 13,45% (December 31, 2015: 12,24%).

(**) Factoring loan agreements are performed as revocable by which the Company undertakes the collection risk and related receivables are shown in gross on the statement of financial condition. The effective interest rate of factoring are 2,17% for USD respectively. (December 31, 2015: 2,10%).

NOTE 7 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

a) Trade receivable

As at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015 short-term trade receivables comprised the followings:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	94.919.174	84.128.856
Notes receivable	13.909.669	21.448.168
Doubtful receivables	1.759.808	1.526.181
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1.759.808)	(1.526.181)
	108.828.843	**105.577.024**

NOTE 7 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

As at December 31, 2016, TL 131.702 of accounts receivable comprised due from related parties (December 31, 2015: TL 594.290) in which detailed presentation is disclosed in Note 4.

Average collection period of trade receivables is 100 days (December 31, 2015: 87 days) which may change according to the type of the product and the terms of the agreement with the customer.

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 maturity profiles of cheques and notes receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
0 - 30 days	4.421.737	4.706.660
31 - 60 days	4.921.956	7.883.802
61- 90 days	1.872.282	7.843.760
91 days and over	2.693.694	1.013.946
Total	**13.909.669**	**21.448.168**

For the period ended, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the movement of allowance for doubtful receivables comprised the followings:

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	1.526.181	1.455.078
Provision for the year	305.671	194.720
Write offs	(72.044)	(123.617)
Period end	**1.759.808**	**1.526.181**

b) Trade payables

As at December 31, 2016, trade payables amount to TL 49.400.919 (December 31, 2015: TL 39.970.785) arising from accounts payable to various suppliers and average payment term is 54 days. (December 31, 2015: 35 days).

As at December 31, 2016, TL 993.308 of trade payables comprised due to related parties (December 31, 2015: TL 527.205) for which detailed presentation is disclosed in Note 4.

NOTE 8 – OTHER TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Other short term receivables

As at December 31, 2016, other short-term receivables amounting to TL 1.365.363 (December 31, 2015: TL 0).

On 3 December 2016, some parts of the warehouse and the inventory of 1.3 Million TL were damaged by the fire in the warehouse section of the Company's Gebkim factory in Dilovası / Kocaeli. While the total amount of the products which became obsolete and which were recorded using the historical cost method could be calculated accurately. In addition, fixed assets are totally unusable in the warehouse; there are articles about compensation for all losses and reinstatement within the scope of the company's fire insurance policy belonging to the warehouse. Renewal and repairment of the warehouse building, which is still under construction, has not started yet. For the calculable amount of the damage, an agreement has been reached with the insurance broker and insurance companies. In the light of the discussions, the whole portion of the damage relating to the products that were damaged in the fire will be compensate in 2017. Accordingly, the damage does not have a negative impact on the financial statements.

b) Other long term receivables

As at December 31, 2016, long-term receivables comprised deposits given amounting to TL 13.302 (December 31, 2015: TL 13.022).

c) Other payables from third parties

As at December 31, 2016, short-term other payables amounting to TL 26.988 (December 31, 2015: TL 19.613) comprised of other miscellaneous payables.

NOTE 9 – INVENTORIES

As at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015 inventories comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials and supplies	24.289.805	24.746.091
Finished goods	10.828.042	9.036.587
Trading goods	422.614	518.968
	35.540.461	**34.301.646**

Inventories are accounted at cost. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there is no allowance for impairment on inventories since the cost of inventories are lower than their net realizable value.

NOTE 10 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the period ended December 31, 2016 movement in the property, plant and equipment comprised the following:

	January 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	December 31, 2016
Cost					
Land	6.004.308	-	(7.000)	-	5.997.308
Land improvements	4.636.272	140.952	(8.336)	347.044	5.115.932
Buildings	56.722.333	199.658	-	742.540	57.664.531
Machinery and equipment	208.653.949	500.148	(2.083.713)	18.914.658	225.985.042
Furniture and fixtures	8.974.362	312.813	(668.858)	302.694	8.921.011
Leasehold improvements	1.140.980	-	-	-	1.140.980
Construction in progress	2.356.511	26.992.874	-	(20.306.936)	9.042.449
Total Cost	**288.488.715**	**28.146.445**	**(2.767.907)**	-	**313.867.253**
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	(3.255.821)	(138.997)	7.058	-	(3.387.760)
Buildings	(21.138.353)	(1.436.156)	-	-	(22.574.509)
Machinery and equipment	(169.741.756)	(8.332.043)	2.073.952	-	(175.999.847)
Furniture and fixtures	(6.492.698)	(827.449)	664.906	-	(6.655.241)
Leasehold improvements	(287.290)	(108.076)	-	-	(395.366)
Total accumulated depreciation	**(200.915.918)**	**(10.842.721)**	**2.745.916**	**-**	**(209.012.723)**
Net book value	**87.572.797**				**104.854.530**

For the period ended December 31, 2015, depreciation expenses amounting to TL 10.161.501 (December 31, 2015: TL 10.623.790) has been recognized under cost of sales, TL 395.270 (December 31, 2015: TL 277.974) has been included under administrative expenses and TL 285.950 (December 31, 2015: TL. 286.580) has been capitalized on stocks.

NOTE 10 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the amount of tangible assets with zero net book value which are still in use and kept in the accounting records is TL 163.920.103 (December 31, 2015: 155.067.096).

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there are no assets pledged as collateral.

For the period ended December 31, 2015 movement in the property, plant and equipment comprised the following:

	January 1, 2015	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	December 31, 2015
Cost					
Land	6.004.308	-	-	-	6.004.308
Land improvements	4.613.669	-	-	22.603	4.636.272
Buildings	55.340.487	11.500	(23.000)	1.393.346	56.722.333
Machinery and equipment	202.341.896	352.059	(200.302)	6.160.296	208.653.949
Furniture and fixtures	8.120.984	182.384	(200.593)	871.587	8.974.362
Leasehold improvements	1.131.899	-	-	9.081	1.140.980
Construction in progress	2.094.354	8.805.782	-	(8.543.625)	2.356.511
Total Cost	**279.647.597**	**9.351.725**	**(423.895)**	**(86.712)(*)**	**288.488.715**
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	(3.127.418)	(128.403)	-	-	(3.255.821)
Buildings	(19.758.505)	(1.388.054)	8.206	-	(21.138.353)
Machinery and equipment	(160.944.198)	(8.996.009)	198.451	-	(169.741.756)
Furniture and fixtures	(6.119.555)	(565.112)	191.969	-	(6.492.698)
Leasehold improvements	(176.524)	(110.766)	-	-	(287.290)
Total accumulated depreciation	**(190.126.200)**	**(11.188.344)**	**398.626**	**-**	**(200.915.918)**
Net book value	**89.521.397**				**87.572.797**

(*) As of December 31, 2015 TL 86.712 of Construction in progress has been transferred to intangible assets.

NOTE 11 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the period ended December 31, 2016 movement in the intangible assets comprised the following:

	January 1, 2016	Additions	Transfer	December 31, 2016
Cost				
Software rights	859.834	526.844	(182.837)	1.203.841
Development cost	89.496	60.799	-	150.295
Total Cost	**949.330**	**587.643**	**(182.837)**	**1.354.136**
Less: Accumulated amortization				
Software rights	(837.372)	(99.391)	179.736	(757.027)
Total accumulated amortization	**(837.372)**	**(99.391)**	**179.736**	**(757.027)**
Net book value	**111.958**			**597.109**

As at December 31, 2015, movement in the intangible assets comprised the following:

	January 1, 2015	Additions	Transfer	December 31, 2015
Cost				
Software rights	859.834	-	-	859.834
Development cost	**-**	2.784	86.712	89.496
Total Cost	**859.834**	**2.784**	**86.712 (*)**	**949.330**
Less: Accumulated amortization				
Software rights	(815.871)	(21.501)	-	(837.372)
Total accumulated amortization	**(815.871)**	**(21.501)**	**-**	**(837.372)**
Net book value	**43.963**			**111.958**

(*) As of December 31, 2015 TL 86.712 of Construction in progress has been transferred to intangible assets.

At December 31, 2016, amortization expenses amounting to TL 99.391 (December 31, 2015: TL 21.501) have been included in administrative expenses. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the amount of intangible assets with zero net book value which are still in use and kept in the accounting records is TL 666.097 (December 31, 2015: TL 798.214).

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS

a) Other short term provisions

At December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015 other short-term provisions comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Provisions for litigation	78.500	99.372
Miscellaneous expense provisions	62.584	67.595
Total	**141.084**	**166.967**

For period ended December 31, 2016 the movement of other short term provisions is as follows:

	January 1, 2016	Additions	Payments	Reversal	December 31, 2016
Provisions for litigation	99.372	-	-	(20.872)	78.500
Miscellaneous provisions for expenses (*)	67.595	-	-	(5.011)	62.584
	166.967	**-**	**-**	**(25.883)**	**141.084**

For period ended December 31, 2015 the movement of provisions is as follows:

	January 1, 2015	Additions	Payments	Reversal	December 31, 2015
Provisions for litigation	25.872	108.500	-	(35.000)	99.372
Miscellaneous provisions for expenses (*)	98.774	4.298.677	(4.329.856)	-	67.595
	124.646	**4.407.177**	**(4.329.856)**	**(35.000)**	**166.967**

(*) Miscellaneous provisions are comprised of DBS provisions.

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS (continued)

b) Long term provision for employee benefits

For period ended December 31, 2016. Provision for employee benefits the movement is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Provision for severance payments	8.945.744	6.353.127
Provision for unused vacation pay liability	3.164.880	2.792.410
Total	**12.110.624**	**9.145.537**

Provision for employee severance indemnity has been set as follows:

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified. Also, employees are required to be paid their retirement pay who retired by gaining right to receive according to current 506 numbered Social Insurance Law's 6 March 1981 dated, 2422 numbered and 25 August 1999 dated, 4447 numbered with 60th article that has been changed. The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 4.297,21 for each period of service as at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015: TL 3.828,37). Maximum salary is TL 4.426,16 as of January 1, 2017.

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

The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the entity'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 parallel 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 December 31, 2016, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 6,00% and a discount rate of 10,00%, resulting in a real discount rate of approximately 3,77% (December 31, 2015: 3,74% real discount rate). The anticipated rate of forfeitures is considered. As the maximum liability is revised semiannually, the maximum amount of TL 4.297,21 effective from July 1, 2016 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision for employment termination benefits. Movement of retirement pay provision for the periods ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Opening balance	6.353.127	6.689.384
Interest cost	698.844	668.938
Cost of services	780.742	569.292
Payments made during the period	(1.068.959)	(342.610)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	2.181.990	(1.231.877)
	8.945.744	**6.353.127**

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS (continued)

Actuarial losses /gains arise from the changes in interest rates, inflation rates and changes in expectations about the salary increases. For the period ended December 31, 2016 interest cost portion is recognized as finance expense whereas cost of services are recognized as general administrative expenses and actuarial losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The movement of unused vacation pay liability during the period is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Opening balance	2.792.410	2.551.662
Additional provision during the period	888.900	740.768
Used	(516.430)	(500.020)
Ending balance	**3.164.880**	**2.792.410**

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS

According to the decision of CMB in accordance with the law no. 28/780 on September 9, 2009 related to the commitments of publicly owned companies given to the guarantee 3rd party's debts. The commitments given; for companies other than publicly owned associations and financial institutions;

i) For their own corporate identities
ii) In favor of fully consolidated associations
iii) In favor of 3rd parties to continue their operations will not be limited.

After the decision is published at the Platform of Public Enlightenment, publicly owned companies will not give commitments to real people or corporations other than mentioned at the bullets (i) and (ii) above or to third parties other than mentioned at the bullet (iii). If any commitments have already been given it will be reduced to until December 31, 2016.

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS (continued)

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 commitments given are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
A. Commitments given in the name of own legal Entity	14.950.898	16.879.261
B. Commitments given in favor of full consolidated Subsidiaries	-	-
C. Commitments given to guarantee the debts of third parties to continue their operations	-	-
D. Other commitments given;	-	-
- in favor of parent company	-	-
- in favor of group companies other than mentioned in bullets B and C	-	-
- in favor of third parties other than mentioned in bullets C	-	-
Total	**14.950.898**	**16.879.261**

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the Company has letter of guarantees obtained from banks and given to Custom Offices, foreign and domestic suppliers and to banks and notes given as collaterals.

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, non-cancellable operating lease rentals payable are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
1st year	714.794	550.557
2nd year	536.095	538.260
3rd year	-	403.695
Total	**1.250.889**	**1.492.512**

NOT 14 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 employee benefits comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Personnel premium (*)	2.925.068	2.686.685
Social security premium payable	1.353.866	1.850.045
Withholding taxes and duties	2.031.153	608.702
Other	130.000	140.856
Total	**6.440.087**	**5.286.288**

(*) Provisions for employee bonuses are the amount that determined according to decision over performance criteria by İzocam's Board of Directors. Related amount regarding FY2016 were paid in January, 2017 (FY2015 were paid in January 2016).

NOTE 15 – PREPAID EXPENSES

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 short term prepaid expenses comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Advances given for inventory	609.819	2.831.748
Prepaid expenses (*)	478.579	532.051
	1.088.398	**3.363.799**

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 long term prepaid expenses comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Advances given for fixed assets	10.197.330	7.553.729
	10.197.330	**7.553.729**

(*) As of December 31, 2016 prepaid expenses are consist of insurance and office rent expenses.

NOTE 16 – DEFERRED INCOME

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 deferred income is comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Advances Taken	17.002.406	15.793.819
	17.002.406	**15.793.819**

NOTE 17 – OTHER ASSET AND LIABILITIES

a) Other current assets

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 other current assets are comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Value Added Taxes ("VAT") to be transferred	1.988.890	820.496
Taxes and duties receivable	169.735	175.594
VAT receivable on exports	176.769	163.493
Other	310.653	275.106
	2.646.047	**1.434.689**

NOTE 17 – OTHER ASSET AND LIABILITIES (continued)

b) Other non-current assets

As of December 31, 2016 Company has deposits and guarantees given amounts of TL 17.523 (31 December 2015: TL 14.612)

c) Other short term liabilities

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 other current liabilities comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
VAT payables as responsible party	422.607	392.685
VAT payables as taxpayer	-	103.900
Other	65.723	56.589
	488.330	**553.174**

NOTE 18 – EQUITY

a) Paid-in Capital / Inflation Adjustment on Capital

As at December 31, 2016, the paid-in capital of the Company comprises of 2.453.414.335 shares issued (December 31, 2015: 2.453.414.335 shares) of kr 1 each, There are no privileges rights provided to different shareholder groups or individuals. The shareholder structure of the Company is as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Shares	Ownership interest %	Shares	Ownership interest %
İzocam Holding	15.004.304	61,16	15.004.304	61,16
İzocam Holding (Publicly traded)	8.320.173	33,91	8.320.173	33,91
Other (Publicly traded)	1.209.666	4,93	1.209.666	4,93
	24.534.143	**100,00**	**24.534.143**	**100,00**
Adjustment on Capital	25.856.460		25.856.460	
	50.390.603		**50.390.603**	

Adjustment represents the impact of cash additions into paid-in capital due to the change in the purchasing power of TL compared to December 31, 2004.

Registered capital information: The Company acknowledged registered capital system under the provisions of Law No. 2499 and adopted the system with the permit of CMB dated 28 September 1984 numbered 291. Authorized capital of the Company is TL 60.000.000 TL. Paid-up capital of the Company is TL 24.534.143,35.

NOTE 18 – EQUITY (continued)

b) Share Premiums / Restricted Reserves

Equity items of paid-in capital, share premiums, and legal reserves and special reserves under restricted reserves should be presented at their nominal amounts, Accordingly the inflation adjustments provided for within the framework of TFRS, for paid-in capital has been presented under inflation adjustment on capital, whereas for share premium and legal reserves and special reserves under restricted reserves inflation effects has been presented under retained earnings, Other equity items have been presented at TFRS values.

The Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") stipulates that the general 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. Other legal reserve is appropriated out of 10% of the distributable income after 5% dividend is paid to shareholders. Under the TCC, general legal reserves can only be used for compensating losses, continuing operations in severe conditions or preventing unemployment and taking actions for relieving its effects in case general legal reserves does not exceed half of paid-in capital or issued capital.

The details of these restricted reserves are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Legal reserves	42.711.791	41.544.464
Special reserves (*)	46	46
	42.711.837	**41.544.510**

(*) The Company used investment allowance before the year 1980 and according to a legal obligation recorded this amount as special reserves.

TL 26.988.763 extraordinary reserves (December 31, 2015: TL 12.448.056) have been presented under retained earnings.

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

c) Dividend Distribution

In the ordinary general assembly held on 23 March 2015, it has been decided to distribute dividend amounting to TL 65.824.528 through net profit for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounting to TL 59.364.745 as cash dividends, TL 5.813.805 is transferred from extraordinary reserves.

In the Ordinary General Assembly held on 22 March 2016, it has been decided to distribute dividend amounting to TL 12.900.000 over the capital of TL 24.534.143, transfer a portion of TL 1.167.329 to the second contingency reserves and a portion of TL 14.676.246 to the extraordinary reserves. With respect to the decision, respectively TL 7.894.405 and TL 5.005.595 is distributed by the Company on 28 March 2016 and on 30 March 2016.

As of December 31, 2016 total amount of current year income in the statutory records and other reserves that can be subject to the dividend distribution of the Company is TL 20.942.555 (December 31, 2015: TL 27.622.531).

NOTE 19 – REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

For the periods ended December 31, revenue and cost of sales comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Domestic sales	328.525.377	313.547.700
Export sales	62.529.776	63.297.817
Other	15.530.937	13.960.748
Gross sales	**406.586.090**	**390.806.265**
Less: Sales returns and discounts	(20.776.693)	(20.323.901)
Net sales	**385.809.397**	**370.482.364**
Less: Cost of sales	(297.478.699)	(283.111.719)
Gross profit	**88.330.698**	**87.370.645**

For the periods ended December 31, the nature of the cost of sales comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Raw materials and consumables	265.902.441	252.940.335
Personnel expenses	23.109.858	21.575.717
Depreciation	10.161.501	10.623.790
Changes in inventory	(1.695.101)	(2.028.123)
Cost of Sales	**297.478.699**	**283.111.719**

NOTE 20 – MARKETING, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

For the periods ended December 31, marketing expenses comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Freight insurance	17.873.323	15.619.788
Personnel	9.094.124	8.220.213
Storage	4.709.598	3.003.345
Dealer and authorized service	2.980.333	2.591.655
Licenses	2.695.253	2.654.687
Advertisement	1.268.562	1.488.182
Rent	850.695	721.521
Sales commissions	726.752	675.572
Transportation	668.821	754.415
Collateral	567.723	527.463
Travel	379.258	332.620
Exhibition and fair	198.942	478.299
Public relations and events	145.810	121.166
Other	1.129.829	1.130.707
	43.289.023	**38.319.633**

NOTE 21 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, administrative expenses comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Personnel	9.232.888	9.922.623
Rent	857.247	798.795
Transportation	507.282	489.264
Depreciation and amortization	494.661	299.475
Information technology	486.144	666.786
Subscription	438.388	427.670
Duties, taxes and levies	319.070	343.579
Consultancy	241.449	192.726
Legal	172.014	264.398
Repair, maintenance and energy	134.667	143.781
Representation	149.194	293.645
Travel	149.006	131.864
Insurance expenses	138.930	259.710
Communication	128.773	181.851
Stationary Expenses	104.171	92.090
Donations	100.321	85.057
General Assembly	27.570	37.940
Other	747.992	1.126.441
	14.429.767	**15.757.695**

NOTE 22 – EXPENSES BY NATURE

For the periods ended December 31, nature of expenses is disclosed in Notes 19, 20 and 21.

Expenses by nature for the period ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 comprise the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Salaries	41.436.870	39.718.553
Depreciation and amortization	10.656.162	10.923.265
	52.093.032	**50.641.818**

NOTE 23 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE

a) Other operating income

For the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 other operating income comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Interest income on credit sale	6.075.049	5.829.068
Foreign exchange gains on operations	1.121.616	156.948
Insurance income	390.075	864.072
Other income	847.152	579.579
	8.433.892	**7.429.667**

b) Other operating expense

For the periods ended December 31, other operating expense comprised the following:

	January 1 – December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Foreign exchange losses on operations	2.257.148	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	305.671	45.130
Other (*)	391.039	1.467.447
	2.953.858	**1.512.577**

(*) In the period of January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015, TL 1.196.838 TL of other operating expense consists of expenses incurred regarding to transportation expenses of damaged inventories due to the in the fire that occurred in the warehouse of the fiberglass factory in Tarsus/Mersin on August 14, 2015.

NOTE 24 – INCOME/EXPENSE FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

For the periods ended December 31, investment income/expense comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	124.307	103.452
Income from investing activities	**124.307**	**103.452**
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(38.347)	-
Expense from investing activities	**(38.347)**	**-**
Income/(expense) from investing activities, net	**85.960**	**103.452**

NOTE 25 – FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) Finance income

For the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, finance income comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 – December 31, 2015
Interest income on time deposits	348.597	699.220
	348.597	**699.220**

b) Finance expenses

For the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, finance costs comprised the following:

	January 1 - December 31, 2016	January 1 – December 31, 2015
Interest expense on borrowings	9.492.927	4.544.358
Interest cost on defined benefit plan	698.844	668.938
Foreign exchange gains	10.825	61.707
	10.202.596	**5.275.003**

NOTE 26 – INCOME TAX

Accordingly, effective from 1 January 2006, statutory income is subject to corporate tax at 20 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current period tax assets and liabilities

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 total tax liability comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Corporate tax provision	5.124.537	7.687.689
Prepaid taxes	(3.842.410)	(6.151.101)
Current tax liability	**1.282.127**	**1.536.588**

NOTE 26 – INCOME TAX (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets in the financial statements by taking into consideration the factors such as the developments in the sector that the Company is operating, taxable income in the forthcoming years. Turkey's general economic and political situation, and/or global economic and political situations. The Company expects to generate taxable income in the forthcoming years and considers Turkey's economic and political situation shows clear positive developments. Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled based on the taxable income in the forthcoming years under the balance sheet method using a principal tax rate of 20% (December 31, 2015: 20%). Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, were attributable to the items detailed in the table below:

		December 31, 2016
	Temporary Accumulated Differences	**Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)**
Employee severance indemnity	8.945.744	1.789.149
Vacation pay liability	3.164.880	632.976
Unrecognized interest expense	771.646	154.329
Effect of amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	(14.071.302)	(2.814.260)
Other	41.940	8.388
Deferred tax asset/(liability), net		**(229.418)**

		December 31, 2015
	Temporary Accumulated Differences	**Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)**
Employee severance indemnity	6.353.127	1.270.625
Vacation pay liability	2.792.410	558.482
Unrecognized interest expense	766.649	153.330
Effect of amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	(11.843.503)	(2.368.701)
Other	(113.709)	(22.741)
Deferred tax asset/(liability), net		**(409.005)**

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the movement of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	2016	**2015**
Opening balance as of 1 January	409.005	734.774
Other comprehensive deferred tax of income	(436.398)	246.375
Deferred tax (income)/expense	256.811	(572.144)
Closing balance as of 31 December	**229.418**	**409.005**

NOTE 26 – INCOME TAX (continued)

Income tax calculated after fiscal period ended in December 31 is different from the amount which is calculated by implementing statutory tax rate on pretax income is shown below:

	January 1 – December 31, 2016	January 1 – December 31, 2015
Profit before tax	26.323.903	34.738.076
Tax rate %	20	20
Taxes on reported profit per statutory tax	**(5.264.781)**	**(6.947.615)**
Disallowable expenses	(102.540)	(144.469)
Other	(14.027)	(23.461)
Tax expense	**(5.381.348)**	**(7.115.545)**

NOTE 27 – EARNING PER SHARE

Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year ended December 31, 2016 amounting to TL 20.942.555 (December 31, 2015: TL 27.622.531) to the weighted average of the shares during these periods,

	January 1 – December 31, 2016	January 1 - December 31, 2015
Earnings per share		
Net Profit	20.942.555	27.622.531
Number of weighted average of ordinary shares	2.453.414.335	2.453.414.335
Basic Earnings per share (Kr per share)	**0,009**	**0,011**
Diluted Earnings per share (Kr per share)	**0,009**	**0,011**

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial risk management

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

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

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

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

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

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

In accordance with the Article 378 of TCC or the publicly traded companies the Board of Directors are obliged to set up an expert committee in order to identify, develop and update systems, manage and put actions against those risks which can affect existency development end continuance of the Company. Accordingly, the Company set up the relevant committee on 3 April 2013, comprise of three members. In 2015, this committee has five meetings and the report prepared by this committee had been presented to the Board of Directors of the Company.

In this context, the following company procedures and internal control issues have been identified:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Credit risk

The ownership of the financial assets brings the risk of not meeting the obligations of the agreement of the counter party. These risks are controlled by credit evaluations and restricting the maximum exposure to a counter party. The management of the Company covers these risks by limiting the average risk for counter party (except related parties) in all contracts and receiving guarantees if necessary. The Company works through agency system within Turkey to a great extent. The Company minimizes the collection risk by the guarantee letters taken from agencies, liens and commitment notes received before the sale and controls the orders of agencies out of guarantee by comparing these guarantees received from the agencies with their receivables. Additionally, the Company guarantees its receivables through direct borrowing system by the agreements of various banks. The Company is exposed to credit risk amounting to TL 15.670.287 (December 31, 2015: TL 17.406.399) which is not covered by collaterals and DBS guarantees.

Provisions made for doubtful receivables are within reasonable borders based on the past experiences of the Company in collection of accounts receivable. Therefore, the management does not foresee any additional risk relating to accounts receivable more than provisions made. Provisions are observed to be within expected thresholds based on historical trends of collection of its trade receivables. Therefore, management does not foresee any additional risk related to the Company's trade receivables other than provision allocated.

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by obtaining adequate funding lines from high quality lenders. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

At December 31, 2016 the Company has guaranteed the receivables amounting to TL 142.861.998 (December 31, 2015: TL 136.581.000) via Direct Borrowing System aiming to avoid liquidity risk. The Company has also obtained factoring loans amounting to TL 4.927.025 TL (December 31, 2015: TL 6.388.873) through making early collection; increases the liquidity position and avoids foreign exchange loss risk.

Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk due to its import transactions and borrowings in foreign currency. These transactions are held in USD, Euro. The Company began to utilize factoring transactions in order to hedge foreign currency risk on its imports since January 26, 2010. Thus, the Company collects foreign denominated receivables in TL prior to maturity.

Interest Rate Risk

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

b) Risk Management Disclosures

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

Interest rate risk

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

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fixed interest rate financial instruments		
Short-term borrowings (Note 6)	46.049.226	20.558.313

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is diversified since there are many counterparties in the customer database.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Approximately 6,5 percent (December 31, 2015: 6,8 percent) of the Company's revenue is attributable to sales transactions with a single customer. Largest balance of trade receivables is TL 9.274.836 for a single customer (December 31, 2015: TL 8.964.968).

The geographical concentration of receivables excluding related parties exposed to the credit risk at December 31, are as follow:

	December 31, 2016	**December 31, 2015**
1. and 5. District Office (Marmara, West Black Sea Regions)	53.841.886	55.440.558
2. District Office (Central Anatolia, Middle Black Sea Regions)	20.352.057	22.235.981
4. District Office (Aegean and Mediterranean Sea Regions)	12.993.367	10.158.349
Middle East, Balkans, Africa and Others	10.320.810	9.244.659
3. District Office (South East Anatolia, East Anatolia, East Black Sea Regions)	11.320.723	8.497.477
	108.828.843	**105.577.024**

At December 31, 2016, the Company has a letter of guarantee amounting to TL 9.319.685 (December 31, 2015: TL 11.861.249), mortgage amounting to TL 10.000 (December 31, 2015: TL 10.000), Eximbank guarantee amounting to TL 12.944.086 (December 31, 2015: TL 13.255.507), collaterals received as notes amounting to TL 897.589 (December 31, 2015: TL 823.452) and direct borrowing system guarantees amounting to TL 142.861.998 (December 31, 2015: TL 136.581.000).

Detail of credit risk as at December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Receivables					
	Trade receivables		**Other Receivables**			
December 31, 2016	**Related Party**	**Others**	**Related Party**	**Others**	**Deposits on Banks**	**Other**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (*) (A +B+C+D)	**131.702**	**108.697.141**	**-**	**1.378.665**	**19.697.146**	**14.950.898**
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	131.702	108.697.141	-	1.378.665	19.697.146	14.950.898
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	131.702	92.704.046	-	1.378.665	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	15.993.095	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	1.759.808	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(1.759.808)	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-	-	14.950.898

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

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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

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

At December 31, 2016 past due but not impaired accounts receivables (except due from related parties) are as follows:

	Receivables			
December 31, 2016	**Trade receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Deposits on Banks**	**Other**
Past due 1-30 days	14.680.651	-	-	-
Past due 1-2 months	825.935	-	-	-
Past due 3-6 months	484.437	-	-	-
More than 6 months	2.072	-	-	-
Total	**15.993.095**	**-**	**-**	**-**
The portion secured by guarantee	15.480.593			

As at December 31, 2016, loan limits and terms to maturities have been determined by associate banks to the customers who have been included in DBS system. The Company has declared that it has right to recall the loans which have been granted to customers that who have not been performing regular loan repayment and customers who have been regularly making payment at a level of credit limit for the 30 days period. The Company has accepted that if the loans in question are not closed within the specified period, the Company accepted that the Banks have right to engage legal proceedings for related customer.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company has guaranteed its overdue receivables by letter of guarantee amounting to TL 41.597 (December 31, 2015: 493.070), direct borrowing system (DBS) guarantees amounting to TL 15.285.522 (December 31, 2015: 4.233.705) and Eximbank guarantee amounting to TL 153.474 (December 31, 2015: TL 2.413.308).

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Detail of credit risk as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Receivables					
	Trade receivables		**Other Receivables**			
December 31, 2015	**Related Party**	**Others**	**Related Party**	**Others**	**Deposits on Banks**	**Other**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (*) (A +B+C+D)	**1.188.580**	**104.982.734**	**-**	**13.022**	**624.994**	**16.879.261**
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	594.290	104.982.734	-	13.022	624.994	16.879.261
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	594.290	100.707.127	-	13.022	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	4.275.607	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	1.526.181	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(1.526.181)	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-	-	16.879.261

As at December 31, 2015, past due but not impaired accounts receivables (except due from related parties) are as follows:

	Receivables			
December 31, 2015	**Trade receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Deposits on Banks**	**Other**
Past due 1-30 days	3.042.214	-	11.540	-
Past due 1-2 months	460.182	-	-	-
Past due 3-6 months	434.611	-	-	-
More than 6 months	338.600	-	-	-
Total	**4.275.607**	**-**	**11.540**	**-**
The portion secured by guarantee	**5.711.315**			

Guarantees

In accordance with the Company policy, total guarantees amounting to TL 14.950.898 (December 31, 2015: TL 16.879.261) are given to custom offices, domestic supplier, banks and tax offices.

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Foreign currency risk is the risk arisen from the value change of any financial instrument based on currency. The Company is exposed to the currency risk due to its net assets, export sales and borrowings in foreign currency. For the exchange rate risk, the management of the Company strictly follows up stabilizing foreign exchange position. The main currencies used are USD and Euro. As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, net position of the Company is resulted from foreign currency assets and liabilities:

	Currency Position					
	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	TL	USD	Euro	TL	USD	Euro
1. Trade receivables	8.796.314	2.014.103	460.466	9.647.105	2.787.942	484.921
2a. Monetary financial assets	2.011.511	466.027	100.129	2.960.518	927.073	83.383
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	70.315	-	22.128
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**10.807.825**	**2.480.130**	**560.595**	**12.677.938**	**3.715.015**	**590.432**
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other				-	-	-
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)				**-**	**-**	**-**
9. Total Assets (4+9)	**10.807.825**	**2.480.130**	**560.595**	**12.677.938**	**3.715.015**	**590.432**
10. Trade payables	(8.928.391)	(1.818.975)	(681.165)	(7.634.961)	(1.244.262)	(1.264.207)
11. Financial liabilities	(4.927.024)	(1.400.041)	-	(6.388.873)	(1.940.253)	(235.206)
12a. Monetary financial liabilities	(18.550)	-	(5.000)	(14.538)	(5.000)	-
12b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	**(13.873.965)**	**(3.219.016)**	**(686.165)**	**(14.038.372)**	**(3.189.515)**	**(1.499.413)**
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	**(13.873.965)**	**(3.219.016)**	**(686.165)**	**(14.038.372)**	**(3.189.515)**	**(1.499.413)**
19. Off-Balance sheet financial derivative net asset (liability) position (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a. Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset (liability) position (9-18+19)	**(3.066.140)**	**(738.886)**	**(125.570)**	**(1.360.434)**	**525.500**	**(908.981)**
21. Monetary items net foreign currency asset (liability) position (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(3.066.140)**	**(738.886)**	**(125.570)**	**(1.430.749)**	**525.500**	**(931.109)**
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for currency swap	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23. Hedged amount of foreign denominated assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
24. Hedged amount of foreign denominated liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 currency sensitivity analysis is as follow;

	Currency Sensitivity Analysis			
	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2016	
		Profit/(Loss)		Profit/(Loss)
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
	Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of USD against TL			
1- Net USD asset/(liability)	(260.029)	260.029	152.794	(152.794)
2- Part of hedged from US Dollar risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net US Dollar effect (1+2)	**(260.029)**	**260.029**	**152.794**	**(152.794)**
	Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of Euro against TL			
4- Net EUR asset/(liability)	(46.585)	46.585	(295.869)	295.869
5- Part of hedged from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net EUR effect (4+5)	**(46.585)**	46.585	**(295.869)**	**295.869**
	Assumption of devaluation/appreciation by 10% of other currencies against TL			
7- Other currency net asset/(liability)	-	-	-	-
8- Part of hedged from other currency (-)	-	-	-	-
9- Net other currency effect (7+8)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	**-**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**(306.614)**	**306.614**	**(143.075)**	**143.075**

For the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, total import and export of the Company comprised the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total exports	62.529.776	63.297.817
Total imports	94.082.692	92.846.517

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

b) Risk Management Disclosures (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

The below tables show the monetary liabilities of the Company according to their remaining maturities as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As of December 31, 2016 Maturity per agreements	**Book value**	**Total contractual cash outflows**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**102.405.550**	**102.405.550**	**102.405.550**	**-**
Short term payables	46.049.226	46.049.226	46.049.226	-
Trade payables	49.400.919	49.400.919	49.400.919	-
Other payables	26.988	26.988	26.988	-
Employee benefit obligations	6.440.087	6.440.087	6.440.087	-
Other short term liabilities	488.330	488.330	488.330	-

As of December 31, 2015 Maturity per agreements	**Book Value**	**Total contractual cash outflows**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**63.701.488**	**64.765.784**	**63.765.784**	**1.000.000**
Short term payables	20.558.313	21.622.609	20.622.609	1.000.000
Trade payables	39.970.785	39.970.785	39.970.785	-
Other payables	19.613	19.613	19.613	-
Employee benefit obligations	5.286.288	5.286.288	5.286.288	-
Other short term liabilities	553.174	553.174	553.174	-

Determination of Fair Values

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

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

NOTE 28 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Trade receivable and payables

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Other

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

NOTE 29 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.
