BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 31 DECEMBER 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS

		30 September 2015	31 December 2014
	Notes	Not Reviewed	Audited
Current assets		2.245.663	1.812.332
Cash and cash equivalents	4	499.672	325.468
Trade receivables	7	498.621	445.330
- Trade Receivables, Other Parties		498.621	445.330
Other receivables	8	21.700	15.662
- Due from related parties		16.635	12.580
- Other receivables, Other parties		5.065	3.082
Inventory	9	982.468	807.295
Prepaid expenses	13	131.175	104.648
Current income tax assets	24	80.415	89.925
Other current assets	15	31.612	24.004
Non-current assets		1.656.565	1.425.799
Financial investments	5	157.490	157.490
Other receivables	•	3,373	3.124
- Trade Receivables, Other Parties		3.373	3.124
Property and equipment	10	1.467.744	1.243.184
Intangible assets	11	5.107	4.688
- Other intangible assets		5.107	4.688
Prepaid expenses	13	20.930	15.823
Deferred tax assets	24	1.921	1.481
Other non-current assets		-	9
Total assets		3.902.228	3.238.131

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Total Liabilities and Equity

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 31 DECEMBER 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		30 September 2015	31 December 2014
	Notes		Audited
	Notes	Not Reviewed	Auditeu
Current liabilities		2.399.784	2.021.398
Short term financial liabilities	6	47.904	17.327
Trade payables		2.106.415	1.805.506
- Due to Related parties	26	202.579	256.358
- Due to Third Parties	7	1.903.836	1.549.148
Other payables		163	586
- Due to Third Parties		163	586
Deferred revenue		10.219	4.722
Employee benefit obligations		23.708	19.600
Short term Provisions	12	26.286	25.335
 Provision for Employee Benefits 		3.281	2.761
 Other Short term Provisions 		23.005	22.574
Current Income Tax Liabilities	24	126.134	113.071
Other Current Liabilities	15	58.955	35.251
Non-current Liabilities		67.639	67.202
Non-current provisions		53.464	52.143
- Provision for Employee Benefits	14	53.464	52.143
Deferred Tax Liabilities	24	14.175	15.059
Equity		1.434.805	1.149.531
Equity		1,10,110,00	111171001
Equity holders of the parent		1.434.805	1.149.531
Paid-in Share Capital	16	303.600	303.600
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense not to be			
Reclassified to Profit or Loss		52.903	52.903
 Property and equipment revaluation reserve 	16	78.323	78.323
- Revaluation gain/loss on defined benefit plans		(25.420)	(25.420)
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense to be			
Reclassified to Profit or Loss		37	9.206
- Currency Translation Difference		37	9.206
Restricted Reserves		203.399	169.541
Retained Earnings		432.864	218.982
Net Income For The Period		442.002	395.299

3.902.228

3.238.131

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	Not Reviewed 1 January 2015- 30 September 2015	Not reviewed 1 July 2015 - 30 September 2015	Not Reviewed 1 January 2014 - 30 September 2014	Not reviewed 1 July 2014 - 30 September 2014
INCOME OR LOSS					
Revenue	17	12.892.881	4.447.577	10.708.824	3.752.710
Cost of sales (-)	17	(10.816.940)	(3.715.953)	(9.045.905)	(3.163.268)
GROSS PROFIT		2.075.941	731.624	1.662.919	589.442
Marketing Expenses (-)	18	(1.369.331)	(479.751)	(1.125.142)	(392.676)
General Administrative Expenses (-)	18	(1.309.331)	(65.054)	(161.188)	(55.437)
Other Operating Income	20	17.494	6.286	13.862	4.542
Other Operating Expense (-)	20	(4.080)	(2.236)	(4.093)	(2.105)
Other Operating Expense (-)	20	(4.000)	(2.230)	(4.093)	(2.103)
OPERATING PROFIT		525.339	190.869	386.358	143.766
Income from investing activities	23	1.113	224	3.934	5
Expense from investing activities	23	-	-	-	-
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL		526.452	101 002	390.292	140 551
EXPENSES			191.093		143.771
Financial Income	21	44.966	25.937	16.570	5.749
Financial Expense (-)	22	(3.617)	889	(5.166)	(1.060)
Titaliciai Expense (-)	22	(3.017)	007	(3.100)	(1.000)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		567.801	217.919	401.696	148.460
G AT F	2.4	(10=0<1)	(45.540)	(00.424)	(24.22.4)
- Current Tax Expense	24	(127.361)	(47.510)	(89.134)	(31.334)
- Deferred tax income /(expense)	24	1.562	(1.494)	306	(1.745)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		442.002	168.915	312.868	115.381
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		442.002	168.915	312.868	115.381
MB1 M(OOMB1 ON THB1 BALOB			1000 10	012,000	110,001
Profit for the Period attributable to Non-controlling interest Equity holders of the parent		442.002	- 168.915	312.868	115.381
Earnings per share Earnings per share from continued operations (Full TRY) Earnings per share from discontinued operations	25	1,456	0,556	1,031	0,380
Other comprehensive loss					
Items to be classified to profit or loss		(9.169)	(6.420)	(1.065)	327
Currency translation difference		(9.169)	(6.420)	(1.065)	327
Other comprehensive loss		(9.169)	(6.420)	(1.065)	327
Total comprehensive income		432.833	162.495	311.803	115.708
			10200	222.000	
Total comprehensive income attributable to					
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Equity holders of the parent		432.833	162.495	311.803	115.708

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

					Not Review	ved.			
			Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss Retained earning				earnings		
	Paid-in share capital	Restricted reserves	Tangible assets fair value reserve	Actuarial gain/ loss from employee benefits	Currency translation difference	Financial assets fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Net income for the period	Paid-in share capital
Balance at 1 January 2014	303.600	124.463	78.323	(14.062)	6.180	-	87.776	412.984	999.264
Transfer to prior year profits	-	-	-	-	-		412.984	(412.984)	
Transfers Gains due from acquisition of treasury shares	-	45.078	- -	-	-	 	(45.078) 6.033		6.033
Dividend (Note 16)	-	-	-	-	-		(151.653)	-	(151.653)
Total comprehensive income		-		-	(1.065)	-	-	312.868	311.803
Balance at 30 September 2014	303.600	169.541	78.323	(14.062)	5.115	; <u>-</u>	310.062	312.868	1.165.447
Balance at 1January 2015	303.600	169.541	78.323	(25.420)	9.206	i -	218.982	395.299	1.149.531
Transfer to prior year profits	-	-	-	-	-		395.299	(395,299)	
Transfers Gains due from acquisition of treasury shares	- -	33.858			-	- -	(33.858) 4.018	-	4.018
Dividend (Note 16) Total comprehensive income	- -	-		-	(9.169)	- ! -	(151.577)	442.002	(151.577) 432.833
Balance at 30 September 2015	303.600	203.399	78.323	(25.420)	37	_	432.864	442.002	1.434.805

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	Not Reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2015	Not Reviewed 1 January - 30 September 2014
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		644.603	447.192
Profit for the period		442.002	312.868
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period		263.110	187.424
Depreciation and amortisation Provision / (reversal) for impairment of inventories	10,11,19 9	123.945 12.833	101.017 2.170
Allowance for doubtful receivables Provision for employment termination benefits Provision for unused vacation	8 14 12,14	3 10.040 1.288	7.635 284
Legal provisions Other provisions Adjustments related to interest income/expense	12 21	343 88 (10.116)	2.648 2.388 (13.614)
Adjustments for tax income/ losses (Gain)/Loss on sale of property and equipment Other adjustments related to cash flows	24 23	125.799 (1.113)	88.828 (443)
arising from investing and financing activities		-	(3.491)
Changes in net working capital		52.521	41.242
Increases/decreases in inventories Increases/decreases in trade receivables Increases/decreases in other assets		(188.006) (53.291) (6.290)	(237.766) (86.369) 1,246
Increases/decreases in trade payables Increases/decreases in other payables		300.909 (423)	378.940 46
Other net working capital Net cash generated from operating activities		(378) 757.633	(14.855) 541.534
Income taxes paid Collection of doubtful receivables Employee benefits paid	24 8 14	(103.561) 18 (9.487)	(86.541) 59 (7.860)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(334.546)	(328.227)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets Purchases of tangible and intangible assets Cash advances given Change in financial assets Dividend income	10,11,23 10,11 13	8.243 (337.243) (5.546)	6.986 (294.900) (4.345) (39.459) 3.491
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(106.932)	(128.725)
Proceeds from financial liabilities Profit share received Acquisition of treasury shares Dividend paid Cash received from sale of treasury shares	16 16	30.577 10.051 (19.602) (151.577) 23.619	4,741 12.154 (20.327) (151.653) 26.360
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES (A+B+C))		203.125	(9.760)
D. EFFECTS OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(28.986)	(663)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		174.139	(10.423)
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE	4	323.979	403.188
PERIOD(A+B+C+D+E)	4	498.118	392.765

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

1. Organization and nature of operations of the Group

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi ("BİM" or "the Company") was established on 31 May 1995 and commenced its operations in September 1995. The registered address of the Group is Ebubekir Cad. No: 73 Sancaktepe, İstanbul.

The Company is engaged in operating retail stores through its retail shops throughout Turkey, which sell an assortment of approximately 600 items, including a number of private labels. The Company is publicly traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) since July 2005.

The Company established a new company named BIM Stores SARL on 19 May 2008 with 100% ownership in Morocco which is engaged in hard discount retail sector and started to operate on 11 July 2009. BIM Stores SARL financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method.

The Company established a new company named BIM Stores LLC on 24 July 2012 with 100% ownership in Egypt which is engaged in hard discount retail sector and first stores of BIM Stores LLC has been opened in April 2013. BIM Stores LLC financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of 30 September 2014. Hereinafter, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries together will be referred to as "the Group".

Shareholder structure of the Group is stated in Note 16. The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on 6 November 2015 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Although there is no such intention, the General Assembly and certain regulatory bodies have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

For the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014, the average number of employees in accordance with their categories is shown below:

	1 January- 30 September	1 January- 30 September 2014
	2015	_
Office personnel	1.992	1.738
Warehouse personnel	3.319	2.948
Store personnel	26.048	22.775
Total	31.359	27.461

As of 30 September 2015, the Group operates in 5.280 stores (31 December 2014: 4.806).

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

The consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 September 2013. According to Article 5 of the Communiqué, financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POAASA"). TAS contains Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and its addendum and interpretations ("IFRIC").

The Group prepared its consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2015 in accordance with the TAS 34 "Interim financial reporting" in the framework of the Communiqué Serial: XII and numbered 14.1 and its related announcements. The interim consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes are presented in compliance with the format recommended by CMB, including its mandatory information.

In compliance with the TAS 34, entities have preference in presenting their interim consolidated financial statements whether full set or condensed. In this framework, Group preferred to present its interim consolidated financial statements in full set.

The Group and its Turkish subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures maintain their books of accounts and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), tax legislation, the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance and principles issued by CMB. The foreign subsidiaries maintain their books of account in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they are registered. The consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, which are maintained under historical cost conventions, with the required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with TAS.

Preparation of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Periods

In accordance with the CMB's resolution No: 11/367 issued on 17 March 2005, companies operating in Turkey which prepare their financial statements in accordance with the CMB Accounting Standards (including the application of IFRS) are not subject to inflation accounting effective from 1 January 2005. Therefore, as of 1 January 2005, TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" is not applied in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Going concern assumption

The consolidated financial statements including the accounts of the Group have been prepared assuming that the Group will continue as a going concern on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2.2 New and amended International Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2015 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 2015. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

- 2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)
- 2.2 New and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)
- a. The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial statements as of 30 September 2015
- TAS 19,'Employee benefits', effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014. These narrow scope amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- **Annual improvements 2012**, effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014. These amendments include changes from the 2010-12 cycle of the annual improvements project, that affect 7 standards:
 - TFRS 2, 'Share-based payment'
 - TFRS 3, 'Business Combinations'
 - TFRS 8, 'Operating segments'
 - TFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'
 - TAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment and TAS 38, 'Intangible assets'
 - Consequential amendments to TFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', TAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', and
 - TAS 39, Financial instruments Recognition and measurement'.
- **Annual improvements 2011-2013,** effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014. The amendments include changes from the 2011-2-13 cycle of the annual improvements project that affect 4 standards:
 - TFRS 1, 'First time adoption'
 - TFRS 3, 'Business combinations'
 - TFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' and
 - TAS 40, 'Investment property'.
- b. Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective as of 30 September 2015:
- **Amendment to TFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements',** effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. It is about acquisition of an interest in a joint operation. This amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group
- Amendments to TAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment', and TAS 41, 'Agriculture', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments change the financial reporting for bearer plants, such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms. bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of TAS 16, instead of TAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of TAS 41. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

- 2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)
- 2.2 Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective as of 30 September 2015 (Continued)
- Amendment to TAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and TAS 38,'Intangible assets', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. In this amendment has clarified that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendment has also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- TFRS 14 'Regulatory deferral accounts', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. This standard permits first—time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt TFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply TFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- Amendments to TAS 27, 'Separate financial statements', effective annual periods beginning on or after
 - 1 January 2016. These amendments allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- Amendments to TFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and TAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in TFRS 10 and those in TAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group
- **Annual improvements 2014,** effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These set of amendments impacts 4 standards:
 - TFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued
 - TFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', (with consequential amendments to TFRS 1) regarding servicing contracts.
 - TAS 19, 'Employee benefits' regarding discount rates.
 - TAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' regarding disclosure of information.
- Amendment to TAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments are to improve presentation and disclosure in financial reportsThe Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- **Amendment to TFRS 10 and TAS 28 on 'investment entities',** applying the consolidation exception, effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.2 Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective as of 30 September 2015 (Continued)

- TFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers', effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. This standard is a converged standard from the TASB and FASB on revenue recognition which will improve the financial reporting of revenue and improve comparability of the top line in financial statements globally. The Standard did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.
- **TFRS 9 'Financial instruments';** effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard replaces the guidance in TAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.

2.3 Compliance with TAS

The Group prepared its consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2015 in accordance with the TAS 34 "Interim financial reporting" in the framework of the Communiqué Serial: XII and numbered 14.1 and its related announcements. The interim consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes are presented in compliance with the format recommended by CMB, including the mandatory disclosures.

2.4 Presentation and functional currency

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity consolidated are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), which is the functional of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, BIM Stores SARL, is Maroccan Dirham ("MAD").

In the consolidated financial statements, MAD amounts presented in the balance sheet are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY exchange rate for purchases of MAD at the balance sheet date, TRY 1 = MAD 3,1951 amounts in the statement of comprehensive income have been translated into TRY, at the average TRY exchange rate for purchases of MAD, is TRY 1 = MAD 3,6824. Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency translation differences classified under equity.

The functional currency of the Company's other subsidiary, BIM Stores LLC is Egyptian Pound ("EGP"). In the consolidated financial statements, EGP amounts presented in the balance sheet and in the statement of comprehensive income are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY exchange rate for purchase of EGP at the balance sheet date, TRY 1 = EGP 2,5706, at the average TRY exchange rate for purchases of EGP, is TRY 1 = EGP 2,8506. Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency translation differences classified under equity.

2.5 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods' financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include comparative financial information to enable the determination of the financial position and performance. Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in presentation in the current period consolidated financial statements.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company BİM and its subsidiaries prepared for the period ended 30 September 2015. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The consolidated financial statements cover BİM and the subsidiaries with 100% control.

Subsidiaries are consolidated by using the full consolidation method; therefore, the carrying value of subsidiaries is eliminated against the related shareholders' equity.

Intercompany balances and transactions between BİM and its subsidiaries, including unrealized intercompany profits and losses are eliminated. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Offsetting

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

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the CMB Accounting Standards require the Group management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in income statement in the periods in which they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are mainly related with accounting of employee termination benefits, provision for inventories, revaluation of land and buildings, assessment of economic useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles and provision for income taxes.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis over the amount obtained or the current value of the amount to be obtained when the delivery is realized, the income can be reliably determined and the inflow of the economic benefits related with the transaction to the Group is reasonably assured. Net sales represent the invoiced value of goods less any sales returns. Retail sales are done generally with cash or credit cards.

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Group has transferred to the buyer all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods,
- The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold,
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial income

Profit shares income from participation banks are recognized in accrual basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recorded as income of the collection right transfer date. Dividend payables are recognized in the period that the profit distribution is declared.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in transit and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments which their maturities are three months or less from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables comprise trade receivables, credit card receivables and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market; which have an average maturity of 10 day term (31 December 2014: 10 days) as of balance sheet date are measured at original invoice amount and if they have long term maturity, the imputing interest is netted off and the provision of doubtful receivable is deducted. Trade receivables, net of unearned financial income, are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less the unearned financial income. Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate and credit card receivables are measured at the original invoice. Estimate is made for the doubtful provision when the collection of the trace receivable is not probable. If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited to other operating income.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs comprise purchase cost and, where applicable and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Rebates which generate from sales from ordinary operations are deducted from cost of inventories and associated with cost of sales.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs necessary to realize sale.

Property, plant and equipment

All property and equipment is initially recorded at cost. Land and building are subsequently measured at revalued amounts which are the fair value at the date of the revaluation, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for building. Group revaluates the amounts of their lands and buildings every 3 years unlessthere is a change in the circumtances. All other property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the related accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of income. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in revaluation reserves relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset ready for use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the year the costs are incurred. If the asset recognition criteria are met, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property are initially credited to revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity net of the related deferred tax.

Depreciation is provided on cost or revalued amount of property and equipment except for land and construction in progress on a straight-line basis. The depreciation periods for property and equipment, which approximate the estimated economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Duration (Years)
Land improvements	5
Buildings	25
Leasehold improvements	5- 10
Machinery and equipment	4- 10
Vehicles	5- 10
Furniture and fixtures	5- 10

Expected useful life, residual value and amortisation method are evaluated every year for the probable effects of changes arising in the expectations and are accounted for prospectively

When a revaluated asset is sold, revaluation reserve account is transferred to retained earnings.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets which mainly comprise software rights are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight line basis over the best estimate of their useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable amount of property and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life while the net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset after cost of sales deducted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped by regions which are determined operationally (cash-generating units).

Financial assets

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current. As of balance sheet date, Group does not have financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within 'Other (losses)/gains – net' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as 'Gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement as part of other income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Group recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet when only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognizes a financial asset or a portion of it only when the control on rights under the contract is discharged. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All the normal sales or purchase transactions of financial assets are recorded at the transaction date that the Group guaranteed to purchase or sell the financial asset. These transactions generally require the transfer of financial asset in the period specified by the general conditions and the procedures in the market.

All regular way financial asset purchase and sales are recognized at the date of the transaction, the date the Group committed to purchase or sell.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Provision for impairment is provided when there is an objective evidence of uncollectibility of trade receivables. Reserve is provided for the overdue uncollectible receivables. Also portfolio reserve is provided for the not due receivables based on certain criteria. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account.

Trade payables

Trade payables which generally have an average of 49 days term (31 December 2014- 48 days) are initially recorded at original invoice amount and carried at amortized cost less due date expense. Due date expense is accounted for under cost of sales. This amount is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies during the period have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of such transactions. Exchange rate differences arising on reporting monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded or on the settlement of monetary items or are recognized in the comprehensive income statement in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency conversion rates used by the Group for the related period ended are as follows:

	USD/TRY (full)	EUR/TRY (full)
30 September 2015	3,0433	3,4212
31 December 2014	2,3189	2,8207

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the period concerned. The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of free shares issued without corresponding increase in resources

In Turkey, companies can raise their share capital by distributing "Bonus Shares" to shareholders from retained earnings. In computing earnings per share, such "Bonus Share" distributions are assessed as issued shares. Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share distributions is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this computation.

Subsequent events

Post year/period-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events), are reflected in the financial statements. Post year/period-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

i) Provisions

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

ii) Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but they are disclosed only, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leases

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Related parties

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
 - ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity, or,
 - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group,
 - ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member),
 - iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party,
 - iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity,
 - v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a),
 - vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Income taxes

Current Income Taxes and Deferred Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In such case, the tax is recognized in shareholders' equity.

The current period tax on income is calculated for the Group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures considering the tax laws that are applicable in the countries where they operate.

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which are used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and tax regulations that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The main temporary differences are from the time differences between carrying amount of tangible assets and their tax base amounts, the available expense accruals that are subject to tax and tax allowances that are not utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

When the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset accordingly.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Group prepares statements of cash flows as an integral part of its of financial statements to enable financial statement analysis about the change in its net assets, financial structure and the ability to direct cash flow amounts and timing according to evolving conditions. Cash flows include those from operating activities, working capital, investing activities and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows generated from the Group's activities.

Cash flows related to investing activities represent the cash flows that are used in or provided from the investing activities of the Group (fixed investments and financial investments).

Cash flows arising from financing activities represent the cash proceeds from the financing activities of the Group and the repayments of these funds.

Employee Benefits

a) Defined benefit plans:

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnity payments to each employee who has completed over one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. As detailed in Note 14, the employee benefit liability is provided for in accordance with TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" and is based on an independent actuarial study.

Actuarial gains and losses that calculated by professional actuarials, are recognized in the actuarial gain/loss fund regarding employee termination benefits in the equity. Recognized gains and losses shall not be transferred to comprehensive statement of income in the following periods. Reserve for employee termination benefits is recognized to financial statements that calculated with the discount rate estimated by professional actuarial.

b) Unused vacation

Unused vacation rights accrued in the consolidated financial statements represents estimated total provision for potential liabilities related to employees' unused vacation days as of the balance sheet date.

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3. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers of the Group. The chief operating decision makers, who are responsible for allocation resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the senior management that makes strategic decisions.

The senior management of the Group makes strategic decisions as a whole over the operations of the Group as the Group operates in a single industry and operations outside Turkey do not present an important portion in overall operations. Based on those reasons, there is a single reportable segment in accordance with the provisions in TFRS 8 and segment reporting is not applicable.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Cash on hand	84.449	82.131
Banks		
-demand deposits	128.877	62.156
- profit share deposits	240.805	139.353
Cash in transit	45.541	41.828
	499.672	325.468
Less: accrual for profit share	(1.554)	(1.489)
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow	498.118	323.979

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 there is no restricted cash as of 30 September 2015, profit share deposits are in TRY and the gross rate for profit share from participation banks for TL is gross 8% (31 December 2014: gross 8,5%) and average maturity is 55 days (31 December 2014: 66 days). Since the profit share deposits are not used for investment purposes by the Group, are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, profit share deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

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5. Financial assets

a) Subsidiaries

The details of subsidiaries and associates' financial investment of the Group are as below:

Name of subsidiary	Share	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (*)	100 %	12.590	12.590
		12.590	12.590

(*) As of 30 January 2012, the Group took over the shares of İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("İdeal Standart") by TRY 12.590. Since the financial statements of the Company are not material for the Group's consolidated financial statements or does not have a significant influence, are not included in the scope of consolidation and the ratio of total assets and turnover of the Company is less than 1% to the Group's consolidated total assets and turnover.

b) Available-for-sale financial assets

The details of available-for-sale financial assets of the Group are as below:

Name of available-for-sale financial assets (-)	Share	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Ziylan Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (*)	11,5%	144.900	144.900
		144.900	144.900

^(*) The Group acquired 11,5% of shares of Ziylan Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama Anonim Şirketi ("Ziylan"), on 2014 for TRY 144.900. Aforementioned share purchase transaction has been measured at cost as the transaction is recent and performed among independent parties in free market conditions and it has been assumed not to be subject to a significiant value change by reporting date.

6. Financial liabilities

The Group has interest free short term bank borrowings in amount of TRY 47.904 (31 December 2014:TRY 17.327) to pay SGK liabilities as of 30 September 2015. Such borrowings have been closed on 1 and 2 October 2015.

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7. Trade receivables and payables

a) Trade receivables, other parties, net

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Credit card receivables	498.621	445.330
	498.621	445.330

As of 30 September 2015 the average term of credit card receivables is 10 days (31 December 2014: 10 days).

b) Trade payables, other parties, net

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Other trade payables	1.916.008	1.558.698
Unincurred rediscount expense (-)	(12.172)	(9.550)
	1.903.836	1.549.148

As of 30 September 2015 the average term of trade payables is 49 days (31 December 2014:48 days). As of 30 September 2015 letters of guarantee and cheques are amounting to TRY 37.711 and mortgages are amounting to TRY 26.301 (31 December 2014: TRY 33.435 letters of guarantee and cheques, TRY 25.588 mortgages).

8. Other receivables and payables

a) Other Receivables from related parties

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Receivables from related parties (*)	16.635	12.580
	16.635	12.580

^(*) Receivables from related parties consist of advance given to Natura Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and the payable given to Ziylan Group as of 30 September 2015. As of 31 December 2014, the balance consist of the payable given to Ziylan Group.

b) Other receivables from other parties

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014	
Other receivables	5.065	3.082	
Doubtful receivables	357	372	
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(357)	(372)	
	5.065	3.082	

Term receivables are recognized at original invoice amount and carried after provisions for doubtful receivables are discounted from the deduction. The allowance for doubtful receivables are estimated when it is not possible the collection of the receivable

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8. Other receivables and payables (Continued)

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group does not have any overdue receivables except for doubtful receivables.

Current period movement of allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014	
Balance at the beginning of the period	372	398	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	3	2	
Collection in current year	(18)	(59)	
Balance at the end of the period	357	341	

9. Inventories

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014	
Trade goods, net	970.339	794.473	
Other	12.129	12.822	
	982.468	807.295	

Cost of inventories amounting to TRY 10.911.225 (30 September 2014: TRY 9.256.842) expensed under cost of sales.

The movement of impairment for inventories in 2015 is as follows:

	30 September 2015	30 September 2014
Balance at the beginning of the period	3.460	3.121
Current year reversal	(3.460)	(3.121)
Allowance for impairment	12.833	2.170
Balance at the end of the period	12.833	2.170

As of 30 September 2015, allowance for impairment on trade goods amounting to TRY 12.833 (31 December 2014: TRY 3.460). Amount of the goods that were written down are reversed and has been included in cost of sales in the income statement.

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10. Property, plant and equipment

The movements of property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation for the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

					Currency	
	1 January				translation	30 September
	2015	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	difference	2015
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	291.456	24.128	-	(1.042)	1.935	316.477
Land improvements	6.094	992	-	-	-	7.086
Buildings	289.825	33.863	(23)	12.984	-	336.649
Leasehold improvements	426.640	66.470	(7.988)	1.370	10.821	497.313
Machinery and equipment	527.365	89.961	(6.792)	2.185	7.686	620.405
Vehicles	107.298	24.510	(7.688)	2.358	1.243	127.721
Furniture and fixtures	213.381	32.918	(2.958)	671	1.756	245.768
Construction in progress	11.836	62.723	(27)	(18.526)	2.637	58.643
	1.873.895	335.565	(25.476)	-	26.078	2.210.062
Less : Accumulated						
depreciation						
Land improvements	(3.647)	(707)	7	-	-	(4.347)
Buildings	(23.828)	(12.576)	-	-	-	(36.404)
Leasehold improvements	(167.597)	(33.118)	3.678	-	(3.118)	(200.155)
Machinery and equipment	(242.017)	(39.770)	5.713	-	(3.197)	(279.271)
Vehicles	(51.452)	(15.809)	5.988	-	(414)	(61.687)
Furniture and fixtures	(142.170)	(20.675)	2.969	-	(578)	(160.454)
	(630.711)	(122.655)	18.355	-	(7.307)	(742.318)
Net book value	1.243.184				18.771	1.467.744

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

					Currency	
	1 January					30 September
	2014	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	difference	2014
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	213.714	61.843	_	-	43	275.600
Land improvements	4.905	726	(7)	2	-	5.626
Buildings	219.804	15.609	_	10.767	-	246.180
Leasehold improvements	349.909	52.935	(4.212)	(89)	(433)	398.110
Machinery and equipment	434.777	76.438	(6.575)	1.498	(151)	505.987
Vehicles	90.859	25.455	(7.652)	353	(44)	108.971
Machinery and equipment	181.604	27.019	(2.682)	343	(46)	206.238
Construction in progress	2.514	32.802	-	(12.874)	(214)	22.228
	1.498.086	292.827	(21.128)	-	(845)	1.768.940
Less: Accumulated						
depreciation						
Land improvements	(2.873)	(564)	-	-	-	(3.437)
Buildings	(10.267)	(9.720)	-	-	-	(19.987)
Leasehold improvements	(133.650)	(27.179)	1.978	-	202	(158.649)
Machinery and equipment	(204.081)	(31.941)	4.309	-	146	(231.567)
Vehicles	(43.733)	(13.394)	5.847	-	23	(51.257)
Furniture and fixtures	(122.532)	(17.056)	2.451	-	36	(137.101)
	(517.136)	(99.854)	14.585	-	407	(601.998)
Net book value	980.950					1.166.942

Depreciation expense amounting to TRY 114.821 (30 September 2014: TRY 92.362) were accounted for in marketing expenses and TRY 7.834 (30 September 2014: TRY 7.492) in general and administrative expenses for the period a 1 January-30 September 2015. The land and buildings were revalued and reflected to financial statements with their fair value. The book values of such assets were adjusted to the revalued amounts and the resulting surplus net of deferred income tax was credited to revaluation surplus in the equity. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Had the revalued assets been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, the carrying amounts of land and buildings would have been as follows as of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, respectively:

	Land ar	Land and building		
	30 September	31 December		
	2015	2014		
Cost	604.559	532.715		
Accumulated depreciation	(69.427)	(56.851)		
	535.132	475.864		

Fair values of land and buildings

An independent valuation of the group's land and buildings was performed by valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes wascredited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'property and equipment revaluation reserve' in shareholders equity. The fair value of non-financial assets by valuation method is calculated by inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Sale or purchase costs or tax deductions are not taken into account in assumption of Level 2 fair value of land and buildings. The most common valuation techniques used are market comparable method, cost and income approach including discounted cash flow analysis.

Market Comparable Method

A property's fair value is estimated based on comparison of sales and market data of similar or comparable properties. The revaluated property is compared with the sales of similar properties in the market or asked price and bid price.

Discounted Cash Flow Method

Value assumption is conducted through discount method by taking into account the data of expenditure and revenue belong to the revaluated property. The reduction is associated with value and revenue converting the amount of revenue to value assumption. Either the ratio of proceeds or/and discount should be taken into consideration. Within this approach, Direct Capitalization of Income and Cash Flow Analysis are applied predominantly. During the application of Direct Capitalization of Income, rental data belong to the similar real estate in the same region where the property based in has been used. Unless enough data for probable ratio of capitalization is attained, the method aforementioned has not been applied on.

Cost Approach

Instead of purchase of property, the probability of construction of the same of the property or another property provides the same benefit is taken into account. In practice the estimated value includes the amortization of old and less functional properties in case new one's cost exceeds the potential price to be paid for revaluation of the property.

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

It determines how transaction will be traded in the market and the approach and methods will be used in estimation of fair value of land and building. Sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into the valuation approach is price per square meter.

In the market comparable method, one of the methods applied during the valuation, room for negotiation has been considered and reconciliation has done for the positive and negative features of property with respect to the precedents.

Valuation processes of the Group

The Group's finance department reviews the fair value of land and buildings for reporting purposes. On an annual basis, the Group engages external, independent and CMB licensed valuation firm.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount as of balance sheet date. Since fair value of the mentioned assets does not differ materially, new revaluation report has not been obtained as of 30 September 2015. Group revaluates the amount of their lands and buildings every 3 years unless there is a change in the circumtances. The last valuation has been performed in 2012.

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the gross carrying amount of property and equipment and intangibles, which are fully depreciated, but still in use, is as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Machinery and equipment	86.295	83.322
Furniture and fixtures	98.362	86.175
Intangible assets and leasehold improvements	42.347	38.320
Vehicles	12.255	10.459
Land improvements	2.211	1.802
	241.470	220.078

Pledges and mortgages on assets

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, there is no pledge or mortgage on property and equipment of the Group.

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11. Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January 2015	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	30 September 2015
Cost					
Rights	16.111	1.622	(30)	145	17.848
Other intangible assets	84	55	•	-	139
	16.195	1.677	(30)	145	17.987
Accumulated amortization					
Rights	(11.481)	(1.282)	24	(107)	(12.846)
Other intangible assets	(26)	(8)	-	-	(34)
	(11.507)	(1.290)	24	(107)	(12.880)
Net book value	4.688				5.107

	1 January 2014	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	30 September 2014
Cost					
Rights	13.680	2.073	(31)	(20)	15.702
Other intangible assets	74	-	-	-	74
	13.754	2.073	(31)	(20)	15.776
Accumulated amortization					
Rights	(9.932)	(1.163)	31	9	(11.055)
Other intangible assets	(26)	-	-	-	(26)
	(9.958)	(1.163)	31	9	(11.081)
Net book value	3.796				4.695

As of 30 September 2015 amortisation expense amounting to TRY 1.207 (30 September 2014: TRY 1.076) has been charged in marketing expenses and TRY 83 (30 September 2014: TRY 87) in general and administrative expenses.

The intangible assets are amortized over estimated useful life which is 5 years. Major part of the rights is software licenses.

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12. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

a) Short term provisions for employee benefits

Unused vacation amounting to TRY 3.281 is shown on the current provisions for employee benefits amounting in the Group account of short term provisions for the period ended 30 September 2015 (31 December 2014: TRY 2.761).

b) Other short term provisions

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Legal provisions (*)	13.108	12.765
Other	9.897	9.809
Total	23.005	22.574

(*) As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the total amount of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Group, TRY 18.878 and TRY 18.897 (in historical terms), respectively. The Group recognized provisions amounting to TRY 13.108 and TRY 12.765 for the related periods, respectively.

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12. Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Letter of guarantees, mortgages and pledges given by the Group

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, breakdown of the guarantees, mortgage and pledges given by the Group is as follows:

		30 Septer	mber 2015		
	Total TRY				Moroccan
	equivalent	TRY	USD	Euro	Dirham
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given in the name of	10.199	9.438	250.000	-	_
Guarantee	10.199	9.438	250.000	_	-
Pledge	-	-	-	_	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	_	-
B. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given in favor of the parties					
which are included in the scope of full					
consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Pledge	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given to third parties for their					
liabilities in the purpose of conducting					
the ordinary operations	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amount of other guarantees, pledges					
and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
i. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given in favor of parent Company	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given in favor of other group					
companies which are not covered in B and C					
above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and					
mortgages given in favor of 3rd parties which					
are not covered in C above		_		-	-
Total	10.199	9.438	250.000	_	_
10441	10.177	7. 7 .JU	230.000	-	

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12. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Continued)

		31 Decemb	oer 2014		
	Total TRY				Moroccan
	equivalent	TRY	USD	Euro	Dirham
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges					
and mortgages given in the name of legal entity	10.888	9,393	250.870	_	3.414.425
Guarantee	10.888	9.393	250.870	_	3.414.425
Pledge	-	-	-	_	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	_	-
B. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in favor of the parties which are included in the scope of full					
consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Pledge	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given to third parties for their liabilities in the purpose of conducting the ordinary operations	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amount of other guarantees,					
pledges and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
 i. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in favor of parent company ii. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in favor of other group 	-	-	-	-	-
companies which are not covered in B and C above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in favor of 3rd parties which are not covered in C above	1 -	_	-	-	-
Total	10.888	9.393	250.870	-	3.414.425

Insurance coverage on assets

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, insurance coverage on assets of the Group is TRY 1.091.778 and TRY 975.858 respectively.

13. Prepaid expenses

a) Short term prepaid expenses

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Order advances given	119.064	95.156
Other	12.111	9.492
	131.175	104.648

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13. Prepaid expenses (Continued)

b) Long term prepaid expenses

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Advances given for property, plant and equipment	20.455	14.909
Other	475	914
	20.930	15.823

14. Employee termination benefits

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for employee termination benefits	48.538	47.985
Provision for unused vacation	4.926	4.158
Total	53.464	52.143

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified for such benefits as the employment ended. Also, employees entitled to a retirement are required to be paid retirement pay in accordance with Law No: 2422 dated 6 March 1981 and No: 4447 dated 25 August 1999 and the amended Article 60 of the existing Social Insurance Code No: 506.

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TRY 3.828,37 for each period of service as of 30 September 2015 (31 December 2014: TRY 3.438,22). The retirement pay provision ceiling is revised annually, and TRY 3.828,37 which is effective from 1 January 2015, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (valid between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014). Liability of employment termination benefits is not subject to any funding as there is not any obligation. Provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Group's obligation under the defined benefit plans. The following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability. Actuarial loss/ (gain) is accounted in the statement of comprehensive income under "Actuarial gain/loss from defined benefit plans".

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 the provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. Provisions at the balance sheet date were calculated by using real discount rate of 3,32% by assuming an annual inflation rate of 5,5% (31 December 2014: 5,5%) and a discount rate of 9% (31 December 2014: 9%). The anticipated rate of forfeitures that occurred on voluntary turnovers is considered.

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14. Employee termination benefits (Continued)

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the comprehensive statement of income and amounts recognized in the balance sheet:

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Current service cost (Note 19)	7.056	5.230
Financial expense of employee termination benefit (Note 22)	2.984	2.405
Total	10.040	7.635

Changes in the carrying value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Balance at the beginning of the period	47.985	34.670
Financial expense of employee termination benefit	2.984	2.405
Current service cost	7.056	5.230
Benefits paid	(9.487)	(7.860)
Balance at the end of the period	48.538	34.445

The movement of unused vacation provision over one year is as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Balance at the beginning of the period	4.158	3.412
Unused amounts reversed	(4.158)	(3.412)
Provision during the period	4.926	4.265
Balance at the end of the period	4.926	4.265

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15. Other assets and liabilities

a) Other current assets

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
VAT receiveble	25.982	10.919
Other	5.630	19.818 4.186
	31.612	24.004
b) Other current liabilities		
	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Taxes and funds payables	54.878	33.051
Other	4.077	2.200
	58 955	35 251

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group does not have any other long-term liability.

16. Equity

a) Share capital and capital reserves

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the breakdown of shareholders and their ownership percentages in the Company are summarized as follows:

	30 Septemb	er 2015	31 Decemb	er 2014
	Historical		Historical	
	cost	%	cost	%
Mustafa Latif Topbaş	44.877	14,8	45.877	15,1
Ahmet Afif Topbaş	28.500	9,4	28.500	9,4
Abdulrahman A. El Khereiji	7.590	2,5	10.626	3,5
Firdevs Çizmeci	3.500	1,1	3.500	1,1
Fatma Fitnat Topbaş	3.036	1,0	3.036	1,0
Ahmed Hamdi Topbaş	1.600	0,5	600	0,2
Ahmet Hamdi Topbaş	520	0,2	520	0,2
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	360	0,1	360	0,1
Publicly traded	213.617	70,4	210.581	69,4
	303.600	100	303.600	100

The Company's share capital is fully paid and consists of 303.600.000 (31 December 2014- 303.600.000) shares of TRY 1 nominal value each.

Revaluation surplus

As of 30 September 2015 the Group has revaluation surplus amounting TRY 78.323 (31 December 2014: TRY 78.323) related to revaluation of land and buildings. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

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16. Equity (Continued)

b) Restricted reserves and retained earnings

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, per the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of net statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Company's historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the historical paid-in share capital. Under TCC, the legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the historical paid-in share capital but may be used to offset losses in the event that historical general reserve is exhausted.

The statutory accumulated profits and statutory current year profit are available for distribution, subject to the reserve requirements referred to above and Turkish Capital Market Board (CMB) requirements related to profit distribution.

Listed companies distribute dividend in accordance with the Communiqué No. II-19.1 issued by the CMB which is effective from 1 February 2014.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and also in conformity with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of incorporation. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable installments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on interim financial statements of the Company.

In accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), unless the required reserves and the dividend for shareholders as determined in the article of association or in the dividend distribution policy of the company are set aside, no decision may be made to set aside other reserves, to transfer profits to the subsequent year or to distribute dividends to the holders of usufruct right certificates, to the members of the board of directors or to the employees, and no dividend can be distributed to these persons unless the determined dividend for shareholders is paid in cash.

Dividend distribution policy of the Company is in line with the CMB Law numbered 6362 dated 30 December 2012.

Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity and book value of extraordinary reserves can be used as an internal source in capital, dividend distribution in cash or net-off against prior years' loss. In case the inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity is used for dividend distribution in cash, the distribution is subject to corporate tax.

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 legal reserves, prior year profits and net income for the period in statutory accounts of the Company are as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Legal reserves	203.398	169.541
Extraordinary reserves	377.112	239.717
Net profit for the period	498.486	444.270
	1.078.996	853.528

As of 30 September 2015, net profit for the Company's statutory books is TRY 498.486 (31 December 2014: TRY 444.270) and net profit per consolidated financial statements in accordance with CMB accounting standards is TRY 444.270 (31 December 2014: TRY 395.299).

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16. Equity (Continued)

c) Treasury shares

With a view that the shares of the Company do not reflect the actual performance of the operations of the Company due to the fluctuations in the market, and as part of the resolution of the Board of Directors on 5 March 2015, CFO has been duly authorized for an amount up to TRY 150.000.000 (TRY full) to repurchase the shares of the Company from the stock exchange and the upper price has been limited as TRY 47 (TRY full) for such buy-back operations. As part of such buy-back operation between 11 March-19 March 2015, 0,15% of shares of the Company that 446.115 (TRY full) units of BIM shares corresponding to TRY 19.601.546 (TRY full) have been repurchased and financed through own resources of the Company.

Buy back operation terminated as a result by itself with the resolution of 2014 General Assembly Meeting dated 15 April 2015 and all shares repurchased have been sold as of 30 September 2015. The gain on sale of shares amounting to TRY 4.018 and dividend payment on these shares amounting to TRY 223 has been presented in retained earnings and the repurchased shares have been booked in equity.

Dividend paid

As part as the resolution of General Assembly on 15 April 2015, cash profit distribution is decided to be paid in two installments. First installment amounting to gross TRY 151.577 is paid as of the reporting date (2014: TRY 151.653).

17. Sales and cost of sales

a) Net Sales

The Group's net sales for the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Sales	12.938.045	4.463.157	10.748.899	3.766.487
Sales returns (-)	(45.164)	(15.580)	(40.075)	(13.777)
	12.892.881	4.447.577	10.708.824	3.752.710
b) Cost of sales				
	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Beginning inventory	794.473	1.115.556	631.847	879.351
Purchases	10.992.806	3.570.736	9.278.942	3.148.801
Ending inventory (-)	(970.339)	(970.339)	(864.884)	(864.884)
	10.816.940	3.715.953	9.045.905	3.163.268

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18. Operational Expenses

a) Marketing expenses

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Personnel expenses	641.880	221.632	521.912	180.351
Rent expenses	311.560	108.844	257.755	90.634
Depreciation and amortization				
expenses	116.028	41.618	93.438	32.599
Electricity, water and communication				
expenses	73.161	30.550	57.799	24.045
Packaging expenses	69.589	24.749	54.690	19.242
Advertising expenses	36.085	11.658	31.213	9.090
Trucks fuel expense	34.675	12.131	37.545	13.454
Maintenance and repair expenses	26.966	9.165	21.609	7.642
Taxes and duty expenses	9.789	2.945	8.478	2.727
Provision for employee termination				
benefit	5.907	1.980	4.393	1.467
Other	43.691	14.479	36.310	11.425
	1.369.331	479.751	1.125.142	392.676

b) General and administrative expenses

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Personnel expenses	129.579	43.111	104.742	35.182
Legal and consultancy expenses	10.762	3.571	8.201	2.697
Depreciation and amortization				
expenses	7.917	2.058	7.579	2.620
Motor vehicle expenses	6.967	2.296	7.122	2.425
Vehicle rent expenses	6.511	2.522	6.511	4.494
Money collection expenses	5.927	2.149	5.268	1.854
Taxes and duty expenses	5.018	1.529	6.294	2.832
Provision for employee termination				
benefits	1.149	372	837	276
Communication expenses	1.050	361	972	335
Office supplies expenses	732	240	593	200
Other	19.073	6.845	13.069	2.522
	194.685	65.054	161.188	55.437

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19. Expenses by nature

a) Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Marketing and selling expenses	116.028	41.618	93.438	32.599
General and administrative expenses	7.917	2.058	7.579	2.620
	123.945	43.676	101.017	35.219
b) Personnel expenses				
b) Personnel expenses	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
b) Personnel expenses	·	1 July - 30 September	1 January - 30 September	1 July - 30 September
b) Personnel expenses	·	•	•	•
Wages and salaries Social security premiums - employer	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September

7.056

778.515

2.352

267.095

5.230

631.884

1.743

217.276

20. Other operating income and expense

a) Other Operating Income

Provision for emplyee termination

benefits (Note 14)

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Gain on sale of scraps	6.075	1.800	6.014	1.995
Other income from operations	11.419	4.486	7.848	2.547
	17.494	6.286	13.862	4.542

b) Other Operating Expense

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 July - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014	1 July - 30 September 2014
Provision expenses	3.015	1.896	3.098	1.806
Other	1.065	340	995	299
	4.080	2.236	4.093	2.105

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21. Financial Income

	1 January -	1 July -	1 January -	1 July -
	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
	2015	2015	2014	2014
Foreign exchange gains	34.850	23.014	2.956	2.002
Income on profit share account deposits	10.116	2.923	13.614	3.747
	44.966	25.937	16.570	5.749

22. Financial Expenses

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 July - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014	1 July - 30 September 2014
Finance charge on employee termination				
benefit including actuarial losses	2.984	994	2.405	802
Foreign exchange losses	248	(1.976)	2.095	(13)
Other financial expenses	385	93	666	271
	3.617	(889)	5.166	1.060

23. Income and expense from investing activities

a) Income from Investing Activities

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 July - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014	1 July - 30 September 2014
Gain on sale of property, plant and	1.113	224	443	5
equipment Dividend income	-	-	3.491	
	1.113	224	3.934	5

b) Expense from Investing Activities

None (1 January- 30 September 2014: None).

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24. Tax assets and liabilities

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, provision for taxes of the Group is as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Current income tax liabilities	126.134	113.071
Current tax assets (Prepaid taxes)	(80.415)	(89.925)
Corporate tax payable	45.719	23.146

In Turkey, as of 30 September 2015, corporate tax rate is 20% (31 December 2014: 20%). Corporate tax returns are required to be filed by the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the balance sheet date and taxes must be paid in one installment by the end of the fourth month. The tax legislation provides for a temporary tax of 20% to be calculated and paid based on earnings generated for each quarter. The amounts thus calculated and paid are offset against the final corporate tax liability for the year.

In Morocco, as of 30 September 2015 the corporate tax rate is 30% (31 December 2014: 30%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores SARL operates. In Egypt, as of 30 September 2015 the corporate tax rate is 20% (31 December 2014: 20%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores LLC operates.

There is no taxable temporary differences related with the consolidated subsidiaries for which the Company recognised deferred tax liability (31 December 2014: None).

Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of 5 years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The tax authorities can inspect tax returns and the related accounting records for a retrospective maximum period of five years.

15% withholding tax rate applies to dividends distributed by resident corporations resident real persons except for, those who are not liable to income and corporation tax, non-resident real persons, non-resident corporations. Dividend distribution by resident corporations to resident corporations is not subject to a withholding tax. Furthermore, in the event the profit is not distributed or included in capital, no withholding tax shall be applicable.

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, temporary differences based for deferred tax and deferred tax asset and liability calculated by using applicable tax rates are as follows:

	Balanc	e sheet	Comprehen	sive income
	30		1 January -	1 January -
	September	31 December	30 September	30 September
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Deferred tax liability				
Tangible and intangible assets, except the effect of				
revaluation effect	29.207	27.005	2.202	2.067
The effect of the revaluation of land and buildings	4.538	4.538	-	-
Other adjustments	2.453	2.101	352	572
Deferred tax asset				
Reserve for employee termination benefit	(9.708)	(9.597)	(111)	46
Other adjustments	(14.236)	(10.469)	(3.767)	(2.941)
Currency translation difference	<u> </u>	=	(238)	(50)
Deferred tax	12.254	13.578	(1.562)	(306)

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24. Tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Deferred tax is presented in financial statements as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred tax assets	1.921	1.481
Deferred tax liabilities	(14.175)	(15.059)
Net deferred tax liability	(12.254)	(13.578)

Movement of net deferred tax liability for the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Balance at the beginning of the period	13.578	12.730
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in statement of comprehensive income	(1.562)	(306)
Foreign currency translation differences	238	50
Balance at the end of the period	12.254	12.474

Tax reconciliation

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Profit before tax	567.801	401.696
Corporation tax at effective tax rate of 20%	(113.560)	(80.339)
Disallowable expenses	(424)	(469)
Effect of non-tax deductible and tax exempt items	294	154
Tax rate effect of the consolidated subsidiary	(2.073)	(2.176)
Other	(10.036)	(5.998)
	(125.799)	(88.828)
- Current	(127.361)	(89.134)
- Deferred	1.562	306

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25. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. All shares of the Company are in same status.

For the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014, the movement of shares numbers is as follows:

Earnings per share	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 July - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014	1 July - 30 September 2014
Average number of shares at the	303.600	303.600	303.600	303.600
beginning of the period Net profit of the year	442.002	168.915	312.868	115.381
Earnings per share	1,456	0,556	1,031	0,380

26. Related party disclosures

a) Due to related parties

Due to related parties balances as of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Payables related to goods and services received:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
	2010	2011
Ak Gıda A.Ş. (Ak Gıda) (1) (*)	_	101.494
Başak Gıda Dağıtım ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (Başak) (1)	57.438	57.588
Hedef Tüketim Ürünleri San ve Dış Tic. A.Ş. (Hedef) (1)	33.005	36.763
Turkuvaz Plastik ve Tem. Ürün. Tic. A.Ş. (Turkuvaz) (1)	52.204	34.042
Aktül Kağıt Üretim Pazarlama Anonim Şirketi (Aktül) (1)	22.754	16.782
Sena Muhtelif Ürün Paketleme Gıda Sanayi Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Sena)		
(3)	4.889	6.058
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.		
(İdeal Standart) (2)	3.349	2.311
Seher Gıda Paz. San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Seher) (1)	57	-
Proline Bilişim Sistemleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	480	1
Natura Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Natura) (1)	18.333	1.315
Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Avansas) (1)	1.715	4
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San Ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Aytaç) (1)	8.355	
	202.579	256.358

⁽¹⁾ Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

Subsidiaries of the Group.

⁽³⁾ Other related party

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26. Related party disclosures (Continued)

b) Related party transactions

For the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014, summary of the major transactions with related parties are as follows:

i) Purchases from related parties during the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
A1 C 1 (1)(*)	-10 - 10	540 3 00
Ak Gıda (1)(*)	512.769	649.299
Başak (1)	396.439	326.750
Turkuvaz (1)	169.690	118.419
Hedef (1)	164.061	110.975
Natura (1)	103.251	85.753
Aktül ⁽¹⁾	83.251	45.381
Sena ⁽³⁾	24.847	20.005
Aytaç ⁽¹⁾	21.062	-
İdeal Standart (2)	9.359	9.029
Proline (1)	1.815	1.649
Avansas ⁽¹⁾	1.709	253
Bahariye (1)	960	3.175
Seher (1)	747	141
Bahar Su ⁽¹⁾	-	48
	1.489.960	1.370.877

⁽¹⁾ Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

ii) For the periods ended 30 September 2015 and 2014 salaries, bonuses and compensations provided to board of directors and key management comprising of 134 and 94 personnel, respectively, are as follows

	1 January - 30 September 2015	1 January - 30 September 2014
Short-term benefits to employees	29.413	22.246
Long-term defined benefits	2.716	1.875
Total benefits	32.129	24.121

Subsidiaries of the Group.

Other related party

^(*) Ak Gida A.Ş. is released from related party by July 2015 by reason of majority share sold and management change of the Company. The purchases are related to date until 20 July 2015.

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and profit share rates. These risks are market risk (including foreign currency risk and profit share rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term interest free bank loans. The main purpose of using these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations. The Group manages its capital through cash provided by its operations and review of the maturities of the trade payables.

Price risk

Price risk is a combination of foreign currency, profit share and market risk. The Group naturally manages its price risk by matching the same foreign currency denominated receivable and payables and assets and liabilities bearing profit share. The Group closely monitors its market risk by analyzing the market conditions and using appropriate valuation methods.

Profit share rate risk

The Group does not have material profit share rate sensitive asset. The Group's income and cash flows from operations are independent from profit share rate risk.

The Group's profit share rate risk mainly comprises of outstanding short-term borrowings in the prior period. The Group's forthcoming loans in order to continue its operating activities are effected from forthcoming profit share ratios.

Profit share rate position table

According to TFRS 7 "Financial Assets", the profit share rate position of the Group is as follows:

Profit share position table		Current period	Previous period
Financial assets Financial liabilities	Fixed profit share bearing financial instruments Profit share deposits	240.805	139.353
	Variable profit share bearing financial instruments		
Financial assets Financial liabilities		-	-
rmanciai naomnes		-	_

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Since the Group is engaged in the retail sector and transactions are mainly on a cash basis or has 1 month maturity credit card collections, the exposure to credit and price risk is minimal.

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk table (Current period 30 September 2015)

				Rec	ceivables			
			Tra	ade and				
	Cr	edit card		other		Bank	Fi	nancial
	re	ceivables	rece	eivables		deposits		assets
	Related	Other	Related	Other	Related	Other	Related	Other
	party	party	party	party	party	party	party	party
Maximum credit risk exposures as								
of report date $(A+B+C+D+E)$	-	498.621	16.635	5.065	-	369.682	157.490	-
- Maximum risk secured by								
guarantees etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	_	498.621	16.635	5.065		369.682	157.490	_
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
- The part under guarantee with								
collateral etc.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
D. Net book value of impaired								
assets	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	_	_	_	357	_	_	_	_
- Impairment	_	_	_	(357)	_	_	_	_
- The part of net value under				()				
guarantee with collateral etc.	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying								
amount)	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under								
guarantee with collateral etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with								
credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk table (Prior period 31 December 2014)

				Rec	ceivables			
			Tra	ade and				
	Cr	edit card		other		Bank	Fi	nancial
	re	ceivables	rece	eivables		deposits		assets
	Related	Other	Related	Other	Related	Other	Related	Other
	party	party	party	party	party	party	party	party
Maximum credit risk exposures as		445.000	10.500	2.002		201 500	155 400	
of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	445.330	12.580	3.082	-	201.509	157.490	-
- Maximum risk secured by								
guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial								
assets neither overdue nor								
impaired	-	445.330	12.580	3.082	-	201.509	157.490	-
B. Net book value of financial assets								
that are renegotiated, if not that								
will be accepted as past due or								
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets								
that are past due but not								
impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part under guarantee with								
collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired								
assets	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	_	(372)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under								
guarantee with collateral etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying								
amount)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
- Impairment	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
- The part of net value under								
guarantee with collateral etc.	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_
E. Off-balance sheet items with								
credit risk	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

There is an insignificant amount of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities so the Company does not use derivative financial instruments or future contracts to reduce the risk of foreign currency.

Foreign currency position

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group's foreign currency position is as follows,

	30 September 2015			31 December 2014				
	TRY				TRY			
	equivalent	USD	Euro	GBP	equivalent	USD	Euro	GBP
Trade receivables					_			
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, banks accounts	5.722	1.536.853	300.103	3.970	226	73.646	4.244	11.898
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	3.122	1.550.655	300.103	3.970	220	73.040	4.244	11.090
3. Other			_					_
4. Other current assets (1+2+3)	5.722	1.536.853	300.103	3,970	226	73.646	4.244	11.898
5. Trade receivables	5.122	1.050.055	300.103	3.570	220	73.040	4.244	11.090
6a. Monetary financial assets	55	16.600	1.278		_	_	_	_
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	10.000	1.276		-	-	-	-
7. Other	11	3.500	_		-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	66	20.100	1.278-		62	25.300	1.278	_
9. Total assets (4+8)	5.788	1.556.953	301.381	3.970	288	98.946	5.522	11.898
10. Trade payables	211	2.000	60.029	3.770	200	70.740	3.322	11.070
11. Financial liabilities	211	2.000	00.029		_	_	_	_
12a. Monetary other liabilities	20	6.500	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Non monetary other liabilities	20	0.300	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	231	8.500	60.029					_
14. Trade payables	231	0.500	00.029				_	
15. Financial liabilities			_					_
16a. Monetary other liabilities		_	_	_			_	
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	_	_	_	_			_	
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)					_	_	_	_
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	231	8.500	60.029			_	_	
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments	231	0.500	00.027					
(19a-19b)				_	_	_	_	_
19a. Hedged total assets amount			_				_	
19b. Hedged total liabilities amount							_	
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	5.556	1.548.453	241.352	3.970	288	98.946	5.522	11.898
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items	5,550	1,040,400	241.552	3.770	200	70.740	3.322	11.070
(TFRS 7.b23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a))	5.546	1.544.953	241.352	3,970	226	73.646	4.244	11.898
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency	3.340	1.544.755	271.332	3.570	220	73.040	7.277	11.070
hedging	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
23. Export	_	_	_		_	_		_
24. Import				_			-	-
21. Import	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Exchange rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in the U.S Dollar and Euro exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax as of 30 September 2015 and 31December 2014:

	30 September 2015		ensitivity analysis						
Current Period									
		Foreign currency appreciation	Profit/Loss Foreign currency devaluation	Equity Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency devaluation				
	Increase/ Decrease of 10% in value of U.S. Dollar against TRY:								
1-	U.S Dollar net asset/(liability)	489	(489)		_				
2-	Protected part from U.S Dollar risk(-)	-	-	-	-				
3-	U.S Dollar net effect (1+2)	489	(489)	-	-				
	Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of Euro against TRY								
4-	Euro net asset/(liability)	103	(103	-	-				
5-	Protected part from Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-				
6-	Euro net effect (4+5)	103	(103	-	-				
	Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of GBP against TRY:								
7-	GBP net asset/(liability)	2	(2)	-	-				
8-	Protected part from GBP risk (-)	-	-	-	-				
9-	GBP net effect (7+8)	2	(2)	-	-				
	Total (3+6+9)	594	(594)	-	-				

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

31 December 2014 Exch	ange rate	sensitivity analysis		
	Prior p			
		Profit/Loss	Equity	
Foreign currency appreciation		Foreign currency devaluation	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency devaluation
Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of U.S Dollar against TR	<i>Y:</i>			
1- U.S Dollar net asset/(liability)	23	(23)	-	-
2- Protected part from U.S Dollar risk	(-) -	-	-	-
3- U.S Dollar net effect (1+2)	23	(23)	-	-
Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of Euro against TRY:				
4- Euro net asset/(liability)	2	(2)	-	-
5- Protected part from Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	2	(2)	-	-
Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of GBP against TRY:				
7- GBP net asset/(liability)	4	(4)	_	-
8- Protected part from GBP risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	4	(4)	-	<u>-</u>
Total (3+6+9)	29	(29)	-	

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

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

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27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, maturities of undiscounted trade payables and financial liabilities of the Group are as follows:

30 September 2015

Contractual maturities	Book value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	1 – 5 years	More than 5 years
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables Due to related parties	1.903.836 202.579	1.916.008 203.818	1.916.008 203.818		-	-
31 December 2014						
Contractual maturities	Book value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	1.549.148	1.558.698	1.558.698			

Capital risk management

Sermayeyi yönetirken Grup'un hedefleri, ortaklarına getiri, diğer hissedarlara fayda sağlamak ve sermaye The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratios at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
Total liabilities	2.467.423	2.088.600
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(499.672)	(325.468)
Net debt	1.967.751	1.763.132
Total equity	1.434.805	1.149.531
Total equity+net debt	3.402.556	2.912.663
Net debt/(Total equity+net debt)	%58	%61

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28. Financial instruments (fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting)

Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table presents the group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014. See note 10 for disclosures of the land and buildings that are measured at fair value.

30 September 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available for sale financial assets				
Retail industry	-	144.900	_	144.900
Production industry	-	12.590	-	12.590
Total assets	-	157.490	-	157.490
31 December 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available for sale financial assets				
Retail industry	-	144.900	-	144.900
Production industry		12.590	-	12.590
Total assets	-	157.490	-	157.490

There were no transfers between levels during year.

(a) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

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28. Financial instruments (fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting) (Continued)

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments,
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves,
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value,
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

As of 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2014, except for the available for sale financial assets disclosed in Note 5, the fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost including cash and cash equivalents profit share accruals and other short term financial assets are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of trade receivables along with the related allowance for unearned income and uncollectibility are estimated to be their fair values.

Financial liabilities

29.

Financial liabilities of which fair values approximate their carrying values:

Fair values of trade payables and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The bank borrowings are stated at their amortized costs and transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of loans and bank borrowings. The fair value of bank borrowings with variable rates are considered to approximate their respective carrying values since the profit share rate applied to bank loans and borrowings are updated periodically by the lender to reflect active market price quotations. The carrying value of trade payables along with the related allowance for unrealized cost is estimated to be their fair values.

None.

Events after balance sheet date