BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2016

(ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2016

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BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 MARCH 2016 AND 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

ASSETS		31 March 2016	31 December 2015
	Notes	Not Reviewed	Audited
Current Assets		**2.299.895**	**2.160.683**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**4**	**472.712**	**348.789**
Trade Receivables	**7**	**553.774**	**525.685**
- Trade Receivables, Other Parties		553.774	525.685
Other Receivables	**8**	**106.346**	**44.166**
- Due From Related Parties		102.821	39.879
- Other Receivables, Other Parties		3.525	4.287
Inventory	**9**	**1.015.048**	**975.267**
Prepaid Expenses	**13**	**129.450**	**120.708**
Current Income Tax assets	**24**	**1.181**	**128.235**
Other Current Assets	**15**	**21.384**	**17.833**
Non-current Assets		**2.084.800**	**2.007.102**
Financial Investments	**5**	**181.755**	**181.755**
Trade and Other Receivables		**3.687**	**3.480**
- Trade Receivables, Other Parties		3.687	3.480
Property, Plant and Equipment	**10**	**1.852.898**	**1.784.675**
Intangible Assets	**11**	**7.192**	**5.350**
- Other Intangible Assets		7.192	5.350
Prepaid Expenses	**13**	**35.286**	**30.215**
Deferred Tax Assets	**24**	**3.982**	**1.627**
Total Assets		**4.384.695**	**4.167.785**

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 MARCH 2016 AND 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

LIABILITIES		**31 March 2016**	**31 December 2015**
	Notes	**Not Reviewed**	**Audited**
Current Liabilities		**2.463.835**	**2.395.511**
Short Term Financial Liabilities	**6**	**21.519**	**20.260**
Trade Payables		**2.273.770**	**2.108.958**
- Due to Related Parties	26	229.664	195.864
- Due to Third Parties	7	2.044.106	1.913.094
Other Payables		**316**	**111**
- Due to Third Parties		316	111
Deferred Revenue		**10.694**	**7.279**
Employee Benefit Obligations		**24.062**	**23.506**
Current Provisions	**12**	**46.451**	**26.171**
- Provision for Employee Termination Benefits		5.203	2.555
- Other Short Term Provisions		41.248	23.616
Current Income Tax Liabilities	**24**	**45.518**	**162.882**
Other Current Liabilities	**15**	**41.505**	**46.344**
Non-current Liabilities		**105.514**	**101.915**
Non-current Provisions		**67.999**	**64.125**
- Provision for Employee Benefits	14	67.999	64.125
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**24**	**37.515**	**37.790**
Equity		**1.815.346**	**1.670.359**
Equity Attributable to Parent		**1.815.346**	**1.670.359**
Paid-in Share Capital	**16**	**303.600**	**303.600**
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**244.929**	**244.929**
- Property and Equipment Revaluation Reserve	16	279.957	279.957
- Actuarial Gain/Loss on Defined Benefit Plans		(35.028)	(35.028)
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**6.826**	**23.876**
- Currency Translation Difference		(12.586)	4.464
- Fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets		19.412	19.412
Restricted Reserves		**203.399**	**203.399**
Retained Earnings		**894.555**	**311.424**
Net Income for the Period		**162.037**	**583.131**
Total Liabilities		**4.384.695**	**4.167.785**

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2016 AND 2015

(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 2016 – 31 March 2016	Not Reviewed 1 January 2015 – 31 March 2015
INCOME OR LOSS			
Revenue	17	4.810.756	4.094.212
Cost of Sales (-)	17	(4.014.126)	(3.459.851)
GROSS PROFIT		**796.630**	**634.361**
Marketing Expenses (-)	18	(523.975)	(422.497)
General Administrative Expenses (-)	18	(79.067)	(63.341)
Other Operating Income	20	5.107	4.421
Other Operating Expense (-)	20	(4.088)	(1.369)
OPERATING PROFIT		**194.607**	**151.575**
Income from Investing Activities	23	5.262	624
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME		**199.869**	**152.199**
Financial Income	21	15.284	9.070
Financial Expense (-)	22	(9.376)	(3.153)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		**205.777**	**158.116**
- Current Tax Expense	24	(46.130)	(36.577)
- Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)	24	2.390	1.947
PROFIT FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		**162.037**	**123.486**
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**162.037**	**123.486**
Profit for The Period Attributable to			
Non-controlling Interest		**-**	-
Equity Holders of the Parent		**162.037**	**123.486**
Earnings Per Share			
Earnings Per Share from Continued Operations (Full TRY)	25	**0,53**	**0,41**
Earnings Per Share from Discontinued Operations		**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items not to be Classified to Profit or Loss		**-**	**-**
Actuarial Gain/Loss from Defined Benefit Plans		-	-
Property and Equipment Revaluation Reserve		-	-
Items to be Classified to Profit or Loss		**(17.050)**	**(1.158)**
Fair Value Changes in Available-For-Sale Financial Assets		-	-
Currency Translation Difference		(17.050)	(1.158)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense)		**(17.050)**	**(1.158)**
Total Comprehensive Income		**144.987**	**122.328**
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to			
Non-controlling Interest		**-**	**-**
Equity Holders of the Parent		**144.987**	**122.328**

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2016 AND 2015

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

	Not Reviewed									
				Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss		Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		Retained earnings		
	Paid-in share capital	**Treasury Shares**	**Restricted reserves**	**Tangible assets fair value reserve**	**Actuarial gain/ loss from defined benefit plans**	**Currency translation difference**	**Fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets**	**Retained earnings**	**Net income for the period**	**Paid-in share capital**
Balance at 1 January 2015	**303.600**	**-**	**169.541**	**78.323**	**(25.420)**	**9.206**	**-**	**218.982**	**395.299**	**1.149.531**
Transfer to prior year profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395.299	(395.299)	-
Gain due from acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	19.602	-	-	-	-	(19.602)	-	-
Treasury Shares	-	(19.602)	-		-	-	-	-	-	(19.602)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1.158)	-	-	123.486	122.328
Balance at 31 March 2015	**303.600**	**(19.602)**	**189.143**	**78.323**	**(25.420)**	**8.048**	**-**	**594.679**	**123.486**	**1.252.257**
Balance at 1 January 2016	**303.600**	**-**	**203.399**	**279.957**	**(35.028)**	**4.464**	**19.412**	**311.424**	**583.131**	**1.670.359**
Transfer to prior year profits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**583.131**	**(583.131)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17.050)**	**-**	**-**	**162.037**	**144.987**
Balance at 31 March 2016	**303.600**		**203.399**	**279.957**	**(35.028)**	**(12.586)**	**19.412**	**894.555**	**162.037**	**1.815.346**

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE INTERIM PERIODS ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 AND 2015

(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 - 31 March 2016	Not Reviewed 1 January - 31 March 2015
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**264.629**	**184.870**
Profit for the period		**162.037**	**123.486**
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period		**122.607**	**84.888**
Depreciation and amortisation	10,11,19	**49.251**	38.497
Provision for impairment of inventories	9	**7.666**	5.487
Allowance for doubtful receivables	8	**14**	3
Provision for employment termination benefits	14	**4.332**	3.347
Provision for unused vacation	12,14	**6.143**	3.172
Legal provisions	12	**2.530**	763
Other provisions		**15.102**	3.267
Adjustments related to profit share income/expense	21	**(4.291)**	(3.654)
Adjustments for tax income/ losses	24	**43.740**	34.630
(loss)/Gain on sale of property and equipment	23	**(1.880)**	(624)
Changes in net working capital		**19.766**	**2.977**
Increases in inventories		**(47.447)**	(64.244)
Increases in trade receivables		**(28.089)**	(34.635)
Decreases in other assets related to operations		**(62.401)**	(26.925)
Increases in trade payables		**164.812**	178.695
Increases in other payables related to operations		**205**	(498)
Change in other working capital		**(7.314)**	(49.416)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**304.410**	**211.351**
Income taxes paid	24	**(35.828)**	(24.107)
Collection of doubtful receivables	8	**-**	9
Employee benefits paid	14	**(3.953)**	(2.383)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(134.081)**	**(104.756)**
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	10,11,23	**5.096**	2.932
Purchases of tangible and intangible assets	10,11	**(131.640)**	(102.032)
Cash advances given	13	**(10.919)**	(5.656)
Dividend income	23	**3.382**	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**5.259**	**(14.858)**
Proceeds from financial liabilities		**1.259**	1.405
Profit share received		**4.000**	3.339
Acquisition of treasury shares		**-**	(19.602)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES (A+B+C))		**135.807**	**65.256**
D. EFFECTS OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(12.175)**	**(756)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		**123.632**	**64.500**
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**4**	**347.636**	**323.979**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD(A+B+C+D+E)	**4**	**471.268**	**388.479**

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

(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 31 March 2016. 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 5 May 2016 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 31 March 2016 and 2015, the average number of employees in accordance with their categories is shown below:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Office personnel	**2.055**	1.926
Warehouse personnel	**3.441**	3.155
Store personnel	**26.402**	24.837
Total	**31.898**	**29.918**

As of 31 March 2016, the Group operates in 5.622 stores (31 December 2015: 5.400).

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

The consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared as per the CMB announcement of 7 June 2013 relating to financial statements presentations. Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the presentation of the current year's financial statements.

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 31 March 2016 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2016. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.2 New and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

Group has implemented the new and revised standards and interpretations effective from 1 January 2015 which are related to its main operations.

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 31 March 2016

- Amendment to IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements' on acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. 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 standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Amendments to IAS 16 'Property,plant and equipment', and IAS 41, 'Agriculture', regarding bearer plants, effective from 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. It has been decided that 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 IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Amendment to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets', on depreciation and amortisation, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. In this amendment the it 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. It is 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 standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- IFRS 14 'Regulatory deferral accounts', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts' permits first–time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. The standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Amendments to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements' on the equity method, effective from 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 standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.2 New and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 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 standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Annual improvements 2014, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These set of amendments impacts 4 standards:

  • IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' regarding methods of disposal.
  • IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', (with consequential amendments to IFRS 1) regarding servicing contracts.
  • IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' regarding discount rates.
  • IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' regarding disclosure of information.

- Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' on the disclosure initiative, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, these amendments are as part of the IASB initiative to improvepresentation and disclosure in financial reports. The standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Amendment to IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures', effective from 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 standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

b. Standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 31 March 2016

- IAS 7 'effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The improvements are part of the Board's Disclosure Initiative. The amendments require companies to provide information about changes in their financing liabilities and come as a response to requests from investors for information that helps them better understand changes in a company's debt. The amendments will help to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). The standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- IAS 12 'Income Taxes' effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. It also clarify certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.2 New and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

- IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' is a converged standard from the IASB and FASB on revenue recognition. The standard will improve the financial reporting of revenue and improve comparability of the top line in financial statements globally.

- IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 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.

- IFRS 16 'leases' effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', is also applied. New standard requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same.
- Annual improvements 2014, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These set of amendments impacts 4 standards:

  • IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' regarding methods of disposal.
  • IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', (with consequential amendments to IFRS 1) regarding servicing contracts.
  • IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' regarding discount rates.
  • IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' regarding disclosure of information.

- Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' on the disclosure initiative, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, these amendments are as part of the IASB initiative to improvepresentation and disclosure in financial reports

- Amendment to IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries.

- TFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. TFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' is a converged standard from the IASB and FASB on revenue recognition. The standard will improve the financial reporting of revenue and improve comparability of the top line in financial statements globally. The Group evaluates the effects of the standart.

- TFRS 9 'Financial instruments', effective from 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. The standart has no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2.3 Compliance with TAS

The Group prepared its consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016 in accordance with the framework of the Communiqué Serial: II and numbered 14.1 and its related announcements. The 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 Maroc 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 3,4008 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 3,3687. 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 3,1603, at the average TRY exchange rate for purchases of EGP, is TRY 1 = EGP 2,7375. 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. No classification related to prior year has been made in the current period.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company BİM and its subsidiaries prepared for the period ended 31 March 2016. 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.

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

<u>Sales of Goods</u>

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.

<u>Financial income</u>

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

<u>Dividend income</u>

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.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 valuenot used for investment purposes.

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 days term (31 December 2015: 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 unless there 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.

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. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against property and equipment revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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: 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.

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. Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents are classified in this category.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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'.

Trade payables

Trade payables which generally have an average of 50 days term (31 December 2015: 49 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.

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)
31 March 2016	2,8334	3,2081
31 December 2015	2,9076	3,1776

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.

Events after balance sheet date

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.

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 Expense

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 or other comprehensive income. In such case, the tax is recognized in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income.

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.

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.

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

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

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Cash on hand	**90.012**	105.401
Banks		
-demand deposits	**133.797**	76.875
-profit share deposits	**218.125**	134.801
Cash in transit	**30.778**	31.712
	472.712	**348.789**
Less: accrual for profit share	**(1.444)**	**(1.153)**
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow	**471.268**	**347.636**

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015 there is no restricted cash. As of 31 March 2016, profit share deposits are in TRY and the gross rate for profit share from participation banks for TRY is gross 8,25% per annum (31 December 2015: gross 8.5% per annum) and average maturity is 74 days (31 December 2015: 60 days). Profit share deposits are in foreign exchange deposits are in USD and EUR and gross rate for profit share from participation banks for USD is gross 1,30% and 1,23% for EUR. (31 December 2015: None) and average maturity is 32 days nad 47 days respectively. (31 December 2015:None) 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.

5. Financial assets

a) Subsidiaries

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

Name of subsidiary	**Share**	**31 March 2016**	**31 December 2015**
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. İdeal Standart is carried at cost and 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.

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

5. Financial assets (Continued)

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	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Ziylan Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (*)	% 11,5	**169.165**	169.165
		169.165	**169.165**

(*) The Group acquired 11,5% of shares of Ziylan Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama Anonim Şirketi ("Ziylan"), on 2014 for TRY 144.900. As of 31 December 2015 the fair value of aformentioned available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by an independent valuation company by using discounted cash flow analysis method. The netoff deferred tax amount of increase in fair value of available-for-sale financial asset which is amounting to TRY 19.412 is accounted under "Fair Value Changes in Available-For-Sale Financial Assets" in other comprehensive income and carry forward to consolidated balance sheet as of 31 March 2016.

6. Short-Term Financial Liabilities

The Group has interest free short term bank borrowings in amount of TRY 21.519 (31 December 2015: TRY 20.260) to pay SGK liabilities as of 31 March 2016. Such borrowings have been closed on 1 April 2016.

7. Trade receivables and payables

a) Trade receivables, other parties, net

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Credit card receivables	**553.774**	525.685
	553.774	**525.685**

As of 31 March 2016 the average term of credit card receivables is 10 days (31 December 2015: 10 days).

b) Trade payables, other parties, net

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Other trade payables	**2.059.589**	1.928.360
Unincurred rediscount expense (-)	**(15.483)**	(15.266)
	2.044.106	**1.913.094**

As of 31 March 2016 the average term of trade payables is 50 days (31 December 2015: 49 days). As of 31 March 2016 letters of guarantee and cheques are amounting to TRY 47.592 and mortgages are amounting to TRY 41.358 (31 December 2015: TRY 46.127 letters of guarantee and cheques, TRY 41.488 mortgages).

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

8. Other receivables and payables

a) Other receivables from related parties

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Receivables from related parties (*)	**102.821**	39.879
	102.821	**39.879**

(*) Receivables from related parties consist of advance given to Natura Gıda and the payable given to Ziylan Mağazacılık as of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015.

b) Other receivables from other parties

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Other receivables	**3.525**	4.287
Doubtful receivables	**374**	360
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(374)**	(360)
	3.525	**4.287**

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.

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Group does not have any overdue receivables except for doubtful receivables.

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

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Balance at the beginning of the period	**360**	372
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**14**	3
Collection in current year	**-**	(9)
Balance at the end of the period	**374**	**366**

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

9. Inventories

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Trade goods, net	**1.004.658**	963.155
Other	**10.390**	12.112
	1.015.048	**975.267**

Cost of inventories amounting to TRY 4.087.392 (31 December 2015: TRY 3.535.882) expensed under cost of sales.

The movement of impairment for inventories in 2016 is as follows:

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Balance at the beginning of the period	**7.258**	3.460
Current year reversal	**(7.258)**	(3.460)
Allowance for impairment	**7.666**	5.487
Balance at the end of the period	**7.666**	**5.487**

As of 31 March 2016, allowance for impairment on trade goods amounting to TRY 7.666 (31 December 2015: TRY 7.258). Amount of the goods that were written down are reversed and has been included in cost of sales in the income statement.

10. Property, plant and equipment

The movements of property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation for the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation difference	31 March 2016
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	505.940	2.798	-	-	(793)	507.945
Land improvements	7.589	161	-	-	-	7.750
Buildings	398.057	8.957	-	32	(2.572)	404.474
Leasehold improvements	529.244	24.292	(1.595)	812	(3.280)	549.473
Machinery and equipment	645.720	42.876	(2.990)	689	(3.855)	682.440
Vehicles	125.910	10.332	(4.443)	-	(356)	131.443
Furniture and fixtures	255.481	14.487	(665)	121	(813)	268.611
Construction in progress	51.350	25.346	-	(1.654)	(209)	74.833
	2.519.291	129.249	(9.693)	-	(11.878)	2.626.969
Less : Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	(4.603)	(269)	-	-	-	(4.872)
Buildings	-	(5.734)	-	-	28	(5.706)
Leasehold improvements	(210.511)	(13.016)	916	-	623	(221.988)
Machinery and equipment	(290.266)	(15.942)	2.177	-	1.832	(302.199)
Vehicles	(62.911)	(5.836)	-	-	130	(68.617)
Furniture and fixtures	(166.325)	(7.905)	3.385	-	156	(170.689)
	(734.616)	(48.702)	6.478	-	2.769	(774.071)
Net book value	1.784.675					1.852.898

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

10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	1 January 2015	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Currency translation difference	31 March 2015
Cost or revalued amount						
Land	291.456	18.712	-	-	85	310.253
Land improvements	6.094	107	-	-	-	6.201
Buildings	289.825	4.804	-	-	-	294.629
Leasehold improvements	426.640	18.143	(2.162)	1.190	(828)	442.983
Machinery and equipment	527.365	29.717	(2.449)	138	2	554.773
Vehicles	107.298	8.514	(2.720)	-	(40)	113.052
Furniture and fixtures	213.381	11.130	(916)	148	(20)	223.723
Construction in progress	11.836	10.451	-	(1.476)	186	20.997
	1.873.895	101.578	(8.247)	-	(615)	1.966.611
Less : Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	(3.647)	(217)		-	-	(3.864)
Buildings	(23.828)	(3.855)		-	-	(27.683)
Leasehold improvements	(167.597)	(8.932)	1.275	-	253	(175.001)
Machinery and equipment	(242.017)	(4.826)	1.729	-	112	(245.002)
Vehicles	(51.452)	(7.917)	2.095	-	16	(57.258)
Furniture and fixtures	(142.170)	(12.333)	841	-	36	(153.626)
	(630.711)	(38.080)	5.940	-	417	(662.434)
Net book value	1.243.184					1.304.177

Depreciation expense amounting to TRY 45.339 (31 March 2015: TRY 35.276) were accounted for in marketing expenses and TRY 3.363 (31 March 2015: TRY 2.804) in general and administrative expenses. 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.

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, respectively:

	Land and building	
	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Cost	**686.914**	676.605
Accumulated depreciation	**(81.625)**	(74.032)
	605.289	**602.573**

10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015. 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.

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.

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

10. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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. Group revaluates the amount of their lands and buildings every 3 years unless there is a change in the circumtances. The valuation of land and buildings was built in 2015.

The movement of revaluation fund of land and buildings of the Group is as follows:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January- 31 December 2015**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**279.957**	78.323
Increase in revaluation reserve	**-**	220.387
Deferred income tax on revaluation reserve	**-**	(18.753)
Balance at the end of the period	**279.957**	**279.957**

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, the gross carrying amount of property and equipment and intangibles, which are fully depreciated, but still in use, is as follows:

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Machinery and equipment	**89.504**	87.321
Furniture and fixtures	**105.848**	101.692
Intangible assets and leasehold improvements	**45.157**	43.858
Vehicles	**14.183**	11.274
Land improvements	**2.361**	2.311
	257.053	**246.456**

Pledges and mortgages on assets

As of 31 March 2016 and 2015, there is no pledge or mortgage on property and equipment of the Group.

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

11. Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	1 January 2016	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	31 March 2016
Cost					
Rights	**18.538**	**2.391**	**-**	**(3)**	**20.926**
Other intangible assets	**139**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139**
	18.677	**2.391**	**-**	**(3)**	**21.065**
Accumulated amortization					
Rights	**(13.290)**	**(547)**	**-**	**3**	**(13.834)**
Other intangible assets	**(37)**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**(39)**
	(13.327)	**(549)**	**-**	**3**	**(13.873)**
Net book value	**5.350**				**7.192**

	1 January 2015	Additions	Disposals	Currency translation differences	31 March 2015
Cost					
Rights	16.111	399	(6)	(20)	16.484
Other intangible assets	84	55	-	-	139
	16.195	454	(6)	(20)	16.623
Accumulated amortization					
Rights	(11.481)	(417)	5	4	(11.889)
Other intangible assets	(26)	-	-	-	(26)
	(11.507)	(417)	5	4	(11.915)
Net book value	4.688				4.708

As of 31 March 2016 amortization expense amounting to TRY 510 (31 March 2015: TRY 387) has been charged in marketing expenses and TRY 39 (31 March 2015: TRY 30) 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.

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

12. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

a) Short term for employee benefits

Unused vacation amounting to TRY 5.203 is shown on the current provisions for employee benefits amounting in the Group account of short term provisions for the period ended 31 March 2016 (31 December 2015: TRY 2.555).

Current period movement of short term unused vacation provision is as follows;

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**2.555**	2.761
Reversals during period	**(2.555)**	(2.761)
Provision amount	**5.203**	4.000
Balance at the end of the period	**5.203**	**4.000**

b) Other short term provisions

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Legal provisions (*)	**15.680**	**13.150**
Other	**25.568**	**10.466**
Total	**41.248**	**23.616**

(*) As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, the total amount of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Group, TRY 21.849 and TRY 20.319 (in historical terms), respectively. The Group recognized provisions amounting to TRY 15.680 and TRY 13.150 for the related periods, respectively.

Current period movement of provision for lawsuits is as follows;

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**13.150**	12.765
Provision amount, net	**2.530**	763
Balance at the end of the period	**15.680**	**13.528**

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

12. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Continued)

Letter of guarantees, mortgages and pledges given by the Group

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, breakdown of the guarantees, mortgage and pledges given by the Group is as follows:

	31 March 2016				
	Total TRY equivalent	**TRY**	**USD**	**Euro**	**Moroccan Dirham**
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	***14.114***	***13.406***	***250.000***	**-**	**-**
Guarantee	*14.114*	*13.406*	*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	***14.114***	***13.406***	***250.000***	**-**	**-**

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

12. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Continued)

	31 December 2015				
	Total TRY equivalent	**TRY**	**USD**	**Euro**	**Moroccan Dirham**
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	***14.237***	***13.510***	***250.000***	-	-
Guarantee	*14.237*	*13.510*	*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	***14.237***	***13.510***	***250.000***	-	-

Insurance coverage on assets

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, insurance coverage on assets of the Group is TRY 1.230.051 and TRY 1.221.416 respectively.

13. Prepaid expenses

a) Short term prepaid expenses

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Order advances given	**106.769**	115.302
Other	**22.681**	5.406
	129.450	**120.708**

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

13. Prepaid expenses (Continued)

b) Long term prepaid expenses

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Advances given for property, plant and equipment	**34.770**	23.851
Other	**516**	6.364
	35.286	**30.215**

14. Employee termination benefits

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Provision for employee termination benefits	**60.747**	60.368
Provision for unused vacation	**7.252**	3.757
Total	**67.999**	**64.125**

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 4.092,53 for each period of service as of 31 March 2016 (31 December 2015: TRY 3.828,37). The retirement pay provision ceiling is revised semi-annually, and TRY 4.092,53 which is effective from 1 January 2016, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (effective from 1 January 2015: TRY 3.541,37). 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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015 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 4,25% by assuming an annual inflation rate of 6,0% (31 December 2015: 6,0 %) and a discount rate of 10,50% (31 December 2015: 10,50%). The anticipated rate of forfeitures that occurred on voluntary turnovers is considered.

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

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 - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Current service cost (Note 19)	**2.870**	2.352
Financial expense of employee termination benefit (Note 22)	**1.462**	995
Total	**4.332**	**3.347**

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

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Balance at the beginning of the period	**60.368**	47.985
Financial expense of employee termination benefit	**1.462**	995
Current service cost	**2.870**	2.352
Benefits paid	**(3.953)**	(2.383)
Balance at the end of the period	**60.747**	**48.949**

15. Other assets and liabilities

a) Other current assets

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
VAT receivable	**12.861**	13.149
Other	**8.523**	4.684
	21.384	**17.833**

b) Other current liabilities

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Taxes and funds payables	**36.320**	40.296
Other	**5.185**	6.048
	41.505	**46.344**

As of 31 March 2016 and 31December 2015, the Group does not have any other long-term liability.

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

16. Equity

a) Share capital and capital reserves

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, the breakdown of shareholders and their ownership percentages in the Company are summarized as follows:

	31 March 2016		31 December 2015	
	Historical cost	(%)	Historical cost	(%)
Mustafa Latif Topbaş	**44.877**	**14,8**	44.877	14,8
Ahmet Afif Topbaş	**28.500**	**9,4**	28.500	9,4
Abdulrahman A. El Khereiji	**6.072**	**2,0**	6.072	2,0
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**	1.600	0,5
Ahmet Hamdi Topbaş	**520**	**0,2**	520	0,2
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	**360**	**0,1**	360	0,1
Publicly traded	**215.135**	**70,9**	215.135	70,9
	303.600	**100**	**303.600**	**100**

The Company's share capital is fully paid and consists of 303.600.000 (31 December 2015: 303.600.000) shares of TRY 1 nominal value each.

Revaluation surplus

As of 31 March 2016 the Group has revaluation surplus amounting TRY 279.957 (31 December 2015: TRY 279.957) related to revaluation of land and buildings (Note 10). The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

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 February 1, 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 financial statements of the Company.

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

16. Equity (Continued)

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015 legal reserves, prior year profits and net income for the period in statutory accounts which is prepared in accordance with Tax Procedural Law of the Company are as follows:

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Legal reserves	**203.398**	203.398
Extraordinary reserves	**377.112**	377.112
Net profit for the period	**184.147**	644.675
	764.657	**1.225.185**

As of 31 March 2016, net profit for the Company's statutory books is TRY 184.147 (31 December 2015: TRY 644.675) and net profit per consolidated financial statements in accordance with CMB accounting standards is TRY 162.037 (31 December 2015: TRY 583.131).

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

17. Sales and cost of sales

a) Net Sales

The Group's net sales for the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Sales	**4.826.681**	4.108.368
Sales returns (-)	**(15.925)**	(14.156)
	4.810.756	**4.094.212**

b) Cost of sales

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Beginning inventory	**963.155**	794.473
Purchases	**4.055.629**	3.517.637
Ending inventory (-)	**(1.004.658)**	(852.259)
	4.014.126	**3.459.851**

18. Operational Expenses

a) Marketing expenses

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Personnel expenses	**250.153**	200.343
Rent expenses	**118.962**	98.279
Depreciation and amortization expenses	**45.849**	35.663
Packaging expenses	**27.641**	21.690
Electricity, water and communication expenses	**24.414**	18.970
Advertising expenses	**12.347**	10.296
Trucks fuel expense	**10.078**	10.381
Maintenance and repair expenses	**9.703**	7.684
Tax and duty expenses	**3.137**	2.643
Provision for employee termination benefit	**2.392**	1.951
Other	**19.299**	14.597
	523.975	**422.497**

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

18. Operational Expenses (Continued)

b) General and administrative expenses

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Personnel expenses	**52.559**	42.944
Legal and consultancy expenses	**4.461**	3.126
Depreciation and amortization expenses	**3.402**	2.834
Vehicle rent expenses	**3.464**	1.837
Motor vehicle expenses	**2.056**	2.166
Money collection expenses	**2.302**	1.713
Tax and duty expenses	**2.186**	1.656
Provision for employee termination benefits	**478**	401
Communication expenses	**394**	335
Office supplies expenses	**359**	242
Other	**7.406**	6.087
	79.067	**63.341**

19. Expenses by nature

a) Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Marketing and selling expenses	**45.849**	35.663
General and administrative expenses	**3.402**	2.834
	49.251	**38.497**

b) Personnel expenses

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Wages and salaries	**263.092**	212.837
Social security premiums - employer contribution	**39.620**	30.450
Provision for employee termination benefits (Note 14)	**2.870**	2.352
	305.582	**245.639**

20. Other operating income and expense

a) Other Operating Income

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Gain on sale of scraps	**1.740**	2.128
Other income from operations	**3.367**	2.293

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

	5.107	**4.421**

20. Other operating income and expense (Continued)

b) Other Operating Expense

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Provision expenses	**3.832**	1.184
Other	**256**	185
	4.088	**1.369**

21. Financial Income

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Foreign exchange gains	**10.993**	5.416
Income on profit share account deposits	**4.291**	3.654
	15.284	**9.070**

22. Financial Expenses

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Finance charge on employee termination	**7.772**	2.011
Foreign exchange losses	**1.462**	995
Other financial expenses	**142**	147
	9.376	**3.153**

23. Income and expense from investing activities

a) Income from Investing Activities

	1 January - 31 March 2016	1 January - 31 March 2015
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**1.880**	624
Dividend income	**3.382**	-
	5.262	**624**

b) Expense from Investing Activities

None (1 January- 31 March 2015: None).

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

24. Tax assets and liabilities

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, provision for taxes of the Group is as follows:

	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Current income tax provision	**45.518**	162.882
Current tax assets (Prepaid taxes)	**(1.181)**	(128.235)
Corporate tax payable	**44.337**	**34.647**

In Turkey, as of 31 March 2016, corporate tax rate is 20% (31 December 2015: 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 31 March 2016 the corporate tax rate is 30% (31 December 2015: 30%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores SARL operates. In Egypt, as of 31 March 2016 the corporate tax rate is 22,5% (31 December 2015 :22,5%) 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 2015: 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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, temporary differences based for deferred tax and deferred tax asset and liability calculated by using applicable tax rates are as follows:

	Balance sheet		Comprehensive income	
	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**	**1 January - 31 March 2016**	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Deferred tax liability				
Tangible and intangible assets, except the effect of revaluation effect	**29.890**	30.096	**(206)**	(464)
The effect of the revaluation of land and buildings	**23.291**	23.291	**-**	-
Financial asset the effect of revaluation effect	**4.853**	4.853	**-**	-
Other adjustments	**2.651**	2.596	**55**	307
Deferred tax asset				
Reserve for employee termination benefit	**(12.149)**	(12.074)	**(75)**	(193)
Other adjustments	**(15.003)**	(12.599)	**(2.404)**	(1.416)
Currency translation difference	**-**	-	**240**	(181)
Deferred tax	**33.533**	**36.163**	**(2.390)**	**(1.947)**

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

24. Tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Deferred tax is presented in financial statements as follows:

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Deferred tax assets	**3.982**	1.627
Deferred tax liabilities	**(37.515)**	(37.790)
Net deferred tax liability	**(33.533)**	**(36.163)**

Movement of net deferred tax liability for the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**36.163**	13.578
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in statement of comprehensive income, net	**(2.390)**	(1.947)
Foreign currency translation differences	**(240)**	181
Balance at the end of the period	**33.533**	**11.812**

Tax reconciliation

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Profit before tax	**205.777**	158.116
Corporation tax at effective tax rate of 20%	**(41.155)**	(31.623)
Disallowable expenses	**(203)**	(293)
Effect of non-tax deductible and tax exempt items	**106**	47
Tax rate effect of the consolidated subsidiary	**(1.113)**	(630)
Other	**(1.375)**	(2.131)
	(43.740)	**(34.630)**
- Current	**(46.130)**	**(36.577)**
- Deferred	**2.390**	**1.947**

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

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 31 March 2016 and 2015, the movement of shares numbers is as follows:

Earnings per share	**1 January - 31 March 2016**	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Average number of shares at the beginning of the period (thousand)	**303.600**	**303.600**
Net profit of the year	**162.037**	**123.486**
Earnings per share	**0,53**	**0,41**

26. Related party disclosures

a) Due to related parties

Due to related parties balances as of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Payables related to goods and services received:

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Başak Gıda Dağıtım ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (Başak) (1)	**79.364**	67.750
Turkuvaz Plastik ve Tem. Ürün. Tic. A.Ş. (Turkuvaz) (1)	**63.134**	56.190
Aktül Kağıt Üretim Pazarlama A.Ş. (Aktül) (1)	**37.247**	30.215
Hedef Tüketim Ürünleri San. ve Dış Tic. A.Ş. (Hedef) (1)	**33.385**	26.731
Sena Muhtelif Ürün Paketleme Gıda Sanayi ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Sena) (3)	**8.220**	7.482
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Aytaç) (1)	**3.265**	4.295
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (İdeal Standart) (2)	**2.808**	2.578
Bahariye Mensucat San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Bahariye) (1)	**1.681**	-
Proline Bilişim Sistemleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Proline)(1)	**329**	133
Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Avansas) (1)	**231**	130
Natura Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Natura) (1) (*)	**-**	360
	229.664	**195.864**

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.
(2) Subsidiaries of the Group.
(3) Other related party.

(*) Advance given to Natura Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.amounting to TRY 87.283 as of 31 March 2016 is included in other receivables from related parties (31 December 2015: 23.977).

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

26. Related party disclosures (Continued)

b) Related party transactions

For the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, summary of the major transactions with related parties are as follows:

i) Purchases from related parties during the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Başak [1]	**164.523**	**135.120**
Turkuvaz [1]	**82.243**	**50.507**
Aktül[1]	**40.244**	**27.199**
Hedef [1]	**39.271**	**51.708**
Sena[3]	**10.948**	**9.156**
Aytaç[1]	**3.862**	**-**
İdeal Standart [2]	**2.792**	**2.985**
Proline [1]	**1.832**	**227**
Bahariye [1]	**1.633**	**758**
Avansas[1]	**146**	**-**
Seher [1][*]	**-**	**184**
Natura [1]	**-**	**8.601**
Bahar Su [1] [*]	**-**	**-**
Ak Gıda [1][*]	**-**	**237.537**
	347.494	**523.982**

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.
(2) Subsidiaries of the Group.
(3) Other related party.

(*) Ak Gıda A.Ş, Seher Gıda and Bahar Su are released from related party by 20 July 2015,14 August 2015 and 1 Febuary 2016 as a result of sale of majority shares and management change of the Company. The purchases reflect the period up to that date.

ii) For the periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 salaries, bonuses and compensations provided to board of directors and key management comprising of 142 and 129 personnel, respectively, are as follows:

	1 January - 31 March 2016	**1 January - 31 March 2015**
Short-term benefits to employees	**8.902**	6.573
Long-term defined benefits	**3.101**	2.190
Total benefits	**12.003**	**8.763**

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

Profit share position table		**Current period**	Previous period
	Fixed profit share bearing financial instruments		
Financial assets	Profit share deposits	**218.125**	134.801
Financial liabilities		**-**	-
	Variable profit share bearing financial instruments		
Financial assets		**-**	-
Financial liabilities		**-**	-

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.

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

27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk table (Current period - 31 March 2016)

	Receivables							
	Credit card receivables		Trade and other receivables		Bank deposits		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	553.774	102.821	3.525	-	351.922	181.755	-
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	553.774	102.821	3.525	-	351.922	181.755	-
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)	-	-	-	374	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	(374)	-	-	-	-
- 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk table (Prior period - 31 December 2015)

	Receivables							
	Credit card receivables		Trade and other receivables		Bank deposits		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	525.685	39.879	4.287	-	211.676	181.755	-
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	525.685	39.879	4.287	-	211.676	181.755	-
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)	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	(360)	-	-	-	-
- 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Group's foreign currency position is as follows ;

	31 March 2016				31 December 2015			
	TRY equivalent	**USD**	**Euro**	**GBP**	**TRY equivalent**	**USD**	**Euro**	**GBP**
1. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, banks accounts	**6.618**	**1.290.653**	**910.877**	**9.482**	1.662	443.524	109.939	5.472
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other current assets (1+2+3)	**6.618**	**1.290.653**	**910.877**	**9.482**	1.662	443.524	109.939	5.472
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	**79**	**26.600**	**1.278**	-	77	25.100	1.278	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	10	3.500	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	**79**	**26.600**	**1.278**	-	87	28.600	1.278	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	**6.697**	**1.317.253**	**912.155**	**9.482**	1.749	472.124	111.217	5.472
10. Trade payables	**11**	**4.000**	-	-	6	2.000	-	-
11. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	19	6.500	-	-
12b. Non monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	**11**	**4.000**	-	-	25	8.500	-	-
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**11**	**4.000**	-	-	25	8.500	-	-
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Hedged total assets amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Hedged total liabilities amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9+18+19)	**6.686**	**1.313.253**	**111.217**	**5.472**	1.724	463.624	111.217	5.472
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items (TFRS 7.b23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a))	**6.686**	**1.313.253**	**111.217**	**5.472**	1.714	460.124	111.217	5.472
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Import	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015:

	31 March 2016	**Exchange rate sensitivity analysis**			
		Current Period			
		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 TRY:				
1-	U.S Dollar net asset/(liability)	**366**	**(366)**	-	-
2-	Protected part from U.S Dollar risk(-)	**-**	**-**	-	-
3-	U.S Dollar net effect (1+2)	**366**	**(366)**	-	-
	Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of Euro against TRY				
4-	Euro net asset/(liability)	**292**	**(292)**	-	-
5-	Protected part from Euro risk (-)	**-**	**-**	-	-
6-	Euro net effect (4+5)	**292**	**(292)**	-	-
	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)**	-	-
	Total (3+6+9)	**662**	**(662)**	**-**	**-**

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

27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

31 December 2015	**Exchange rate sensitivity analysis**			
	Current Period			
	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 TRY:				
1- U.S Dollar net asset/(liability)	149	(149)	-	-
2- Protected part from U.S Dollar risk(-)	-	-	-	-
3- U.S Dollar net effect (1+2)	149	(149)	-	-
Increase/Decrease of 10% in value of Euro against TRY				
4- Euro net asset/(liability)	35	(35)	-	-
5- Protected part from Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	35	(35)	-	-
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)	**186**	**(186)**	**-**	**-**

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.

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

27. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, maturities of undiscounted trade payables and financial liabilities of the Group are as follows:

31 March 2016

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	**2.044.106**	**2.059.589**	**2.059.589**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Due to related parties	**229.664**	**231.055**	**231.055**	**-**	**-**	**-**

31 December 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	1.913.094	1.928.360	1.928.360	-	-	-
Due to related parties	195.864	197.123	197.123	-	-	-

Capital risk management

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	31 March 2016	**31 December 2015**
Total liabilites	**2.569.349**	**2.497.426**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(472.712)**	**(348.789)**
Net debt	**2.096.637**	**2.148.637**
Total equity	**1.815.346**	**1.670.359**
Total equity+net debt	**3.911.983**	**3.818.996**
Net debt/(Total equity + net debt)	**%54**	**%56**

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

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015. See note 10 for disclosures of the land and buildings that are measured at fair value.

31 March 2016	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Available for sale financial assets				
Retail industry	-	**169.165**	-	**169.165**
Total assets	**-**	**169.165**	**-**	**169.165**

31 December 2015	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Available for sale financial assets				
Retail industry	-	169.165	-	169.165
Total assets		**169.165**		**169.165**

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.

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 31 March 2016 and 31 December 2015, 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

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.

29. Events after balance sheet date

None.

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