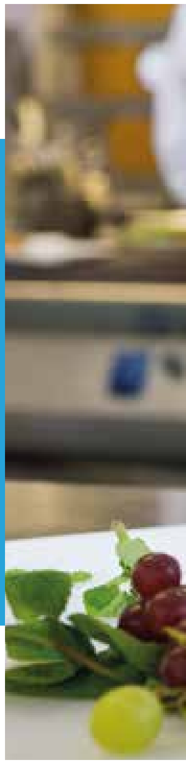
The art of creating value from investment appetite

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS
2015 ANNUAL REPORT

GLOBAL
INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

CONTENTS



GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS HAS ACHIEVED SUCCESS IN ALL ITS BUSINESS AREAS.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP

BUSINESS DIVISIONS

INVESTOR RELATIONS

FINANCIALS

We think of ourselves as professional cooks.
Because being a successful investment corporation is rather like "creating miracles in the kitchen".

We produce the right results with the right choices for our shareholders and customers, serving their needs uniquely.

We skillfully manage different processes simultaneously on the strength of our employees, who are coming from the "kitchen of the business" and who know their jobs very well.

1 Everything should be perfect.

Creating a wide portfolio of investments can only be achieved with the right organization. For this reason, everything should be perfect.

Mehmet Kutman
Chairman

2 One must select the best and freshest ideas.

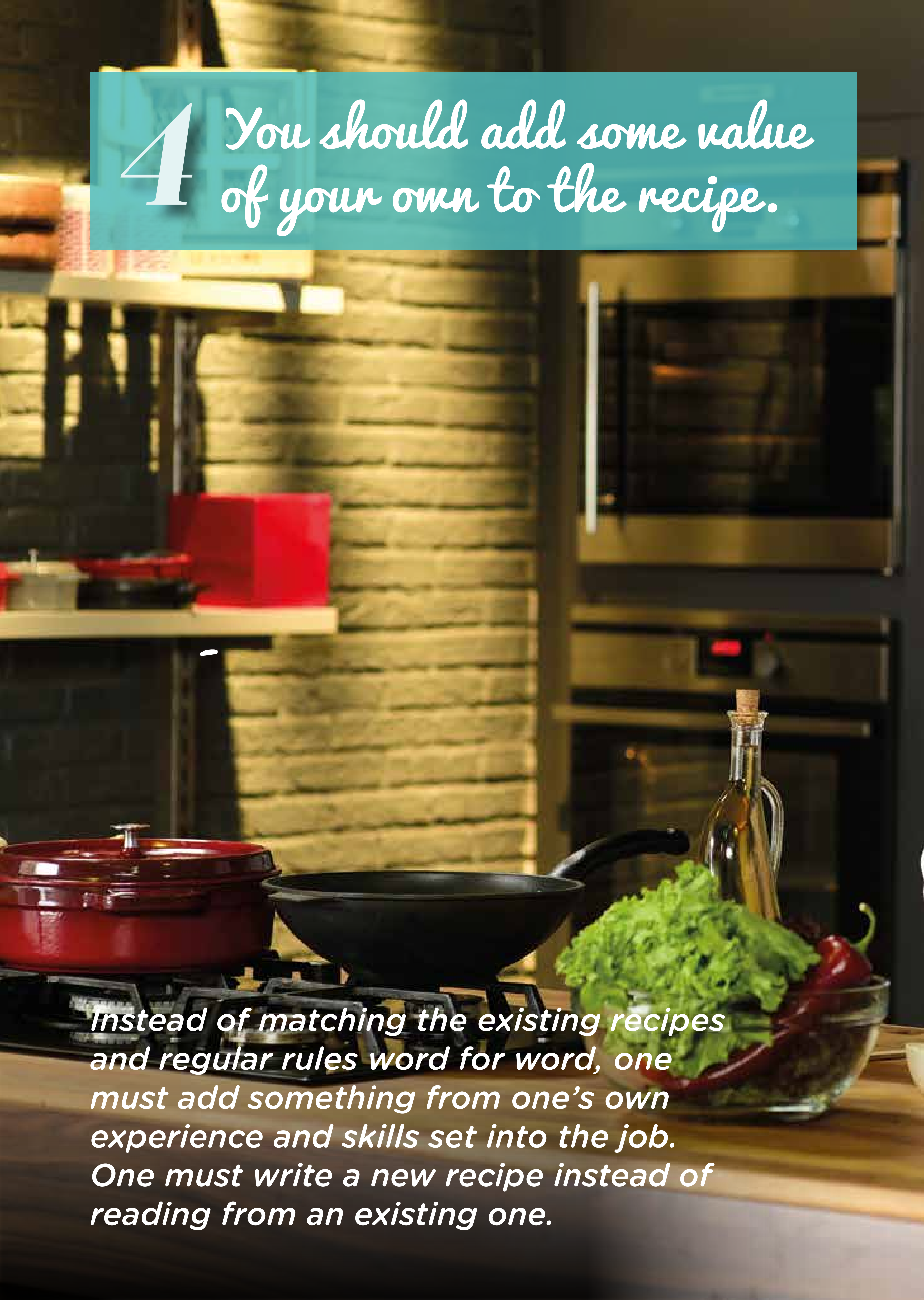
One must seek new and appropriate areas of investment with the highest rate of return, and always refresh the strategies.

Erol Göker
Vice Chairman

3 One must take risks under control.

Risks are part of our business. As a matter of fact, risks are important indicators in creating value. For this reason, one must skillfully manage risks to create value.

Serdar Kırmaz
Board Member



4 You should add some value of your own to the recipe.

Instead of matching the existing recipes and regular rules word for word, one must add something from one's own experience and skills set into the job. One must write a new recipe instead of reading from an existing one.

Adnan Nas
Non-Executive Board Member

5 Timing is the key.

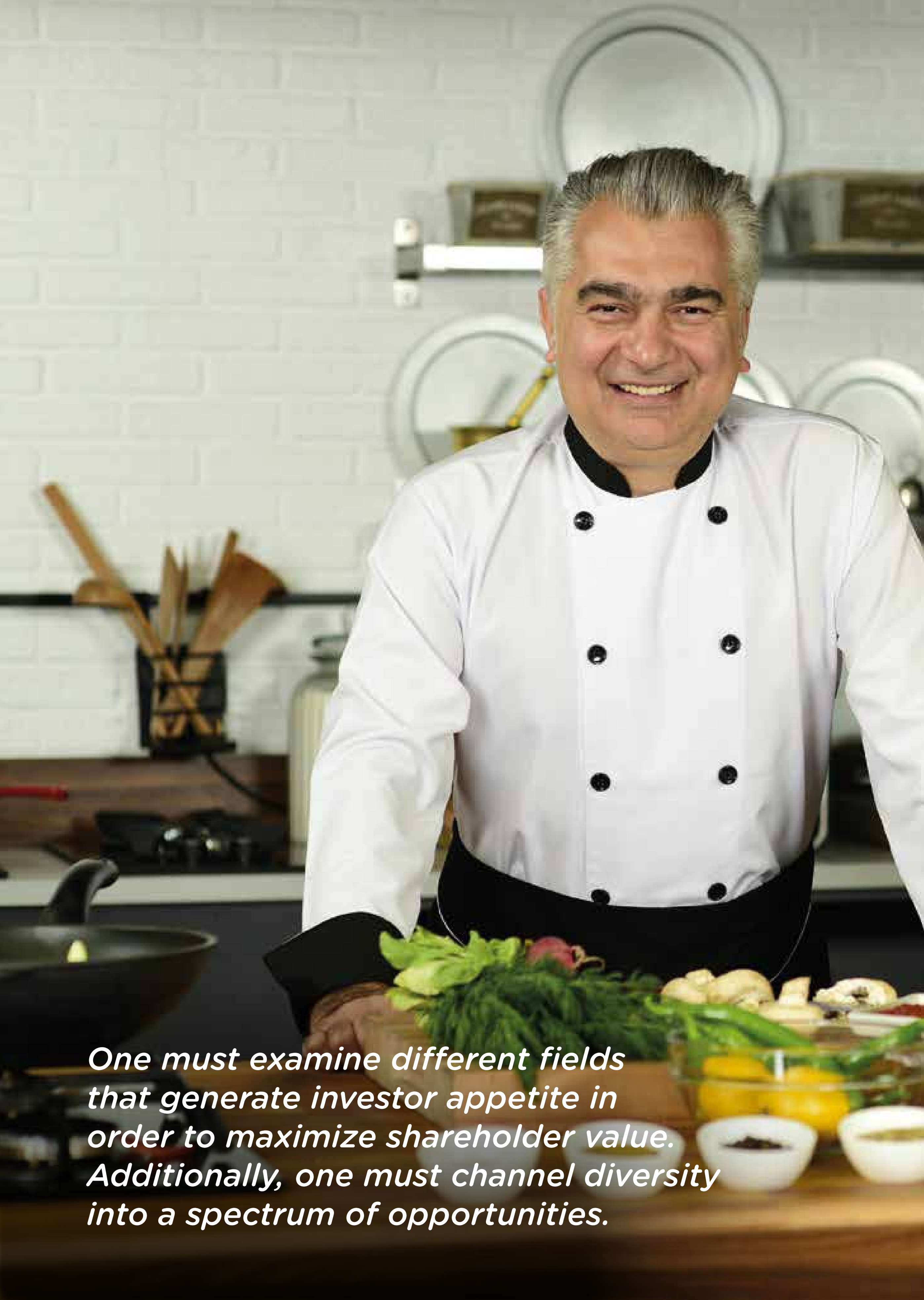
One must take steps toward the right solutions at the right time with forecasts and planned actions. One must carefully set the timing for the start and end of each investment.

Jérôme Bayle
Independent Board Member

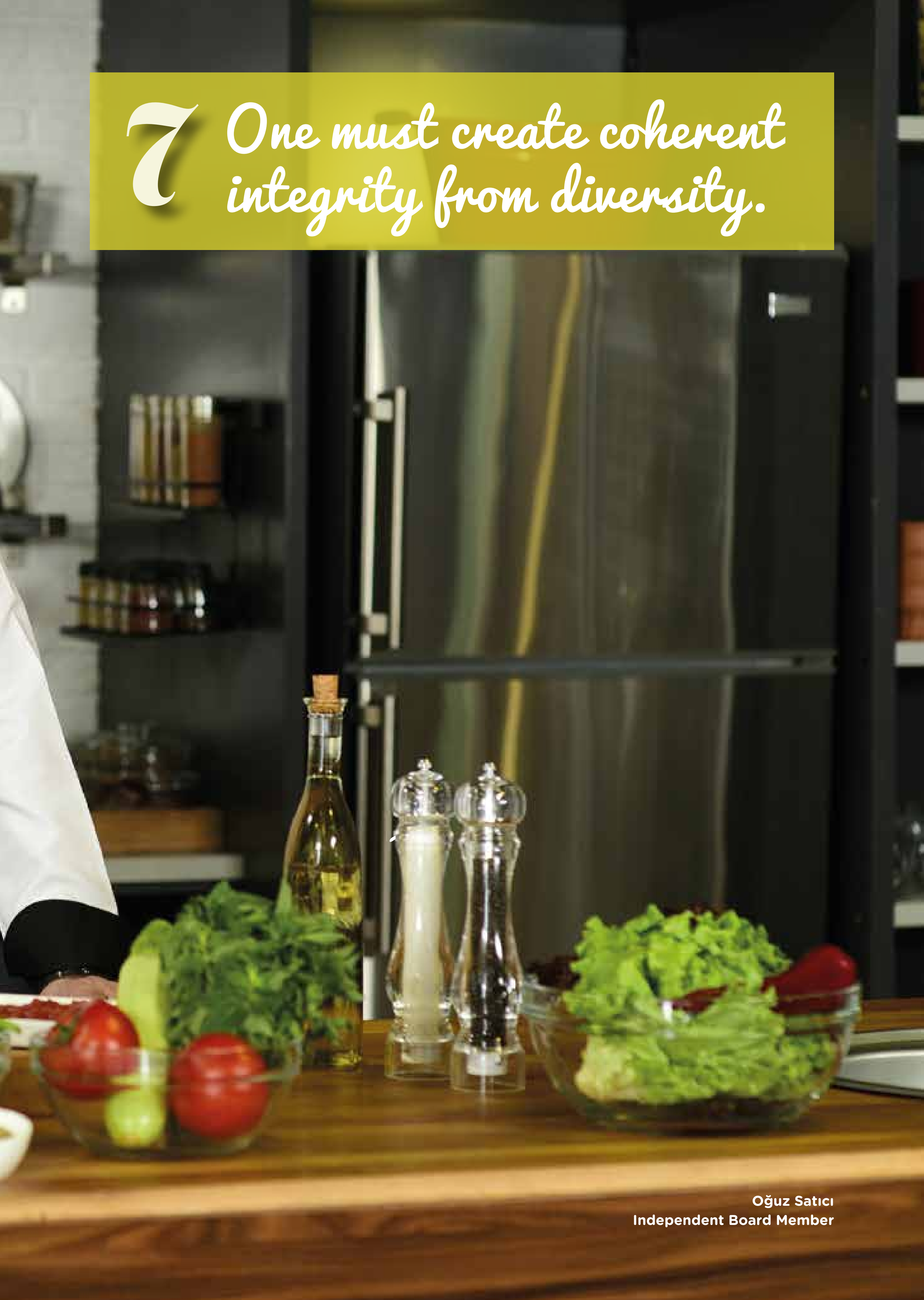
6 One must make a difference with each contribution.

One must maximize the value and yield created for the shareholder, and invest all one's efforts into the process. In principle, one should offer opportunities that are both appealing and well thought out.

Ayşegül Bensel
Non-Executive Board Member



One must examine different fields that generate investor appetite in order to maximize shareholder value. Additionally, one must channel diversity into a spectrum of opportunities.



7 One must create coherent integrity from diversity.

Oğuz Satıcı
Independent Board Member

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP

PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Western Mediterranean
- Barcelona
- Valletta
- Lisbon
- Malaga

Eastern Mediterranean
- Kuşadası
- Antalya
- Bodrum

Asia
- Singapore

Adriatic
- Dubrovnik
- Bar

POWER

- Tres Energy
- Mavi Bayrak Energy
- Ra Solar

GAS

- Naturelgaz

MINING

- Straton Mining

REAL ESTATE

- Denizli Sümerpark Mall and Housing
- Denizli SkyCity Offices
- Denizli Final Schools
- Van Shopping Mall Development
- Vakıfbank No. VI
- Salıpazarı Global Building

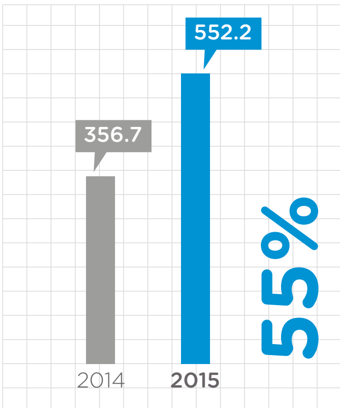
Group's total consolidated GLA (including Ports which is operated by R.E. management): 92,672 m^2
GLA: c.93.5k m^2

BROKERAGE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

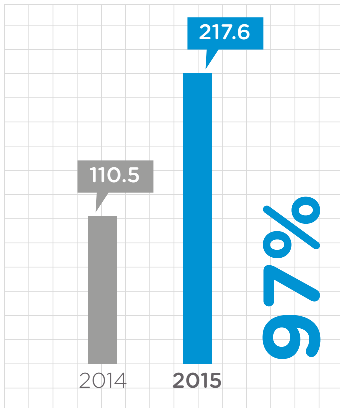
- Global Securities
- Asset Management
  - Actus Asset Management
  - Global MD Asset Management
- IEG Global Advisory

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

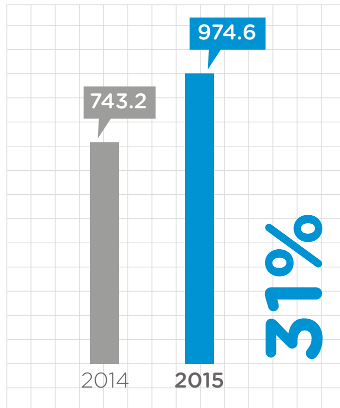
TURNOVER
(TL MILLION)



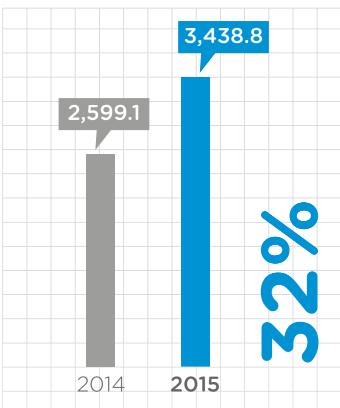
EBITDA
(TL MILLION)



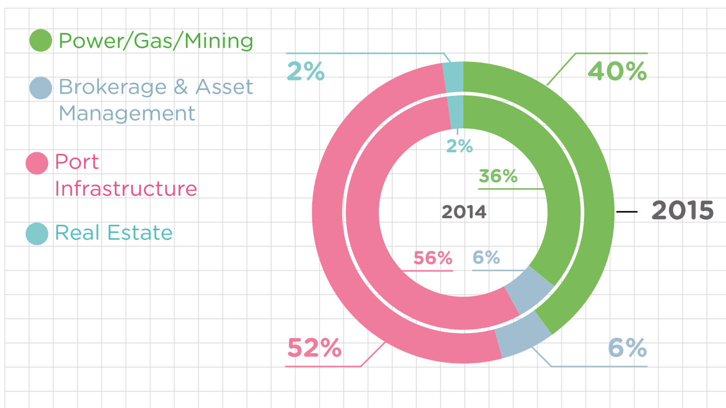
EQUITY
(TL MILLION)



TOTAL ASSETS
(TL MILLION)



GROSS TURNOVER (%)



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

WE TOOK STEPS TO INCREASE OUR CURRENT PASSENGER PORTFOLIO WITH NEW PORTS BEYOND TURKEY.

"2015 PROVED TO BE A SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF CONTINUED GROWTH FOR GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS; ONE WHERE WE STEADFASTLY MET OUR TARGETS ACROSS ALL OF OUR BUSINESS SEGMENTS OF OPERATION, ALBEIT WITH A LOWER GROWTH RATE, AS A RESULT OF THE PRUDENT APPROACH OF OUR MANAGEMENT FOR RAINY DAYS.

As 2015 drew to a close, we could but acknowledge that the world remained in turbulent waters. In various countries from the east to the west and from developed to emerging, we are seeing the awakening of various divides within societies and the tangible detrimental erosion of our core values... No doubt the world will one day overcome this, and it is but a step forward, in the evolution of man, where the internet itself is an integral part of our society. Sadly though, before it gets better it's likely to get worse. Having said that, there is no doubt that major positive developments are transpiring in Turkey, and further afield. A prime example comes in the form of remarkable diplomatic efforts from President Obama to lift long-standing sanctions -in order to end Cuba's isolation of half a century; in a historic moment, I was proud to witness the first ever cruise depart from Miami to Cuban shore. Elsewhere, the Iranian nuclear pact, which again saw a partial lifting of sanctions, has enabled the country to gradually integrate into the global trading arena.

Turning our attention to Turkey, 2015 yielded a much needed end to a period of political uncertainty that had blighted confidence in the Turkish economy. Crucially, question marks which arose over the political stability of the inconclusive general election on June 7th were laid to rest following the repeat election in November that paved the way for the incumbent administration. This in turn muted the impact on the macroeconomic arena, not least-the devaluation of TL against foreign currencies.

As a result, 2015 proved to be a successful year of continued growth for Global Investment Holdings; one where we steadfastly met our targets across all of our business segments of operation, albeit with a lower growth rate, as a result of the prudent approach of our management for rainy days.

20%

Our market share in the Mediterranean reached approximately 20%.

Mehmet Kutman
Chairman

In line with our strategy for future operations, we are restructuring our portfolio under 5 core business segments, excluding finance. Those being ports, power, gas, mining and real estate. Each business segment will be consolidated under a single company, whereby our partners will enjoy the transparency of following each unit as desired. The portfolio companies in each area of operation will target companies/ assets primarily in our geographic area of operation and follow in the footsteps of our Port assets, hence making use of the leverage they bring in relation to operation undertaken in these countries. The ultimate goal is to become listed on one of the main exchanges of the world, as well as Borsa Istanbul; or to form a strategic partnership, depending on whatever option is considered a more effective catalyst of sustainable growth and source of support of the respective community or society in which our operations are realized. I will not be going through all the details of each business segment, but suffice to say in a nutshell that:

-- The ports segment added Valetta/Malta and Dubrovnik/ Croatia (signed a pre-concession agreement) in 2015, hence, exceeding a passenger count of 5.5 million, which corresponds to c.20% market share in the Mediterranean. Once we complete the current acquisition pipeline, with Venice being the main contributor, and where we are part of a consortium comprising the world's largest cruise operators, our passenger numbers and market share will further be enhanced. With only a few destinations remaining to be consolidated in the Mediterranean, management under the new leadership of Mr. Emre Sayın, will focus its attention on the Far East and the Caribbean; but more importantly, will make sure that each asset in our portfolio provides exceptional services to cruise lines, while ensuring that passengers, the bread and butter of our business, leave our ports with the best possible experience. I fully intend to have this "gem", the largest and the only cruise port operator in the world, from our portfolio listed within the 2016-18 period on one of the world's leading exchanges with the support of our partner, EBRD.

--- The Gas segment; internally many of my colleagues until this year had some questions regarding the portfolio company " Naturelgaz". It took me around 4 years to somehow convince detractors of its viability, although doubters remain. Under the leadership of Kanat Emiroğlu, 2015 was a year of restructuring for Naturelgaz, and one of growth, albeit lower than in previous years, where the company has registered a consolidated market share of c.20 pct. Moreover, I am pleased to report that policy related to health and safety, the principle considerations for such a corporation, has been implemented to world standards.
In an age where the internet is the main source of information,

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

2015 PROVED TO BE A SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF CONTINUED GROWTH.

"IN LINE WITH OUR STRATEGY FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS, WE ARE RESTRUCTURING OUR PORTFOLIO UNDER 5 CORE BUSINESS SEGMENTS, EXCLUDING FINANCE. THOSE BEING PORTS, POWER, GAS, MINING AND REAL ESTATE. EACH BUSINESS SEGMENT WILL BE CONSOLIDATED UNDER A SINGLE COMPANY, WHEREBY OUR PARTNERS WILL ENJOY THE TRANSPARENCY OF FOLLOWING EACH UNIT AS DESIRED.

accessed by people in split second, it is not hard to imagine that environmentally responsible corporations will enjoy a brighter future than others. Gas powered heavy duty vehicles, will no doubt one day be a reality,--and sooner than most people expect. Turkey, located in the midst of the world's greatest gas reserve, undoubtedly one day in the not too distant future convert most energy usage on the roads to gas, rather than diesel or LPG, at least until electric powered heavy duty vehicles become the market standard. Due to the complexity of global gas as business, it is my intention to identify a strategic partner for Naturelgaz, again, in the not too distant future, thereby enabling the company to become a world class player in this field be it through trading or transportation.

--- The real estate segment: my founding partner always used to say, and still does, that you can't go wrong with real estate, so let's park excess cash into property; frankly for the past 25 years, he was right. And while I have personally never been a strong believer in real estate or excess construction, such as second homes in summer destinations, or else for yield purposes, clearly time has proven me wrong. Our real estate portfolio under the leadership of Mrs. Ayşegül Bensel, has created a miracle in the city of Van, not only in terms of the time it took to construct, but also in terms of cost, which would amaze most readers. With 92% occupancy, the latest edition to our real estate portfolio, Van AVM, has prompted us to pool all real estate assets under a single roof. The portfolio encompasses approximately 98,000 square meters of office space, rented school buildings, shopping malls, residences and commercial real estate. Our next goal is to expand the portfolio in countries with the potential to generate added value, again by leveraging the gateways that our port portfolio continues to open, such as a hotel in Cuba, for instance.

--- Power: As some readers may already know, and I won't be humble here, we were among the first groups, as with most of our projects, to embrace the buzz surrounding renewable energy. (and yes, it's buzz, not business). Most governments around the world provide large subsidies to those operations active in renewable energy, at the cost, I might add, of our electricity prices at home, thereby granting corporations undue and rapid returns without a proven long term perspective for that matter. In stark contrast, rather than focusing on government subsidies, our energy group is working to enable standalone projects that provide value added services, or energy efficiencies by selling excess heat, or by the harvesting of crops. In the case of cotton, and through an innovative approach, we retain a certain

volume of the yield, which while perhaps not of A+ quality, certainly yields a higher return, thereby providing a financial safety net until such subsidies become available. To date we have, under the leadership of Atay Arpacıoğulları, successfully created a portfolio of 85 MW, contracted energy efficient Tri- power with various industrial consumers and are building the first biomass plants in Turkey using cotton and corn. We operate under a contractual agreement of 10 years with large-scale suppliers that encompasses the harvesting of the crop; this in addition to the first large-scale solar project. Once again, our goal is to become a world class company over the next 5 years with growth mostly coming from Africa and its islands.

--- In the finance sector, where we have long enjoyed a robust presence, our purchase of a 100pct stake in Eczacıbaşı Securities integrated the firm under Global Securities, thereby incorporating two well-established firms under a single structure. In consequence we have created one of the largest non-bank brokerage firms. Yet, while this is a business that should by all accounts flourish in a country such as Turkey, the legislative errors of the 90s have meant that the industry is seen merely as a trading desk within the banking system. My goal, as one of the key persons involved in the development of the Turkish capital markets in the 90s, is to ensure that the equivalent of the Glass-Steagall Act is instituted in our system. Until then, the key objective must be to preserve what structures we already have in place, while making sure that our clients are shielded from market volatility under the leadership of Gökhan Özer. Last but not least, our asset management arm has successfully grown into the fifth largest independent firm, together with our partner's Police Pension Fund of Turkey aiming to become the largest asset manager in 2016/17.

Last but not least, we at the holding company level, that is myself, Mr. Serdar Kırmaz (the aforementioned doubter and brake), Mr. Kerem Eser our CFO, Mr. prudent, even when rates are negative, Mr. Uğur Aydın, our all-time "we shouldn't do it...or better to do this way..", Chief Legal Counsel, Ms. Aslı Su Ata, Head of IR, who even made me work on holiday to draft this document for our annual reports, Ms. Göknil Akça, who installed an HR system where even I struggle to enter my days off, our compliance head Mr. Memduh Atan, our IT Head Mr. Murat Engin, and our entire team, are here to support our portfolio companies through rain and shine.

Of course the activities and impact of Global Investment Holdings and its subsidiaries extend well beyond the business arena. We are committed to implementing processes that integrate social, environmental, ethical, and human rights concerns into the Group's business operations and core strategy, in close collaboration with stakeholders and the communities where it operates. Global Investment Holdings greatly values engagement in philanthropic efforts that contribute to Turkey's social, cultural and economic development and advancement. In 2015, we provided sponsorship and other support to sports, educational, charitable, cultural and social causes, and related projects and events. The Company brought a world class exhibition to Global Karaköy with "The Art of Banksy," a unique show of the enigmatic street artist which was met with widespread acclaim. And our popular Global Run – held in Bodrum for the second time this year – went international in September, with a Half Marathon and 10K in Kotor, Montenegro. In the coming year, the Group will continue to engage in corporate responsibility initiatives that benefit the country and its citizens, both locally and nationally.

My special thanks goes out to our board members and to all our stakeholders, who have supported our group and helped all of us to create, thus far, and within a mere decade, one of the 100 largest companies in Turkey.

Mehmet Kutman
Chairman

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP IN SUMMARY

“GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS HAS SUCCESSFULLY PIONEERED MANY INVESTMENTS OWING TO ITS RESPONSIVE STRUCTURE AND CORPORATE CULTURE, AS WELL AS ITS WELL-ESTABLISHED RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS.

Established in 1990, Global Securities swiftly became Turkey’s leading independent brokerage and investment banking company. Paving the way for many entrepreneurs to meet international institutions for the first time, Global Securities has played a crucial role in developing Turkey’s capital markets. The Company transformed into an investment portfolio company in late 2004 drawing on its appetite for growing investments and its extensive investment banking experience. With interests across a variety of budding business sectors and traditional, non-banking financial service providers, Global Investment Holdings has evolved into a dynamic investment vehicle. Global Investment Holdings trades on the Borsa Istanbul under the GLYHO.IS ticker.

Global Investment Holdings has effectively recognized investment opportunities in rapidly growing sectors of Turkey’s economy, following its restructuring efforts in late 2004. Since 2013, it has also been successfully expanding its investments beyond Turkey. The Group focuses on sectors with future growth potential and businesses in their initial stages.

“ THE GROUP SETS ITSELF APART FROM OTHER CORE BUSINESS-ORIENTED CONGLOMERATES AND HOLDING COMPANIES, AS IT HAS NO GEOGRAPHIC OR SECTOR-BOUND LIMITS.

Thanks to its considerable investment experience and established relations with international businesses, the Company has a competitive edge in identifying investment targets, as well as in risk assessment of new ventures. Global Investment Holdings has successfully pioneered many investments owing to its responsive structure and corporate culture, as well as its well-established risk assessment process. The Group sets itself apart from other core business-oriented conglomerates and holding companies, as it has no geographic or sector-bound limits. These are the lines on which it has expanded its portfolio, and today it builds on a proven track record of successful exits.

Global Investment Holdings’ key business areas of operation are: Port Infrastructure (operating cruise ship terminals and commercial seaports); Gas (compressed natural gas sales and distribution); Power (renewable power generation, cogeneration, biomass and solar power); Mining (feldspar mining and export); Real Estate (development and operation of commercial real estate projects); and Other (non-banking financial services, including brokerage, advisory and asset management).

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP IN SUMMARY

217.6

TL MILLION

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS INCREASED ITS EBITDA TO TL 217.6 MILLION IN 2015.

RAPIDLY GROWING SECTORS

Global Investment Holdings has effectively recognized investment opportunities in rapidly growing sectors of Turkey's economy; following its transformation in late 2004, and since 2013, the Group has been successfully extending its investments beyond national borders. The Group focuses on sectors with future growth potential and businesses in their embryonic stages. The Company enjoys a competitive edge in identifying investment targets, as well as in risk assessment of new ventures, due to its considerable investment experience and established relations with international businesses. The Company has successfully pioneered numerous investments on the strength of its responsive structure and Group culture, as well as its well-established assessment process.

The Group differentiates itself from other core business-oriented conglomerates and holding companies by lacking any specific geographic or sector-bound limits. Accordingly, having expanded its portfolio along these lines it has built up a proven track record of successful exits.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS FOCUSES ON SECTORS WITH FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL AND BUSINESSES IN THEIR EMBRYONIC STAGES.

“GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS DIFFERENTIATES FROM OTHER CORE BUSINESS-ORIENTED CONGLOMERATES AND HOLDING COMPANIES BY LACKING ANY SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC OR SECTOR-BOUND LIMITS.

MAXIMIZING SHAREHOLDER VALUE

The Company works to maximize shareholder value and returns by establishing a diversified portfolio of investments in sectors with high growth and return potential; where, due to the nature of barriers to entry, be they geographic, technical, “first mover,” or similar, they offer a sustainable competitive advantage. The potential for future growth and an attractive rate of return are the prioritized key parameters of prospective business opportunities; the Company is able therefore, to maximize profitability in certain investments of only short-term relevance to the current investment portfolio.

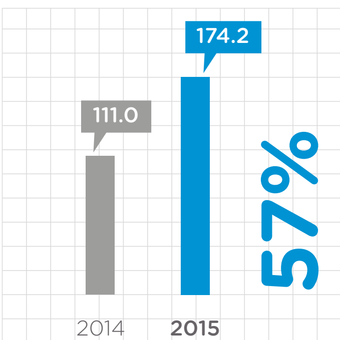
The Company views timely exits as an integral element in maximizing shareholder value. The timing of the exit is determined by systematic monitoring of the investment portfolio in order to realize its equity investment in whole, or in part.

The Group implements best corporate practices by fostering decision making at all levels, and through its independent and lean organizational structure, both at the operational and Group level. This lean structure enables senior management to closely monitor and briskly respond to both operational performances across the Group, and the ever changing business environment.

Under general strategic and risk management guidance, as well as the overall corporate and financial strategies of Global Investment Holdings Group, business units and operating subsidiaries are run principally on an independent basis. Professional management teams comprising skilled executives with precise qualifications are in place to assess sector specific dynamics and challenges across all Group operations.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP IN SUMMARY

GROSS PROFIT
(TL MILLION)



"ACCORDINGLY, IN LINE WITH ITS DIVIDEND POLICY, THE SHARE BUYBACK PROCESS IMPLIED A DIVIDEND EQUIVALENT YIELD OF 5.5%.

CAPITAL DECREASE

GIH's Ordinary General Assembly, which took place on September 30, 2015, has approved the Board's decision dated July 8, 2015 to cancel part of these shares corresponding to 5.24% of the current issued share capital through a capital reduction process to comply with the 10% limit promulgated by the Turkish Commercial Code and CMB's Communiqués.

Following the capital decrease process, shares with a nominal value of TL 10,711,922.45 were cancelled and the issued share capital of the Company was decreased from TL 204,211,922.45 to TL 193,500,000, resulting in the remaining shares held by the Company to represent 9.97% of the new issued share capital. The share price of the Company was adjusted by BIST on the day of share buyback to reflect the decrease in the number of shares. Accordingly, in line with its dividend policy, the share buyback process implied a dividend equivalent yield of 5.5%.

KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS' CURRENT ASSETS INCREASED 37% OVER THE PRIOR YEAR, RISING TO TL 675.8 MILLION, WHILE TOTAL ASSETS CLIMBED TO TL 3.4 BILLION.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (TL MILLION)

	2015	2014
Current Assets	675.8	493.2
Non-Current Assets	2,763.0	2,105.9
Total Assets	3,438.8	2,599.1
Short-Term Liabilities	656.3	511.9
Long-Term Liabilities	1,807.9	1,343.9
Total Shareholders' Equity	974.6	743.3
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	3,438.8	2,599.1

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (TL MILLION)

	2015	2014
Turnover	552.2	356.7
Gross Profit	174.2	111.0
EBITDA	217.6	110.5
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(74.4)	(101.6)
Net Profit/(Loss)	(48.0)	(72.7)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mehmet Kutman
Chairman
Mr. Kutman, a founding shareholder, is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Global Investment Holdings. While actively involved in business development at the Company level, Mr. Kutman also serves on the Boards of Directors of several of Global Investment Holdings' operating subsidiaries and affiliates, including Global Port Holdings, Ege Ports, Port Akdeniz, Bodrum Cruise Port, and energy sector companies involved in natural gas distribution, power generation and mining.

Mr. Kutman also served on the Board of Directors of Alarko REIT (Alarko Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.), a BIST-listed real estate investment trust. He is a member of TÜSIAD (Turkish Industry & Business Association) and DEİK (Foreign Economic Relations Board).

Prior to founding the antecessor of the Company in 1990, from 1989 to 1990 Mr. Kutman was a project manager at Net Holding A.Ş., a Turkish corporate group involved in tourism and other related sectors. Between 1984 and 1989, he resided in the United States, where he served as Vice President at North Carolina National Bank, Sexton Roses Inc. and Philip Bush & Associates. Mr. Kutman holds a BA (Hons.) from Boğaziçi University and an MBA from the University of Texas.

Mr. Kutman plays a vital role in the Yale Program in Brain Tumor Research, a program that works toward a greater understanding of the formation of brain tumors and development of improved therapies, as well as various cancer research activities worldwide through the Gregory M. Kiez and Mehmet Kutman Foundation.

Erol Göker
Vice Chairman
Mr. Göker is a founding shareholder of the Company, and has served as Chairman of the Group's Finance division since its formation. In addition to his representation on the Board of Directors of various Group companies, Mr. Göker holds membership of several committees of the Borsa Istanbul and is a member of TÜSİAD.

Prior to founding the precursor to the Company in 1990, Mr. Göker led the Capital Markets Department at Net Holding A.Ş. Before joining Net Holding A.Ş., he served for four years at the Capital Markets Board, and for four years at the Ministry of Finance in the Tax Auditing Department. Mr. Göker holds a BA in Political Science and an MA in Economics, both from Ankara University.

Ayşegül Bensel
Non-Executive Board Member
Mrs. Bensel joined the Board in 1999 and serves on the Boards of various subsidiaries. Mrs. Bensel Chairperson of Group's R.E. division.

Mrs. Bensel served as the Chairwoman and also, after 2005, as the CEO of Global Life Insurance until the Group sold the company in March 2007. Previously, Mrs. Bensel was Co-Director of Research at Global Securities between 1998 and 1999, and Assistant Director of Research from 1993 to 1998. Prior to joining the Group as an equity research analyst in 1991, Mrs. Bensel was a foreign exchange dealing manager in the Turkish banking sector. Mrs. Bensel holds a BA in Business Administration and Finance from Hacettepe University, Ankara.

Serdar Kırmaz
Board Member
Mr. Kırmaz joined the Board in 2010, and has than also served on the Boards of various subsidiaries. Mr. Kırmaz is also MD of the whole Group and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Kırmaz received his bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Middle East Technical University, Ankara. In 1988, he joined PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") and became a Partner. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Kırmaz held advisory positions in various Turkish groups. Mr. Kırmaz has served as the CFO, and on the Boards of several subsidiaries of Doğan Group from 2007 to 2010; Global Investments Holdings from 2005 to 2007; and STFA Group between 1999 and 2005.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Adnan Nas
Non-Executive Board Member
Adnan Nas holds BSc degrees in Economics/Finance and Law. He also completed post graduate studies in management.

He has 12 years of experience as an Inspector of Finance, including two years as the Deputy President of the Board of Inspection at the Ministry of Finance and Customs. Prior to joining PricewaterhouseCoopers in 1992 at partner level to lead the tax practice, he worked as a corporate executive (Finance Director and Board Member) in a major conglomerate (STFA Holding) in Istanbul from 1985.

Having been the founder, he was also a senior partner/tax leader and chairman of PricewaterhouseCoopers between 1992 and 2011. Currently he is a board member at Global Investment Holdings and a number of its subsidiaries. Adnan also chairs his business advisory firm (Target Consulting) providing assistance to selective clients and a monthly finance magazine run by an editorial board of academics. He writes weekly columns in the business newspaper Dünya.

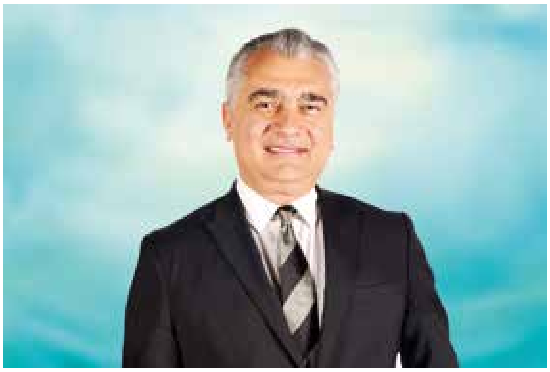
Mr. Nas is a Sworn Tax Advisor/Lawyer. He is a board member of the Canadian Business Council and Vice Chairman of the Central America Business Council at DEİK. He is actively involved in many NGOs including TÜSİAD and TOBB. Mr. Nas is also Vice-President at the Association of Financial Executives (Finance Club). He was a board member/General Secretary at Galatasaray Sports Club until October 2014; he remains the president of the Turkish arm of an International Association for leadership development called "Common Purpose". Mr. Nas is a Senior Fellow of the New Westminster College in Vancouver, Canada.

He has played roles in several organizations during his career including Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Investors Association (YASED), the former Chairman at Am-Cham Turkey, a member of US-Turkey Business Council (FSECC), head of the USA Working Group at TÜSİAD, an executive member of the Tax Council at the Ministry of Finance, and former member of the board at the Istanbul Chamber of Sworn Advisors.

Mr. Nas has extensive experience in national and international tax, legal, and business advisory, and is a prominent thought leader via frequent attendance at conferences, seminars and media interviews in Turkey and abroad on regulatory and investment topics. He speaks fluent English and has a working knowledge of French. He is married with one child.

Jérôme Bayle
Independent Board Member

Mr. Bayle has held top executive positions in various countries for Tetra Pak for 32 years. Among others, as the former Managing Director of Tetra Pak Turkey he was responsible, to develop Tetra Pak operations in regions including Central Asia and the Caucasus. He has also worked in the Balkans. Since then, Mr. Bayle has established Magnetic North, a management consulting firm providing mentoring and consulting services to large multinational companies in the greater Middle East region, with a particular emphasis on human resources, organizational processes and development. Mr. Bayle, holds a Master's degree in Business and Finance from France's Dauphine Université. He is also an alumni of the Swiss Business School IMD. He has garnered numerous awards during his professional career, and has been recognized for his many contributions to business and social organizations.



Oğuz Satıcı
Independent Board Member

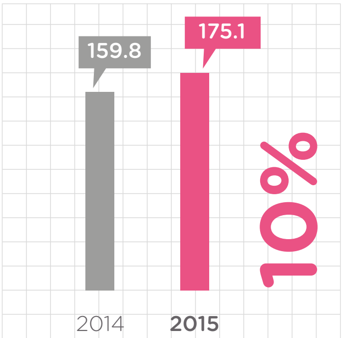
Mr. Satıcı has been an independent Board member since 2012.

Mr. Satıcı began his career in the textile sector, successfully expanding his family's business. Of note, he was the youngest person to be elected as an Assembly Member of the Istanbul Chamber of the Commerce (İTO) in 1990. He served as a board member of the Economic Development Foundation (İKV) between 1996 and 1998, and as the Chairman of the Istanbul Textile and Raw Materials Exporters' Association between 1999 and 2001. He was the Chairman of the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TİM) for three consecutive terms between 2001 and 2008; his significant contributions during this period included an increase of more than 500% in Turkey's export volume, which is widely acknowledged by the Turkish political and business community. Mr. Satıcı also served as a board member of the Coordination Committee for Improvement of the Investment Environment of Turkey (YOİKK) between 2001 and 2008, and of the Investment Advisory Council of Turkey (YDK) from 2004 to 2009.

Mr. Satıcı, currently also a board member of Turkish Eximbank, holds a BA in Business Administration from Washington International University.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

EBITDA*
(TL MILLION)



** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

Global Investment Holdings' port infrastructure activities comprise cruise and commercial port investments under the roof of its subsidiary, Global Ports Holding. Among the company's activities are cruise operation services for cruise lines, ferryboats, yachts, and mega yachts, in addition to commercial port operations including container, bulk cargo and general cargo handling. Founded in 2004, and today leveraging the strength of its commercial port network in Turkey and Montenegro, in addition to its robust presence in the Mediterranean and Asia Pacific, Global Ports Holding (GPH) is the largest independent cruise port operator in the world. GPH operates ten ports (including Dubrovnik Cruise Port, for which a pre-concession agreement has been signed) in seven countries including seven-cruise ports, and two multi-purpose ports.

Having advanced organically, by 2014, GPH had registered significant achievements in the sector. GPH has successfully set in place system and marketing processes at its ports in Turkey, with a focus on maximizing efficiency, and has also initiated inorganic growth.

Having tendered in Turkey and abroad in pursuit of portfolio expansion, GPH acquired a 62.1% stake in the Port of Adria in Bar, Montenegro in December 2013, and a 62% stake in Creuers del Port de Barcelona in three tranches in 2013-14 in partnership with Royal Caribbean Cruise (RCCL). Featuring five cruise terminals, Barcelona Cruise Port is the largest cruise port in the Mediterranean with an annual passenger volume of 2.5 million

GPH HAS REGISTERED SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN MALTA AND CROATIA (DUBROVNIK) IN LIGHT OF RECENT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS.

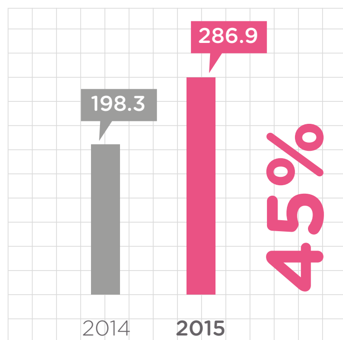
(including privately operated terminal D). Upon its acquisition of Creuers Barcelona, GPH became the largest cruise port operator in the world. Creuers del Port de Barcelona also has a majority stake in Malaga Cruise Port and a minority stake in Singapore Cruise Port.

As a 46% partner in a consortium comprising Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., Creuers del Port de Barcelona, S.A. and Grupo Sousa – Investimentos SGPS, LDA, GPH tendered for the Lisbon Port Management building in 2014, with the acquisition being concluded in the same year. The contract entails the assumption of all operations at the existing terminal and the construction of a new cruise terminal at Lisbon Cruise Terminal. A public service concession agreement ensures that it will remain the terminal operator for a 35 year period. With the new terminal, GPH is set to increase the number of arriving ships and passengers in the medium term, and boost turnaround traffic, while doubling port passenger numbers which is currently over 500,000 per year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015

GPH has registered significant achievements in Malta and Croatia (Dubrovnik) in light of recent international investments. It has further enhanced its leading position in the Mediterranean with a 55.6% direct and indirect stake in the Maltese company Valletta Cruise Port Plc (VCP), which is active in cruise port operations, and which manages the waterfront development featuring commercial and retail facilities.

TURNOVER
(TL MILLION)



GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING'S TURNOVER INCREASED 45% OVER THE PRIOR YEAR, RISING TO TL 286.9 MILLION.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

“ GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING IS THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT CRUISE PORT OPERATOR IN THE WORLD.

Dubrovnik International Cruise Port Investment (DICPI), a partnership with French-based Bouygues Batiment International (BBI), won the Dubrovnik Cruise Port tender. DICPI was invited to concession agreement discussions with regards to operating Dubrovnik Cruise Terminal for 40 years.

Besides its commercial port network in Turkey (Antalya) and Montenegro (Bar), its strong presence in the Mediterranean and Asia Pacific has rendered it the largest independent cruise port operator in the world. Its operations comprise a total of ten ports including eight-cruise ports and two multi-purpose ports (mostly commercial, but also with cruise operations).

Global Port Holding presents unique investment advantages on the strength of its significant business volume derived from ten strategic commercial and passenger ports boasting strong demand potential and perfect hinterland access, namely, Ege Ports – Kuşadası, Port Akdeniz – Antalya, Bodrum Cruise Port – Muğla in Turkey and Barcelona Cruise Port – Spain, Port of Adria (Port of Bar) – Montenegro, Lisbon Cruise Port – Portugal, Malaga Cruise Port – Spain, Singapore Cruise Port – Singapore and Valletta Cruise Port – Malta and Dubrovnik Cruise Port - Croatia, for which a pre-concession agreement has been signed.

GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING PRESENTS UNIQUE INVESTMENT ADVANTAGES ON THE STRENGTH OF ITS SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS VOLUME DERIVED FROM TEN STRATEGIC CRUISE AND COMMERCIAL PORTS.

“PORTS NOT ONLY SERVE TO KEEP A COUNTRY’S GOODS ON THE MOVE, BUT ALSO CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO ITS BROADER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

GPH envisages serving over 5.5 million passengers and achieving a market share of c.20% in the Mediterranean by 2015 year-end with the ports it operates (including Dubrovnik, for which it has signed a preliminary concession agreement).
While back in 2010 GPH had operated three ports in Turkey, hosting c.600,000 passengers, and handling c.90,000 TEU throughput, today it operates in ten ports across seven countries (including Dubrovnik Cruise Port tender, which was awarded in October 2015), hosting over 5 million passengers, and handling over 229,000 TEU throughput. Accordingly, it has become the world’s largest cruise port operator.

Ports not only serve to keep a country’s goods on the move, but also contribute significantly to its broader economic development. The marked contribution they make to local and regional economies arises from their catalytic effect on commerce and industry, and the employment opportunities they create. Indeed, it is notable that port regions appear to be at a clear advantage when compared to geographic regions not situated on the coast, or other waterways.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

STRONG DEMAND POTENTIAL AND PERFECT HINTERLAND ACCESS

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

> "GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING ACHIEVED A MARKET SHARE OF C.20% IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE PORT MARKET.

MILESTONES

2004
- GPH established (commenced operations at Kuşadası cruise port in 2003).

2006
- Acquired a 40% stake in Akdeniz-Antalya commercial port.

2008
- Acquired a 60% stake in Bodrum cruise port.

2010
- Acquired the remaining 59.8% stake in Akdeniz-Antalya commercial port.

2013
- Acquired a 62% stake in Adria-Bar commercial port.
- Acquired a minority stake in Creuers (Barcelona, Malaga and Singapore cruise ports) in partnership with RCCL.

2014
- GPH-RCCL acquired remaining stake in Creuers (GPH stake: 62%, RCCL stake: 38%).
- Signed concession agreement for Lisbon Cruise Terminal (GPH's effective stake: 46.2%).
- US$ 250 million debut bond issuance
- Formed consortium with Bouygues for Dubrovnik Cruise Port tender (consortium pre-qualified as sole bidder in early 2015).

2015
- GPH acquired a 55.6% stake in Valletta Cruise Port.
- EBRD acquired a 10.84% stake in GPH.
- GPH was awarded the Dubrovnik Cruise Port tender and a preliminary concession agreement has been signed.

EBRD COMPLETED ITS ACQUISITION OF A 10.84% STAKE IN GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING (GPH), VALUING THE COMPANY AT EUR 439 MILLION WIDELY INTERPRETED AS A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN A DYNAMIC AND RAPIDLY-GROWING SECTOR PLAYER.

“GPH WON THE DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT TENDER IN PARTNERSHIP WITH BOUYGUES BATIMENT INTERNATIONAL (BBI), AND A PRELIMINARY CONCESSION AGREEMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED.

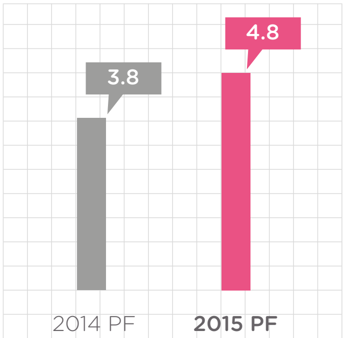
Having embarked on the IPO process for Global Ports Holding, volatile market conditions beyond its control prompted the company to suspend the process. Nonetheless, the company is fully committed to continuing the process among a wider audience, and the goal is to become listed on one of the international exchange(s) within the next 12-24 months. This process, while particularly challenging, is sure to unlock further hidden value in our portfolio companies.

In 2015, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) completed its acquisition of a 10.84% stake in Global Ports Holding (GPH), widely interpreted as a vote of confidence in a dynamic and rapidly-growing sector player.

The Bank's investment proceeds were apportioned to the financing of future port investments in countries in which the EBRD invests. While further consolidating the company's international standing, GPH's expansion will also integrate ports and create additional network synergies.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

NUMBER OF CRUISE PASSENGERS (MILLION)*



** Unaudited pro forma (PF) for FY 2014 effect of Creuers acquisition. PF financials are based on GPH audited financial statements consolidated with Creuers audited financial statements for 2014. 2015 PF includes full year effect of Malta.*

CREDIT RATINGS

JCR Eurasia Rating

JCR Eurasia Rating has evaluated Global Ports Holding in a high-level investment category at the national level and affirmed its long-term national rating and outlook as 'A-(Trk) /Positive'. Meanwhile, the Company's Long Term International Foreign and Local Currency Ratings have been affirmed as 'BBB-'. Other notes and details of the ratings are given in the table below.

Long Term International Foreign Currency:
BBB- / (Stable Outlook)

Long Term International Local Currency:
BBB- / (Stable Outlook)

Long Term National Local Rating:
A- (Trk) / (Positive Outlook)

Short Term International Foreign Currency:
A-3 / (Stable Outlook)

Short Term International Local Currency:
A-3 / (Stable Outlook)

Short Term National Local Rating:
A-1+ (Trk) / (Stable Outlook)

Sponsor Support:
3

Stand Alone:
AB

GPH HAS BENEFITED FROM ELASTICITY IN RESPONSE TO THE FLUCTUATIONS ARISING FROM GEOPOLITICAL RISK, THANKS TO THE DIVERSIFICATION OF ITS ACTIVITIES ACROSS A WIDE GEOGRAPHY.

Fitch Ratings

Fitch Ratings has affirmed Global Ports Holding's US$ 250 million senior unsecured notes due 2021 at 'BB-' with a Stable Outlook.

Fitch has reviewed GPH's ratings as part of its regular annual review schedule. The affirmation considers GPH's recent financial performance, which is broadly in line with Fitch's rating case expectations.

Moody's

Moody's has affirmed the credit rating of Global Ports Holding as 'B1' with a Stable Outlook.

GPH's B1 Corporate Family Rating (CFR) is supported by (1) the positive cash flow generation and realized operating margins associated with the company's cruise and cargo ports operated under concession agreements with very limited operating covenants; (2) the increasing diversification deriving from its strengthening position in the cruise market through its ownership interests in the ports of Creuers, Ege and Bodrum; and (3) some flexibility associated with the company's capital expenditure requirements.

However, the B1 CFR assigned to GPH is constrained by (1) the company's relatively small-scale operations, dominated by container activity concentrated at the port of Akdeniz; (2) the relatively short remaining concession life of the port of Akdeniz (13 years); (3) the limited diversification of cargo activities with a strong bias towards exports of marble and cement and the absence of long-term take or pay agreements related to these activities; (4) some cyclicality and relatively limited cash flow visibility associated with cruise operations, when compared with other infrastructure companies exhibiting a lower exposure to the leisure segment and/or a more extended period of contracted cash flows; (5) the risks stemming from the company's highly acquisitive strategy; and (6) the weak credit quality of GPH's parent company, GIH.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

HIGH OCCUPANCY RATES DEMONSTRATE RESILIENCE TO ECONOMIC DOWNTURNS.

CRUISE INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

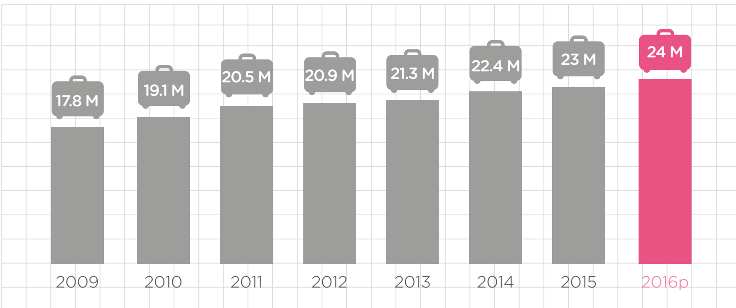
Cruise tourism has been one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourist industry for the past 25 years the popularity of cruise holidays is increasing among international travelers.

From 2003 to 2014 period, worldwide demand for cruises had increased from 12 million passengers to 22.1 million passengers, depicting a CAGR of 6%. Reflecting this momentum, cruise ship capacity, too, expanded by 18% for the same period.

CRUISE DEMAND

The globalization of the cruise as a holiday option, the low penetration in the main source markets and the wide offer of ships which attracts all ages and economic classes are signs of the positive trend.

2016 PASSENGER CAPACITY SNAPSPOT



P: projected.
Source: CLIA.

Cruise Demographics

Concerning the profile of the cruise passenger, an ageing and rich population has been a mainstay of the demand. Nevertheless, thanks to a wide offer of cruise ships focused on families and certain niche markets, today's average cruise is much younger, covering all ages in the family, as well as people from different economic levels, thereby expanding the potential market.

SHIP SUPPLY

As far as the supply side is concerned, cruise lines are expanding their fleet constantly to meet the growing pace of demand.

A fleet of more than 300 cruise vessels was deployed all around the globe during 2015 and nowadays there are 41 cruise ships on the order books, adding more than 132,000 lower-priced berths to the cruise offering.

According to Cruise Industry News, a large number of these new ships will be deployed in Europe. From 1999 to 2015, the number of ships in the region has risen from 84 to 113. And this figure will rise to 125 ships in 2022.

Passenger numbers is a key factor determining cruise port revenues. Consequently, investors can justifiably be confident about the outlook for passenger numbers based on available ship order book data.

All cruise lines tend to maximize the level of occupancy regardless of the vessel size due to the high fixed cost of the business model. Despite economic fluctuations, there is a strong track record of consistently high occupancy, at rates of 100-105% due to dynamic pricing.

CHART 1: TWO MAJOR CRUISE LINES' OCCUPANCY RATES

Source: Seatrade Insider, Cruise Industry News, EIU, CLIA UK & Ireland, CLIA Europe, Cruise Market Watch, Association of Mediterranean Cruises.

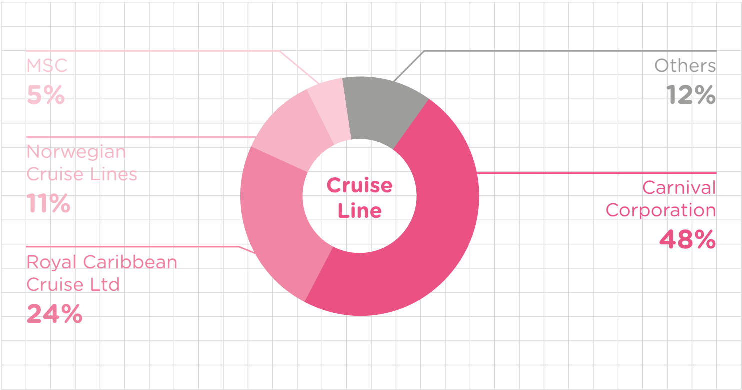
BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

HIGH VISIBILITY/PREDICTABILITY OF THE CRUISE INDUSTRY

Although the cruise fleet is operated under 52 Different brands the industry is dominated by few large groups: Carnival Corporation (48% of passengers worldwide), Royal Caribbean Cruise Ltd (24%) and Norwegian Cruise Lines (11%). Those three corporations, together with MSC (5%), control 88% of the sector.

The three big groups are composed of different brands, targeting different markets. Carnival Corporation has 10 brands covering all segments, from contemporary to luxury, with a fleet of over 100 vessels focused on diverse markets (USA, Germany, and Great Britain, among others). Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd follows the same strategy with six brands and 48 vessels. And Norwegian Cruise Lines Holding has three brands and 24 ships. MSC, a Mediterranean company, has deployed its fleet in the Med historically. Nevertheless, with a more global cruise industry, the European company has started to deploy ships in other regions, like Cuba and Asia.

MARKET SHARE OF CRUISE LINES ACCORDING TO WORLDWIDE PASSENGERS



Source: CLIA.

Global Ports hosts almost all cruise lines and the most modern and largest ships (Allure of the Seas, Splendida, and Norwegian Epic are deployed at various GPH ports).

CRUISE DESTINATIONS

The market shares of each region depend on many factors: the tourist attractions of the area, its seasonality, proximity to source markets, and the willingness of cruise lines to develop new markets, among others.

According to CLIA, fleet deployment for 2016 shows few changes in this distribution.

THE MEDITERRANEAN RECORDED THE FASTEST GROWTH IN MARKET SHARE BETWEEN 2005-2015.

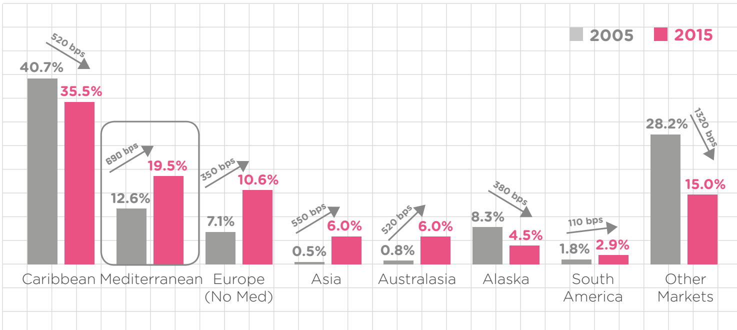
When we look at the changes and trends of ships deployments of the past decade, we see that the Caribbean has been losing market share, while Europe, notably the Mediterranean, became in the 2000s the center of the cruise business; now, it is the time of Asia. Indeed, the Mediterranean, Asia and Australia have been the forerunners in gaining market share over the past ten years.

The chart above illustrates the evolution of the market shares by region in the last ten years, and that Mediterranean recorded the fastest growth in market share in the 2005-2015 period. The Mediterranean recorded the fastest growth in market share between 2005-2015.

For the time being, Asia appears to be the region of greatest near term growth for cruise lines; indeed, most of them are deploying ships that area.

Whatever the future market share per region, one thing is clear: the cruise industry is becoming increasingly global, which helps to stimulate demand in the source markets, hence, ultimately good for all regions.

EVALUATION OF MARKET SHARE BY REGION (2005-2015)



Source: MedCruise Statistics 2015

And it is both good and important for the regions because the cruise industry makes an important contribution to local economies, creating vital local jobs. According to the Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA), the total economic impact of the industry in 2014 was US$ 119.19 billion, and it helped to support nearly 940,000 jobs and US$ 40 billion in wages worldwide.

In this context of growth and good health of the industry, many cities and ports are more and more interested in improving their facilities to meet cruise lines' demands, or to enter into the cruise market as a new destination. From the cruise line point of view, new and bigger ships need improved facilities and different itineraries. Port infrastructure is one of the key elements to take into account by cruise lines when designing their itineraries.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
BARCELONA CRUISE PORT

“ONE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN’S LEADING TURNAROUND BASES.

Barcelona has long been considered one of the world’s leading tourist, economic, trade fair, exhibition, cultural and sports centers. Its influence in commerce, education, entertainment, media, fashion, science, and the arts attest to its status as one of the world’s key global cities. Barcelona is also a principal cultural center in southwestern Europe, as well as a financial hub. The Port of Barcelona has a 2,000-year history and today, vast commercial importance.

Creuers del Port de Barcelona S.A. (Creuers) was founded in 1999 to operate five public cruise terminals, Barcelona Cruise Port, at the Port of Barcelona. On the strength of highly trained professionals and companies, the Port’s operations have been further refined and developed, contributing to an increase in cruise passenger traffic. With its five public and one private terminal, the Port of Barcelona increased its traffic from 562,397 in the year 2000, becoming the largest cruise port in Mediterranean and fourth in the world with an annual throughput of 2.5 million passengers. Moreover, the Port of Barcelona is one of Europe’s leading turnaround bases with 1.4 million homeport passengers in 2015.

GPH holds a 62% stake in Creuers through Barcelona Port Investment (BPI), which was founded in partnership with Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd (RCCL), one of the world’s leading cruise line operators.

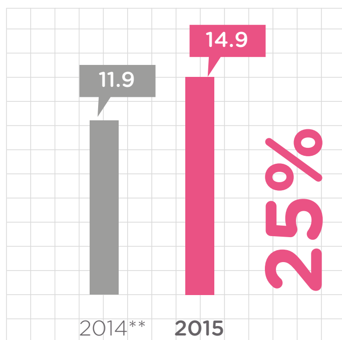
THE LARGEST CRUISE PORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND FOURTH BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

“BARCELONA IS ALSO A PRINCIPAL CULTURAL CENTER IN SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE, AS WELL AS A FINANCIAL HUB.

BPI holds a 100% stake in Creuers, which in turn holds 27-year port operational rights for four cruise terminals at the Barcelona Cruise Port and an annual operating license contract for the fifth cruise terminal; an 80% stake in the port operating rights for the Malaga Cruise Port; and a 40% stake in the Singapore Cruise Port.

Operating five cruise terminals, Terminal A, B, C at Adossat pier and Terminal North & South at World Trade Center, Barcelona Cruise Port hosted 1.8 million passengers in 2015, with 1.1 million homeport passengers and 0.7 million transit passengers. Total passengers surged by 12.8% YoY, driven by homeport passengers. For 2015, total revenues increased by 15% YoY, reaching EUR 22.3 million while EBITDA increased by 25% reaching EUR 14.9 million, translating into a 500 bps rise in EBITDA margin to 67%.

EBITDA*
(EUR, MILLION)



** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses. EBITDA figures include Barcelona and Malaga.*

*** Proforma.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
BARCELONA CRUISE PORT

1.8

MILLION PASSENGERS

BARCELONA CRUISE PORT HOSTED 1.8 MILLION PASSENGERS IN 2015.

The implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) is one of the Port's strengths. Indeed, it has successfully exceeded the inspection levels of the new European Union Regulation (CE) 125/2004, which stipulate that European ports must apply measures that were previously recommendations of the ISPS Code, thereby increasing the required level of security.

Barcelona Cruise Port has garnered several awards for its efficient turnaround, improved terminal facilities and overall destination experience. Indeed, the management and operations of the Port have become a renowned benchmark for the cruise industry. The prestigious magazine "Dream World Cruise Destinations" awarded several prizes to Barcelona Cruise Port in recognition of its exceptional experience and achievements during the annual industry fair in Miami. Additionally, the Port has received certification by Puertos de Estado for compliance with a strict Quality Framework, audited by independent entity SGS. The Port's social responsibility efforts have involved cooperation with the AQR-Lab Laboratory of Applied Economics of the University of Barcelona to study the regional impact of cruise activity in the region.

IN A FIRST FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, BARCELONA CRUISE PORT HOSTED THE WORLD'S LARGEST CRUISE SHIPS.

BARCELONA CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2013-2014
End of Concession	2036 (WTC wharf), 2040 (Adossat wharf)*

** Current concession end is 2026 and 2030. The extension process is ongoing.*

BARCELONA	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	612	1,889
2014	513	1,579
2015	523	1,781

CONSOLIDATED			
(EUR 000)	2013	2014	2015
Revenue	22,739	19,333	22,251
EBITDA*	13,964	12,223	14,850

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
VALLETTA CRUISE PORT

Established in 2002, Valletta Cruise Port is the only licensed cruise and ferry terminal operator in Valletta, Malta. Valletta Cruise Port, the gateway to Malta's capital city Valletta, welcomes in excess of half-a-million cruise passengers into what is deemed as an open air museum. Malta is strategically positioned at the center of the Mediterranean, offering endless possibilities for Eastern and Western itineraries.

The award-winning Valletta Cruise Port is situated in a natural deep water harbor, with ease of access to ships of all sizes, all year round. There are three passenger facilities with the main terminal located in the historic Magazino Hall, which is fully modernized and equipped with state of the art technology. Fiber optic and Wi-Fi links from the Magazino Hall to the ship allow for simultaneous onboard registration and check-in. The facilities are easily capable of processing a minimum of 500 guests per hour. Malta's diminutive size means that all attractions are within close proximity. Furthermore, Valletta Cruise Port is just ten minutes away from Malta International Airport, ideal for both homeporting and turnaround operations.

Global Ports Holding acquired a 55.60% stake Valletta Cruise Port in 2015.

The Company took over the cruise and ferry terminal operations in Valletta, Malta in 2002 with a 65-year concession agreement won at the international tender held by the Government of Malta. The concession includes a 65-year lease of 48,000 m^2 of land and buildings adjacent to the quays. VCP, through its 90% subsidiary Travel Shopping Ltd. also runs the Port's duty-free operations. The company is also currently assessing a second phase investment involving a 12,000 m^2 office and retail development within the concession territory.

VALLETTA CRUISE PORT

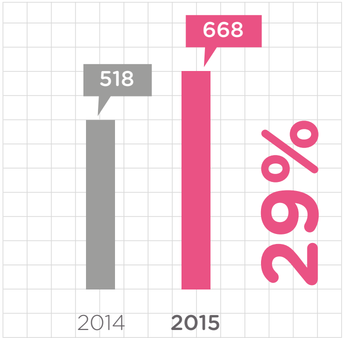
VALLETTA CRUISE PORT IS THE ONLY LICENSED CRUISE AND FERRY TERMINAL OPERATOR IN VALLETTA, MALTA.

“VALLETTA CRUISE PORT IS JUST TEN MINUTES AWAY FROM MALTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, IDEAL FOR BOTH HOMEPORTING AND TURNAROUND OPERATIONS.

With a total passenger numbers of c.0.7 million in 2015, the Port anticipates increasing its home-porting activities in parallel to the foreseen rise in total passenger traffic. VCP generates over US$10 million in revenues and around US$5 million of EBITDA annually.

Located Mid-Mediterranean, Malta offers notable upside potential in the cruise sector, given its unique geographic location, rendering it suitable for West-Med itineraries departing from Barcelona and Civitavecchia, as well as for East-Med itineraries departing from Istanbul and Piraeus. In addition, the growth of Malta's cruise market is expected to outperform overall market growth in the medium term, with the potential addition of North-African destinations.

TOTAL PASSENGERS (THOUSAND)



BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
VALLETTA CRUISE PORT

306
CRUISE CALLS

VALLETTA CRUISE PORT'S NUMBER OF CRUISE CALLS REACHED 306 IN 2015.

The Valletta Waterfront
Passengers disembark immediately onto the Valleta Waterfront, an award winning and favorite landmark on the island of Malta. There are nineteen beautifully restored 18th century warehouses and bastions, built during the Baroque period. The iconic doors of the heritage buildings have been revived today with an artistic impression of color. Ushering in a modern era while delicately blending the old with the new, these treasured structures have been transformed into a diverse variety of commercial services stretching along the water's edge. Comprising more than 20 shops and 10 restaurants, and home to the offices of several international companies, the Valletta Waterfront is visited by cruise passengers, residents and tourists every day. Offering world famous restaurants, such as Hard Rock Café and duty free shopping, the structure stands on a 1,643 m^2 area. Its award-winning architectural design also brings a breath of fresh air to its surroundings.

VALLETTA CRUISE PORT

VALLETA WATERFRONT IS AN AWARD WINNING, FAVORITE LANDMARK ON THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

“ LOCATED MID-MEDITERRANEAN, MALTA OFFERS NOTABLE UPSIDE POTENTIAL IN THE CRUISE SECTOR.

VALLETTA CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2015
End of Concession	2066

VALLETTA	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	277	478
2014	302	518
2015	306	668

VALLETTA		
(EUR 000)	REVENUE	EBITDA*
2013	7,501	3,394
2014	7,826	3,500
2015	9,377	4,110

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
LISBON CRUISE PORT

Located on the banks of the Tagus estuary, near the historic and cultural city center, the Port of Lisbon is the port of call for cruise ships sailing between the Atlantic coast and Europe, the Western Mediterranean and Northern Europe, and the Atlantic Islands and North Africa, as well as for those on transatlantic voyages. Lisbon hosts a diversity of cruise ships, from the smallest to the world's largest, and today welcomes over 0.5 million passengers each year.

Lisbon Cruise Terminals Ltd. (Lisbon Cruise Port) is a privately owned company that operates three cruise terminals at the Port of Lisbon.

GPH holds a 46.2% stake in Lisbon Cruise Port, of which 40% is held directly and 6.2% indirectly through GPH's 62% stake in BPI's 100% holding in Creuers. Other shareholders of Lisbon Cruise Port are RCCL, Creuers and Grupo Sousa with 20%, 10%, and 30% stakes, respectively. Lisbon Cruise Port holds the exclusive operational rights for three cruise terminals and a BOT concession agreement for a new cruise terminal at the Port of Lisbon.

The Port's current total ship capacity is 1,095 calls per year. With the addition of the new terminal, the Port will have a passenger capacity of 2 million. Increased calls and cruise passenger numbers, as well as the turnaround of operations will boost both regional tourism and the broader local economy.

Construction of the new terminal commenced in 2015; it is expected to become fully operational by the beginning of 2017. Once construction of the new terminal is completed, the existing three terminals will be closed.

A EUR 22 Million Terminal Investment

The terms for the tender included committed capital expenditure of EUR 22 million to complete the construction of the new cruise terminal. Of the EUR 22 million capital expenditure, 46.2% is the commitment of GPH. Nevertheless, 60% of the construction signed to be funded through external financing from Santander Totto and Caixa Geral de Depositos.

ONCE COMPLETED THE NEW TERMINAL WILL INCREASE THE PASSENGER CAPACITY TO 2 MILLION.

The new terminal, which houses shops, catering and tourist services on a 13,000 m^2 area, will be a contemporary interpretation of Lisbon's vibrant lifestyle. The new facilities will have a capacity of 1.8 million passengers and a pier 1,425 meters in length, capable of receiving vessels of various types and sizes with a draft of up to 12 meters. GPH management expects capacity and passenger numbers to increase upon completion of the new terminal.

LISBON CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2014
End of Concession	2049

LISBON	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	353	558
2014	319	501
2015	306	512

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
MALÁGA CRUISE PORT

> "MALAGA CRUISE PORT COMPRISES A SINGLE WHARF OF 1,350 METERS IN LENGTH, ALLOWING MALAGA TO RECEIVE CRUISE SHIPS OF ALL SIZES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Located at one of the principal Mediterranean Ports, and established in 2008 as part of Creuers Barcelona, Cruceros Malaga (Malaga Cruise Port) manages the three cruise terminals at the Port of Málaga: Terminal A, Terminal B and the Palm Grove Terminal. It provides a comprehensive range of services to passengers and crew. The Port's new cruise terminal features state-of-the-art technology in terms of baggage handling and passenger service.

As part of the acquisition of Creuers, GPH acquired a controlling 80% stake in Malaga Cruise Port, the operating concession of which expires in 2038 (Levante) and 2042 (Palerma). Under the terms of the concession agreement, Malaga Cruise Port automatically renews the concession up to three times. The first renewal would be for a 5-year period. The second and third extensions can have different terms, provided that they do not exceed a 10 year-period in total. Consequently, the concession has a potential maximum term of 45 years.

THE NEW CRUISE TERMINAL OFFERS STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY IN BAGGAGE HANDLING AND SERVICES OFFERED TO PASSENGERS.

Malaga Cruise Port comprises a single wharf of 1,350 meters in length, allowing Malaga to receive cruise ships of all sizes from all over the world. The Port has invested heavily in port facilities to provide full turnaround and transit services at its three cruise dedicated terminals. The Port's infrastructure is also suitable to receive megaships. It has a small shopping center offering duty free and souvenir shopping. A shuttle service to the city center is also available for cruise passengers.

MALAGA CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2013-2014
End of Concession	2050 (Levante), 2054 (Palerma)*

** Current concession end is 2038 (Levante) and 2042 (Palerma). The extension process is ongoing.*

MALAGA	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	248	397
2014	227	409
2015	234	418

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
EGE PORTS, KUŞADASI

6% REVENUE INCREASE

EGE PORT'S REVENUE INCREASED 6% OVER THE PRIOR YEAR.

Kuşadası combines the glorious contrast of being a vibrant holiday destination, with the profound silence of ancient ruins. Situated on the west coast of Turkey, Kuşadası is one of the most appealing towns of the Aegean with its proximity to key historical sites. Indeed, the dynamic cruise ship port and beach resort town of Kuşadası is the gateway to Ephesus, which ranks among the most visited ancient cities in the Mediterranean. Being located close to the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary brings further tourism appeal. And enjoying a typical Mediterranean climate of hot summers and mild winters, the region sees a long tourism season, truly making Kuşadası one of Turkey's most bountiful holiday destinations.

Ege Ports, Kuşadası, operated by Ege Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş., can berth up to four large vessels, or up to four small and two large vessels. It features two roll-on/roll-off ramps and a quay to service ferry and tender traffic. The terminal buildings comprise the Scala Nuova retail complex, a duty free shopping area, first-aid care facilities, and a passenger and crew center equipped with internet and other communication facilities.

Ege Ports was GPH's first acquisition. In 2003, 30-year operating rights for Ege Ports were acquired by a consortium of Global Ports Holding with a 72.5% stake and Miami-headquartered Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines Ltd., the world's second largest cruise operator, with a 27.5% stake. Since then,

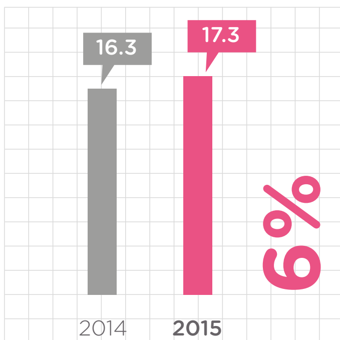
EGE PORTS IS ATTRACTIVE TO CRUISE OPERATORS FOR BEING LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES BY COACH FROM EPHESUS.

"IN 2015 EGE PORTS – KUŞADASI WAS THE BUSIEST CRUISE PORT IN TURKEY IN TERMS OF VESSELS RECEIVED.

the Group has committed to substantial capital investments in Ege Ports of US$ 18.5 million, introducing improvements in security scanning, tugboats and the construction of the retail shopping area, and pier extension. By extending the two finger piers' length by 50% in 2011, Ege Ports - Kuşadası can berth either: four large vessels; two large vessels and four small vessels; or quantum class vessels.

On top of favorable facilities and world class service, Ege Ports is attractive to cruise operators for being located approximately 25 minutes by coach from Ephesus. This proximity helps to support high passenger participation in onshore excursions, which generates higher margin revenue for the cruise lines. In 2015, Ege Ports - Kuşadası was the busiest cruise port in Turkey in terms of vessels received, with 513 calls, and the second busiest in passenger arrivals with 567,290 passengers. Meanwhile, Ege Ports hosted 70,379 ferry passengers at its terminal.

REVENUE
(US$ MILLION)



BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
EGE PORTS, KUŞADASI

"THE PORT WAS AWARDED GREEN PORT ACCREDITATION, A FIRST IN TURKEY.

Ege Ports generates revenues from cruise port and ferry operations, as well as duty free shopping, and rental income from retail tenants at the Scala Nuova shopping center. As the unique characteristics of GPH's Turkish Ports portfolio, in addition to terminal services, marine services are also provided by Ege Ports, which contributes significantly to cruise revenues and margins. The revenues of Ege Ports increased by 6% in 2015 to US$ 17.3 million, while EBITDA rose 11% to US$ 14.2 million. Accordingly, the EBITDA margin increased by a further 400bps to an impressive 82%.

Since the acquisition of the Port in July 2003, Global Ports Holding has always placed special emphasis on maritime and civil security at Ege Ports. As a result, Ege Ports was the first cruise port in Turkey to be International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) compliant, and to receive ISPS certification in 2004. Security is a byword for the Port, which has adopted leading practices and introduced vital security-related equipment to achieve related goals. These include the installation of X-ray machines, digital under-vehicle scanning platforms and infrared cameras. Meanwhile, the Security Committee meets weekly with senior authorities.

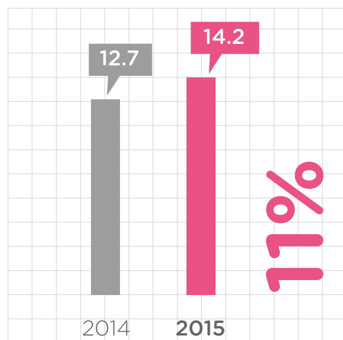
The Port was awarded Green Port accreditation - a first in Turkey - at the end of 2015. An onshore power supply protocol has also been signed with the Maritime General Directorate.

EGE PORTS WAS THE FIRST CRUISE PORT IN TURKEY TO BE INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY SECURITY CODE (ISPS) COMPLIANT.

KUŞADASI - CRUISE	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	451	583.5
2014	458	553.2
2015	513	567.3

KUŞADASI - FERRY	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	484	62.3
2014	555	69.0
2015	607	70.4

EBITDA*
(US$ MILLION)



** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
EGE PORTS, KUŞADASI

“EGE PORTS’ SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITMENTS MANIFESTED IN A NUMBER OF FIELDS IN 2015.

Ege Ports’ social responsibility commitments were manifested in a number of fields in 2015. Within the context of the sea pollution urgent action response plan, and having taken responsibility for tackling pollution in the Gulf of Kuşadası in late 2015, an investment of roughly US$ 200,000 has been made. Meanwhile, on the sporting front, in 2015 we became the sponsor of the Kuşadası Spor football team. Meanwhile, in education we purchased software for the Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management.

Scala Nuova

Located in Ege Ports, Kuşadası Scala Nuova is the first shopping mall in Kuşadası with 4,500 m^2 leasable space in a total area of 6,000 m^2. It is named after the historical name of Kuşadası, Scala Nouva, which means “new port”. It has hosted not only cruise passengers but regional residents and tourists since 2005. The Scala Nuova shopping complex, comprises 45 stores featuring leading national and international retail brands.

THE BUSIEST CRUISE PORT IN TURKEY

UNIQUE ATTRACTION: THE GATEWAY TO EPHESUS

(US$ THOUSAND)	REVENUE	EBITDA*	EBITDA MARGIN
2013	16,470	12,645	77%
2014	16,340	12,746	78%
2015	17,347	14,189	82%

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

EGE PORTS, KUŞADASI	
GPH Acquisition Date*	2003
End of Concession	2033

** (Necessary legal) process is still ongoing for potential extension of Ege Ports' concession period until 2052.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
PORT AKDENİZ, ANTALYA

Port Akdeniz is located in Antalya on the Mediterranean coast. The Port is in close proximity to popular and heavily-visited beaches, hotels and golf resorts, as well as being close to important archaeological sites. Antalya is the number one holiday destination in Turkey and attracts 39% of total tourists coming to the country. Antalya took 10th place in Euromonitor International's "World's Top 100 Cities Visited" list in 2015 by accounting for 11.1 million foreign visitors in 2014. Moreover, Antalya has the fastest growing population in Turkey.

Port Akdeniz is a multipurpose port with separate harbors for cruise ships, container ships and bulk cargo vessels, as well as a yacht marina that covers a total marine area of approximately 136,000 m^2. Given the proximity of Antalya to a major international airport, its wide range of hotels and a variety of important archaeological sites such as Aspendos, Perge and Side, it has all the assets needed to become a key homeport of the Mediterranean.

GPH today holds a 99.99% stake in Ortadoğu Antalya Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Port of Akdeniz, Antalya), while TDI owns 0.01% share. The Port of Akdeniz holds a 30 year operating concession terminating in 2028.

The primary objective of the company has been to position Port Akdeniz as a turn-around port in the Eastern Mediterranean. Subsequent to the start of turn-around operations for Aida Cruises in 2010, and TUI Cruises in 2012, the Port's cruise traffic increased ten-fold.

Port Akdeniz provides pilotage, tugging, mooring, sheltering, security, fresh water supply, waste collection and full terminal services including luggage operations, to cruise ships. A recipient of the prestigious "Most Improved Terminal Facilities" award in 2011, Port Akdeniz offers quality services that enable passengers to experience a pleasant journey.

NEW TURNAROUND BASE FOR THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

PORT AKDENIZ, ANTALYA	
Acquisition Date	2006
End of Concession*	2028

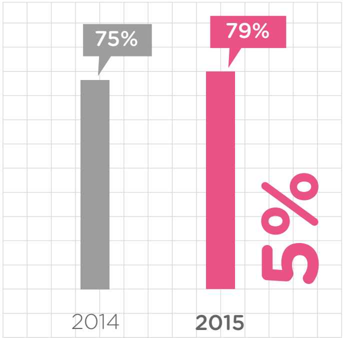
** (Necessary legal) process is still ongoing for potential extension of Port Akdeniz's concession period until 2055.*

ANTALYA	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	70	168
2014	65	175
2015	56	168

(THOUSAND US$)	CRUISE REVENUE	CRUISE EBITDA*
2013	2,235	1,796
2014	2,185	1,647
2015	2,149	1,697

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

EBITDA MARGIN
(CRUISE)



BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
BODRUM CRUISE PORT

BODRUM CRUISE PORT HOSTS TRAFFIC FROM CRUISE LINERS, FERRIES AND MEGA YACHTS.

Bodrum Cruise Port is located a brief stroll from the city center and 36 km from the Milas International Airport. The Port has a finger pier, which can accommodate two large-sized, or four smaller cruise ships at a time, along with three motorboats. Other than the cruise pier, the Port features several quays that can harbor up to 30 mega yachts, and has three ferryboat ramps. The state of the art terminal building offers diverse facilities including duty free shopping, travel agency, car rental office and restaurants.

GPH holds a 60% stake in Bodrum Yolcu Limanı İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Bodrum Cruise Port), which has held a Build Operate Transfer concession since 2008. The other shareholders of Bodrum Cruise Port are Setur Turistik Servis A.Ş., a duty free operator owned by the Koç Group of Turkey, and Yüksel Çağlar, a local entrepreneur, with respective stakes of 10% and 30%. GPH holds the operational rights, which includes the passenger terminal, pilotage, towage, mooring, sheltering, security, fresh water supply, waste collection, diving and bunkering services for the cruise ships and ferries visiting the Port.

Bodrum Cruise Port has invested US$ 5.3 million to date, having become a brand new luxury destination for cruise lines. While the Port had served just six cruise lines in 2008, its first year of operations, it now serves up to 19 cruise lines. The Port has committed capital expenditure to broaden Bodrum's appeal to both local tourists and cruise passengers alike. Investments have included construction of the terminal building and the pier extension, as well as establishing the Free Sea Shuttle Service. Bodrum Cruise Port has also completed the installation of additional marine structures, including trim anchors for hydrofoils and mega yachts. Meanwhile, the construction of two mooring dolphins has enabled larger cruise vessels to call. As a result of these investments, since 2008 Bodrum Cruise Port has become the preferred port for super and mega yachts, providing yachting patrons comprehensive service to include fresh water, power, duty free fuel and provisions.

In 2015, cruise passengers more than doubled reaching 70,038 passengers compared

BODRUM - CRUISE	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	136	29.1
2014	82	33.4
2015	93	93.0

BODRUM - FERRY	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	495	88.4
2014	500	90.1
2015	554	103.2

(US$ THOUSAND)	REVENUE	EBITDA*
2013	2,520	1,336
2014	2,826	1,410
2015	2,840	1,683

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

BODRUM CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2007
End of Concession	2056**

*** Current concession end is 2019. The extension process is ongoing.*

to 33,407 in 2014. The increase was primarily attributable to a pier extension in 2011, following which Bodrum Cruise Port can host larger vessels. Thanks to the marketing efforts of communicating the pier extension, TUI added Bodrum to its East Med itineraries with a remarkable 13 calls in 2015. Moreover, Royal Caribbean International, with its large ships, increased its calls to Bodrum significantly. The Port has also concentrated its portfolio on boutique and niche cruise operators, which contributed to a higher number of cruise calls from such companies. This diversification was driven by a strategic decision to market Bodrum Cruise Port as a luxury cruise destination for niche and boutique cruise operators.

In 2010, two agencies operated between Bodrum and Kos. And after 2010, Rhodes calls had begun, whereby ferry calls increased year by year, reaching 104K passengers in 2015.

Two operational landmarks have recently been reached. In late 2015, the Port received Green Port accreditation upon approval of the Maritime Transport and Communications Ministry - General Directorate of Merchant Marine and the Turkish Standards Institution. As a result of the 2015 audit, Bodrum Cruise Port Services were accredited by the International Standards Organization (ISO). Meanwhile, with an approximate investment of US$ 30 thousand, a new package chemical treatment system was integrated into the temporary liquid waste storage facility covered within the scope of an already approved environmental permit.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
SINGAPORE CRUISE PORT

“KNOWN AS “THE LION CITY”, SINGAPORE IS A THRIVING COSMOPOLITAN ISLAND-STATE WITH A COLORFUL AND DIVERSE CULTURE.

Singapore is located in Southeast Asia, and blessed with tropical weather all year round and calm waters.

With its prominent location on the waterfront, and with the backdrop of Singapore’s skyline, the Marina Bay Cruise Centre Singapore (Singapore Cruise Port) is a marine gateway to the heart of the city. On an area of 28,000 m^2, equivalent to three football fields, Singapore Cruise Port is an architectural landmark in its own right.

The terminal was designed to complement a number of Singapore’s other iconic projects, such as the Business Financial Centre, Marina Bay Integrated Resort, Singapore Flyer, Esplanade, and Gardens by the Bay. Indeed, all of these schemes together serve to promote a holistic image of Singapore as a comprehensive destination of world-class attractions, infrastructure, and leisure facilities.

As part of the acquisition of Creuers, GPH hold an effective 25% stake in SATS Creuers Cruise Services, which holds the Port’s operational rights for the Singapore Cruise Port. Under the terms of the concession agreement signed with the Singapore Tourism Board, SATS Creuers holds a 10-year concession, with the option to renew the agreement for an additional term of five years at the discretion of the Singapore Tourism Board. GPH has made an application to exercise the concession renewal option.

SATS CREUERS

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOMEPORTS IN THE ASIA PACIFIC

One of the largest terminals in Asia, Singapore Cruise Port is built to accommodate the mega-ships (cruise ships with a gross registered tonnage (GRT) of over 100,000 GRT and passenger capacity of over 3,000). Its capacity to accommodate two such ships simultaneously renders it one of the largest cruise terminals in Asia. The terminal is just a 20 minute drive from the ultra-modern Changi International Airport with a direct highway exit, and is five km from midtown.

SINGAPORE CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date	2014
End of Concession	2027*

** Current concession end is 2022. The extension process is ongoing.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT

475
CRUISE CALLS

DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT'S NUMBER OF CRUISE CALLS REACHED 475 IN 2015.

Surrounded by ancient walls, the city Dubrovnik has been under protection of UNESCO since 1979. Dubrovnik is recognized as one of the most remarkable tourist destinations in the Mediterranean, and plays host to over 5 million overnight stays annually, in addition to cruise passengers and daily tourists. Dubrovnik Cruise Port is located three km from the Old Town, and is a popular tourist destination in southern Croatia. Recognized as a Marquee, or "must-see" port, the Cruise Port is the world's 10th largest, and the third largest in the Mediterranean in terms of cruise transit passengers.

In October 2015, Global Ports Holding was awarded the Dubrovnik Cruise Port tender in partnership with French-based Bouygues Batiment International (BBI) through a consortium in which GPH and BBI held respective stakes of 75% and 25%. A preliminary concession agreement was signed in February 2016. The closing is subject to a number of procedural conditions, including the signing of the Concession Agreement.

A MARQUEE PORT; SITUATED 3 KM AWAY FROM THE OLD TOWN, A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

“DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT IS AN IMPORTANT FACILITY IN EUROPE FOR BOTH TRANSIT PASSENGERS AND HIGHER REVENUE TURNAROUND CALLS.

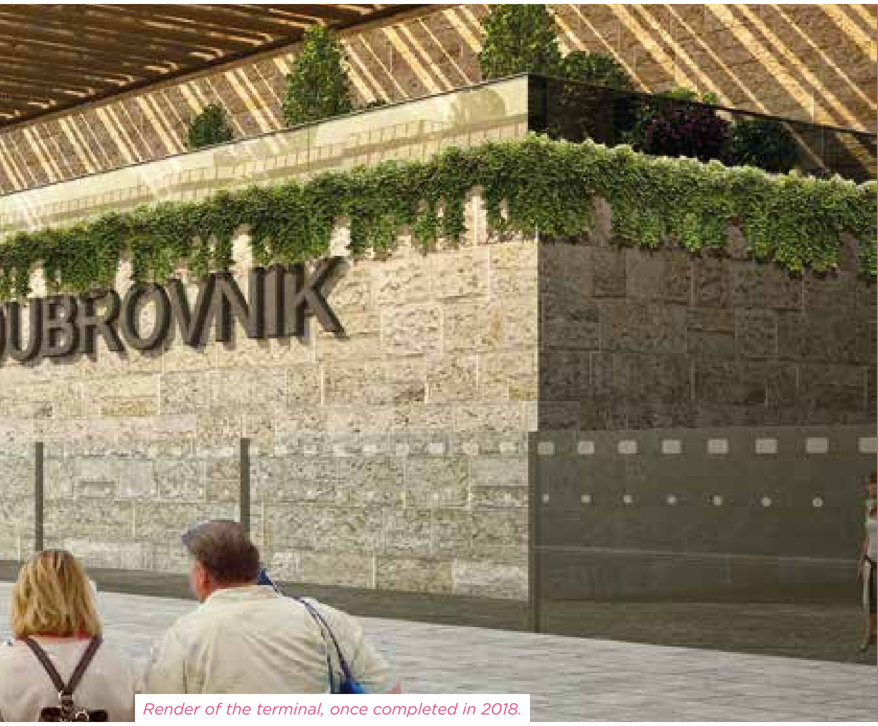
The Dubrovnik Cruise Port project comprises the construction and 40 year operating rights of a cruise terminal, shopping center, multi-story parking facility, and a garage in the city of Dubrovnik, a key tourist destination in the Mediterranean. In addition to taking over the cruise operations and building the new cruise terminal, GPH will also construct and operate a shopping center in the concession area, as well as several commercial spaces within the terminal building, as a future source of revenue stream. The total surface area subject to the concession is 28,000 m^2, with a corresponding total length at 845m. Construction is set to commence in 2016, and be completed by the end of 2018, at an estimated cost of c. EUR 60 million. GPH is considering the financing of up to 70% of the investment works through a consortium of development and commercial banks.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT

"DUBROVNIK IS RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Dubrovnik Cruise Port is an important facility in Europe for both transit passengers and higher revenue turnaround calls, with total passengers totaling 0.8 million in 2015. Ongoing efforts to increase the capacity of Cilipi (Dubrovnik) Airport, along with the scheduled direct highway connection to Dubrovnik will underpin efforts to increase the number of cruise passengers. To capitalize on such a potential increase in cruise volume, the new terminal building will have the capacity to accommodate 5,000 turnaround passengers at one time, as well as serving as a baggage storage facility. It is estimated that the Dubrovnik Cruise Port will be generating revenue of c. EUR 10 million by 2018, and hence contributing to GPH's consolidated financials.

Having a relatively underdeveloped retail market presents considerable upside potential in this business line. Therefore, GPH aims to capitalize on Dubrovnik's underpenetrated retail market and lack of direct competition, through the shopping mall of c.15,000 m^2 leasable area to be built in the concession zone. Through the integration of the cruise and shopping complex, the business model will be similar to that of Ege Ports and Valetta albeit on a larger scale. The scheme overall is set to provide the center of Dubrovnik with a brand new attraction besides the Old Town itself, while curbing congestion levels.



Render of the terminal, once completed in 2018.

DUBROVNIK HAS BEEN VERY POPULAR AMONG GAME OF THRONES FANS, AS IT STANDS IN FOR KING'S LANDING, THE CAPITAL OF THE SEVEN KINGDOMS IN THE POPULAR TV SERIES.

DUBROVNIK CRUISE PORT	
GPH Acquisition Date *	2016
End of Concession	2056

**Expected.*

YEAR	# OF CALLS	# OF PAX (THOUSAND)
2013	553	943
2014	463	807
2015	475	769

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
PORT OF ADRIA, BAR

"BAR HAS MANY ATTRACTIVE BRING ATTRIBUTES TO NEW LIFE TO ADRIATIC CRUISE ITINERARIES.

Port of Adria, Bar, located on the western border of Montenegro, is a commercial port with separate harbors for container ships and general cargo vessels, and with a pier length of 1,440 meters. In addition to being Montenegro's main seaport, its surrounding area also has major tourism appeal. Modern Bar was built almost entirely after World War II in a contemporary architectural style featuring wide boulevards. On top of its natural and historic appeal, Port of Adria is a strategically located Non-European port in the Adriatic region.

Global Ports Holding acquired the operating rights of Port of Adria, Bar Montenegro through privatization in 2013. GPH owns a 64.50% stake in Port of Adria, Bar, which has an operating concession of 30 years, terminating in 2043. The acquisition not only marked GPH's first overseas acquisition investment, but was also the first-ever Turkish acquisition of a controlling stake in an overseas port operation.

Bar has many attractive attributes to bring new life to Adriatic cruise itineraries. Since GPH management took over, Port of Adria has allocated one of its piers for cruise ships. A cruise terminal building is planned to increase the appeal of the Port to cruise passengers. Scheduled cruise calls will commence in Bar as of 2016.

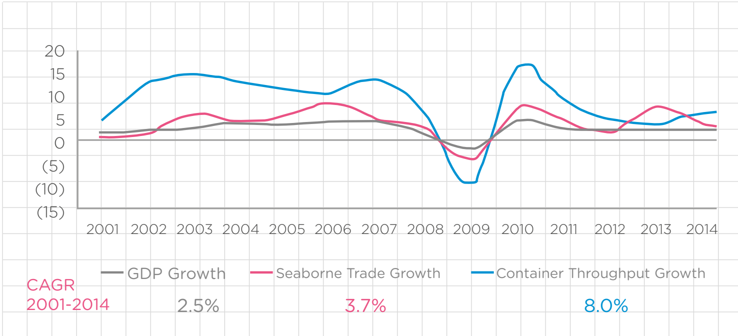
PORT OF ADRIA, BAR	
GPH Acquisition Date	2013
End of Concession	2043

THE MARITIME TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY REPRESENTS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MODE OF TRANSPORT GLOBALLY.

GLOBAL MARITIME TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

The maritime transportation industry represents the most significant mode of transport globally, with the UN estimating that in 2015 about 80% of merchandise trade was shipped by sea. With an average annual growth rate of 5% since 1975, the volume of merchandise trade (that is, trade in value terms, but adjusted to account for inflation and exchange rate movements) has outperformed global economic growth by 2%. Although the responsiveness of trade to GDP growth may have moderated over recent years, demand for maritime transport services and seaborne trade volumes continue to be shaped by global economic growth and the need to carry merchandise trade. As such, the maritime transportation industry is not only an efficient and cost effective method of transporting large volumes of goods, but also a crucial link in international trade and the global economy, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 2015).

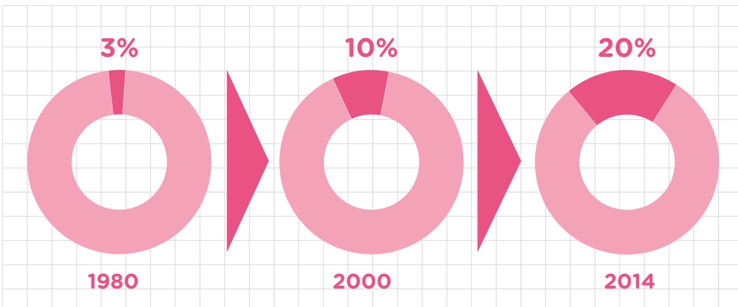
CONTAINER TRADE DEVELOPMENT (%)



Source: EIU, Drewry Global Container Terminal Operators Annual Report 2015, UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport 2014.

Global container trade experienced a significant expansion over the past decade and represented c.20% of total seaborne trade volumes in 2014.

CONTAINERIZED TRADE AS % OF SEABORNE TRADE (VOLUME)



The industry is generally divided into three distinct segments based on type of cargo:

1. Containers: standardized intermodal containers used for the storage and movement of materials and products, which are loaded and sealed intact onto container ships. Containers generally come in 20, 40 and 45 foot sizes, (the standard industry measurement of a 20-foot equivalent unit, the TEU), and can carry a wide range of products. Goods that fit into this category include marble, chrome and aluminum.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

2. Bulk cargo: commodity cargo that is transported unpackaged in large quantities. It can either be dry (dry bulk) or liquid (liquid bulk). Major dry bulk cargo products include iron ore, coal, grain, bauxite/alumina and phosphate rock. Liquid bulk cargo is typically oil and gas.
3. General or break bulk cargo: goods that require special handling at port, and which are typically transported in bags, boxes, crates or barrels. They must be loaded and unloaded individually. Goods that fit into this category include motor vehicles (transported in roll on/roll off vessels), refrigerated cargo in reefer vessels, large items of equipment, or other items that do not fit into containers.

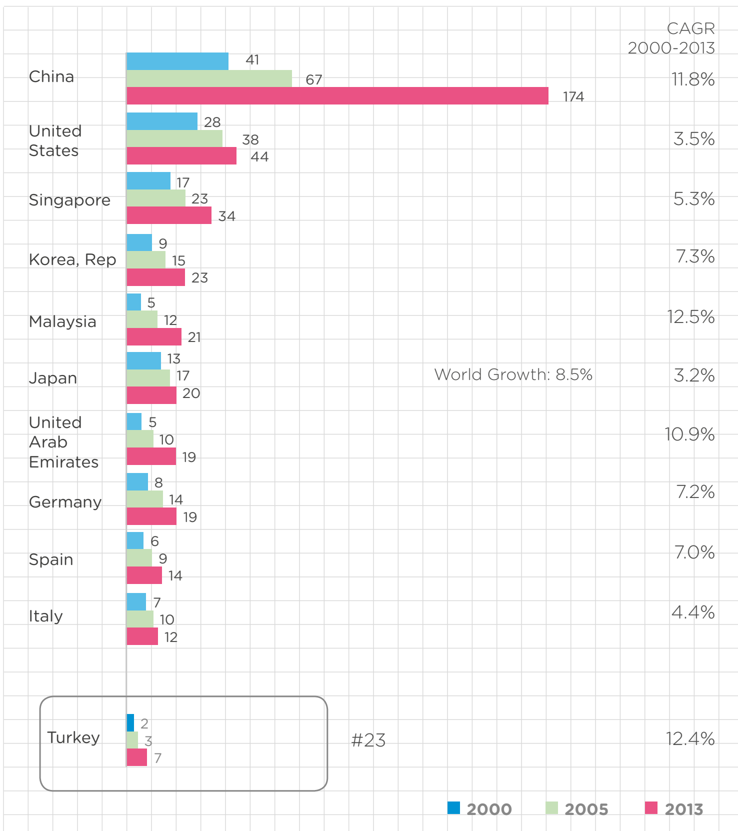
There is a strong correlation between GDP growth and container & general cargo traffic, with demand growth rising at 2-3x global GDP in recent decades. Cyclical and structural factors have both contributed to global container demand growth rising at 2-3x global GDP over the past three decades.

Turkey's Container Demand:
The graph below illustrates that growth in container volume in Turkey has been at a higher rate than many other countries, and the scope for increased container penetration in Turkey as the economy evolves. This could help to boost medium to long-term growth in container imports and also increase the demand for new container facilities to be built. Turkey has one of the highest container growth rates; container throughput registered a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12.4% in the 2000-2013 period, notably outpacing the world average of 8.5% for the same period.

While the Turkish port industry has witnessed swift growth over recent years fueled by privatization and general economic expansion, it has not yet reached its full potential.

What is more, the prevailing low penetration rates of Turkey's container business imply considerable opportunities to tap. Indeed, Turkey's relatively late arrival on the container operations scene when compared to many other developed countries confirms this significant room for growth.

CONTAINER THROUGHPUT - TURKEY IN A WORLD CONTEXT (TEU, MILLION)



Source: EIU, World Bank Indicators.

A KEY STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH MARITIME TRANSPORT INDUSTRY IS TURKEY'S GEO-STRATEGIC LOCATION BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA.

Yet, despite posting higher growth rates, Turkey's containerization rate in sea transportation remains quite low compared to global averages. Turkey's TEU per person was at 0.10 as of 2013, thus notably below the global average of 0.18, or the Mediterranean average of 0.19. This again affirms considerable growth potential in the higher margin container handling business.

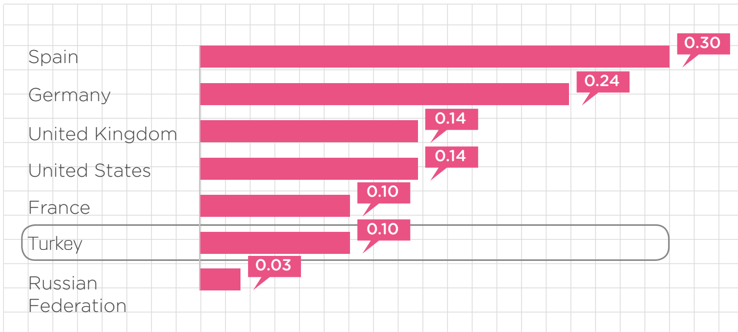
The cargo handled by Turkish ports witnessed sustained growth averaging at 7% p.a. in the 2005–2015 period as depicted in the chart below.

A key strength of the Turkish maritime transport industry is Turkey's geo-strategic location between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, placing it at the epicenter of trade among Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Its accessible 8,333 km-long coastline offers clear advantages for global seaborne trade.

With its GDP expected to expand at a 2015-2020 CAGR of 3.8%, and its heavy reliance on seaborne cargo, Turkey presents a supportive environment for the commercial ports sector.

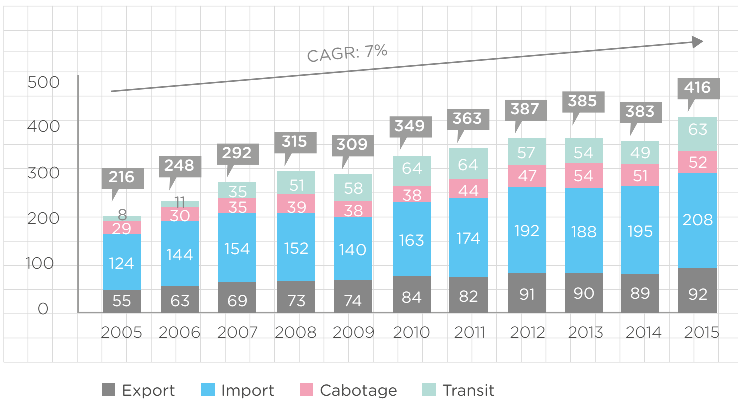
CONTAINERIZATION LEVELS

Containers per Head 2013, Turkey and Selected Trade Partners (TEUs/Person)



Source: EIU, World Bank, World Bank Indicators.

CARGO HANDLING AT TURKISH PORTS (TONS)



Source: Turkish Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications, Maritime Statistics.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
PORT AKDENİZ, ANTALYA

37,460
COMMERCIAL EBITDA US$ '000

PORT AKDENIZ'S TOTAL COMMERCIAL EBITDA AMOUNTED TO US$ 37,460 THOUSAND IN 2015.

The Group's main commercial port business currently operates at Port Akdeniz - Antalya, located in the city of Antalya on southern Turkey's Mediterranean coast. Antalya is a principal trading center and its surrounding area encompasses seven organized industrial zones and the Antalya Free Trade Zone. As of December 31, 2014, the city of Antalya had a population of 2.2 million inhabitants. Tourism is also thriving in the area due to popular and heavily-visited beaches, hotels, golf resorts and important archaeological sites.

Port Akdeniz - Antalya, takes the first place among Turkish ports with the highest development capacity in Turkey. The Port of Antalya is a multipurpose port that includes a cruise terminal, container terminal, bulk cargo, general cargo, project cargo terminal and a marina. The Port of Antalya is the only port on the 700 mile coastline between Izmır and Mersin. The Port area is situated on 136,000 m^2 in Antalya, which has seen significant growth in business and tourism. Millions of tourists visit Antalya every year, and the Port of Akdeniz - Antalya holds a 30 year operating concession that terminates in 2028.

PORT AKDENIZ IS WELL-POSITIONED TO BENEFIT FROM THE TREND FOR CONTINUED INCREASE IN CONTAINERIZATION AT TURKISH PORTS.

Port Akdeniz - Antalya has ten berths that can accommodate container, dry bulk cargo and general cargo vessels. The Port can handle 5.0 million tons of dry bulk and general cargo a year, and 500,000 TEU per year.

Antalya's hinterland is characterized by marble and cement plants, with marble exports to China, and cement exports to the MENA region. Within a radius of 300 kilometers of Port Akdeniz - Antalya are more than 300 active mines. Port Akdeniz's location and its surrounding mineral wealth and mining operations have enabled the Port to position itself as a strategic gateway for exporters to diverse global markets for clinker, aluminum, and chromium, as well as marble and cement. Port Akdeniz - Antalya is well-placed to benefit from the continued increase in exports of these types of goods. In addition, Port Akdeniz stands to benefit from the continued increase in containerization at Turkish ports. As Turkey began to implement container cargo operations later than many other developed countries, there is significant room for future growth. At the same time, the Turkish government has also announced that it intends to connect Antalya to the Turkish High-Speed Rail Network as part of a program of infrastructure improvements to be completed so as to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic in 2023. Once the rail connection is completed, it should significantly expand the catchment area of Port Akdeniz - Antalya.

49,925

REVENUE US$ '000

PORT AKDENIZ'S TOTAL REVENUE AMOUNTED TO US$ 49,925 THOUSAND IN 2015.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
PORT AKDENİZ, ANTALYA

PORT AKDENIZ'S SHARE IN TURKISH BLOCK MARBLE EXPORTS ROSE TO 42.5% IN 2015, UP FROM 40.9% IN 2014.

The determining factors of strong container volume growth include:

1. Rising containerization trend in the export market: Over the past ten years, across all Turkish ports, container handling volumes have grown approximately 2.3x faster than Turkey's real GDP, and this trend is expected to continue. Between 2005 and 2015, the container volume of Port Akdeniz surged from 28k TEU to 178k TEU, posting a robust CAGR of 20%, while substantially exceeding that of the Turkish market (9%) and GDP (4%). Accordingly, between 2005 and 2015, container volume growth for Port Akdeniz was 5.0x GDP growth and 2.2x Turkey's handling growth.

	2013	2014	2015
General Cargo (thousand tons)	1,111	994	603
Dry Bulk (thousand tons)	617	651	492
Container (thousand TEU)	217	189	178

	2013	2014	2015
Commercial Revenue (US$ '000)	54,263	54,402	49,925
Commercial EBITDA* (US$ '000)	37,884	38,900	37,460

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

2. Rich marble reserves of the hinterland: According to Mineral Research and Exploration Directorate data, Turkey holds the largest marble reserves in the world with visible reserves of 1.6bn tons and overall potential of 13bn tons. This figure accounts for 40% of the world's overall marble reserves.

Container demand for Port Akdeniz is mainly influenced by levels of construction activity – in particular the use of block marble in China (for luxury construction projects and also for general construction) by population growth and increasing urbanization.

BETWEEN 2005 AND 2015, THE CONTAINER VOLUME OF PORT AKDENIZ SURGED FROM 28K TEU TO 178K TEU, POSTING A ROBUST CAGR OF 20%.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE
PORT OF ADRIA, BAR

10% REVENUE INCREASE

PORT OF ADRIA'S REVENUE INCREASED 10% OVER THE PRIOR YEAR.

Economic activity in Montenegro exceeded expectations in 2013, with YoY real GDP growth of 3.5%; meanwhile, GDP growth remained over 2% in 2014, this despite ongoing recession in the Euro zone. Exports in the 2015-2016 period are the likely beneficiaries of increased growth in Euro zone markets.

The Port of Bar is Montenegro's main commercial port. Historically, it was the main port for the former Yugoslavia, and remains a vital node for trade with neighboring countries. In particular, it is the principal port serving Belgrade. Port of Bar offers an attractive turnaround opportunity with the key drivers being the Port's historic position as the main harbor for the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, and its direct rail links to Belgrade. Global Ports Holding is executing a capital expenditure program to improve the superstructure of the Port.

GPH owns a 64.50% interest in the Container Terminal and General Cargo JSC-Bar, the company that operated the cargo terminal at Port of Adria - Bar, which has an operating concession for 30 years (terminating in 2043).

PORT OF ADRIA

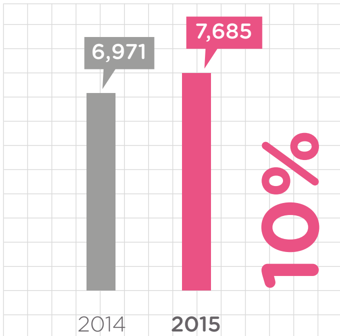
THE PORT OF BAR IS MONTENEGRO'S MAIN COMMERCIAL PORT.

The Port represents an important link in the chain of intermodal transport in the region because of its integration with the Belgrade-Bar railway and road traffic network, and benefits from a Free Zone regime. The Free Zone regime covers the entire area of the Port of Adria - Bar and provides exemption from customs duties, taxes and other duties.

In 2015, the Port of Adria - Bar had a pier length of 1,440 meters, 288 vessel arrivals, 365,268 tons of general cargo, and US$ 8.6 million in revenue. (For the 12 months ended December 31, 2015, 8% of the Group's total revenues and 2% of the Group's EBITDA were generated by the Port of Adria - Bar.

Tariffs are regulated pursuant to the terms of the concession agreement with the Montenegro Port Authority.

REVENUE
(EUR MILLION)



	2013	2014	2015
Revenue (EUR)	6,723	6,971	7,685
EBITDA* (EUR)	775	1,240	1,530
TEU throughput (tons)	33,029	39,186	39,050
General Cargo (tons)	221,069	229,071	365,268

** EBITDA figures indicate only operational results, excluded non-recurring, non-operational revenues and expenses.*

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
POWER
TRES ENERGY

"TRES ENERGY AIMS TO CREATE MEASURABLE ADDED-VALUE FOR CUSTOMERS THAT RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS.

Turkey meets a substantial portion of its energy needs from imported energy resources, whereby power is one of the most expensive commodities in both the manufacturing and services sectors. As a result, it is crucial to maximize energy reserves and meet current energy needs with fewer resources. Consequently, both large and small companies require a power strategy. Procurement and energy efficiency are fundamental pillars of a coherent strategy with regard to power.

Tres Energy addresses these issues by offering unique solutions to optimize one of the core expenses of any business. As the overall transformation of the power sector progresses, relatively new concepts such as energy efficiency and carbon emission policies will remain primary concerns. The need for energy efficiency will require all commercial consumers, especially those more exposed to power costs, to develop and make new infrastructure investments. The overall sustainable competitive advantage of a company depends on the management of these factors.

TRES ENERGY HAS CREATED A "ONE STOP SHOP" THAT COVERS ITS CUSTOMERS' ENERGY NEEDS.

Tres Energy, established in 2012, provides power supply and energy efficiency solutions to industrial and commercial customers; it also builds and operates customized generation facilities. Tres Energy aims to create measurable added-value for customers that result in significant savings.

The company's key objective is to provide Turkish corporate energy consumers an advantage over international competitors in terms of input costs, and to provide uninterrupted access to high-quality power at competitive prices, by adapting a performance-boosting business model tested worldwide to fit Turkey's commercial and legal framework.

Turn-key power plants

Tres Energy designs, constructs and operates turn-key small- to mid-size power plants for industrial and commercial customers. It provides power generation solutions based mainly on combined heat and power generation facilities (cogeneration/trigeneration). These customers often use electricity as well as other energy sources for heating and cooling.

Tres Energy's business model is geared towards identifying the optimal energy generation system and capacity specific to each customer. It delivers solutions based on alternative business structures, including build-operate models. The company completes power generation facilities without customer funding, thereby relieving them of the financial burden of capital expenditure. It also offers professional energy management services.

Tres Energy has created a "one stop shop" that covers its customers' energy needs. Drawing on its experienced workforce and robust financial structure, the company conducts a free-of-charge energy analysis for enterprises. It installs cogeneration/trigeneration facilities that best respond to customer needs and undertakes all investment costs to provide high-quality, reliable and inexpensive energy. Tres operates these existing cogeneration/trigeneration facilities, thereby managing a customer's entire energy infrastructure.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
POWER
TRES ENERGY

26.5
MW

TRES ENERGY PLANS TO COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE REMAINING 26.5 MW AND COMMENCE GENERATION IN 2016.

50 MW Generation Capacity

As this report goes to print, Tres Energy's secured customer contracts amount to 50 MW, making the Company bay far the largest player in this field in the Country. Of the total contracted generation capacity, 23.5 MW has already entered operation, supplying power to consumers. Tres Energy plans to complete the construction of the remaining 26.5 MW and commence generation in 2016.

The duration of Tres Energy's build-operate contracts may differ according to customer preferences, but may last as long as 13 years excluding the construction period. Current customers include industries such as ceramic tiles, forestry products, food processing and paper production, as well as commercial users such as large shopping malls. Prospective projects in the pipeline encompass a variety of sectors such as hospitals, hotels, and the textile industry, among other industrial fields.

Tres Energy plans to conclude additional contracts with prospective consumers in the near future, and grow its cogeneration capacity nationwide. Based on these projections, Tres Energy aims to have exceeded a capacity of 80 MW by year-end 2016.


TRES ENERGY DESIGNS, CONSTRUCTS AND OPERATES TURN-KEY SMALL- TO MID-SIZE POWER PLANTS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
POWER
MAVİBAYRAK ENERGY

100
MILLION TONS

ACCORDING TO THE RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERAL DIRECTORATE, TURKEY'S ANNUAL BIOMASS POTENTIAL IS ROUGHLY 100 MILLION TONS, SIGNIFYING A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR POWER GENERATION.

Global Investment Holdings aims to utilize Turkey's significant untapped potential in biomass as an agricultural nation. As an early entrant, its goal is to become active in power generation based on such renewable resources nationwide.

While energy from biomass is relatively new in Turkey, it is likely to gain importance; it will reduce dependence on imported resources such as natural gas, while also contributing to more efficient agricultural activity.

According to the Renewable Energy General Directorate, Turkey's annual biomass potential is roughly 100 million tons, signifying a remarkable opportunity for power generation. Biomass can be obtained from a variety of agricultural residues, which include, but are not limited to corn and cotton stalk, sunflower, wheat, rice husk and hazelnut, all of which have high calorific value. Biomass can also be obtained from livestock farms in the form of manure.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS AIMS TO UTILIZE TURKEY'S SIGNIFICANT UNTAPPED POTENTIAL IN BIOMASS AS AN AGRICULTURAL NATION.

“MAVIBAYRAK ENERGY WAS ONE OF THE EARLY ENTRANTS TO INVEST IN THE BIOMASS ARENA.

Unlike widespread applications in developed countries, these resources have no common economic use in Turkey. Farmers or producers either remove and burn the residue, despite legal prohibitions and damage to efficiency soil, or else mix it with soil incurring additional cost. Livestock farms face greater problems and costs with respect to complying with environmental regulations and handling animal waste.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
POWER
MAVİBAYRAK ENERGY

29.2
MW

MAVIBAYRAK ENERGY PLANS TO COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION OF 29.2 MW OF INSTALLED CAPACITY BY THE START OF 2017.

Biomass resources have a relatively high calorific value ranging up to 4,000 kcal/kg in comparison to alternative fuel types that can be produced locally, such as lignite. Nevertheless, not only the establishment of a sustainable and economic supply chain, but also the storage of biomass in large volume is of critical significance, impacting power plant feasibility.

The Renewable Energy Law sets the purchasing price for the electricity produced by a biomass power plant at US$ 0.133/kWh for the initial 10 years of production. There is additional tariff incentive of up to US$ 0.056/kWh applicable for the first five years of operation if certain specific parts of those biomass power plants are manufactured within Turkey.

Mavibayrak Energy was one of the early entrants to invest in the biomass arena. The company aims to build and operate several medium scale biomass power plants located in regions of intensive agricultural activity. The ongoing three projects include a total capacity of 29.2 MW: two 12 MW facilities in western and southeastern Turkey based on agricultural biomass and one 5.2 MW facility in southeastern Turkey based on both agricultural biomass and animal manure, all at different stages of development and construction. Mavibayrak Energy plans to complete the construction of 29.2 MW of installed capacity by the start of 2017, and the remaining 12 MW within 2017, and commence generation accordingly.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS TARGETS REINFORCING ITS PIONEER STATUS IN TURKEY.

“MAVIBAYRAK WILL CONTINUE TO EXPAND ITS ACTIVITIES IN BIOMASS COLLECTION TO SATISFY THE FEASIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ITS POWER PLANTS.

Mavibayrak Energy, in accordance with its strategy regarding biomass supply security, has signed long-term agreements with private as well as state-owned farms. The agreements encompass the rights to access and collect, or receive, biomass from the respective facility or farm. The duration of existing agreements may extend to 35 years.

In 2015, Mavibayrak Energy successfully established biomass collection operations, including special equipment and vehicle investments and accumulated close to 35,000 tons of biomass at two storage locations. Mavibayrak will continue to expand its activities in biomass collection to satisfy the feasibility and sustainability of its power plants.

In addition to expansion of initial plant capacities, Global Investment Holdings targets reinforcing its pioneer status and continuing to develop similar biomass and waste-to-energy projects in various locations in Turkey such that a substantial generation capacity may be achieved in the near future.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
POWER
RA SOLAR

9 MW

RA SOLAR WON THE RIGHTS TO BUILD A 9 MW SOLAR PLANT IN MARDIN.

Ra Solar has focused on the development of solar projects in Turkey in part due to the terms and conditions outlined by the government, and in line with Turkey's geostrategic position with regard to solar power.

Turkey has set certain goals for the nation's centenary celebrations in 2023. One such goal is to initiate a major renewable energy and energy efficiency program. This initiative will draw on Turkey's favorable geographic conditions for generating wind, solar and geothermal power. This program aims to increase the country's clean energy share to 30% of its total power supply by 2023.

Evaluations of the potential of solar energy made by EIE, and based on data collected by the State Meteorological Services indicate that Turkey has great potential, thanks to:

- Average annual insolation duration of 2,640 hours (7.2 hours/day),
- Average annual solar radiation of 1,311 kWh/m^2-year (3.6 kWh/m^2-day).

On January 3, 2011, the Turkish Grand National Assembly amended the law pertaining to renewable energy and governing energy generation from renewable resources. Accordingly, renewable energy plants will be subject to guaranteed electricity sales prices of between US$ 7.3 and US$ 13.3 per kWh.

RA SOLAR HAS FOCUSED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PROJECTS IN TURKEY.

“ RA SOLAR’S GOAL IS TO BECOME ONE OF TURKEY’S MARKET LEADERS IN SOLAR POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Companies utilizing solar power will receive the greatest support, with a Treasury guaranteed tariff rate of US$ 0.133 per kWh. The law also provides additional support for companies with generation facilities that use domestically manufactured equipment and components.

Ra Solar’s goal is to become one of Turkey ‘s market leaders in solar power development. As a result of a successful prequalification process, in January 2015, at the tender held by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ) Ra Solar won the rights to build a 9 MW solar plant in Mardin. Ra Solar aims to commence generation at the Mardin project in 2016 upon the completion of necessary permission processes.

Furthermore, Global Investment Holdings continues to develop additional projects in accordance not only with licensed, but also with unlicensed regulations, and achieve a substantial generation capacity within the next few years.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
GAS
NATURELGAZ

“NATURELGAZ CAPTURED A 19% SHARE OF THE LNG+CNG MARKET IN 2015.

2005-2008

- Naturelgaz was founded in 2005, under the partnership of Çalık Holding and Goldenberg Group in Turkey.
- Opened its first mother CNG plant in Bursa in 2006.
- Opened Adapazarı and Izmir CNG plants in 2007 and 2008, respectively.

2008-2011

- Supplied bulk CNG with high profit margins to small and mid-scale customers who converted mainly from LPG, from 2006 to 2011.
- In 2011, Global Investment Holdings and STFA Holding decided to invest in the CNG business and bought the shares by Çalık Holding.

2012-2013

- In 2012, Global Investment Holdings bought the shares of STFA (25%), Altındağ A.Ş. (10%), Lusi Goldenberg (10%) and Rudi Goldenberg (10%), reaching 80% ownership. The remaining 16% stake is owned by Aksel Goldenberg, Vice Chairman and 4% stake is owned by Kanat Emiroğlu, CEO of Naturelgaz.
- Naturelgaz entered the LNG consumer market in 2012.
- Managed to convert Onduline plant energy supply from LNG to CNG with a volume of 5 million Sm^3/year, which was one of the largest LNG users in the market.
- In 2013, Aydın, Antalya, Bolu and Afyon plants were opened. In addition to the expanding infrastructure, Naturelgaz's sales volumes were growing.

NATURELGAZ ESTABLISHED A GAS TRADING DEPARTMENT IN 2016 AND STARTED WHOLESALE PIPELINE GAS SALES OPERATIONS.

» Opened a conversion and R&D center in Tuzla where diesel trucks and buses were converted to CNG. The facility has been closed since the beginning of 2015 as the strategy was switched to focus on OEM vehicles

2013-2016

» In 2014, Çorlu, Konya, Kayseri, Osmaniye and Rize plants were opened, enabling Naturelgaz to reach 70% of bulk customers and conduct Auto CNG wholesale operations in Turkey.

» In another milestone, Naturelgaz was the highest bidder for the Çaykur Tea tender, which is the largest LNG/CNG supply operation in Turkey and most probably worldwide. Unilever/Lipton tea factories also decided to switch to Naturelgaz CNG instead of LNG.

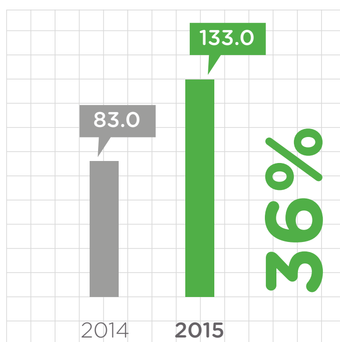
» In 2015, entered the asphalt production sector. Contracts were signed with the most reputable companies such as Mak-yol, ICA (Istanbul Third Bridge Road Project) and Göçay (Istanbul – Izmir Highway Project).

» Won Alibeyköy CNG station tender and will start to supply CNG to mass transit in Istanbul in 2016.

» Has become Europe's largest CNG distribution company as per mother station infrastructure and bulk sales activity.

» Naturelgaz established a Gas Trade Department in 2016 and started wholesale pipeline gas sales operations.

NATURELGAZ SALES VOLUME
(MILLION M^3)



NATURELGAZ'S SALES VOLUME TOTALED 133 MILLION M^3 IN 2015.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
GAS
NATURELGAZ

130

MILLION M³

NATURELGAZ'S BULK CNG SALES INCREASED OVER 70% COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR, CLIMBING TO 130 MILLION M³.

Naturelgaz, established in 2005, is Turkey's market leader in the sale and distribution of compressed natural gas (CNG). Naturelgaz captured a 19% share of the LNG+CNG market in 2015; it aims to increase LNG+CNG market share a couple of points in 2016 to eventually control at least 25% of the market.

Global Investment Holdings Group acquired a 25% stake in Naturelgaz in 2011, subsequently increasing its share to 80% in 2013. The remaining 16% stake is owned by Aksel Goldenberg, Vice Chairman and a 4% stake is owned by Kanat Emiroğlu, CEO of Naturelgaz.

In addition to leading the Turkish CNG distribution market, Naturelgaz also broke ground in establishing a nationwide network in Turkey through mother stations with access to a natural gas pipeline network, and daughter stations, supplied by a road transportation system.

CNG is an exemplary form of environmentally friendly, clean, safe, and cheaper fuel suitable for all vehicles. Rapidly reaching widespread use in the transportation sector worldwide, CNG has recently penetrated Turkey, particularly in urban transport. In January 2015, Naturelgaz won the tender of the Istanbul Energy Industry and Commerce Corporation, a subsidiary of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, for the construction and operation of a CNG filling station in Alibeyköy, Istanbul, which will supply fuel to CNG powered public buses in Istanbul.

NATURELGAZ, IS TURKEY'S MARKET LEADER IN THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (CNG).

"NATURELGAZ'S EXISTING CUSTOMER PORTFOLIO CONSISTS MAINLY OF ESTABLISHED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL SECTORS IN THE BULK CNG SEGMENT.

Natural Gas Supply

The Company procures gas from private gas import companies and private gas distribution companies; these are increasing in number and size in conjunction with the liberalization of Turkey's natural gas wholesale market. At the end of 2015, Naturelgaz founded a Gas Trade Department in 2016 and started wholesale pipeline gas sales operations using its competitive sourcing advantage because of peak summer demand.

Naturelgaz also set a precedent in Turkey with the utilization of unused local natural gas in the Thrace region. The project involves converting unused natural gas in the immediate vicinity of the wells into CNG, and putting local natural gas into use within the Turkish economy.

Turkish Off Grid Natural Gas Market

Today, the Turkish CNG market is essentially based on bulk CNG supplied to industrial facilities and commercial consumers, such as asphalt plants, food processors, power generation plants, hotels, shopping malls which lack access to natural gas pipelines. Naturelgaz's sales volume totaled 133 million m^3 in 2015; bulk CNG sales of 130 million m^3 represented 98% of total CNG sales for the year. Naturelgaz's existing customer portfolio consists mainly of established private institutions from the manufacturing and commercial sectors in the bulk CNG segment, as well as municipal and private local transportation networks using auto-CNG.

CNG Is Favorable Fuel Versus LNG

CNG is increasingly used as an alternative fuel because of the higher cost of LNG. It is significantly safer to store and transport than cryogenic liquid fuels.

Botaş, the national pipeline corporation, follows the Turkish Government's public energy strategy and pipeline price has an almost flat graph except for minor inflation and/or foreign currency corrections in Turkey. Meanwhile, the LNG price, which is subject to world spot/currency markets, is much more volatile.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
GAS
NATURELGAZ

Naturelgaz competes with LNG operators in the off grid natural gas market which is expected to be around 630 million Sm^3 in 2016. Naturelgaz aims to increase its LNG+CNG market share a couple of points in 2016 to control at least 25% of the market.

Distribution Network

A combination of company-owned and -operated retail stations and dealer-owned and -operated stations comprise its expanding network. Naturelgaz distributes CNG directly from the mother stations under its ownership, and through secondary stations (daughter stations) owned and operated by the company, or by a third party dealer. CNG delivery from mother stations to daughter stations, dealers, or directly to end-users, is done with special purpose CNG storage units and trucks. All facilities and equipment established and used by the Company conform to EU regulations.

In 2014, Naturelgaz opened the world's largest compressed natural gas filling plant in Rize, in addition to the Kayseri, Afyon, Konya, Antalya, Osmaniye and Çorlu stations, expanding the Turkish network to 12 CNG stations. With the addition of the Istanbul and Kocaeli plants and closing of the inefficient Afyon plant, Naturelgaz has 13 mother CNG plants as of mid-2016.

The Naturelgaz Rize CNG filling plant supplied 34 million m^3 CNG to the Çaykur facilities in 2015, ensuring significant savings for this publicly owned enterprise.

Naturelgaz also won the tender in 2016 to supply 38.5 million m^3 CNG to Çaykur.

The company has another three stations under construction and intends to expand to 15 mother stations by end-2016.

Bulk CNG

Naturelgaz's Bulk CNG sales increased over 70% compared to the previous year, climbing to 130 million m^3. The Turkish CNG+LNG (Liquid Natural Gas) market is estimated at TL 700 million/year. CNG is cheaper at source when compared to LNG, and provides both logistical advantages thanks to the natural gas pipeline network, and lower health and safety risks over LNG. The Rize operation was the inflection point for the CNG market and Naturelgaz. After

NATURELGAZ

CNG PROVIDES SIGNIFICANT COST SAVINGS OF UP TO 20% IN TURKEY WHEN COMPARED TO ALTERNATIVE FUELS.

“NATURELGAZ HAS BECOME EUROPE’S LARGEST CNG DISTRIBUTION COMPANY AS PER MOTHER STATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND BULK SALES ACTIVITY.

this achievement, most of the public tenders included CNG in the tender specs as well as LNG and customers started to know Naturelgaz as the best and largest supplier of CNG.

In 2015, Naturelgaz aggressively entered the asphalt production sector. Contracts were signed with the most reputable companies such as Mak-yol, ICA (Istanbul third Bridge Road Project) and Göçay (Istanbul - Izmir Highway Project).

Naturelgaz has become Europe’s largest CNG distribution company as per mother station infrastructure and bulk sales activity. There is great potential in the promising potential auto CNG market of Turkey.

Auto CNG

CNG provides significant cost savings of up to 20% in Turkey when compared to alternative fuels. Naturelgaz supports OEM CNG vehicle producers in order to bring more CNG vehicles to the market. The first co-operation is done with Scania; Naturelgaz imported the first OEM CNG truck to Turkey for its own CNG distribution operations and to promote it to logistics companies.

Naturelgaz is focused on the road transport sector to supplement existing bulk CNG sales. Compared to other energy sources, the use of CNG in road transportation provides two important advantages:

Cost efficiency: CNG provides fuel costs savings of up to 20%

Environmental sustainability: Fossil fuels such as oil, diesel, petroleum and LPG are more harmful to the environment than CNG.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
GAS
NATURELGAZ

In comparison to other commonly-used fuels, the emission values of CNG are lower. Natural gas burns without residue, does not emit smoke and is non-poisonous as it does not contain carbon monoxide. When compared with oil derivatives and diesel, emissions contain 25% less carbon dioxide, 60% less ammonium oxide, 75% less hydrocarbon and generate 50-80% less acid and ozone formation.

The target customer segments in auto-CNG are:

» Route to route logistics operation
» Closed loop In-city passenger bus operation
» Closed loop garbage truck operation

Naturelgaz will accelerate growth of Auto CNG sales by investing in daughter stations and rolling all the above success models. Daughter station investments will be done in co-operation with one of the leader petrol retailers.

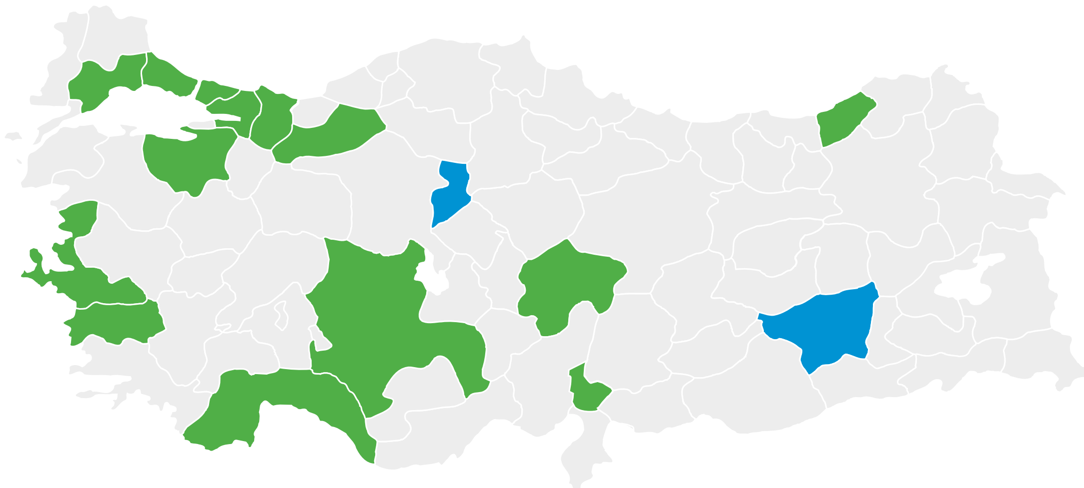
In summary, Naturelgaz will participate in the Auto-CNG segment as if it is an extension of our existing Bulk CNG model.

Naturelgaz won the İstanbul Enerji A.Ş. BOT Tender (a subsidiary of İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality) with a bid of TL 5,125,000. Naturelgaz holds the rights to supply CNG to public buses in Istanbul for seven years. This project is considered a milestone in the development of CNG supply to the transportation sector, and will set a key example for all other municipalities in Turkey.

International Expansion

Having the competitive advantages of knowhow and scale, Naturelgaz plans to expand internationally. In 2017, Naturelgaz plans to enter two Balkan countries in order to perform identical operations as in Turkey. Naturelgaz's experienced teams are ready for a regional expansion move.

“RECORDED A ROBUST 89% CAGR IN 2013-2015 IN SALES VOLUME



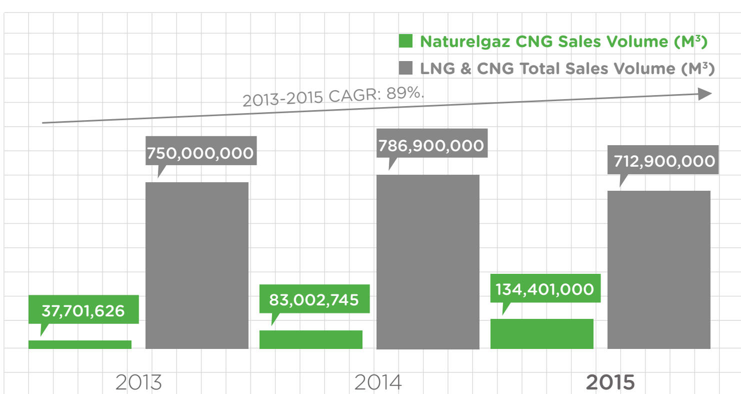
STATIONS IN OPERATION:

Mother: Adapazarı, Izmir, Bursa, Bolu, Aydın, Antalya, Konya, Kayseri, Osmaniye, Rize, Çorlu, Istanbul (Alibeyköy), Kocaeli

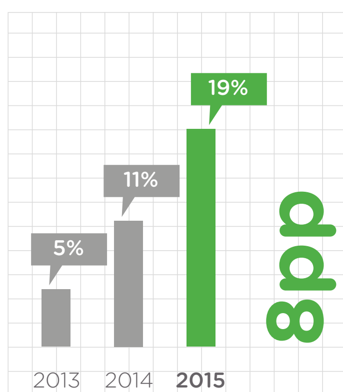
PROJECTS:

Mother: Kırıkkale, Diyarbakır

SALES VOLUME TURKEY (MILLION M³)



NATURELGAZ SHARE (%)



BUSINESS DIVISIONS
MINING
STRATON MINING

750,000 TONS

STRATON HAS AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ABOUT 750,000 TONS.

Feldspar is widely used in the glass, ceramics and paint industries. Sodium feldspar is mainly extracted in the Manisa, Kütahya, Aydın and Muğla provinces of Turkey. With overall reserves of 250 million tons, Turkey holds 15% of the world's total known feldspar resources, and is today the world leader in feldspar mining with annual production of 5 million tons. The feldspar extracted in Turkey is known for its high quality, (i.e. low iron and titanium content). Some 80% of annual production in Turkey is exported to a variety of countries, in particular Spain, Italy, Russia, Lebanon, Egypt, Germany, Poland, Israel, Algeria, Romania and also to Asia.

In 2013, Global Investment Holdings Group invested in the feldspar sector through the acquisition of a 75% stake in Straton Maden. Straton Maden aims to become a leading player in the global feldspar market, following GIH's other successful investments in the ports, power, gas, real estate and finance sectors. Currently, Straton Maden has substantial feldspar reserves, logistical mining operations and commercial teams based in the Western Aegean region of Turkey. Straton has total reserves of 20 million tons in its licensed field of operation, and an annual production capacity of about 750,000 tons, 80% of which is exported to Italy, Spain, Egypt and various Asian markets for use in the glass and ceramics industries.

Straton Maden seeks to extract feldspar in the most efficient and environmentally responsible manner, while producing higher value feldspar products. To these ends, STRATON

STRATON MADEN CAPTURES A 10% SHARE IN WORLD'S ANNUAL SODIUM FELDSPAR PRODUCTION.

"GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS IS PLANNING FURTHER INVESTMENTS TO MINE AND OPERATE TURKEY'S UNDERGROUND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Straton Maden has completed an investment program that included the establishment of new separation and enrichment facilities, in addition to the expansion of existing production capacity. On the strength of these new facilities, Straton Maden plans to gradually increase feldspar sales over the next two years and more than double its current annual production volume, by entering new export markets to become one of the leading players in this sector.

European Standards

Straton Maden today has a well-established customer base and works to ensure that every product offered fully meets the standards of European markets in terms of quality and service. Following the acquisition by Global Investment Holdings, the company continues to contribute to the Turkish economy by exporting natural resources. On completion of planned investments in 2015, Straton Maden will boost production volumes, product quality and employment rates with the deployment of world class advanced technologies.

Today, we observe growing demand for feldspar across various industries. The use of feldspar increases the impermeability and durability of final products in the ceramics industry, facilitating higher yields. Meanwhile, the increased use of glass in packaging, due to the detrimental effects of plastics on the environment and human health, has led to growth in the demand for feldspar, which is used for insulation and clarity in the glass industry.

Global Investment Holdings is planning further investments to mine and operate Turkey's underground natural resources. To this end, the Company is continuously assessing green-field development of new mining fields in addition to the acquisition of existing operations, not only in the feldspar sector, but also in various industrial minerals and metals business lines.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
REAL ESTATE
THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

368
SHOPPING CENTERS

SOME 368 SHOPPING CENTERS ARE OPERATIONAL IN TURKEY WITH A TOTAL GROSS LEASABLE AREA OF 10.89 MILLION M².

Turkey is one of the most promising real estate markets in Europe, and the mantra "location, location, location" rings especially true for this country. Strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia, and home to almost 78 million people, Turkey offers great opportunities for real estate developers and investors by combining a large construction sector with growing commercial and industrial output. According to the Knight Frank Global House Price Index, Turkey ranked first in the 55-location index in Q4 of 2015 in terms of annual price growth. The total number of homes sold in the Turkish property market reached 1,289,320 units in 2015; likewise, sales of real estate to foreigners began to increase following the abolishment of the reciprocity law in 2012. In 2015, 22,830 homes were sold to foreigners in Turkey, marking a year-on-year increase of 20.4%.

Class-A office space supply is expected to reach 6.5 million m² by the end of 2017 with the completion of projects such as the Istanbul Finance Center, which, according to projections, will provide employment for 30,000 persons.

Some 368 shopping centers are operational in Turkey with a total gross leasable area of 10.89 million m². Onehundred eight shopping centers in Istanbul with a total gross leasable area of 4 million m² represent 37% of the total leasable shopping center area in Turkey.

TURKEY IS ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING REAL ESTATE MARKETS IN EUROPE.

Apart from the abovementioned factors, one of the key sub-sectors set to have a notably positive impact on real estate market potential in the near future is urban renewal.
The population growth and rapid urbanization trend in metropolitan cities play vital roles in increasing the volume of urban renewal projects and the housing renewal process. It is estimated that around 6.7 million residential units nationwide will be demolished and rebuilt in Turkey over the next 20 years.

The Government's economic reform agenda, and Turkey's stable banking sector provide a positive backdrop for commercial real estate growth. Despite political turmoil and regional tension, the commercial real estate sector has proven to resilient, with rental rates remaining fairly stable. According to the Turkish Council of Shopping Centers, overall square meter efficiency rates rose 14.5% in 2015 compared to 2014, while the shopping center visitor index went up 13.8%. The total number of shopping malls in Turkey also increased, from 337 to 368 in 2015, and is expected to surpass 400 within two years considering new projects in the pipeline.
Total Leasable area in Turkey is expected to reach 12 million m^2 by 2020 from the current 10.89 million m^2.

14.5%
INCREASE

OVERALL SQUARE METER EFFICIENCY RATES ROSE BY 14.5% IN 2015 COMPARED TO 2014.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
REAL ESTATE
THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

35,500 M²

SÜMERPARK SHOPPING MALL, WITH 35,500 M² OF GROSS LEASABLE AREA, OPENED IN MARCH 2011.

DENİZLİ SÜMERBANK MALL AND RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

Denizli, located in Turkey's Aegean region, is a growing industrial city in southwestern Turkey. It is the region's second most important city after Izmir, and has a strong economic base and a growing population of close to 1 million. Denizli, which has become an important center for export and industry, is a key player in Turkey's textile manufacturing sector, and a significant tourism center with a rich history and cultural assets. Close to the ancient cities of Hierapolis, Laodikeia and Tripolis, and the thermal springs of Pamukkale, Denizli's local health and spa sector is developing in step with its tourism industry.

The Denizli project is a mixed-use development on 98,418 m^2 of freehold land conveniently located along the Izmir-Denizli highway. Owned solely by the Group, it includes a shopping mall, 608 residential units, a private school, SkyCity offices and a hospital.

This development is the district's largest and most popular social center. The star of the development, Sümerpark Shopping Mall, with 35,500 m^2 of gross leasable area, opened in March 2011. The Mall received a monthly average of 300,000 visitors in 2015. It is currently occupied by leading brand anchor tenants, including Tesco Kipa, Bimeks and Tekzen with long-term leases of up to 25 years. The Mall has an 89%

THE DENİZLİ PROJECT IS A MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT ON 98,418 M² OF FREEHOLD LAND CONVENIENTLY LOCATED ALONG THE IZMIR-DENİZLİ HIGHWAY.

occupancy rate and also houses fashion retailers and food court tenants.

The first phase of the Sümerpark Evleri housing project, comprising 231 units in three blocks commenced in 2011 and was completed in first quarter 2015. All units have now been delivered to their owners.

The Denizli development project also includes the construction of a hospital on another 10,745 m² tract adjacent to the Sümerpark Shopping Mall and Sümerpark housing project. The Group is in the process of discussing tenancy with potential hospital operators.

DENİZLİ SKYCITY OFFICES

As part of a mixed-use project, an office complex, SkyCity, has been developed on a 35,000 m² tract. Construction began at the start of 2015. The first phase of the project comprising 13,500 m² of gross sellable area and 140 office units will be completed within 18 months.

DENİZLİ FINAL SCHOOLS

The 18th branch of Final Schools is also a tenant of the Sümerpark project. The construction of the school building on a total land area of 5,545 m² was completed in August 2014. The school opened in 2014, under a 15 year lease contract signed with Final Schools.

5,545 M² TOTAL AREA

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FINAL SCHOOLS ON A TOTAL LAND AREA OF 5,545 M² WAS COMPLETED IN AUGUST 2014.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
REAL ESTATE
THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

VAN SHOPPING MALL DEVELOPMENT

Van lies on the eastern shore of the large, beautiful lake of the same name. It has an ancient citadel perched atop a dramatic limestone outcrop, overlooking the characteristic old town. Undergoing rapid growth and modernization, Van presents a welcome prospect for the visitor. Beautifully positioned near the lake from which it takes its name, Van is home to striking monuments such as Van Castle, the mountain fortress of Hoşap and the remote village of Bahçesaray, as well as the Church of the Holy Cross. The city is a captivating and liberal urban center in eastern Anatolia, as well as an important commercial hub and transportation point for animal hides, grains, fruits, vegetables and other products, both regionally and with neighboring countries, including Iran, Iraq and Armenia. Furthermore, the city is an air and ground transportation hub for Turkey's southeastern cities such as Bitlis, Hakkari, Siirt and Muş. The site of a massive earthquake in 2011, the city is undergoing extensive urbanization.

Van Shopping Mall opened its doors on December 15, 2015.

Van Shopping Mall is the first and only mall in the city of Van with a 55,000 m^2 construction area. And with 92% of the GLA already leased, the Mall brings together 90 brands, a 10-screen cinema, a food-court and entertainment zones, catering not only to the city of Van, but also the region and nearby countries. The Mall is now occupied by major anchor tenants such as Carrefour, Teknosa, Cinemaximum, and LCW, in addition to small to medium sized retail shops as well as the Toru Entertainment Center for kids and a large food court.

This key project has been completed after considerable effort that nonetheless required a construction period of just 14 months. At the same time, Van Shopping Mall stands as an important source of employment for the city, providing job opportunities for 1,000 persons.

VAN SHOPPING MALL IS THE FIRST AND ONLY MALL IN THE CITY OF VAN WITH A 55,000 M² CONSTRUCTION AREA.

“VAN SHOPPING MALL STANDS AS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CITY.

Two months after its opening, Van Shopping Mall was acknowledged by popular vote. It garnered the “Best Shopping Mall Project in Turkey” prize at Golden City Awards 2016, regarded as the most professional contest in the field of world urbanism and urban design projects. The awards are supported by London-based and international strategy and consultancy firm, Eurasia Strategies.

The Golden City Awards evaluate contemporary urban projects in two stages. The Van Shopping Mall project remained among the finalists at the initial stage thanks to the high scores received from the jury, while also ranking first in the public vote at the second stage.

The Mall also received two awards in the architecture and project development categories at the 2015-2016 International Property Awards.

55,000 M² TOTAL AREA

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAN SHOPPING MALL WHICH IS COMPLETED IN 14 MONTHS, OPENED ITS DOORS ON DECEMBER 15, 2015.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
REAL ESTATE
THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

560,000 VISITORS

SINCE ITS OPENING, VAN SHOPPING MALL HAS WELCOMED 321,500 VISITORS IN DECEMBER AND 560,000 VISITORS IN JANUARY.

Large-scale investments like the Van Shopping Mall, which is the largest mall in eastern Turkey, will not only cater to neighboring cities, but will also become a major shopping destination for nearby countries. Since its opening, the Mall has welcomed 321,500 visitors in December and 560,000 visitors in January.

VAKIFHAN NO. VI

Vakıfhan No. 6 is located in Karaköy, which is Istanbul's latest up and coming neighborhood close to the Golden Horn. An active business center for centuries, Karaköy is an important commercial district of Istanbul hosting many new developments. The historic Vakıfhan No. 6 building faces Salıpazarı Port, which is Turkey's second busiest cruise port in terms of passenger arrivals. The Salıpazarı Port project is an extensive urban renewal initiative which, in addition to redeveloping a modern cruise port, includes the provision of tourism and recreation facilities.

VAN SHOPPING MALL, GARNERED THE “BEST SHOPPING MALL PROJECT IN TURKEY” PRIZE AT THE GOLDEN CITY AWARDS.

“ VAN SHOPPING MALL ALSO RECEIVED TWO AWARDS IN THE ARCHITECTURE AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES AT THE 2015-2016 INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY AWARDS.

In February 2005, the Vakıfhan No. 6 building was leased through a restore-operate-transfer (ROT) agreement signed with the General Directorate of Foundations for a 15-year period. The six-story building, with a total indoor area of 1,700 m^2, is fully leased for use as an office and restaurant. Vakıfhan No. 6 was the first real estate project in this historic district, and has been influential on many other nearby developments.

1,700 M^2

VAKIFHAN NO. 6, A SIX-STORY HISTORIC BUILDING, HAS A TOTAL INDOOR AREA OF 1,700 M^2.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
BROKERAGE

“THE TURKISH FINANCIAL SECTOR HAS IN RECENT YEARS MAINTAINED ITS STRONG CAPITAL STRUCTURE.

The Turkish financial sector has in recent years maintained its strong capital structure, consequently outperforming those of both developed and developing economies. The Turkish economy bounced back following the global crisis as a result of effective economic policies implemented and the implementation of pragmatic reforms. These included the restructuring of the country's financial sector. Yet while developing countries like Turkey continue to stoke the engine of the global economy, their growth in 2015 was notably slower than in previous years.

Focusing on high level research and customer service, the Global Investment Holdings consistently enhances its service range in the financial sector through strategic partnerships with highly reputable international institutions. Despite the annual rise in competition in the Turkish financial services market, the Group continues to build on its reputation for quality and a well-established brand name.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CONSISTENTLY ENHANCES ITS SERVICE RANGE IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR.

“GLOBAL SECURITIES IS ALSO THE ONLY AUTHORIZED INVESTMENT INSTITUTION OF RAIFFEISEN CENTROBANK (RCB) IN TURKEY.

GLOBAL SECURITIES

Established in 1990, Global Securities is a BIST-listed company that provides brokerage and financial advisory, as well as corporate finance and research services. More specifically, it provides securities, asset management and derivatives trading services to international and domestic clients.

Following the 2011 public offering of its shares, Global Securities became listed on Borsa Istanbul (BIST). In 2004, when Global Investment Holdings became an investment holding company, it spun off its brokerage and related businesses to a new, wholly-owned subsidiary, Global Securities.

In 2015, Global Securities had a market share of 1.2%, with an equity trading volume of TL 38.3 billion.

Global Securities is also the only authorized investment institution of Raiffeisen Centrobank (RCB) in Turkey. According to the cooperation agreement signed in 2015, RCB shares Global Securities Research Reports with its international customers and business partners; furthermore,

GLOBAL SECURITIES IS A BIST-LISTED COMPANY THAT PROVIDES BROKERAGE AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY, AS WELL AS CORPORATE FINANCE AND RESEARCH SERVICES.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS
ASSET MANAGEMENT

"ON JUNE 01, 2015, GLOBAL SECURITIES ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD COMPLETED THE ACQUISITION OF A 100% STAKE IN ECZACIBAŞI SECURITIES.

Global Securities will be the only authorized investment institution of RCB in Turkey.

On June 01, 2015, Global Securities announced that it had completed the acquisition of a 100% stake in Eczacıbaşı Securities, another non-bank owned major brokerage company, and accordingly its subsidiary Emdaş Asset Management, for a total consideration of TL 22.1 million. The acquisition of Eczacıbaşı Securities, which combines two deep rooted and respected companies under one roof, will create considerable synergy, resulting in one of largest independent brokerage companies in the sector. Post-acquisition, Global Securities relocated its headquarters to Tekfen Tower in September 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, it serves its clients through five branches, three liaison offices and with 155 employees.

ASSET MANAGEMENT IS HANDLED BY 2 SUBSIDIARIES

1) ACTUS ASSET MANAGEMENT

By acquiring 90.1% of its shares on April 21, 2015, Global Investment Holdings maintains its asset management operations with Actus Asset Management Company. A 9.9% stake in Actus Company is owned by the Police Care and Assistance Funds, which has more than 80,000 partners and sizeable assets of TL 1.3 billion. Since April, Actus Company has grown by 40%, with slightly over TL 200 million in AUM as of December 31, 2015.

GLOBAL SECURITIES SERVES ITS CLIENTS THROUGH FIVE BRANCHES, THREE LIAISON OFFICES AND 155 EMPLOYEES.

"GLOBAL MD PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT IS THE SOLE NON-BANK COMPANY WITH A MANDATE TO MANAGE A PENSION FUND, NAMELY THAT OF AEGON EMEKLİLİK.

2) GLOBAL MD ASSET MANAGEMENT

Global MD Portfolio Management is the sole non-bank company with a mandate to manage a pension fund, namely that of Aegon Emeklilik. Global MD Portfolio offers top-quality portfolio management services to both individual and institutional investors, managing seven funds invested in the Turkish equity and debt market. Global MD Portfolio also actively manages Eczacıbaşı Investment Trust (ECYO). Global MD Portfolio is on its way to establishing one of the first real estate funds in Turkey. As of April 2016, Global MD Portfolio has c.TL 200 million AUM.

IEG GLOBAL ADVISORY

Global Securities, in 2011, established a joint venture partnership with IEG-Investment Banking Group, one of Europe's leading international investment banking advisory companies. The joint venture provides financial advisory services on mergers & acquisitions, public & private equity and debt financing, in addition to sophisticated CFO advisory in Turkey. Its superior, multidisciplinary and international team based in Istanbul focuses squarely on cross-border transactions and financings.

IEG's services include advisory on mergers & acquisitions, financing and financial strategy, as well as the placement of equity, debt and hybrid capital. IEG has an execution team of over 100 professionals in Berlin and at its international offices. Established in 1999, IEG-Investment Banking Group is an independent, international investment bank, headquartered in Berlin with branches and associated offices in New York, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Stuttgart, New Delhi, Shanghai, Tunisia and Zurich.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS GROUP ENJOYS A TRANSPARENT RELATIONSHIP WITH ITS INVESTORS.

“IN 2015, THE GROUP’S INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT RESPONDED TO NUMEROUS INVESTOR REQUESTS.

In order to ensure effective, continuous two-way communication between the investment community and the Company, Global Investment Holdings Group enjoys a transparent relationship with its investors, delivering timely communications. The Group is committed to increasing both shareholder and customer satisfaction by adopting and adhering to world class corporate governance and investor relations guidelines.

Affirming the Group’s commitment to timely public disclosure and transparency, investor relations are managed by a dedicated Investor Relations Department, which manages the daily information flow to the investment community.

In 2015, the Group’s Investor Relations Department responded to numerous investor requests via phone, email, social media and post; additionally, the IR Department proactively contacted relevant financial institutions with company related and key news updates. The IR Department actively pursues opportunities to communicate with the investment community through all available channels.

All current and potential investors are encouraged to contact the Group at investor@global.com.tr and to visit the new website at www.globalyatirim.com.tr.

CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT SPORTS, EDUCATIONAL, CHARITABLE, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CAUSES, RELATED PROJECTS AND EVENTS.

“ GLOBAL PORTS HOLDING IS NOW BRINGING GLOBAL RUN, WHICH WAS HELD IN BODRUM FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, TO INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

Global Investment Holdings and its subsidiaries are committed to implementing processes that integrate social, environmental, ethical, and human rights concerns into the Group's business operations and core strategy, in close collaboration with stakeholders and the communities in which it operates.

The Company values engagement in philanthropic undertakings that make a valuable contribution to promoting Turkey and improving and fostering growth of the social, cultural and economic environment for the benefit of the country and its citizens, both locally and nationally.

Accordingly, the Company's sponsorship activities in 2015 continued to support sports, educational, charitable, cultural and social causes, and related projects and events.

Singling out contributions to education as being key among its corporate social responsibility initiatives, the Group: engaged in the following.

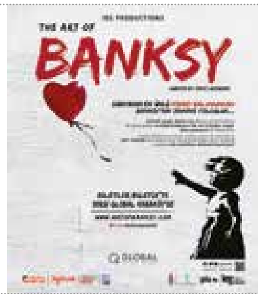
Istanbul International Music Festival

The 43rd Istanbul International Music Festival "Lifetime Achievement Award" was given to the Borodin Quartet, which was celebrating its 70th year in music with a world tour. The award was delivered to the Borodin Quartet by festival directors Yeşim Gürer Oymak and Görgün Taner prior to the concert that took place at Hagia Irene Museum on Thursday, June 4 with the sponsorship of Global Investment Holdings.

Global Adria Half Marathon & 10K

Global Ports Holding is now bringing Global Run, which was held in Bodrum for the last two years, to an international arena. On September 6, 2015, the International Global Adria Half Marathon & 10K was held in Kotor for the first time, and presented an exciting experience that combined sports and travelling to athletes coming from different countries. Montenegro is hosting Global Ports Holding's first foreign investment, Port of Adria. This brings out the importance that Global Run's first outland run Global Adria Half Marathon was held in Montenegro-Kotor. International Global Adria Half Marathon & 10K race has unique features especially with its exquisite nature and racing track. The race started from the center of Kotor and continued to the historical part of the city. Also, colorful activities were held for participants in various parts of the city. The revenue that is collected from participation fees will be donated to the Secondary School of Economics and Hospitality in the city of Bar in Montenegro by Global Ports Holding, which always supports social responsibility initiatives.

CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP



"GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS HAS SOUGHT TO CREATE VALUE AT WORLD CLASS STANDARDS, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME ADVANCING CULTURE AND ART.

Global Karaköy...

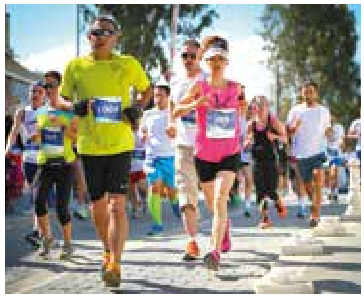
Since its establishment Global Investment Holdings has sought to create value a world class standards, while at the same time advancing culture and art. Global Investment Holdings has made it its mission to contribute to the culture and art world, as well as the wider society, having brought Global Karaköy to life with a world- renowned exhibition, namely, "The Art of Banksy."

"The Art of Banksy" world premiere was held in Istanbul on January 13, with the contribution of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as well as the support of the Beyoğlu municipality in Istanbul. Global Karaköy has therefore opened its doors for the first time with an exhibition of international renown. A certain amount of the income generated is donated to the Parıltı Association.

Exhibition of Painter Sabiha Rüştü Bozcalı

The life and little known output of one of the first female illustrators in Turkey was presented at SALT Galata. The exhibition was realized with the support of Global Investment Holdings and was visited by abort 48 thousand visitors.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS PROMOTES SPORTS TOURISM BY ORGANIZING AND SPONSORING THE BODRUM GLOBAL RUN.



Bodrum Global Run 2
As a key component of its social responsibility activities, Global Ports Holding promotes sports tourism by organizing and sponsoring the Bodrum Global Run.

Bodrum Global Run 2 took place at Bodrum Cruise Port on Sunday, May 1. It was a three day long festival with colorful events taking advantage of Bodrum's unique atmosphere. Bodrum Global Run, organized for second time, had a field of 1,250 runners in total. All registration fees were donated to Parilti Association, a support foundation for sightless and visually impaired children.

Participating runners were welcomed to its 10 km course for a race that both started and finished at Bodrum Cruise Port. GPH aims to continue this run as an annual tradition for the years to come. It also plans to introduce the event at its other ports in Turkey and abroad.

Bodrum Global Run 3
Staged by Global Ports Holding, the largest cruise port operator in the world, Bodrum Global Run 3 was participated in by around 1,000 runners.

Bodrum Global Run 3 effectively brought a three-day festival to the city of Bodrum. Hosted by Global Ports Holding at Bodrum Cruise Port, Bodrum Global Run 3 brought celebration to local streets April 15 - 17, 2016 with its enthusiastic participants and colorful activities.

Race preparations, as well as boat trips and various activities, were carried out in a celebratory atmosphere between April 15 and 16, followed by the start of Bodrum Global Run 3 at Bodrum Cruise Port on April 17. Supported by the Bodrum Municipality and Athleticism Federation, the traditional race was run by around 1,000 participants. Chairman of Global Investment Holding Board, Mehmet Kutman, managers and employees of Global Investment Holding and its affiliates joined the goodwill race, in addition to NGOs, and other institutional teams from the worlds of sport and business.

Non-governmental organizations were supported with revenue generated at Bodrum Global Run 3, as was the case following the first two races. Part of the revenue from this year's now traditional race was allocated to TOÇEV and the Parıltı Association. For this purpose, some brands sponsored the Bodrum Global Run 3.

First staged as the Bodrum Global Run three years ago, the Global Run goodness chain extended to the international arena for the first time in Montenegro. Global Run, which started at Port of Adria within Global Ports Holding in Montenegro in 2015, is planned to be hosted by Valletta Cruise Port in Malta this year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CONTINUES TO PURSUE ITS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED IN 2006 TO FURTHER FORMALIZE AND INSTITUTIONALIZE THE GOVERNING PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPANY AND THE GROUP.

Global Investment Holdings continues to pursue its corporate governance initiative implemented in 2006 to further formalize and institutionalize the governing principles of the Company and the Group.

Moreover, action has been taken to strengthen the independence of the Board of Directors by increasing its complement of non-executive members.

The Company submits annual reports on corporate governance compliance to its General Assembly, and to the Capital Markets Board (CMB). In addition, the Corporate Governance Committee, assisted by legal counsel, has been mandated to prepare a comprehensive corporate governance policy to be formally adopted in due course by the Board. The members of the Corporate Governance Committee are Jérôme Bayle (Chairman of the Committee), Ayşegül Bensel (Member), Adnan Nas (Member) and Aslı Su Ata (Member).

The Audit Committee and Early Risk Assessment Committee also contribute efficiently in this area. The members of the Audit Committee are Oğuz Satıcı (Chairman) and Jérôme Bayle (Member). The members of the Early Risk Assessment Committee are Jérôme Bayle (Chairman), Oğuz Satıcı (Member) and Adnan Nas (Member).

RATINGS

JCR EURASIA RATING AFFIRMED THE CREDIT RATINGS OF GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS AS 'BBB (TRK)/STABLE' ON THE LONG TERM NATIONAL SCALE IN DECEMBER 2015.

Corporate Governance Ratings
Based on the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Principles of January 2014, GIH was rated 8.79 out of 10; accordingly, the Company remained in the BIST Corporate Governance Index in November 2015.

The corporate governance rating is assigned in line with the Capital Markets Board's "Corporate Governance Principles," which cover four main categories: Shareholders, Public Disclosure and Transparency, Stakeholders, and Board of Directors. Thanks to the emphasis that GIH places on corporate governance principles, and the Company's commitment to continuously and dynamically managing them, it has steadily advanced in this area.

Sub-Sections Rating

Shareholders	88.60
Public Disclosure and Transparency	88.18
Stakeholders	88.90
Board of Directors	86.85
Overall (Out of 10)	8.79

Credit Ratings
JCR Eurasia Rating affirmed the credit ratings of Global Investment Holdings as 'BBB (Trk)/Stable' on the Long Term National Scale in December 2015.

The details of the revised ratings are provided below:

Long Term International Foreign Currency:
BBB- / (Stable outlook)

Long Term International Local Currency:
BBB-/ (Stable outlook)

Long Term National Local Rating:
BBB (Trk) / (Stable outlook)

Short Term International Foreign Currency:
A-3 / (Stable outlook)

Short Term International Local Currency:
A-3 / (Stable outlook)

Short Term National Local Rating:
A-3 (Trk) / (Stable outlook)

Sponsor Support: 2

Stand Alone: B

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Section I - Statement of Compliance with Corporate Governance Principles

Global Investment Holdings ("GIH") accommodates and pays the utmost attention to the execution of the Corporate Governance Principles published by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB"). Accordingly, the Company conducts analytical studies at the Board of Directors level.

In line with this approach, a Committee, including three Board of Directors members, was established to carry out the necessary restructuring studies into the Company's organizational structure and Articles of Association. The requirement to incorporate at least two Independent Members in the Board of Directors, as stipulated by the Company's Corporate Governance Principles, has been fulfilled.

Shareholders can find comprehensive and updated information on GIH's website; additionally, they can post their questions to the Investor Relations Department by phone, e-mail and through social media.

GIH continues to pursue necessary revisions by examining the website and the annual report in greater detail in terms of adherence to Corporate Governance Principles. The Board of Directors, senior management and all employees of GIH have always supported the adoption of Corporate Governance Principles within the Company at every stage of the process.

Our Corporate Governance Rating has been determined as a result of an evaluation made under four main topics (Shareholders, Public Disclosure and Transparency, Stakeholders, and Board of Directors), and weighted based on CMB Corporate Governance Principles, and on current distribution, which is based on the main topics stated below:

SECTIONS / WEIGHT	RATING
Shareholders -%25	88.60
Public Disclosure and Transparency -%25	88.18
Stakeholders -%15	88.90
Board of Directors -%35	86.85
Overall (Out of 10) -%5	**8.79**

The report, prepared by Kobirate and related to the corporate governance rating of 8.79, confirms that the Company is compliant with the corporate governance principles and applies the necessary policies and measures to its practices.

Reasons for Non-complied Corporate Governance Principles

The Company continues its efforts towards full compliance with corporate governance principles. Principles other than those currently being implemented, or not yet implemented, have not caused a conflict of interests among the stakeholders.

The Company's Articles of Association contain no provisions stipulating that material decisions such as "demergers and share exchanges, buying, selling, or leasing substantial amounts of tangible/intangible assets, or donation and grants, or giving guarantees such as suretyship, mortgage in favor of third parties" are required to be taken at a General Meeting. The underlying reason is that it is in the nature of the business in which the Company is involved to buy, sell, and lease quite frequently. Having to hold a General Meeting whenever such a transaction takes place is considered impossible, and thus no such article has been included in the Articles of Association. This practice is refrained from in order to ensure the timely execution of deals, and to avoid missed opportunities.

The preferred stock groups in our Company's Articles of Association were created prior to its IPO, and our Company is not authorized to amend these privileges. Our privileged shareholders made an application to the CMB in July 2010 in order to abrogate these privileges, which was not approved.

That the Articles of Association entitle shareholders to appoint a special auditor, and that there is no additional provision on minority rights: Regarding this matter, our Company is of the conviction that the framework provided for by the Turkish Commercial Code and CMB regulations is sufficient.

The Company has not established a policy concerning stake holders' involvement with the board. However, independent members of the board enable the representation of all the stakeholders along with the Company and its shareholders. The Company respects the opinions and suggestions of all its employees, suppliers, nongovernmental organizations and customer satisfaction surveys. Certain board members serve on more than one committee due to the Company's shareholding structure.

In accordance with article 4.6.5 of the Corporate Governance Principles, all remunerations and interests provided to board members and senior managers has been disclosed to the public in the annual report. However, the disclosure is made not on a personal basis, but by featuring the separation of board members and senior managers.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

Section II - Shareholders

Investor Relations

Structured as a holding company on 01.10.2004, our Company complies with legislation, Articles of Association and other Company regulations regarding the exercising of shareholders' rights, and takes necessary measures to facilitate the exercising of these rights.

During the process of our Company's becoming a holding company in October 2004, the matter of "Investor Relations" was a priority; in consequence the Investor Relations was established within the organizational structure.

The Investor Relations is structured as the responsibility of the Board of Directors' Corporate Governance Committee.

Information on the department that handles GIH's relations with shareholders is presented below:

NAME-SURNAME	TITLE / LICENSE	PHONE	E-MAIL
Aslı Su Ata	Director / CMB Advanced Level & Corporate Governance Rating Licenses	+90 (212) 244 60 00	investor@global.com.tr
Begüm Döşlüoğlu	Senior Specialist	+90 (212) 244 60 00	investor@global.com.tr
Esra Gündüz	Junior Specialist	+90 (212) 244 60 00	investor@global.com.tr

The main activities carried out by the Investor Relations Unit are summarized below:

- Ensuring that shareholder records are kept accurately, reliably and up-to-date;
- Responding to written information requests from shareholders, unless the requested information is publicly unavailable, confidential or a trade secret;
- Taking necessary steps to ensure that General Assembly meetings are held in compliance with the legislation in force, the Company's Articles of Association and other Company regulations;
- Preparing documents beneficial to shareholders for General Assembly meetings;
- Ensuring that meeting minutes are sent to shareholders;
- Monitoring and overseeing every aspect of the public disclosure process for compliance with legislation.

In addition to the aforementioned, the tasks below, performed within the structure established in 2005, will be carried out by the Investor Relations Unit in tandem with the Financial Affairs and the Finance and Law Unit/s:

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Responding to written or verbal information requests from shareholders;

- Preparing the Company's investor presentation and updating it regularly;
- Updating the Investor Relations section on the Holding's website;
- Arranging investor information meetings abroad;
- Managing investor visits in six month intervals;
- Announcing quarterly financial reports to investors via teleconference or e-mail;
- Organizing analyst meetings in parallel to the Public Disclosures Platform announcements made to Borsa Istanbul.

Since its establishment, the Investor Relations Unit has attended meetings in and beyond the country and organized tele-conferences, having submitted detailed answers – within the scope of Information Policy – to information requests made via phone, e-mail, and investor meetings. Questions posed by individual investors concerning performance, the interpretation of financial results, profit distribution policy, associate company performance and stock price performance are given necessary answers at certain periods. Within the relevant period, more than 100 questions were answered by phone and e-mail.

Exercise of Shareholders' Right to Obtain Information

Other than those relating to trade secrets and undisclosed information, queries received from shareholders and analysts by the Capital Markets and Investor Relations Department by letter, phone, email and other means are answered as swiftly and effectively as possible upon contacting the relevant person of the highest authority on the related matter. Furthermore, current and retrospective information and developments relating to GIH that are of interest to shareholders are regularly communicated to concerned parties via the corporate website, both in Turkish and English. They are also regularly communicated to those registered on our database via email.

The related Corporate Governance Committee regularly works in coordination with responsible units to best inform shareholders.

Provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code are applicable regarding the appointment of a private auditor, which is why there is no separate article in the Articles of Association regarding this issue. Within the period, no requests were made to appoint a private auditor.

General Assembly Meetings

The Ordinary General Assembly meeting of shareholders regarding the Company's 2014 activities was held on 30 September 2015 at the head office. Of the Company's share capital as of the date of the Ordinary General Assembly meeting, 36% was represented at the meeting.

Pursuant to applicable legislation, the invitation to the General Assembly Meeting was published in the Trade Registry Gazette, Borsa Istanbul's Public Disclosure Platform system, and the Company's website. There is no timeframe specified for the participation in General Assembly meetings of the holders of registered shares entered in the stock ledger. At the General Assembly Meetings, the holders of shares traded on the Borsa Istanbul will be required to communicate their attendance to the General Assembly no later than one day prior to the date of meeting and obtain their passes, pursuant to Article 415/3 of the Turkish Commercial Code. Secondary legislation issued as per the New TCC, lays out the principles of the Electronic General Assembly, which provides shareholders an alternative to being physically present at the General Assembly.

Prior to the General Meeting, the annual report and financial statements and reports, independent audit reports, and profit distribution proposal, as well as the information document on General Assembly agenda articles and other documents, the final version of Articles of Association, and Amendments to the Articles of Association - in case of an amendment to the Articles of Association - were made available for shareholder inspection at the Company's headquarters. The Agenda and Amendments to the Articles of Association are announced by the method mentioned in 4.2.

The Profit Distribution Policy that was updated in line with the Board of Directors' proposal within the scope of the relevant legislation, was approved at the General Assembly meeting. Information concerning the donation and aid made within the period was given with a separate agenda item at the General Assembly. No one had anything to add during the wishes and suggestions session, which was a separate agenda item. Stakeholders such as rating specialists and independent auditors attend our General Assembly meetings as observers. No media corporation attended the Meeting.

The executive managers who have administrative responsibilities, and the shareholders who control the management of the Company, realized no transactions with the Company or its associate companies that constituted a conflict of interest; moreover, they realized no transactions related to a commercial business that operates within the scope of the corporation, or its associate companies' field of activity, for their own account, or for the account of others; and/or did not become unlimited partners in other companies carrying out similar commercial businesses.

Within the scope of the information we have obtained the shareholders (who control the management of the Company), Board of Directors members, executive managers holding administrative responsibilities, and their spouses and blood relatives and relatives by marriage up to the second-degree realized no important transactions with the Company or its associate companies that may lead to conflicts of interest, nor made any transactions related to a commercial business that is within the scope of the corporation or its associate companies' field of activity, on their own account, or on account of others; and/or did not become unlimited partners in other companies carrying out similar commercial businesses.

Details of the donations were listed in the 15th Article of the Annual Report.

Voting Rights and Minority Rights

There are four types of shareholders in our Company's capital: (A), (D), (E) and (C). Shares in Groups (A), (D) and (E) have privileges, and shares in Group (C) have no privileges. It has been stipulated that the Company's Board of Directors consists of seven members. All shareholders are entitled to nominate three Board Member candidates. It is stipulated that only one of these three candidates shall be approved by the shareholders of Group (A) shares.

For the adoption of a range of Board resolutions specified in the Articles of Association, the shareholders of Group (D) and Group (E) shares are required to participate in the Board meeting, and it is required that the resolution be approved by the Board members nominated by the shareholders of Group (A) shares.

The share capital of the Company does not involve any cross-shareholdings.

Dividend Policy

The policy will be determined by the General Assembly of Shareholders based upon Board of Directors proposals in accordance with the provisions of Capital Markets Law and the communiqués of the Capital Markets Board. For dividend distribution, the policy adopted by the Company is designed to be a consistent policy balancing shareholder and Company benefits, in accordance with the Corporate Governance Principles. There are no privileges for participating in Profit Distribution.

The Company realizes dividend distributions in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and the CMB and within statutory periods. Under the Articles of Association, no privileges are granted on the Company's profit sharing. Dividend distribution is made within statutory periods, as stipulated in legislation, within the shortest time following the General Assembly meeting.

The Company's profit distribution policy was presented for shareholder information at the General Assembly, and publicly announced on the Company's website. At the General Assembly held on the 30th of September 2015, the General Assembly was informed about the issue of not distributing profit as per the 2014 financial statements, due to the fact that no profit was generated for the period ending on the 31st of December 2014, either in the consolidated financial statements issued in line with Capital Markets Board regulations, or in the solo/legal financial statements issued as per the Tax Procedure Law and Turkish Code of Commerce.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Transfer of Shares
The Company's Articles of Association contain no provisions that render it difficult for shareholders to freely transfer their shares.

Section III - Public Disclosure and Transparency

Information Disclosure Policy of the Company
At the General Assembly, shareholders were provided with information on the Company's Information Disclosure Policy, which was also published on the corporate website.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing, monitoring and developing the Information Disclosure Policy. The Investor Relations Unit Director, CFO and Chief Legal Advisor are the executives in charge of implementing the Information Disclosure Policy.

As well as the Investor Relations Unit, the Corporate Communications Department is responsible for overseeing and monitoring all issues related to public disclosures. Questions received from outside the Company are responded as swiftly as possible by the CEO, CFO, and Legal Advisor, or within the knowledge of and authorization limits set by the CEO, the CFO and Legal Advisor, by the Investor Relations Unit. Equality for social stakeholders in obtaining information is strictly observed when responding to inquiries.

In quarterly periods, following the public disclosure of financial statements of the relevant period, a press statement summarizing the financial situation of GIH is issued and published. The Company's annual report is regularly prepared annually and delivered to investors, as well as relevant institutions and establishments by the Investor Relations Unit.

Public disclosures are delivered by either the Chairman (Mehmet Kutman), individual Board Members, Financial Affairs and Finance Group Head (Kerem Eser), or Chief Legal Advisor (Uğur Aydın) depending on the content of the disclosure, or else by the Investor Relations Unit according to the authority to which the disclosure will be made.

Website and Its Contents
As stipulated by the CMB's Corporate Governance Principles, the Company website www.globalyatirim.com.tr is actively used in public disclosures.

All matters related to the Investors Relations Unit are posted on the www.globalyatirim.com.tr website.

Our Company website is clearly indicated on all corporate identity documents and promotional materials. The Company's website meets international standards in terms of informational content and layout. It is administered by the Investor Relations Unit. The main headings on the website are listed below:

- Detailed information on corporate identity,
- Vision and mission,
- Information on the members of the Board of Directors and Company's senior management,
- Company ownership structure,
- The Company's Articles of Association,
- Trade registration data,
- Financial data, annual and interim activity reports,
- Press releases,
- Regulatory disclosure of material events,
- Share performance and calculator,
- Investor presentations,
- Date and agenda of the General Assembly meeting and General Assembly information document,
- Minutes and attendance sheet of the General Assembly meeting,
- Proxy sample,
- Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Report,
- Dividend policy,
- Information Disclosure policy,
- Corporate Social Responsibility.

Annual Report
Information specified by relevant legislation and the CMB's Corporate Governance Principles is available in our Annual Report.

Disclosure of Ultimate Controlling Individuals
The shareholder structure and the changes in the shareholder structure of the Company are disclosed to the public in accordance with relevant legislation. The Company's shareholder structure can be reviewed on the website.

Section IV - Stakeholders

As a holding company, our shareholders and strategic business partners are our primary stakeholders. The information flow of all subsidiaries and the holding company is realized at a central location in order to maintain coordinated relations with stakeholders.

Additionally, the personal experience and educational level of our employees directly impacts the services offered by our Company and its subsidiaries involved in the service industry. Duly, the Company's human resources policy plays a vital role in this respect. The human resources policy is specified along with the "Personnel Regulations," and recruitments are announced on the Company's website. The feedback system based on the employee performance system has been initiated at our subsidiaries, with the aim being to apply the system across the Company.

Informing Stakeholders

When stakeholders are classified together with investors, business partners and employees, the disclosures to inform investors are explained in detail under the "Informing Shareholders" heading. The intranet system, established to provide detailed information to Company employees, is also utilized to conduct in-company operational activities, as well as to keep Company employees informed about public disclosures and managerial issues that would affect Company business.

Participation of Stakeholders in Management

Members of the Audit Committee and Corporate Governance Committee participate in the weekly assessment meetings held by unit managers, who can thus communicate to the senior management their opinions on the units and subsidiaries under their responsibility. Unit managers pose questions to committee members in the fulfilling of their duties. As such, the information flow mechanism between stakeholders and the committees passes through the unit managers.

Human Resources Policy

Global Investment Holdings maintains a forward-looking strategy that reflects fundamental changes in the national economic and political arena. Backed by its expanding organization and professional teams, our Company offers opportunities for prospective managers regarding personal talent and career development. At the recruitment stage, the Company offers equal conditions and job opportunities to candidates who hold documented university degrees and have a relevant academic background, are fluent in English as well as speaking other foreign languages, and who are successful individuals in their respective fields. Yasemin Çakar is the Human Resources Director in charge of managing relations with employees. In 2014, no employee complaints were received.

The Company's human resources policy has been defined in writing and announced on the intranet under the "Personnel Regulation" heading, both in Turkish and English. According to this regulation, the Company recruits individuals of superior knowledge and skill, and who are easily adaptable to the corporate culture, and open-minded to change and development.

The Company's human resources policy adopts the principle of providing equal opportunities to employees of equal conditions with regard to recruitment and career planning. Thus, positions are announced on an easily accessible website and job applications are received via email.

The opportunities offered to employees, and developments within the Company that may affect employees are shared by senior management via email as well as through the intranet.

Information on Relations with Customers and Suppliers

Our Company is a holding company that does not have a direct relationship with customers and suppliers.

Code of Ethics and Social Responsibility

The Code of Ethics defined by Global Investment Holdings in order to add financial value to its shareholders, and to increase its corporate value, was announced as principles and rules that all managers and employees must abide by. The Code of Ethics of our Company was publicly announced on the website within the framework of the Information Policy.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Global Investment Holdings and its subsidiaries consider their customers, shareholders, employees and the community in general as the basic social stakeholders they work for. At the Global Investment Holdings level, as well as through its subsidiaries, the Group is deeply committed to its aim of ensuring a better life for the various communities we are a part of and operate in. In line with this aim, Global Investment Holdings Group makes contributions to, and sponsors various educational, charity, social and sporting activities and projects. In the year 2013, Global Investment Holdings continued to support education within the framework of its social responsibility activities.

Section V - Board of Directors

Structure and Formation of the Board of Directors and Independent Members
The Company is managed by seven members elected by the General Assembly. The names of the members of the Board of Directors who were appointed in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association are presented below:

Mehmet Kutman - Chairman - Executive Member
Erol Göker - Vice Chairman - Executive Member
Ayşegül Bensel - Member - Non Executive Member
Serdar Kırmaz - Member - Executive Member
Adnan Nas - Member - Non Executive Member
Jérôme Bernard Jean Auguste Bayle - Independent Board Member
Oğuz Satıcı - Independent Board Member

An up-to-date list of the Company's Board Members and their résumés are presented in the Annual Report and on the corporate website.

In consideration of Chairman Mehmet Kutman's investment banking career, and his experience in business development and project management, the Board of Directors has decided to also appoint him as CEO.

Two independent members of the Board of Directors satisfy CMB corporate governance principles pertaining to independence criteria.

There are no rules and/or limitations imposed upon the members of the Board of Directors with regards to their employment outside the Company. It is always taken into account that this is a holding company, and that being represented in the management of associated companies is to our Company's benefit.

The duties of the Remuneration Committee were assigned to the Corporate Governance Committee, which, on 30 June 2014, submitted the names of two candidates meeting independence criteria to the Board of Directors.

In the event that a situation compromising the independence of a Board Member arises, the concerned independent member immediately informs the Board of Directors about this development, for an eventual disclosure to the public. In principle, Board Members who lose independence submit their resignation.

In order to meet the quota of independent members, following the resignation of the independent member, the Corporate Governance Committee makes an evaluation regarding the selection of a new independent member to serve until the next General Assembly, submitting its decision to the Board of Directors in written form.

There is one (1) female member on the Board of Directors.

Working Principles of the Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors are promptly provided with comprehensive information to ensure that they accurately execute their tasks. The secretarial unit structured under the Board of Directors within the framework of the Corporate Governance, informs the Members of the Board of Directors and provides them with the meeting agenda and documents regarding the agenda at least three (3) days prior to the meeting. Board of Directors meetings are held at least once a month and whenever necessary. Our Board of Directors submitted 28 written decisions in 2015. Decisions were made unanimously at the Board of Directors meetings. The Board's agenda is determined by the members of the Board of Directors in line with Company requirements. The members of the Board of Directors do not have weighted voting rights, and all members, and the chairman, have equal right of vote. At meetings, questions asked by the Members of the Board of Directors, and reasonable and detailed reasons for any negative votes given for issues on which Board Members state different opinions, are recorded in the decision book. Losses incurred by the company by members of the Board of Directors as a result of their faults during their term of office, are insured with a policy that has a value exceeding 25% of the company capital.

Mission, Vision, and Strategic Goals of the Company

GIH's mission, vision, objectives, and values are publicly disclosed on the corporate website. Mission: The Holding is committed to developing a portfolio of competitive companies, within the sectors in which it operates, with strong and healthy growth prospects in conformity with global standards. The Holding is also responsible for updating strategies for its subsidiaries that reflect the changing local and global environment, so as to ensure their quick adaptation to changing business conditions and foster continuous growth. Vision: Global Investment Holdings aims to become a leader in its operations, to initiate new and innovative projects of growth potential, and to become a pioneer in developing the business environment in Turkey.

Risk Management and Internal Audit Mechanism

The Company has established a risk management and internal control unit, under the chairmanship of Menduh Atan. Studies in this regard are conducted under coordination of the Board members Jérôme Bayle and Oğuz Satıcı. The Internal Control Department reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Authorities and Responsibilities of Board Members and Executives

The authority and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are defined in the Company's Articles of Association in a manner consistent with the Board's functions, that leaves no room for doubt, and that is clearly distinguishable and identifiable from the authorities and responsibilities of the General Assembly.

Aside from the functions defined in the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors also fulfills the following functions listed among the functions of the Board of Directors in the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board:

» The Board of Directors continuously and efficiently revises the degree of achievement of Company objectives, activities and past performance. While revising the same, the Company seeks to comply with international standards on any matter. If required, the Board of Directors takes measures without any delay or obstacle. Effective revision refers to detection of compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and international accounting standards in reflection of the Company's activities, the degree of achievement of Company objectives; the financial status and activity results in the accounting records and the degree of accuracy of the Company's financial information.
» The Board of Directors establishes a risk management and internal control mechanism, minimizing the risks which may adversely affect Company interest holders, particularly the shareholders the Company may encounter; and takes necessary measures to ensure the effective operation of such a system.
» The Board of Directors forms committees in order to fulfill its functions and responsibilities in a sound manner.
» The Board of Directors takes measures and applies incentives to ensure that qualified personnel serve the Company for the long term. If required, the Board of Directors removes managers from office without any delay and appoints appropriate and qualified managers in lieu of those removed.
» The Board of Directors acts as a leader in the elimination and settlement of the disputes which may arise between the Company and its shareholders.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

» The Board of Directors shall ensure full compliance with the laws, regulations, and provisions of the Articles of Association, intra-company arrangements and the policies established in exercising the shareholders' rights. To this end, the Board of Directors shall act in close cooperation with the Corporate Governance Committee and Investor Relations Unit established in the body of this committee.

Prohibition on Doing Business, or Competing with the Company
As required by corporate governance principles, in the event of any violation of the prohibition on board members' doing business, or competing with the Company, the potential conflicts of interest are publicly disclosed.

Number, Structure, and Independence of Committees Established by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of GIH has established a Corporate Governance Committee and an Audit Committee in line with Capital Markets Board corporate governance principles. The Board members are regularly kept informed on the studies of the Committee. Based on the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, Jérôme Bernard Jean Auguste Bayle, Independent member, Ayşegül Bensel, Non-executive Board member, Adnan Nas, Non-executive board member, and from the investor relations department Aslı Gülhan Ata, have been elected members of the Corporate Governance Committee. Based on the Board resolution dated 24 June 2013, Oğuz Satıcı, Independent member and Jérôme Bernard Jean Auguste Bayle, Independent member, have been elected as members of the Audit Committee. Based on the Board resolution dated 24 June 2013, Jérôme Bernard Jean Auguste Bayle, Independent member, Oğuz Satıcı, Independent member and Adnan Nas, Non-executive board member have been elected as members of the Early Risk Assessment Committee. During the period, the Corporate Governance Committee convened four times, the Audit Committee convened four times and the Early Risk Assessment Committee convened four times. These three committees serve in an advisory function for the Board and make recommendations. All committees conduct their operations in line with their charters, which are outlined on the Company's website. The Chairpersons of the committees are non-executive independent Board members. Since all Audit Committee members must be independent Board members, and as committee chairmen must be selected from among independent members, independent member Jérôme Bernard Jean Auguste Bayle sits on both committees.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

At the General Assembly meeting of 30 September 2015, a decision was made to pay a net honorarium of TL 9,000 per month to the members of the Board of Directors regarding the 2015 activity period. Minutes of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting were publicly announced via material matter disclosure and on our Company website. The Remuneration Policy was prepared and issued in writing, and was presented for the information of shareholders in a separate agenda item at the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 1 July 2014. The Remuneration Policy was also announced on the Company website. Furthermore, salaries and all other benefits given to the Members of the Board of Directors and executive managers are publicly announced in the Annual Report. Apart from those specified in the consolidated financial tables, the Company did not lend money, or extend credit to any members of the Board of Directors, or executive managers within the relevant period.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Of the Board Resolution on the Approval of Financial Statements

Date: 08 March 2016

Number: 890

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AS PER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD COMMUNIQUÉ NO: II-14.1

a) We have examined the Company's consolidated financial statements for the period between 1 January and 31 December 2015.

b) According to the information obtained within the scope of our duty and responsibility, as of the date of our statement, the report contains no misstatement on material events, or any deficiency that might prove misleading.

c) According to the information obtained within the scope of our duty and responsibility, we hereby declare that the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the financial reporting standards in force, regarding the period concerned, present correctly and fairly the actual situation of our Company concerning its assets, liabilities, financial position and profit/loss, and that the annual report presents correctly and fairly the development and performance of business, the Company's financial position, its financial situation together with the important risks and uncertainties it is exposed to, and a truthful account of the results of its operations.

Sincerely,

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNGS A.Ş.

Kerem ESER
Finance Director

Mehmet KUTMAN
Chairman

INTERNAL CONTROLS: RATIONALIZATION

During 2015, Global Investment Holdings continued to implement Group-wide risk management and internal control policies. Previously applied corporate codes of conduct were systematically followed, including internet usage restrictions, proprietary trading limits and guidelines and management reporting systems. An organization-wide company asset security awareness initiative, which encapsulated information and information systems, was provided.

Furthermore, the current internal control system, particularly increasing the efficiency and productivity of Group operations, maintaining reliability in financial reporting and compliance with the law and legislation, is being audited by the Internal Audit Team in accordance with the annual internal audit plan, where the outcome of the audit findings are reported to the Board of Directors. Risks that prove crucial within the framework of corporate risk management in the aforementioned annual internal audit plan are prioritized.

At the request of the Board, the Internal Audit Team has coordinated and performed diverse audit engagements in 2015 in order to identify potential risks within Group companies and Head Office Departments. The Internal Audit team has taken the necessary steps both at the holding level and at the individual company level to implement efficient risk management tools through its internal audit technical implementations. The Team is set to accomplish a broad range of internal audit assignments during 2016 in line with the annual audit plan.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Global Investment Holdings' consolidated net revenues reached TL 552.2 million compared to TL 356.7 million last year, a rise of 55%. All business divisions under the Company contributed to this increase, with the Port and Power/Gas/Mining divisions contributing the most.

Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) amounted to TL 217.6 million, representing a 97% increase over the same period of 2014. EBITDA for 2015 includes goodwill gains from asset acquisitions, as well as non-recurring project expenses, provisions and write-offs, amounting to a net TL 26.8 million. Adjusting for such one-off items, operational EBITDA in 2015 was TL 190.9 million, compared to TL 103.0 million in 2014, an increase of 85%.

On a divisional basis, the Group's Port Division revenues reached TL 286.9 million in 2015, a 45% increase over 2014. A significant portion of this increase is attributable to contributions from the Group's cruise port operations, driven by a 10% rise in passenger numbers by YE 2015 compared to YE 2014, as well as tariff increases, and proforma effect of Creuers acquisition. The Group's total passenger number had reached 4.1 million by YE 2015 compared to 3.8 million a year before, a 10% rise achieved through organic growth, surpassing the global cruise passenger growth rate of 3.2%, as well as Mediterranean cruise passenger growth of c.6% in 2015. The Group's Port Division EBITDA reached TL 175.1 million in 2015, including the TL 16.6 million negative goodwill gain from the acquisition of Valetta Cruise Port in Malta, and TL -35.4 million in project expenses related with acquisitions and capital market activities. The comparable figure for the same period for 2014 was TL 159.8 million, including a TL 51.9 million goodwill gain from the Creuers acquisition, and TL 19.0 million in project expenses. Adjusted for non-recurring items, the operational EBITDA of the Port Division in 2015 was TL 193.9 million, compared to TL 126.9 million in 2014, a rise of 53%. Barcelona port revenues are consolidated only for the last quarter of 2014 after the Group acquired a controlling stake. On a pro-forma basis (with a full year Creuers effect) 2014 operational EBITDA would be TL 153.4 million.

The Power/Gas/Mining Division reported revenues of TL 218.3 million in 2015, a solid 68% increase over 2014. Naturelgaz revenues stood at TL 180.1 million as compared to TL 110.9 million over the same period in 2014. Additionally, the Group generated TL 31.0 million in revenues from the feldspar mining operations in 2015 compared to TL 17.9 million in 2014. GIH's Power/Gas/Mining Division EBITDA consisted of CNG, feldspar mining and energy efficiency operations. Reported EBITDA was TL 26.5 million in 2015 compared to a TL 12.0 million in 2014, an increase of 121%.

Finally, GIH reported a consolidated net loss of TL 48.0 million in 2015, compared to a net loss of TL 72.7 million in 2014. The main factors behind the decrease were non-cash depreciation and foreign exchange charges, and increase in net interest expenses. Depreciation and amortization charges have increased from TL 94.6 million in 2014 to TL 137.2 million in 2015. The Group's port and mining operations have a natural hedge against TL fluctuation, generating TL 26.7 million gain accounted for under the equity. Meanwhile, the Group's unhedged net short FX position of TL 86.1 million, related to long term bank loans mainly at the Holding, solo and certain energy subsidiaries levels, created TL 21.1 million in non-cash foreign exchange losses. Additionally, the Group has incurred TL 118.2 million in net interest expenses in 2015, where the increase compared to the previous year is related with new acquisitions predominantly in port division, as well as capex investments in Group's pursued power/gas/mining and real estate assets.

DISCLAIMER

The projects and activities described in this Annual Report are undertaken through a number of companies ("Affiliates") affiliated with Global Investment Holdings A.Ş. (the "Global Investment Holdings Group," or the "Company"), also referred to herein, together with such Affiliates, as the "the Group."

Unless otherwise specified, the information in this Annual Report is given as of 31 December 2015. The terms "current" and "currently," respectively, denote the status of the related information as of the time this Annual Report goes to print.

The currency of the Republic of Turkey ("Turkey") is the Turkish Lira ("TL"), which was introduced as of 1 January 2009 upon the conversion of the New Turkish Lira ("YTL") on a one-to-one basis. Solely for convenience, certain Turkish Lira amounts herein have been converted into US Dollars ("US$") based on the official US$/TL exchange rate announced by the Central Bank of Turkey as of such relevant dates, or else on the average official US$/TL exchange rate for the respective period, except where otherwise specified. No representation is being made that any such TL amount was, or could have been, converted into US$ at such a rate, or otherwise.

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements, which typically include terms such as "intend", "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "project", "target" and "scheduled". Such statements are based on the expectations of Company management as this Annual Report goes to print. Such statements are inherently subject to operating risks, including factors beyond our control, such as general economic and political conditions; the volatility of market prices, rates and indices; legislative and regulatory developments; and to our own ability to attract and retain skilled personnel; to source, structure and procure project financing; to implement optimal technology and information systems; and to otherwise operate successfully in a competitive marketplace. Consequently, our results may vary significantly from time to time, and we may be unable to achieve our strategic objectives.

Global Investment Holdings is incorporated in Istanbul, Turkey. The registered address of the Company's headquarters is Rıhtım Caddesi No: 51, Karaköy 34425, Istanbul, Turkey. Global Investment Holdings is subject to regulation by the Turkish Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and the Borsa Istanbul. Other Group companies are subject to capital markets regulations, or those of other regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over them.

Global Yatırım Holding Anonim Şirketi and its Subsidiaries

Convenience Translation into English of
Consolidated Financial Statements
as at and for the Year
Ended 31 December 2015 with
Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

8 March 2016
This report includes 3 pages of independent auditors' report and 121 pages of consolidated financial statements together with their explanatory notes.

Deloitte.

DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci
Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
Maslak no1 Plaza
Eski Büyükdere Caddesi
Maslak Mahallesi No:1
Maslak, Sarıyer 34398
İstanbul, Türkiye

Tel : +90 (212) 366 6000
Fax : +90 (212) 366 6010
www.deloitte.com.tr

Mersis No: 0291001097600016
Ticari Sicil No : 304099

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ORIGINALLY PREPARED AND ISSUED IN TURKISH TO ENGLISH

To the Board of Directors of Global Yatırım Holding Anonim Şirketi,

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Global Yatırım Holding Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB") and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the Note 19 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

As explained in detail in Note 19, the pending lawsuit numbered 2010/920E before 13th Department of Council of State between Ankara Metropolitan Municipality ("the Municipality") and Joint Venture Group ("JVG"), which the Group is one the venturers, regarding the cancellation of decision of the Municipality for the liquidation of Letter of Guarantee amounting to USD 50 million given by the Group in favor of Municipality in accordance with the specifications of the privatization tender of Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş. by the method of block sale, resulted against the JVG on 8 May 2014. The decision is appealed by the Group and the appeal is pending.

On the other hand, on 26 February 2013 the pending lawsuit numbered 2010/308E before Ankara 4th Commercial Court regarding the prevention of the liquidation of Letter of Guarantee amounting to USD 50 million given by the Group and to dissolve the dispute resulted against the JVG and the related preliminary injunction has been repealed. The Group appealed the decision of Ankara 4th Commercial Court dated 26 February 2013 on the lawsuit numbered 2010/308E regarding the prevention of the liquidation of Letter of Guarantee and to dissolve the dispute. As a result of the appeal, the 11th Chamber of Supreme Court acknowledged the Group's objections and reversed the decision of Ankara 4th Commercial Court in favor of the Group. The defendant Municipality requested for the revision of decision of the 11th Chamber of Supreme Court, the Supreme Court also rejected this revision request in favor of the Company. The file returned to the Court of First Instance and this court will re-trial with a new file number 2016/37 in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

As a result the lawsuit resulted against the Group on 26 February 2013, the Group accounted its obligations arising from the decision of the court of first instance in its consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2012. As at the date of reporting period, the Letter of Guarantee amounting to USD 50 million has been liquidated and paid in cash by the Group and legal proceedings with regard to reimbursement of the share of the other members of the JVG which is recognized as other receivables have been initiated. In 2014, the Group, came to an agreement with the two members of the JVG on the continuing lawsuits regarding the reimbursement of the related costs, collected the related agreed amounts and adjusted its consolidated financial statements accordingly. However, the lawsuits regarding the reimbursement of the related costs against the third member of the JVG is pending.

Additionally, the Municipality filed a lawsuit numbered 2013/206E against the JVG before 4th Ankara Commercial Court in request for the compensation for unlawful preliminary injunction. The Group requested for a nonsuit and for awaiting the finalization of the decisions of the superior court by reasoning the fact that the compensation lawsuit was filed before giving ruling on the primal lawsuits conducted before other courts, and also requested for evidencing of tangible damages of plaintiff and determining of the scope of compensation in accordance with the Code of Obligation Article 51. On 27 January 2016, the Court decided to pend the filing until the finalization of the lawsuit numbered 2016/37 E. which is on trial in the same court as described above.

Deloitte.

DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci
Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
Maslak no1 Plaza
Eski Büyükdere Caddesi
Maslak Mahallesi No:1
Maslak, Sarıyer 34398
İstanbul, Türkiye

Tel : +90 (212) 366 6000
Fax : +90 (212) 366 6010
www.deloitte.com.tr

Mersis No: 0291001097600016
Ticari Sicil No : 304099

As explained in detail in Note 19, the Water Utilization Rights Agreement which should had been signed between a subsidiary of the Group engaged in hydroelectric power plant investments and the General Directorate of State Water Works ("DSİ") has not been put in signature due to the cancellation of the project by DSİ. The Group lawyers have filed a lawsuit at the 16th Administrative Court of Ankara to cancel the decision given by DSİ which was further rejected by the Court. The Group lawyers appealed the verdict at the Council of State and requested an injunction.

As at the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the litigations mentioned above are being held at different stages of the judicial proceedings and include uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of the resolutions. The Group management, based on consultation with the Group legal attorneys, has not provided any provision with respect to aforementioned litigation matters in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no. 6102; Auditors' Report on System and Committee of Early Identification of Risks is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on 8 March 2016.

Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015, the Company's bookkeeping activities and consolidated financial statements are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and required documents in connection with the audit.

Other Issue

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been audited by another independent auditing company. The previous independent audit firm express an unqualified opinion for the financial statements on the date of 31 December 2014, in the report of independent audit on 11 March 2015.

DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Burç Seven, SMMM
Partner

İstanbul, 8 March 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGES

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015
(CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2015	Audited 31 December 2014
ASSETS			
Current assets		**675.780.156**	**493.150.620**
Cash and cash equivalents	7	296.169.494	185.345.141
Financial assets	8	15.540.728	3.914.556
Trade receivables		81.927.492	57.778.704
- Other trade receivables	*10*	*81.927.492*	*57.778.704*
Other receivables		52.522.160	41.218.676
- Due from related parties	*6*	*44.991.563*	*34.988.260*
- Other receivables	*11*	*7.530.597*	*6.230.416*
Receivables from operations in finance sector		70.792.190	97.089.301
- Due from related parties	*6*	*9.944.862*	*11.701.155*
- Other receivables	*12*	*60.847.328*	*85.388.146*
Inventories	13	59.483.667	45.774.768
Prepayments	14	49.094.733	26.748.699
Current income tax assets	22	2.306.088	5.078.063
Other current assets	22	47.080.853	29.339.961
(Subtotal)		*674.917.405*	*492.287.869*
Assets classified as held for sale	36	862.751	862.751
Non-current assets		**2.763.045.049**	**2.105.930.287**
Other receivables		61.759.060	49.987.178
- Due from related parties	*6*	*5.029.659*	*5.029.659*
- Other receivables	*11*	*56.729.401*	*44.957.519*
Financial assets	8	7.234.573	6.493.358
Equity accounted investees	18	19.268.403	5.393.959
Investment property	15	374.912.000	246.274.453
Property, plant and equipment, net	16	563.508.560	389.041.333
Intangible assets, net		1.613.302.554	1.306.421.947
- Goodwill	*17*	*56.242.758*	*46.553.027*
- Other intangible assets	*17*	*1.557.059.796*	*1.259.868.920*
Prepayments	14	27.900.324	32.456.668
Deferred tax assets	31	81.901.326	56.682.045
Other non-current assets	22	13.258.249	13.179.346
TOTAL ASSETS		**3.438.825.205**	**2.599.080.907**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited 31 December 2015	Audited 31 December 2014
Short term liabilities		**656.306.578**	**511.948.448**
Short-term borrowings	9	54.094.422	74.311.192
Short portion of long-term borrowings	9	371.434.904	234.512.029
Trade Payables		83.406.747	63.297.497
- Other trade payables	*10*	*83.406.747*	*63.297.497*
Payables related to employee benefits	21	5.717.182	4.652.080
Other payables		29.384.179	28.012.560
- Due to related parties		*317.672*	*120.496*
- Other payables	*11*	*29.066.507*	*27.892.064*
Liabilities due to operations in finance sector		60.105.886	74.120.243
- Other payables	*12*	*60.105.886*	*74.120.243*
Deferred income	14	10.352.128	11.584.032
Current tax liabilities		5.525.114	4.697.304
Provisions		8.853.809	7.641.764
- Short term employee benefits	*21*	*2.478.740*	*1.231.419*
- Other provisions	*19*	*6.375.069*	*6.410.345*
Other short-term liabilities	22	27.432.207	9.119.747
(Subtotal)		*656.306.578*	*511.948.448*
Long term liabilities		**1.807.911.689**	**1.343.914.523**
Long term borrowings	9	1.394.487.213	1.024.643.703
Trade payables		-	2.971.890
- Other trade payables	*10*	-	*2.971.890*
Other payables		11.171.820	4.919.941
- Due to related parties	*6*	-	*16.220*
- Other payables	*11*	*11.171.820*	*4.903.721*
Liabilities arising from equity accounted investees	18	391.687	1.161.453
Deferred income	14	269.000	570.996
Derivative instruments	32	2.771.205	2.685.205
Provisions		48.723.011	36.519.000
- Long term employee benefits	*21*	*7.497.354*	*5.589.649*
- Other provisions	*19*	*41.225.657*	*30.929.351*
Deferred tax liabilities	31	350.097.753	270.442.335
EQUITY	**23**	**974.606.938**	**743.217.936**
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**560.703.827**	**458.624.463**
Paid-in capital		193.500.000	204.211.922
Inflation adjustment on capital		34.659.630	34.659.630
Tresury shares owned by the Company		(22.143.104)	(49.379.666)
Share premium		10.430.125	4.893.906
Accumulated other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified toprofit or loss Other comprehensive income/expense		13.050.003	13.732.131
- Special Funds		*14.497.128*	*14.497.128*
- Actuarial gain / (loss) on employee benefits		*(1.447.125)*	*(764.997)*
Accumulated other comprehensive income/expense to be reclassified toprofit or loss Other comprehensive income/expense		136.201.483	112.796.097
- Foreign Currency translation differences		*327.379.903*	*163.277.035*
- Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement		*(2.072.065)*	*(2.007.453)*
- Gain/loss arising from net investment hedges		*(189.106.355)*	*(48.473.485)*
Restricted reserves		76.915.357	132.421.095
Retained earnings		166.125.876	77.979.155
Net profit/(loss) for the peirod		(48.035.543)	(72.689.807)
Non-controlling interests		**413.903.111**	**284.593.473**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3.438.825.205**	**2.599.080.907**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

	Notes	Audited 1 January-31 December 2015	Audited 1 January-31 December 2014
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue	24	519.156.894	336.970.472
Cost of revenues (-)	24	(372.173.442)	(242.533.885)
Gross profit from trade operations		**146.983.452**	**94.436.587**
Revenues from finance operations	24	33.044.358	19.682.298
Cost of revenues from finance operations (-)	24	(5.839.297)	(3.136.059)
Gross profit from operations in finance sector		**27.205.061**	**16.546.239**
GROSS PROFIT		**174.188.513**	**110.982.826**
Marketing expenses (-)	25	(34.861.348)	(22.599.979)
General administrative expenses (-)	25	(113.775.916)	(103.283.499)
Other operating income	27	38.271.369	24.417.926
Other operating expense (-)	27	(48.087.115)	(40.594.061)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	18	2.594.661	40.361.427
OPERATING PROFIT		**18.330.164**	**9.284.640**
Income from investing activities	28	55.119.963	8.151.573
Expense from investing activities (-)	28	(534.957)	(2.171.074)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCE INCOME/EXPENSE		**72.915.170**	**15.265.139**
Finance income	29	34.990.196	21.903.589
Finance expenses (-)	30	(182.332.169)	(138.717.938)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**(74.426.803)**	**(101.549.210)**
Income tax credit /(expense)		**25.897.350**	**22.835.372**
- Current tax benefit/(expense)	31	(18.201.803)	(12.013.140)
- Deferred tax benefit /(expense)	31	44.099.153	34.848.512
NET OPERATING LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**(48.529.453)**	**(78.713.838)**
Loss attributable to		**(48.529.453)**	**(78.713.838)**
Non-controlling interests		(493.910)	(6.024.031)
Owners of the Company	32	(48.035.543)	(72.689.807)
Earnings per share			
-Earnings per share from continuing operations	32	(0,2737)	(0,4487)
Diluted earnings per share			
-Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	32	(0,2737)	(0,4487)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**(682.128)**	**5.800**
Actuarial loss on employee benefits		(682.128)	5.800
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**26.611.738**	**8.147.853**
Change in revaluation fund of financial assets		(80.625)	(1.984.838)
Change in foreign currency translation differences		167.309.108	45.428.003
Gain/loss arising from net investment hedges	30	(140.632.870)	(35.692.280)
Tax income/expense related with revaluation fund of financial assets		16.125	396.968
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**25.929.610**	**8.153.653**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE		**(22.599.843)**	**(70.560.185)**
Total comprehensive expense attributable to		**(22.599.843)**	**(70.560.185)**
Non-controlling interests		2.712.330	(6.949.464)
Owners of the Company		(25.312.173)	(63.610.721)

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

						Other Comprehensive Income/ Expense to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income/Expense not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss								
	Paid in Capital	Inflation Adjustment on Capital	Treasury Shares Owned by the Company	Treasury Shares Owned by the Subsidiaries	Share Premium/ Allowance	Actuarial Loss on Employee Benefits	Special Funds	Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement	Gain/Loss Arising From Net Investment Hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Restricted Reserves	Net Profit / (Loss) For the Period	Retained Earnings / Accumulated Losses	Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Company	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance at (1 January 2014)	225.003.687	34.659.630	(80.140.685)	(3.576.618)	4.893.906	(770.797)	14.497.128	281.339	(12.781.205)	116.923.599	159.847.511	38.161.444	27.303.106	524.302.045	210.650.395	734.952.440
Total comprehensive income																
Change in revaluation reserve, net of deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.288.792)	-	-	700.922	-	-	(1.587.870)	-	(1.587.870)
Actuarial loss on employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	5.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.800	-	5.800
Losses arising from net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35.692.280)	-	-	-	-	(35.692.280)	-	(35.692.280)
Share capital decrease	(20.791.765)	-	29.985.681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29.985.681)	-	20.791.765	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.353.436	-	-	-	46.353.436	(925.433)	45.428.003
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72.689.807)	-	(72.689.807)	(6.024.031)	(78.713.838)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(20.791.765)	-	29.985.681	-	-	5.800	-	(2.288.792)	(35.692.280)	46.353.436	(29.284.759)	(72.689.807)	20.791.765	(63.610.721)	(6.949.464)	(70.560.185)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity																
Change in own shares acquired and sold	-	-	775.338	3.576.618	-	-	-	-	-	-	(775.338)	-	1.642.207	5.218.825	137.714	5.356.539
Dividend distribution by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.633.681	-	(2.633.681)	-	(3.107.759)	(3.107.759)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38.161.444)	38.161.444	-	-	-
Acquisiton through business combination (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.640.816	79.640.816
Change in non-controlling interest without loss in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.285.686)	(7.285.686)	4.221.771	(3.063.915)
Balance at (31 December 2014)	204.211.922	34.659.630	(49.379.666)	-	4.893.906	(764.997)	14.497.128	(2.007.453)	(48.473.485)	163.277.035	132.421.095	(72.689.807)	77.979.155	458.624.463	284.593.473	743.217.936
Balance at (1 January 2015)	204.211.922	34.659.630	(49.379.666)	-	4.893.906	(764.997)	14.497.128	(2.007.453)	(48.473.485)	163.277.035	132.421.095	(72.689.807)	77.979.155	458.624.463	284.593.473	743.217.936
Total comprehensive income																
Change in revaluation reserve, net of deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64.500)	-	-	-	-	-	(64.500)	-	(64.500)
Actuarial loss on employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	(682.128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(682.128)	-	(682.128)
Losses arising from net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140.632.870)	-	-	-	-	(140.632.870)	-	(140.632.870)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.102.868	-	-	-	164.102.868	3.206.240	167.309.108
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48.035.543)	-	(48.035.543)	(493.910)	(48.529.453)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(682.128)	-	(64.500)	(140.632.870)	164.102.868	-	(48.035.543)	-	(25.312.173)	2.712.330	(22.599.843)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity																
Sale of equity accounted investee	-	-	-	-	(1.761.748)	-	-	(112)	-	-	(799.400)	-	(1.858.446)	(4.419.706)	-	(4.419.706)
Change in own shares acquired and sold	-	-	14.157.305	-	7.297.967	-	-	-	-	-	(14.157.305)	-	14.157.305	21.455.272	-	21.455.272
Share capital decrease	(10.711.922)	-	13.079.257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13.079.257)	-	10.711.922	-	-	-
Dividend distribution by subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.413.301	-	(1.413.301)	-	(6.998.518)	(6.998.518)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35.078.679)	72.689.807	(37.611.128)	-	-	-
Addition to scope of consolidation-Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.195.602	-	-	6.195.602	-	6.195.602
Change in non-controlling interests without loss in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.723.494)	(2.723.494)
Addition to scope of consolidation-Port operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.160.369	(104.160.369)	136.319.320	240.479.689
Balance at (31 December 2015)	193.500.000	34.659.630	(22.143.104)	-	10.430.125	(1.447.125)	14.497.128	(2.072.065)	(189.106.355)	327.379.903	76.915.357	(48.035.543)	166.125.876	560.703.827	413.903.111	974.606.938

The detailed explanations related to equity items are presented in Note 23.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

	Notes	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2015	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit/(loss)		**(48.529.453)**	**(78.713.838)**
Adjustment to reconcile net profit/ (loss) before tax and net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	137.373.472	94.603.581
Tax (income)/expense	31	(25.897.350)	(22.835.372)
Bargain purchase gain	27	(16.566.729)	(13.065.544)
Change in provision for employment termination indemnities	21	287.394	1.039.401
Net loss/ (gain) from sale of tangible assets	28	1.054.371	85.348
Change in fair value of derivatives		86.000	2.685.205
Interest income from operations in finance sector	24	(7.739.125)	(6.268.375)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss on bank borrowings		80.997.779	71.112.043
Other short-term provisions		(35.276)	4.236.786
Interest income from non-financial activities	29	(6.213.269)	(5.534.012)
Impairment losses		22.180.083	12.201.056
Interest charges from loans extended to customers (Finance sector)	24	3.937.274	2.493.805
Letter of guarantee commissions and other financial expenses	30	5.606.686	10.935.738
Interest expense from non-financial activities	30	124.428.952	87.673.698
Loss/(gain) from equity accounted investees		(2.594.661)	(40.361.427)
Gain on valuation of investment properties	15	(53.563.005)	(2.710.000)
Change in restricted cash deposits		1.723.099	654.577
Change in allowance of doubtful receivables		(393.948)	(1.424.647)
Dividend income		(429.473)	(1.005.055)
Operating cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**215.712.821**	**115.802.968**
Taxes paid		(20.145.968)	(12.332.509)
Dividend received		429.473	1.005.055
Interest received from financial sector activities		7.739.125	6.268.375
Interest paid related to loans extended to customers		(3.937.274)	(2.493.805)
Employment termination indemnity paid	21	(425.295)	(1.223.764)
Change in trade receivables from operations in finance and non-finance sectors		28.882.640	7.431.778
Change in other receivables		(13.071.066)	17.411.929
Change in other current assets and prepaid expenses		(30.851.631)	(26.316.880)
Change in other non current assets		2.791.010	8.959.219
Change in inventories		(10.313.901)	(10.066.772)
Payables related to employee benefits		1.224.231	852.634
Change in trade payables due to operations in finance and non-finance sectors		(12.310.442)	(8.441.295)
Change in other payables		6.583.685	(4.665.054)
Change in other current liabilities and deferred income		14.675.186	3.302.120
Change in other non-current liabilities		(742.380)	(10.181.950)
Net cash from investing activities		**186.240.214**	**85.312.049**
Addition to investment property	15	(71.780.760)	(20.054.453)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	16	(86.492.935)	(97.461.019)
Acquisition of intangible assets	17	(9.976.666)	(1.463.917)
Change in financial investments		1.447.113	18.084.363
Cash inflow/(outflow) on helding control of subsidiaries		(97.183.357)	56.094.559
Cash inflow from sale of equity accounted investee		3.200.000	-
Advances paid for investments		(11.186.817)	(3.801.006)
Interest received from non-financial activities		5.596.993	4.966.480
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		1.217.542	8.152.660
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		**(265.158.887)**	**(35.482.333)**
Financing activities			
Interest paid for financing activities		(114.352.034)	(88.104.876)
Dividend distribution of subsidiaries		(6.998.518)	(3.107.759)
Change in treasury shares		21.455.272	-
Cash inflow from shares transfers without lose control in subsidiares		165.726.900	-
Cash paid for letter of guarantee commisions and other financing		(5.606.686)	(10.935.738)
Change in other receivables from related parties and other shareholders		(7.277.104)	(3.107.759)
Proceeds from borrowings		459.758.071	899.781.560
Repayments of borrowings		(332.028.520)	(736.157.549)
Change in restricted cash deposits		(36.657.659)	(12.700.000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**144.019.722**	**45.667.879**
Effect of foreign currency translation		10.788.744	3.468.480
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		75.889.793	98.966.075
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	7	**160.613.282**	**61.647.207**
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7	**236.503.075**	**160.613.282**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş. ("Global Yatırım Holding", "Global Holding", "GYH" or "the Company") was established in 1990 with the trade name Global Menkul Değerler A.Ş. as a brokerage company in İstanbul, Turkey. On 6 October 2004, the Company changed its trade name to Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş and its field of activity to restructured itself as a holding company. As part of its restructuring, on 2 October 2004, a new company, named Global Menkul Değerler A.Ş. was established by through a partial de-merger in accordance withunder Turkish legislation law and 99,99% of its shares were owned by the Company. All of the Company's brokerage activities were transferred to this new company. The main operation of the Company's primary purpose is to participate invest in the capital and participate in the management of companies that operate or will operate in the fields of financial services, energy, port operations and real estate development sectors, and to minimize the volatility of its investments against economic fluctuations by handling managing the capital expenditure, financing, organization and administration of those its investment companies within portfolio, while contributing to such companies the achievingement of sustainable growth and ensuring the going concern of those such companies to the benefit of the national economy, and to engage in commercial, industrial and financial activities in line with these goals.

Global Yatırım Holding, its subsidiaries, its joint ventures and its associates are together referred to as "the Group". As at 31 December 2015, the number of employees of the Group is 1.424 (31 December 2014: 1.317).

The Group is registered with the Capital Market Board ("CMB") and its shares have been traded on the Borsa İstanbul ("BIST") since May 1995 (from May 1995 to 1 October 2004, the company traded as "Global Menkul Değerler A.Ş.").

The registered office of the Company is "Rıhtım Caddesi No: 51 Karaköy / Istanbul".

99,99% of the shares of the Company are listed on the BIST.

The Company's shareholding structure is presented in Note 23.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS (continued)

The nature of the operations and the locations of the "Subsidiaries" of the Group are listed below:

Subsidiaries	Location	Operations
Global Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (Global Menkul) [1]	Turkey	Brokerage
Global Financial Products Ltd. (GFP)	Cayman Islands	Financial Investments
Global Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Global Sigorta)	Turkey	Insurance Agency
Global Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Global Liman)	Turkey	Port Operations
Ege Global Madencilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Ege Global)	Turkey	Energy Generation
Mavi Bayrak Enerji Üretim A.Ş. (Mavi Bayrak)	Turkey	Energy Generation
Salıpazarı İnşaat Taahhüt Bina Yönetim ve Servis Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Salıpazarı)	Turkey	Construction Investments
Güney Madencilik İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Güney)	Turkey	Mining
Neptune Denizcilik Yatırımları ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş. (Neptune)	Turkey	Maritime Investments
Tenera Enerji Tic. A.Ş. (Tenera)	Turkey	Electricity Generation and Naturel Gas Trade
Vespa Enterprises (Malta) Ltd. (Vespa)	Malta	Tourism Investments
Pera Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş. (Pera)	Turkey	Real Estate Investments
Tora Yayıncılık A.Ş. (Tora)	Turkey	Publishing
Global Enerji Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş. (Global Enerji)	Turkey	Electricity Generation
Dağören Enerji A.Ş. (Dağören) [15]	Turkey	Electricity Generation
Ege Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Ege Liman) [4]	Turkey	Port Operations
Bodrum Yolcu Limanı İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Bodrum Liman) [4]	Turkey	Port Operations
Ortadoğu Antalya Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Ortadoğu Liman) [4]	Turkey	Port Operations
Sem Yayıncılık A.Ş. (Sem) [5]	Turkey	Publishing
Maya Turizm Ltd. (Maya Turizm) [6]	Cyprus	Tourism Investments
Galata Enerji Üretim San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Galata Enerji) [2] [12]	Turkey	Electricity Generation
Doğal Enerji Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş. (Doğal Enerji)[15]	Turkey	Electricity Generation
Global Depolama A.Ş. [4]	Turkey	Storage
Torba İnşaat ve Turistik A.Ş. (Torba) [7]	Turkey	Real Estate Investments
Sümerpark Gıda İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	Turkey	Food Management
Randa Denizcilik San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Randa) [8]	Turkey	Marine Vehicle Trade
Ra Güneş Enerjisi Üretim San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Ra Güneş) [10] [15]	Turkey	Electricity Generation
Tres Enerji Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş (Tres Enerji) [15]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Straton Maden Yatırımları ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş. (Straton)	Turkey	Mining
Adonia Shipping Limited	Malta	Ship Management
Naturelgaz Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş. (Naturelgaz)	Turkey	Compressed Natural Gas Sales
Container Terminal and General Cargo – Bar (Port of Bar) [4]	Montenegro	Port Operations
Geliş Madencilik Enerji İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş. (Geliş Madencilik) [11] [12]	Turkey	Mining
Global Gemicilik ve Nakliyat Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Global Gemicilik) [13]	Turkey	Maritime Investments
Creuers del Port de Barcelona, S.A. ("Barselona Port") [14] [4]	Spain	Port Operations
Cruceros Malaga, S.A ("Malaga Port") [14] [4]	Spain	Port Operations
Barcelona Port Investments, S.L ("BPI") [14] [4]	Spain	Port Operations
Valetta Cruise Port PLC ("VCP") [20] [4]	Valetta-Malta	Port Operations
Perquisite Holdings Ltd. ("Perquisite") [4]	Malta	Port Operations
Global Ports Europe B.V ("Global BV") [4]	Spain	Port Operations
Global Ports Malta Ltd. ("GP Malta")(4)Malta Consus Enerji İşletmeciliği ve Hizmetleri A.Ş. [15]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Global Ticari Emlak Yatırımları A.Ş. [16]	Turkey	Real Estate Investments
Vinte Nova [17]	Cayman Islands	Financial Investments

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS (continued)

Subsidiaries	Location	Operations
Eczacıbaşı Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş [9]	Turkey	Brokerage
Actus Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş [18]	Turkey	Brokerage
Eczacıbaşı Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş [3]	Turkey	Brokerage
Mavi Bayrak Doğu Enerji Üretim A.Ş. [19]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Edusa 1 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Edusa 2 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Edusa 3 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Edusa 4 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Morita 1 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Morita 2 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Morita 3 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Morita 4 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Sentinus 1 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Sentinus 2 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Sentinus 3 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Sentinus 4 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Taranis 1 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Taranis 2 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Taranis 3 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Taranis 4 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Vipasana 1 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Vipasana 2 Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation
Ravi Güneş Enerjisi Üretim ve San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.[21]	Turkey	Energy Generation

[1] In 2011 as a result of the sale of its shares through an initial public offering and direct sale and subsequent purchase of some of its publicly traded shares the Group's effective ownership rate in this company decreased to 76,85% as at 31 December 2011 and 75,67 % as at 31 December 2012. As at 31 December 2015, the Group's effective ownership rate in this company is 77,43%. (31 December 2014 : 67,43%)
[2] This company is consolidated to Global Enerji. In 2014, Galata Enerji cancelled Thermal Power Plant Project and license was rendered.
[3] Eczacıbaşı Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. was purchased by Global Menkul on 1 June 2015 and consolidated to Global Menkul.
[4] These companies are consolidated to Global Liman.
[5] This company is consolidated to Tora.
[6] The control of this company, the joint venture of Pera and Vespa, belongs to the Group and is consolidated to the Group.
[7] This company has not been consolidated starting from 4 January 2008 due to assignment of the Group's shares in the company to a trustee and the resulting loss of control (Note 2.1.f).
[8] This company was purchased by Global Liman, a subsidiary of the Group, on 17 February 2011 for a price amounting to Euro 10.000. This company is inactive and its financial statements are immaterial in the consolidated financial statements, so as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 it is excluded from the scope of consolidation (Note 2.1.f).
[9] Eczacıbaşı Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş was purchased by Global Menkul on 1 June 2015, has mergered with Global Menkul and divested on 11 September 2015.
[10] This company was established in 27 November 2012 and consolidated to Consus Enerji.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS (continued)

(11) As of 3 October 2013, Global Enerji, a subsidiary of the Group, completed the acquisition of 85% of the shares of Geliş Madencilik Enerji İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş (Geliş Madencilik) with respect to the transaction Geliş Madencilik has been included int he scope of consolidation. As at 8 September 2014, 85 % of shares of Geliş Madencilik were transferred to Vinte Nova.
(12) The Group has classified Galata Enerji and Geliş Madencilik from assets held for sale and started to consolidate these companies to the financial statements as at 31 December 2014.
(13) This company was established in 13 May 2014. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, it is excluded from the scope of consolidation since its financial statements are immaterial in the consolidated financial statements (Note 2.1.f).
(14) Global Liman acquired 43% of shares Creuers del Port de Barcelona S.A ("Creuers") which has majority shares of Malaga Cruise Port and minority shares of Singapore Cruise Port through Barcelona Port Investments, S.L ("BPI") established in partnership with Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. and recognized the transaction as equity accounted investee in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2013. These companies have been consolidated as subsidiaries after the acquisition processes completed in the year 2014 which was explained in Note 3 in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2014.
(15) This company was established on 28 August 2014. Consus Enerji has acquired 75 % of shares of Tres Enerji, 75 % of shares of Ra Güneş, 70 % of shares of Dağören and 100 % of shares of Doğal Enerji held by Global Enerji (a subsidiary of the Group) and these companies are consolidated to Consus Enerji as of reporting date.
(16) This company was established on 20 August 2014. The company operates in real estate investment sector.
(17) This company has been included to consolidation as at 30 September 2014 and acquired 85 % of shares of Geliş Madencilik held by Global Enerji on 8 September 2014.
(18) The Company has acquired 90,1% of shares of Actus Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., which operates in the finance sector (formerly named was "Polsan Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.), on 17 April 2015.
(19) Mavi Bayrak Doğu Enerji Üretim A.Ş. was established 9 April 2015. The Company operates in energy generation sector.
(20) As explained in Note 3, the Group has acquired 55,60% of shares of VCP on 30 November 2015 and has started to include in the scope of consolidation as of reporting date.
(21) These companies were established by the Group to operate in energy generation sector.As at 31 December 2015 these companies are excluded from the scope of consolidation since its financial statements are immaterial in the consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

1 ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS (continued)

Investments in associates	Location	Operations
IEG Kurumsal Finansman Danışmanlık A.Ş. (IEG) (1)	Turkey	Corporate Fin. Consulting
LCT- Lisbon Cruise Terminals, LDA ("Port of Lisbon") (2)	Portegue	Port Operations
SATS-Creuers Cruise Services Pte. Ltd.("Port of Singapore") (3)	Singapore	Port Operations

(1) This company has been established on 17 May 2011 with a 50 % - 50 % shareholdering structure by Global Menkul, a subsidiary of the Group, and IEG (Deutschland) GmbH, as a prominent company in corporate finance sector in Europe. As at the balance sheet date, this company was consolidated by equity accounting method (Note 18).

(2) Global Liman signed concession agreement on 18 July 2014 via a consortium comprising of Global Liman, RCCL, Creuers and Grupo Sousa Investimentos SGPS.
With in the scope of the concession, Global Liman completed the transactions of transferring Lisbon Cruise Terminal to LCT-Lisbon Cruise Terminal called LDA physically on 26 August 2014 and Lisbon Cruise Terminal has been consolidated as equity accounted investee as at 30 September 2014. Lisbon Cruise Terminal has capacity of two million of passengers and area of 16.618,9 square meters including a closed area of 13.000 square meters and open areas. Lisbon Cruise Terminal is totally 1.425 meters long.

(3) Barcelona Port Investments, S.L ("BPI") which was established in partnership with Global Liman and Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. acquired majority shares of Barcelona Port and Malaga Cruise Port and minority shares of Singapore Cruise Port as at 30 September 2014. Regarding with the acquisition, Singapore Cruise Port has been consolidated by equity accounting method.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2015, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Capital Market Board's ("CMB") Communique "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("Communique") which was published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 Series II, No. 14.1.

The consolidated accompanying financial statements of the Group are prepared in compliance with the illustrative financial statements and instructions manual issued by CMB on 7 June 2013.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been approved by Board of Directors on 8 March 2016. The General Assembly of the Company have the right to modify the issued financial statements.

(b) Preparation of Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies

With the resolution taken on 17 March 2005, the CMB has announced that, effective from 1 January 2005, the application of TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" issued is no longer required for companies operating in Turkey and accordingly effective from 1 January 2005, TAS 29 has not been applied in preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in TL based on historical cost except for financial instruments, investment property and derivatives measured at fair value.

The methods used for measuring fair value are explained in Note 2.5.

(d) Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is Turkish Lira (TL).

US Dollar is significantly used in the operations of the subsidiaries Global Ticari Emlak, Ege Liman, GFP, Vespa, Bodrum Liman and Ortadoğu Liman, and has a significant effect on the operations. Therefore, US Dollar has been determined as the functional currency of these companies in line with TAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Euro is significantly used in the operations of the subsidiaries; Port of Bar, Adonia Shipping, Straton Maden, BPI, VCP and Barcelona Port and Malaga Cruise Port. Therefore, Euro has been determined as the functional currency of these companies in line with TAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

Change in Foreign Functional Currency

The subsidiary of the Group, Global Ticari Emlak which included consolidation in 2014 and its functional currency had been decided as TL based on related considerations before has changed into USD due to changes in its operation structure and economic environment starting from the year of 2015. USD is significantly used in the operations of the subsidiary of the Group, Global Ticari Emlak. Therefore, USD has been determined as the functional currency of Global Ticari Emlak.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, foreign currency buying exchange rates of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey ("CBRT") comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
USD	2,9076	2,3189
Euro	3,1776	2,8207

(e) Netting/Offsetting

The Group's financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated balance sheet if and only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Basis of Consolidation

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiaries and associates of Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş.

(i) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date when control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- The recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- The net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(f) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities on which the Group has the power to control. The Group controls the companies when it is incurred changeable returns due to relations of any companies or has a right to own these returns and has a power to affect these returns. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Group to the date on which control is transferred out from the Group. The Group has made adjustments on the financial statements of the subsidiaries to be inconsistent with the basis of applied accounting standards if it is necessary.

For each business combination, the Group elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquire either:

- At fair value; or
- At their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. No adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Losses in non-controlling interest of subsidiaries are transferred to non controlling interest even if the result is negative.

On the loss of control, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus of deficit arising on the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently that retained interest is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(f) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Subsidiaries (continued)

The table below demonstrates the rates of the effective ownership and the voting power held in terms of percentages (%) as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 for all subsidiaries directly or indirectly controlled by the Group and included in the scope of consolidation:

	Effective ownership rates		Voting power held	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Global Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	77	67	67	67
Global Financial Products Ltd.	100	100	100	100
Global Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Global Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (Note 24)	89	100	89	100
Global Securities (USA) Inc.	-	67	-	67
CJSC Global Securities Kazakhstan	-	67	-	67
Ege Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş.	65	73	65	73
Bodrum Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş	53	60	53	60
Ortadoğu Antalya Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş.	89	100	89	100
Ege Global Madencilik San.ve Tic. A.Ş.	85	85	85	85
Salıpazarı İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Güney Maden İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Doğu Maden İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Tenera Enerji Tic.A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Vespa Enterprises (Malta) Ltd.	100	100	100	100
Maya Turizm Ltd.	75	75	75	75
Galata Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret A.Ş.	85	85	85	85
Global Enerji Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Tora Yayıncılık A.Ş.	96	96	100	100
Sem Yayıncılık A.Ş.	65	65	65	65
Pera Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	50	50	50	50
Doğal Enerji Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Dağören Enerji A.Ş.	70	70	70	70
Global Depolama A.Ş.	89	100	89	100
Sümerpark Gıda İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Naturelgaz Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.	80	80	80	80
Adonia Shipping Limited	100	100	100	100
Geliş Madencilik Enerji İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş.	85	85	85	85
Container Terminal and General Cargo – Bar	57	65	57	65
Vinte Nova	100	100	100	100
Barcelona Port Investments, S.L. ("BPI") (Note 3)	55	62	55	62
Creuers (Note 3)	55	62	55	62
Cruceros Malaga, S.A. (" Malaga Cruise Port")	44	50	44	50
Tres Enerji Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş	75	75	75	75
Global BV	89	-	89	-
VCP (Note 3)	50	-	50	-
Perquisite Holdings Ltd.	89	-	89	-
Global Ports Malta Ltd.	89	-	89	-
Actus Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş	90	-	90	-
Straton Maden Yatırımları ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş.	75	75	75	75
Mavi Bayrak Doğu Enerji Üretim A.Ş.	100	-	100	-
Mavi Bayrak Enerji Üretim. A.Ş.	100	100	100	100
Eczacıbaşı Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	77	-	77	-

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(f) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(iii) Non controlling interest

For each business combination, the Group elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquire either:

- At fair value; or
- At their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. No adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) Under common control transactions

Transactions arising from transferring or acquisition shares of entities under the common control are recognised as at the beginning of the period in which the transaction accrued. Comparative periods are restated for that purpose. Acquired assets and liabilities are recognised at book value which is the same as recorded book value in under common control entity's financial statements. Shareholder's equity items of entities under common control are recognized in equity of the Group except for capital and current profit or loss is recognised in equity.

(v) Transactions with non-controlling interest

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is deducted from equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity. For disposals to non-controlling interests, differences between any proceeds received and the relevant share of non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(f) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(vi) Joint ventures and associates (continued)

Associates are those entities, in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Joint ventures are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity accounting method.

The Group's associates are accounted under equity accounting method in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Under the equity accounting method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of net assets in the associate.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the share of the profits, only after its share of losses not recognized, is recognized in the financial statements.

The table below demonstrates the rates of the effective ownership and the voting power held in terms of percentages (%) as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 for the associates:

	Effective ownership rates		Voting power held	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
IEG	34	34	34	34
Global Portföy	-	40	-	40
LCT- Lisbon Cruise Terminals, LDA ("Port of Lisbon")	41	46	41	46
SATS-Creuers Cruise Services Pte. Ltd. ("Port of Singapore")	22	25	22	25

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(f) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(vii) Equity Securities

Equity securities in which the Group owns either directly or indirectly less than 20% of the shares, that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less permanent impairment losses disclosed as available for sale financial assets at consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 December 2015 Randa and Global Gemicilik in which the Group has effective ownership interests of 99,9% (31 December 2014: 99,9%) and 90%, respectively and 19 energy companies which explained in Note 1.21 in detail with an effective ownership interests of 100 % which are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements and Torba İnşaat ve Turistik A.Ş. in which the Group has an ownership interest of 80% but has no control are not consolidated and are disclosed as available for sale financial assets carried at cost less any impairment losses.

(viii) Consolidation adjustments

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group’s interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Carrying value of shares owned by the Group and dividends arising from these shares has been eliminated in equity and profit or loss statements.

In consolidation of operating results and financial positions of subsidiaries whose functional currency is other than TL, main consolidation transactions are made such as elimination of related party balances and transactions. But, a monetary asset (or liability) of related parties regardless of short-term or long-term (except for monetary items which are part of net investment of the Group in its subsidiaries whose functional currency is more than TL) can not be eliminated with related party liability (or related party asset) without presenting results of fluctuation of foreign currencies in consolidated financial statements. Because, a monetary item provides obligation of translation of any currency to other currency and makes the Group exposed to gain or losses arising from fluctuation of foreign currencies. Correspondingly, these kinds of foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(ix) Functional and Presentation Currency

All items in the financial statements of Group companies has been accounted in the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate. The consolidated financial statments are presented under Turkish Lira (“TL”) which is Company’s functional currency.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Statement of Compliance to TAS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Capital Market Board's ("CMB") Communique "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("Communique") which was published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 Series II, No. 14.1, in compliance with Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") published by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") the supplementary information and the interpretations related to them.

The consolidated accompanying financial statements of the Group are prepared in compliance with the illustrative financial statements and instructions manual issued by CMB on 7 June 2013.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies

Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared comparatively with the prior period in order to give information about financial position and performance.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards

a) Amendments to TAS affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements

None.

b) New and revised TAS applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

Amendments to TAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans:	Employee Contributions [1]
Annual Improvements to 2010-2012 Cycle	TFRS 2, TFRS 3, TFRS 8, TFRS 13, TAS 16 and TAS 38, TAS 24, TFRS 9, TAS 37, TAS 39 [1]
Annual Improvements to 2011-2013 Cycle	TFRS 3, TFRS 13, TAS 40 [1]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 30 June 2014.

Amendments to TAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: *Employee Contributions*

This amendment clarifies the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In addition, it permits a practical expedient if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, in that contributions, can, but are not required, to be recognised as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered.

Annual Improvements to 2010-2012 Cycle

TFRS 2: Amends the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

TFRS 3: Require contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability to be measured at fair value at each reporting date.

TFRS 8: Requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, clarify reconciliations of segment assets only required if segment assets are reported regularly.

TFRS 13: Clarify that issuing TFRS 13 and amending TFRS 9 and TAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure certain short-term receivables and payables on an undiscounted basis (amends basis for conclusions only).

TAS 16 and TAS 38: Clarify that the gross amount of property, plant and equipment is adjusted in a manner consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount.

TAS 24: Clarify how payments to entities providing management services are to be disclosed.

Annual Improvements to 2010-2012 Cycle also led to amendments in related provisions of TFRS 9, TAS 37 and TAS 39, respectively.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards (continued)

b) New and revised TAS applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Annual Improvements to 2011-2013 Cycle

TFRS 3: Clarify that TFRS 3 excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

TFRS 13: Clarify the scope of the portfolio exception in paragraph 52.

TAS 40: Clarifying the interrelationship of TFRS 3 and TAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.

c) New and revised TAS in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following new and revised TAS that have been issued but are not yet effective:

TFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*
Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7	*Mandatory Effective Date of TFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*
Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 38	*Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* [1]
Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 41 and amendments to TAS 1, TAS 17, TAS 23, TAS 36 and TAS 40	*Agriculture: Bearer Plants* [1]
Amendments to TFRS 11 and TFRS 1	*Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint operations* [1]
Annual Improvements to 2011-2013 Cycle	*TFRS 1* [2]
Amendments to TAS 1	*Disclosure Initiative* [2]
Annual Improvements to 2012-2014 Cycle	*TFRS 5, TFRS 7, TAS 34, TAS 19* [2]
Amendments to TAS 27	*Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* [2]
Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its* Associate or Joint Venture [2]
Amendments to TFRS 10, TFRS 12 and TAS 28	*Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* [2]
TFRS 14	*Regulatory Deferral Accounts* [2]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 31 December 2015.
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*
TFRS 9, issued in November 2009, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. TFRS 9 was amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 *Mandatory Effective Date of TFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*
The mandatory effective date of TFRS 9 will be no earlier than annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards (continued)

c) New and revised TAS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 38 *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*

This amendment clarifies that that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment, and introduces a rebuttable presumption that an amortisation method that is based on the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an intangible asset is inappropriate, which can only be overcome in limited circumstances where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated. The amendment also adds guidance that expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using an asset could indicate the expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of the asset, which, in turn, might reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 41 and Amendments to TAS 1, TAS 17, TAS 23, TAS 36 and TAS *40 Agriculture: Bearer Plants*

This amendment include 'bearer plants' within the scope of TAS 16 rather than TAS 41, allowing such assets to be accounted for a property, plant and equipment and measured after initial recognition on a cost or revaluation basis in accordance with TAS 16. The amendment also introduces a definition of 'bearer plants' as a living plant that is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce, is expected to bear produce for more than one period and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales, and clarifies that produce growing on bearer plants remains within the scope of TAS 41.

Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 41 also led to amendments in related provisions of TAS 1, TAS 17, TAS 23, TAS 36 and TAS 40, respectively.

Amendments to TFRS 11 and TFRS 1 *Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint operations*

This amendment requires an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business to:
- apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in TFRS 3 and other TAS, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in TFRS 11,
- disclose the information required by TFRS 3 and other TAS for business combinations.

Amendments to TFRS 11 also led to amendments in related provisions of TFRS 1.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

TFRS 1: Clarify which versions of TAS can be used on initial adoption (amends basis for conclusions only).

Amendments to TAS 1 *Disclosure Initiative*

This amendment addresses perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgment in presenting their financial reports.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards (continued)

d) New and revised TAS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle

TFRS 5: Adds specific guidance in TFRS 5 for cases in which an entity reclassifies an asset from held for sale to held for distribution or vice versa and cases in which held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

TFRS 7: Additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset, and clarification on offsetting disclosures in condensed interim financial statements.

TAS 34: Clarify the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and require a cross-reference.

Annual Improvements to 2012-2014 Cycle also led to amendments in related provisions of TAS 19.

Amendments to TAS 27 *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*

This amendment permits investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be optionally accounted for using the equity method in separate financial statements.

Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

This amendment clarifies the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture.

Amendments to TFRS 10, TFRS 12 and TAS 28 *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*

This amendment addresses issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities by clarifying the following points:

- The exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
- A subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the subsidiary itself is an investment entity.
- When applying the equity method to an associate or a joint venture, a non-investment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.
- An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by TFRS 12.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards (continued)

e) New and revised TAS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

TFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

TFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for 'regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of TFRS and in subsequent financial statements.

TFRS 14 also led to amendments in related provisions of TFRS 1.

The Group evaluates the effects of these standards, amendments and improvements on the consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

If changes in accounting estimates and errors are for only one period, changes are applied in the current year but if the estimated changes affect the following periods, changes are applied both on the current and following years prospectively. If any significant accounting errors are found out, changes are applied retrospectively and prior year's financial statements are restated.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenues

(i) Service and commission revenue

The Group receives commissions for providing services with brokerage services and asset management services, and recognizes in profit or loss by taking into account the completion stage at the end of the reporting period. Other service and commission revenues comprised of interest received from customers, portfolio management commissions and other commissions and consultancy services and recognizes in profit or loss by taking into account the completion stage at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Portfolio management fees

Fees charged for management of customer portfolios at capital markets are recognized as income at the end of each month.

(iii) Gain on trading of securities

Gains / losses on trading of securities are recognized in profit or loss at the date of the related purchase/ sale order.

(iv) Natural gas sales

Revenues from the sales of compressed natural gas comprise the revenues from the sales to individual and corporate subscribers. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the subscribers and natural gas has been consumed by the related subscriber. The Group accounts deferred sales which part is not used by the subscribers as deferred compressed natural gas revenue in other deferred income. Deferred sales are recognized as revenue as compressed natural gas is consumed by the subscriber. Net sales revenue is disclosed less sales returns.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenues (continued)

(v) Port administration revenues and port rent income

Port administration revenues comprise revenues from services provided to ships and motorboats (pilotage, tugboat rents, passenger landing fee, etc.), and cargo handling fees (general cargo, bulk cargo, container) recognized on accrual basis.

Rent income comprises rental income from marina, shopping centers and duty-free stores. Rent income is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

(vi) Other service revenues

Rent income is accounted for on accrual basis, interest income is accounted for using effective interest method and dividend income is recognized on the date the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

(vii) Mining revenues

Revenues from mining are measured by fair value after deducting received payment or repayments and discounts of receivable. Mining sales are recognized by fair value of received or possible payment on accrual basis in the situation that delivery of product or service of product, transfer of risk and benefit of product, reliably determination of income of product and transfer of economical use of product to the Group are possible.

(viii) Other revenues

Other service revenues and other sales are transferred to the consolidated statement of porfit or loss and comprehensive income on accrual basis.

Revenues from real estates and expenses from investment proporties resulted from reflecting expenses to lessees are recognized as rent and service revenue of real estates in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Operational lease expenses are recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Interest expenses

Interest expenses are accrued by using the effective interest method or applicable variable interest rate. Interest expenses arise from the difference between the initial cost of an interest bearing financial instrument and the value of the instrument discounted to its present value at the date of the maturity or the premium or discount, discounted to present value. The financial costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualified asset are capitalized.

(c) Inventories

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued by using the weighted average method. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are included in the cost of inventory. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(ii) Trading property

Trading properties held by subsidiaries that operate in real estate sector are classified as inventories. Trading property is stated at the lower of cost at balance sheet date and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the fair value less costs to sell. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the trading properties in progress are included in the cost of the trading property. Expenses are capitalized from the date they have been incurred to the date the asset is available for use. The duration of the completion of these trading properties is over one year and it varies from project to project.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

No assets held under operating lease have been classified as investment properties.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;

Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;

- when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalised borrowing costs.

Cost also includes transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

Property, plant and equipment of the subsidiaries and joint ventures that operate in Turkey and acquired before 1 January 2005 are stated at restated cost until 31 December 2004 less accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment of such entities acquired after 1 January 2005 are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment of companies, whose functional currencies are not TL, are denominated in the original currencies, stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and are translated to TL by using the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss, unless the amount is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The depreciation rates used by the Group are as follows:

Buildings	2%-25%
Land improvements	3,38%-4,49%
Machinery and equipment	5%-25%
Motor vehicles	5,56%-25%
Furniture and fixtures	2%-33,33%
Leasehold improvements	3,33%-33,33%

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

(f) Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets comprise port operation rights, royalty and natural gas selling and transmission licenses, contract-based customer relationships, development costs, computer software, and the hydroelectric power plant (“HEPP”) license, Vakıf Han building usage rights, other rights and other intangible assets.

Intangible assets related to operations whose functional currency is TL and which were acquired before 1 January 2005 are restated for the effects of inflation in TL units current at 31 December 2004, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired after 1 January 2005 are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and permanent impairment losses.

Intangible assets related to operations whose functional currencies are not TL, are denominated in the original currencies, stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and are translated to TL by using the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date.

In a business combination or acquisition, the acquirer recognizes separately an intangible asset of the acquiree at the acquisition date only if it meets the definition of an intangible asset in TAS 38 Intangible Assets and its fair value can be measured reliably.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Intangible Assets (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantively improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

(ii) Royalty agreements

As explained in Note 3 , The Group has acquired port operation right of Barcelona Port until 2047. Under the terms of license agreement within the scope of TFRIC 12, the Group acts as a service provider. The operator constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. The Group recognises and measures revenue in accordance with TAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and TAS 18 "Revenue" for the services it performs. If the operator performs more than one service (i.e. construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable shall be allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable. The Group applies TAS 11 for the revenue and costs relating to construction or upgrade services and TAS 18 for the revenue and costs relating to operation services.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss as depreciation and amortization expenses under cost of sales, by using straight-line method over the license period until 2047 licence term.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets.

The amortization rates applied by the Group are as follows:

Port operation rights (*)	3,33%-8,33%
Customer relationship	8,33%
Rights	2,22%-33,33%
Software	10%-33,33%
HEPP license	2,01%
Natural gas selling and transmission license (**)	3,33%
Royalty licence (***)	10%

(*) Port operation rights will expire by 2028 for Ortadoğu Liman, by 2033 for Ege Liman, by 2019 for Bodrum Liman, by 2043 for Port of Bar, by 2047 Barcelona Port, by 2066 Malta Port and by 2044 Malaga Port.
(**) The licenses of Naturalgaz include the compressed natural gas (CNG) sales licences in İzmir, Bursa, Bursa-2, Adapazarı, Antalya, Konya, Afyon, Aydın, Bolu, Osmaniye, Kayseri, Rize, Düzce, Kocaeli and Çorlu regions as well as the CNG transmission license. The CNG transmission license and the CNG sales licenses in Bursa, Antalya and Adapazarı have been obtained by Naturelgaz in 2005 whereas the CNG sales license in İzmir has been obtained in 2006, in Bolu 2012, in Konya, Afyon, Aydın, Osmaniye, Kayseri, Çorlu, Bursa-2, Düzce and Kocaeli in 2013 and in Rize in 2014. The licenses are valid for 30 years.
(***) Royalty licence will expire by 2023 for Straton Maden.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

(g) Goodwill

According to TFRS 3 "Business Combinations", the excess of cost of the total consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually or more often when the circumstances indicate that the goodwill is impaired.

When the cost of the acquisition is lower than the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination, the difference is recognized as income (gain on a bargain purchase (negative goodwill)).

The initial recognition of the business combination is accounted for provisionally if the fair values of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination can only be recognized, or the cost of a business combination is measured, only using provisional amounts. The provisional business combination accounting shall be completed in the 12 months following the date of acquisition and the adjustments shall be recognized retrospectively.

The goodwill acquired in a business combination is not amortized. Alternatively, once a year or the conditions indicate the impairment losses, the Group test impairment losses more frequently than the usual conditions.

(i) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of the financial instruments is determined by using the quoted prices in an active market at the balance sheet date without any deduction of transaction costs. If the market for a financial instrument is not active at the balance sheet date, the fair value is estimated by using the market inputs and the appropriate valuation techniques. However, judgment is needed to interpret the available market information. Therefore, the estimates may not reflect the value that would have been realized in a current market transaction.

For all the other financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, fair value is determined by using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include net present value technique, benchmarking and other valuation techniques.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Assets (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise equity securities and debt securities.

Equity securities classified as available for sale financial assets and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, due to lack of active and observable market, are carried at cost, which has been restated by considering the inflation effect until 31 December 2004 less impairment losses if any, since they are acquired before 1 January 2005.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, debt securities issued (including certain preference shares, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows.

(iii) Share capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as “treasury shares owned by the Company” if owned by the Company and classified as “treasury shares owned by the subsidiaries” if owned by subsidiaries and are presented in equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in share premium.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if:
- the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On initial designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items attributable to the hedged risk, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80 – 125 percent. For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that ultimately could affect reported profit or loss.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; any attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Cash flow hedge transactions

If a derivative instrument is designed cash flow hedge instrument of a recorded asset or liability or a certain risk which most likely can have an effect on profit or loss, effective portion of change of fair value of the derivative instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity as financial hedge reserve. Ineffective portion of change of fair value of the derivative instrument is directly recognised in profit or loss.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

If an item which is subject to financial hedge is a non financial item, accumulated amount within equity is presented in other comprehensive income and classified to profit or loss in the period or periods which non financial item affects profit or loss In other situations, accumulated amount within equity is reclassified in profit or loss in the period or periods which non financial hedging item affects profit or loss. When financial hedging instrument doesn't provide required criterias for financial hedging accounting, financial hedging instrument is overdue or disposaled, used or canceled, financial hedging accounting is ceased on a going forward basis. If estimated transaction is not expected to accrue any more, related balance recognised in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Net investment hedge accounting

A net investment hedge is a hedge of the foreign currency exposure arising from a net investment in a foreign operation using a derivative or non derivative financial items as the hedging instrument. If a monetary item is a part of net investments made to subsidiaries of the Company whose functional curreny is other than TL, foreign exchange differences arise in financial statements of the Company. Those foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in consolidated financial statements when the differences are considered as hedging instruments.

Transactions for the purpose of avoiding net investment risk made to subsidiaries whose functional currency is other than TL are recognised as transactions for the purpose of cash flow accounting hedge including financial accounting hedge transactions of monetary items which are recognised as a part of net investment.

- The effective portion of gain or loss arising from financial hedging instrument is recoginsed in other comprehensive income or expense and
- Non effective portion of gain or loss arising from financial hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss.

Gain or loss on financial hedging instrument related to effective portion of financial hedging transaction and recognised in other comprehensive income or expense is excluded from equity and classified to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment when there is a disposal of related subsidiary or disposal period.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and the loss had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency of a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy and the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables not to be impaired are then collectively reassessed for any impairment that has been incurred, but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping similar risk characteristics.

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

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and accounted as doubtful receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of an equity-accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Non financial assets

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

For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that one not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(k) Employee Benefits

In accordance with the existing labor law in Turkey, the entities operating in Turkey are required to make lump-sum payments to employees who have completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without cause, or due to retirement, military service or death. With respect to Group's employees in Turkey, retirement pay liability is calculated by using lower of employee's monthly salary and retirement pay ceiling. It is detailed in Note 21 as at 31 December 2015 and 2014. The Group recognizes retirement pay liability as the present value of the estimated total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Group. The key actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the retirement pay liability are detailed in Note 21.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Foreign Currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities by using exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

Companies, whose functional currencies are not TL, prepare their financial statements according to their functional currency and these financial statements are translated to TL for consolidation purpose in accordance with TAS 21.

Foreign currency differences arising on operations with foreign currency are recognised in profit or loss as foreign currency exchange gains and losses.

According to TAS 21, balance sheet items presented in the financial statements of domestic and foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures whose functional currency is different from TL, are translated into TL at the balance sheet (USD/TL and EUR/TL) exchange rates whereas income, expenses and cash flows are translated at the average exchange rate or ruling rate of the transaction date. Profit or loss from translation difference of these operations is recognised as "Currency Translation Differences" under the equity.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, foreign currency buying exchange rates of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey ("CBRT") comprised the following:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2015
US Dollar / TL	2,3189	2,9076
Euro / TL	2,8207	3,1776

The average foreign currency buying exchange rates of the CBRT in 2015 and 2014 comprised the following:

	2015	2014
US Dollar / TL	2,7200	2,1863
Euro / TL	3,0183	2,9042

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to TL at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to TL at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, under the currency translation differences ("CTD"). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the CTD is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Discontinued Operations, Assets Held For Sale and Liabilities Directly Associated with Assets Held For Sale

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the net assets of the discontinued operations are measured at fair value less cost of sale of the operation. The profit/(loss) before tax and the profit/(loss) after the tax of the discontinued operation are presented in the notes of the consolidated financial statements and a profit/(loss) analysis including the income and expenses is performed. Besides, the net cash flows related to operational, investing and financing activities of the discontinued operations are presented in the related note.

In compliance with TFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and TFRS 5 "Assets Classified as Held For Sale and Discontinuing Operations", the interests in jointly controlled entities are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 5. When an interest in a jointly controlled entity previously classified as held for sale no longer meets the criteria to be classified, it is accounted for using proportionate consolidation or the equity method as from the date of its classification as held for sale. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held for sale are amended accordingly. The operations of the joint venture whose operations have been previously classified as discontinued are classified as continued.

A group of assets is classified as asset held for sale if their carrying amount is planned to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The liabilities directly associated with these assets are classified similarly. Such group of assets is accounted for at the lower of its carrying amount (being the net amount of the assets and liabilities directly associated with them) and fair value less costs to sell.

If the Group has classified an asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, but the criteria of such classification are no longer met, the Group ceases to classify the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale. The Group measures a non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale (or ceases to be included in a disposal group classified as held for sale) at the lower of:

(a) its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluations that would have been recognized had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale.

(b) its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

The Group does not reclassify or re-present amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the balance sheet for prior periods to reflect the classification in the balance sheet for the latest period presented.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Earnings/(Loss) Per Share

The Group presents basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, less own shared acquired.

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

(o) Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period include all events up to the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue, even if those events occur after the public announcement of profit or of other selected information.

The Group adjusts the amounts recognized in its consolidated financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting period. Non adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, if material.

(p) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A provision is recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where an economic inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) Leases

(i) Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease

At the beginning of a lease agreement, the Group determine whether that agreement is a lease agreement or that agreement is an agreement which contains a lease.

Following the beginning of the agreement or reconsidering of the agreement, the Group classify related payments required by the agreement as rent payments and other payments according to their fair value. If the Group decide that related payments are not possible to be classified in a financial lease agreement, reliably an asset or a liability are recognized as much as fair value of related lease. With in the related lease payments, liability is decrased and financial cost added to liability is recognized by using alternative debt ratio of the Group.

(ii) Financial leases

All leases which transfer to the Group all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset are classified as financial leases. Financial leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments and is reflected as a liability by the same amount in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The finance lease obligations are reduced through principle payments and the finance charge portion is allocated to consolidated statement of comprehensive income of each period during the lease term. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

If there is not reasonable certainty that the ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, and the lease term is shorter than the estimated useful life of the leased asset, the asset is depreciated over the lease term, otherwise the asset is depreciated over its estimated useful life.

(iii) Operating leases

Operating leases are the leases that the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset belongs to the lesser. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iv) Leased assets

All leases which transfer to the Group all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset are called as financial leases. Firstly, tangible assets acquired via financial leases are measured at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Following the first record, related leased asset is recognized according to effective accounting policies.

Leased assets under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized in the financial position of the Group.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) Leases (continued)

(v) Lease payments

Payments under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss via straight-line method during the lease term. Lease promotions are recognized as a part of lease expenses during the lease term.

Minimum lease payments under financial leases are distributed by decrasing finance cost and the rest liability. Finance costs are distributed to each periods on condition that determining a fixed interest rate for the period on the rest balance of related liability.

(s) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities through which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

The operating segments of the Group are finance, energy, port operations, real estate and other segments, and they are disclosed in Note 5.

(t) Government Subsidies and Incentives

All subsidies and incentives, including non-monetary incentives stated at fair market values, are included in the consolidated financial statements when there is reasonable certainty that the Group will qualify for and receive such subsidies and incentives. Government subsidies and incentives utilized by the Group are presented in Note 37.

(u) Related Parties

Parties are considered related to the Company if:

(a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
- (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company (this includes Parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- (ii) has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) has joint control over the Company;

(b) the party is an associate of the Company

(c) the party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venturer;

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) Related Parties (continued)

(d) the party is member of the key management personnel of the Company as its parent;
(e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
(f) the party is an entity that is controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e)
(g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company, or of any entity that is a related party of the Company.
A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligation between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.
A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

(v) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax charge is recognized in profit or loss except for the effects of the items reflected under equity. Current tax except taxes recognized during business combination and taxes recognized under other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss.

Current tax liability is calculated on taxable profit for the current year based on tax laws and tax rates that have been effective for the reporting date including adjustment related to previous years' tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognized over temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, differences of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, which affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and for differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between its financial statements as reported for TAS purposes as mentioned Note 2.2 and its statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable, entity or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(y) Receivables From Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The funds given in return for the financial assets subject to reverse repurchase are accounted for as receivables from reverse repurchase agreements under the cash and cash equivalents. For the difference between the purchase and re-sale prices determined in accordance with the related reverse repurchase agreements, which is attributable to the period, an income rediscount is calculated with the internal rate of return method and is accounted for by adding to the cost of the receivables from reverse repurchase agreements.

(z) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows for the period are classified as cash flows from operations, investing activities and financing activities. Cash flows from operations are the cash flows generated from the principal activities of the Group. The Group presents the cash flows from operating activities by using the indirect method such as adjusting the accruals for cash inflows and outflows from gross profit/loss, other non-cash transactions, prior and future transactions or deferrals.

Cash flows from investing activities represent the cash flows used in/provided from investing activities (purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and financial investments).

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

Cash and cash equivalents are short term investments with high liquidity that comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(aa) Dividends

Dividend receivables are recorded as income in the period of declaration. Dividend payments are recognised in consolidated financial statements when a distribution of profit decided by General Assembly.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6 Summary of Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect both the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimate.

The accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements, are consistent with the accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2014.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3 Business combinations
- Note 5 Segment reporting
- Note 15 Investment properties
- Note 36 Assets held for sale

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

- Note 2.5 (d,e,f) Useful lives of property, plant and equipments and intangible assets and concession intangible assets
- Note 3 Fair value of assets and liabilities in business combinations
- Note 10 Impairment losses on trade receivables
- Note 12 Impairment losses on receivables from finance sector operations
- Note 15 Fair value of investment properties
- Note 17 Impairment of goodwill
- Note 19 Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities
- Note 21 Assumptions for provision of employment termination benefit
- Note 28 Income/expense from investing activities
- Note 31 Tax assets and liabilities
- Note 35 Determination of fair value
- Note 36 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Valetta Cruise Port

Global Ports Europe BV ,a subsidiary of the Group, acquired 55,60% of shares of Valetta Cruise Port ("VCP") on 30 November 2015.

The Group plans to increase port investments and expand its port portfolio abroad by helding control of VCP.

In compliance with TFRS 3 "Business Combinations; identifiable assets, identifiable liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized at fair value . The acquisition cost explained in detail below has been recognized as port operation right in intangible assets after deducting identifiable assets and liabilities.

The acquisition cost stated by an independent valuation company is determined by using weighted avarage of income approach and market approach. According to the income approach, the fair value of the company has been determined through future projected cash flows by using discounted cash flow method (DCF). When determining the fair value of the company with DCF method, the discount ratio as the weighted average of cost of capital in Euro is determined as 10,38 %. The valuation is made by calculating the discounted future cash flows based on present and future port traffic, present capacity and projected capacity in relation with planned investments of Global Liman, restructing commitments in compliance with the agreement and royalty term. In the market approach method, the peer comparison method and comparable Shares Purchase-Selling Agreements are used based on the standard ratios of similar companies, Price/Sales and NAV/EBITDA ratios.

In determining of the acquisiton of Valetta Cruise Port, contribution to the value of Valetta Cruise Port provided from the current cruise network of Global Liman together with the potential and the expected growth of the Group's port operations in the present network of operations through the location of the present ports of the Group together with Valetta Cruise Port in Mediterranean Region has been considered. That situation resulted in bargain purchase gain as a result of the acquisition of Valetta Cruise Port.

The details of the purchase method used by the Group are as below:

Acquisition cost	77.042.620
Fair value of total net identifiable assets (100%)	(168.362.138)
Fair value of non-controlling interests (44,40%)	74.752.789
Bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill)	**(16.566.729)**

Bargain purchase gain has been recognized in "Other operating income" (Note 27.1) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Valetta Cruise Port (continued)

	Fair value
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	100%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.285.658
Trade and Other Receivables	4.197.365
Other Assets	1.214.565
Property, Plant and Equipment	84.558.698
Intangible Assets	183.581.260
Investments	275.816
Financial Liabilities	(34.977.423)
Other Financial Liabilities	(7.027.865)
Trade and Other Payables	(4.152.593)
Deferred Income	(1.474.406)
Other Liabilities	(628.968)
Deferred Tax Liability	(62.489.969)
Net identifiable assets	**168.362.138**

In compliance with TFRS 3 "Business Combinations; identifiable assets, identifiable liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized at fair value . The gross amount of trade and other receivables which acquired as at acquisition date recognized at fair value.

On the condition that, acquisition transactions of Valetta Cruise Port were realized on 1 January 2015 , Valetta Cruise Port would have contributed by TL 27.855.000 on the consolidated revenue and by TL 4.331.000 on the consolidated net profit or loss, except for bargain purchase gain recognized.

Consideration paid:	77.042.620
Cash associated with purchased assets	5.561.474
Net cash outflow	**71.481.146**

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Port of Barcelona:

Global Liman ,a subsidiary of the Group, acquired 43% of shares Creuers del Port de Barcelona S.A ("Creuers") which has majority shares of Malaga Cruise Port and minority shares of Singapore Cruise Port through Barcelona Port Investments, S.L ("BPI") established in partnership with Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. on 30 December 2013 and further acquired remaining 57% of the shares on 30 September 2014. As at 30 September 2014 simultaneously with the transfer transaction, Global Liman made an agreement with Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. and increased the shares owned in Barcelona Port Investments, S.L from 49% to %62 and became a shareholder of Creuers at the indirect rate of 62%.

The Group plans to increase port investments and expand its port portfolio abroad by helding control of Creuers.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Port of Barcelona (continued):

In compliance with TFRS 3 "Business Combinations; identifiable assets, identifiable liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized at fair value . The acquisition cost explained in detail below has been recognized as port operation right in intangible assets after deducting identifiable assets and liabilities. The acquisition cost stated by an independent valuation company is determined by using weighted avarage of income approach and market approach. According to the income approach, the fair value of the company has been determined through future projected cash flows by using discounted cash flow method (DCF). When determining the fair value of the company with DCF method, the discount ratio as the weighted average of cost of capital in Euro is determined as 8,80%. The valuation is made by calculating the discounted future cash flows based on present and future port traffic, present capacity and projected capacity in relation with planned investments of Global Liman, restructing commitments in compliance with the agreement and royalty term. In the market approach method, the peer comparison method and comparable Shares Purchase-Selling Agreements are used based on the standard ratios of similar companies, Price/Sales and NAV/EBITDA ratios.

In determining of the acquisiton of Port of Barcelona, contribution to the value of Port of Barcelona provided from the current cruise network of Global Liman and other shareholder; RCCL, together with the potential and the expected growth of the Group's port operations in the present network of operations through the location of the present ports of the Group together with Port of Barcelona in Mediterranean Region has been considered. That situation resulted in bargain purchase gain as a result of the acquisition of Port of Barcelona.

The details of the purchase method used by the Group are as below:

Part-1 - Creuers -Acquisition of shares of (43%) (2013):

Barcelona Port Investments, S.L ("BPI") was established in partnership with Global Liman and Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., one of the world's leading cruise operators. BPI, acquired 43% of shares of Creuers in 2013 and recognized Creuers as equity accounted investee in its financial statements. Creuers is operating Port of Barcelona, owned the majority shares of the Malaga Cruise Port and the minority shares of the Singapore Cruise Port. As at 31 December 2013, BPI has been consolidated to the Group by using the equity accounting method. The acquisition transaction was provisionally accounted in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2013 and completed in 2014.

The accounting of acquisition of the first tranche of shares of Creuers which acquired in 2013 at the level of BPI, representing 43 % of shares, is as below :

Acquisition cost	91.956.498
Fair value of total net identifiable assets (43%)	(110.425.581)
Bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill)	**(18.469.083)**
Ownership rate of the Group in BPI	49%
Bargain purchase gain attributable to the Group	**(9.049.851)**

In the recognition of bargain purchase gain, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year ended 31 December 2013 has been restated and the related gain was recognized in "Shares of Profit or Loss from Equity Accounted Investees" (Note 18) by the Group (Note 2.4).

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Port of Barcelona (continued):

Part-2 - Creuers -Acquisition of shares of (57%) (2014):

The accounting of acquisition of the second tranche of shares of Creuers which was acquired in 2014 at the level of BPI, representing 57 % of shares, is as below:

Acquisition cost	161.513.604
Fair value of total net identifiable assets (100%)	(360.268.755)
Fair value of total previously held net identifiable assets (43%)	152.057.900
Fair value of non-controlling interests	6.649.006
Bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill)	**(40.048.245)**
Ownership rate of the Group in BPI	49%
Bargain purchase gain attributable to the Group	**(19.623.640)**

Bargain purchase gain has been recognized in "Shares of Profit or Loss from Equity Accounted Investees" (Note 18) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

For the transaction of acquisition of second tranche of shares of Creuers (57 %) which was acquired in 2014 at the level of BPI, the accounting of fair value differences of previously held net identifiable assets are as below :

Carrying value of total previously held net identifiable assets (43%)	110.602.083
Fair value of total previously held net identifiable assets (43%)	152.056.492
Gain on previously held interests (43%)	**(41.454.409)**
Ownership rate of the Group in BPI	49%
Gain on previously held interests attributable to the Group	**(20.312.660)**

The gain on the previously held interests has been recognized in "Shares of Profit or Loss from Equity Accounted Investees" (Note 18) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

	Fair value
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	**100%**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	67.082.511
Trade and Other Receivables	17.236.402
Other Current Assets	598.453
Property, Plant and Equipment	6.923.446
Intangible Assets	426.207.389
Investments	1.886.830
Financial Liabilities	(21.274.898)
Trade and Other Payables	(17.904.150)
Provisions	(23.113.791)
Deferred Tax Liability	(97.373.437)
Net identifiable assets	**360.268.755**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Port of Barcelona (continued):

Part-3 - BPI – Acquisition of shares (13%) (Helding control of BPI by the Group):

Acquisition cost	**11.905.340**
Fair value of total net identifiable assets (100%)	(198.732.720)
Fair value of non-controlling interests (49%)	79.640.816
Fair value of previously held interests	94.121.020
Bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill)	**(13.065.544)**

Bargain purchase gain has been recognized in "Other Operating Income" (Note 27.1) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	Fair value
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	100%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	67.999.892
Trade and Other Receivables	17.240.051
Other Current Assets	6.624.816
Property, Plant and Equipment	6.923.446
Intangible Assets	426.207.389
Investments	1.886.830
Financial Liabilities	(195.480.713)
Trade and Other Payables	(12.225.425)
Provisions	(23.113.791)
Deferred Tax Liability	(97.329.775)
Net identifiable assets	**198.732.720**

Consideration paid:	11.905.340
Cash associated with purchased assets	(67.999.892)
Net cash outflow	**(56.094.552)**

Port of Barcelona which has been consolidated as a subsidiary as a result of the acquisition of 13 % shares of BPI and 57 % shares of Creuers has contributed by TL 12.281.328 to the consolidated revenue, whereas increased the consolidated net profit or loss by TL 47.487.176 for the year ended 31 December 2014. The bargain purchase gain amounting to TL 13.065.544 related with the acquisition has been recognized in "Other Operating Income" (Note 27.1). As a result of the acquisition, bargain purchase gain and gain on previously held interests amounting to TL 39.936.300 in total have been recognized under "Shares of Profit or Loss from Equity Accounted Investees".

On the condition that, acquisition transactions of Port of Barcelona were realized on 1 January 2014 , Port of Barcelona would have contributed by TL 56.140.000 on the consolidated revenue and by TL 10.178.000 on the consolidated net profit or loss, except for bargain purchase gain recognized.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

4 INVESTMENT IN OTHER ENTITIES

Shares in Joint Ventures

The detail of joint ventures and equity accounted investees are explained in Note 18.

5 SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments considered in performance evaluation of the Group Management are determined by considering the Group's risks and resources and internal reporting structure. The Group's operating segments are finance, naturel gas/mining/energy generation (previously named as energy), port operations (previously named as infrastructure), real estate and other. Brokarage and asset management segment(previously named as finance) includes the finance operations (including Global Yatırım Holding), energy segment includes compressed natural gas distribution and electricity generation facilities and mining operations, port operations segment includes domestic and abroad commercial and cruise port operations and investments and real estate segment includes operations in respect of investment property and trading property operations. Other segment mainly includes the media operations.

Especially in the winter months (December, January, February), the operations of the subsidiaries of the Group operating in the port operation sector under the port operations segment decline in comparison with the other months of the year. The busiest period in the cruise port operations is the third quarter of the year. These seasonality of operations have an impact on the performance of the aforementioned segments.

Information regarding all the segments is stated below. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") is reviewed in the assessment of the financial performance of the operating segments. The Company management assesses EBITDA as the most appropriate method for the review of the segment operations, based on the comparability with other companies in the same industry. As the transactions mentioned below became significant in terms of the operations of the Group, the Group, starting in 2011, includes the following items in the EBITDA: the profit or / loss before tax earned by the Group companies' sale of the Company shares and the profit or / loss before tax earned by the Group from the sale of its subsidiaries' shares without losing the control and unquoted to an active market. These gains and losses are accounted for under the equity in the consolidated financial statements. The information related to the segments of the Group is disclosed below.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

5 SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	Port Operations		Naturel Gas/Mining/ Energy Generation		Real Estate		Brokerage & Asset Management		Other		Total	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Segment assets	2.085.462.138	1.499.151.097	500.567.990	406.916.476	460.183.725	316.584.255	373.663.100	357.498.991	18.948.252	18.930.088	3.438.825.205	2.599.080.907
Segment liabilities	1.428.598.413	1.082.498.940	327.941.794	266.116.692	146.406.124	39.637.150	557.733.391	462.518.187	3.538.545	5.092.002	2.464.218.267	1.855.862.971

	Port Operations		Naturel Gas/Mining/ Energy Generation		Real Estate		Brokerage & Asset Management		Other		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
External revenues	286.907.103	198.279.837	218.340.519	130.053.709	12.052.614	7.263.116	33.044.359	19.682.298	1.856.657	1.373.810	552.201.252	356.652.770
EBITDA	175.070.345	159.828.845	26.439.560	11.982.649	56.102.882	3.732.512	(36.697.655)	(61.252.387)	(3.328.524)	(3.749.988)	217.586.608	110.541.631
Depreciation and amortisation expense (-)	(103.861.950)	(67.261.943)	(29.695.816)	(23.962.934)	(319.489)	(285.834)	(1.609.480)	(1.298.366)	(1.886.736)	(1.794.503)	(137.373.471)	(94.603.580)
Finance income	47.241.337	25.121.172	1.104.387	4.010.000	434.924	851.556	403.790	4.032.694	2.469	3.772	49.186.907	34.019.194
Finance expenses	(90.032.072)	(61.175.385)	(29.815.010)	(14.209.238)	(6.388.620)	(8.900.553)	(69.330.866)	(65.695.652)	(964.973)	(778.613)	(196.531.541)	(150.759.441)

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

5 SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Revenues		
Segment revenues	552.538.446	358.352.654
Elimination of inter-segment revenues (*)	(337.194)	(1.699.884)
Consolidated revenues	**552.201.252**	**356.652.770**

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Consolidated EBITDA	217.586.608	110.541.631
Finance income (Note 29)	34.990.196	21.903.589
Finance expenses (Note 30)	(182.332.169)	(138.717.938)
(Gain)/Loss on sale of shares recognized in equity (Note 23)	(7.297.967)	(672.912)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses (Note 26)	(137.373.471)	(94.603.580)
Consolidated profit/(loss) before income tax	**(74.426.803)**	**(101.549.210)**

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Segment finance income	49.186.907	34.019.194
Elimination of inter-segment finance income	(14.196.711)	(12.115.605)
Total finance income (Note 29)	**34.990.196**	**21.903.589**

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Segment finance expenses	(196.531.541)	(150.759.441)
Elimination of inter-segment finance expenses	14.199.372	12.041.503
Total finance expenses (Note 30)	**(182.332.169)**	**(138.717.938)**

Significant non-cash income / expenses	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Bargain purchase gain (Note 27)	16.566.729	13.065.544
Gain/loss on fair value change of investment property, net (Note 28)	53.563.005	2.710.000
Bargain purchase gain (Note 3)	-	39.936.990
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	1.424.647
Total	**70.129.734**	**57.137.181**

Fixed asset purchases (**)

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Energy	68.270.743	66.796.991
Finance	2.043.443	10.645.426
Port Operations	22.734.129	31.388.556
Real estate	74.737.317	7.954.821
Other	649.782	2.193.595
Total	**168.435.415**	**118.979.389**

(*) The total amount of elimination of inter-segment revenues is related to the finance segment.
(**) Fixed asset purchases include additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

6 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The related parties shown in the related party disclosures and the nature of the relation of the Group with these parties are as follows:

Related party	Nature of relations
Mehmet Kutman	Shareholder and key management personnel
Erol Göker	Shareholder and key management personnel
IEG	Equity accounted investee (Note 18)
Global A Tipi ve B Tipi Fon	Funds of a subsidiary
Torba	Unconsolidated subsidiary (Not 2.1.f.)
Turkcom Turizm Enerji İnşaat Gıda Yatırımlar A.Ş. (Turkcom)	Company owned by shareholder

Due from related parties

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, current receivables from operations in finance sector-due from related parties comprised the following:

Current receivables from operations in finance sector due from related parties	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Turkcom [*]	9.924.370	8.373.032
Global A Type and B Type Funds	2.291	2.291
Global Portföy	-	2.073.385
Other	18.201	1.252.447
Total	**9.944.862**	**11.701.155**

[*] Balances consist of loans extended for regular margin lending activities. The receivables are secured with equity securities. Interest is charged on the receivables based on market interest rates.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other current receivables from related parties comprised the following:

Other current receivables from related parties	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Mehmet Kutman [1]	3.859.107	3.864.507
Turkcom	81.674	241.971
Erol Göker [1]	5.993.187	2.618.336
IEG	828.119	1.306.468
Other	3.562.670	2.498.918
Total [2]	**14.324.757**	**10.530.200**

[1] These amounts are related with the personnel and work advances and they are not secured. Interest is charged on advances which have not work advances (Interest rate: 31 December 2015: 10,50%, 31 December 2014: 11,50%)
[2] The amount excludes the loans provided to key management explained below.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

6 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

A subsidiary of the Group has provided secured loans to key management with a limit of USD 10.000.000 and an interest rate of Libor +3,5%, having annual coupon payments and a principal payment at the end of period, which mature on 30 December 2013. The maturity of this loan is extended to the date of 31 December 2016. As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, this receivable has been classified in other current receivables from related parties in the balance sheet. As at 31 December 2015, the principal of this loan amounted to USD 9.806.377 and the accrued interest amounted to USD 740.743. The total loan amounted to USD 10.547.120 (equivalent to TL 30.666.806). As at 31 December 2014, the principal of this loan amounted to USD 9.806.377 and the accrued interest amounted to USD 740.891 and the total loan amounted to USD 10.547.268 (equivalent to TL 24.458.060).

As at 31 December 2015, current other receivables due from related parties (including the loan provided to key management by the Group) amount to TL 44.991.563 in the consolidated financial statements (31 December 2014: TL 34.988.260).

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other non-current receivables from related parties comprised the following:

Other non-current receivables from related parties	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Torba (*)	5.029.659	5.029.659
Total	**5.029.659**	**5.029.659**

(*) The balance consists of an advance given for a real estate development project. The receivable balance has no guarantee. Interest was charged over this receivable until the date of loss of the control of Torba (Note 19.2 (iii)).

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel consists of members of Boards of Directors and Executive Board Members. The compensation of key management personnel includes salaries, bonuses, health insurance and transportation costs.The total benefits (salaries, bonuses, attendance fees, etc.) provided to the key management for the period ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are TL 21.082.867 and TL 32.747.269, respectively.

The Group's interest income earned from the loan provided to key management for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounts to TL 992.338 (1 January-31 December 2014: TL 788.493).

Transactions with other related parties

For the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, significant transactions with other related parties comprised the following:

	1 January-31 December 2015				1 January-31 December 2014			
	Interest Received	Commission Received	Other income	Commission for letter of guarantee given	Interest Received	Commission Received	Other income	Commission for letter of guarantee given
Turkcom (*)	1.505.419	-	-	-	1.769.242	-	-	-
Mehmet Kutman (*)	507.669	-	-	700.000	515.948	-	-	700.000
Erol Göker	100.395	-	-	-	21.751	-	-	-
Global A Type and B Type Funds	-	-	-	-	-	8.043	-	-
Global Portföy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.745.444	-
Other	87.067	-	229.262	-	386.411	-	457.314	-
Total	**2.200.549**	**-**	**229.262**	**700.000**	**2.693.352**	**8.043**	**2.202.758**	**700.000**

(*) Includes margin lending and advance interest.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, cash and cash equivalents comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cash on hand	365.952	448.720
Cash at banks	283.099.466	178.614.222
-Demand deposits	*149.201.656*	*67.473.942*
-Time deposits	*133.897.810*	*111.140.280*
Receivables from reverse repurchase agreements	5.964.877	-
Receivables from Takasbank	1.515.465	1.646.587
Other	5.223.734	4.635.612
Cash and cash equivalents	**296.169.494**	**185.345.141**
Blocked deposits	(59.666.419)	(24.731.859)
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes	**236.503.075**	**160.613.282**

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, maturities of time deposits comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Up to 1 month	133.834.288	104.426.408
1-3 months	63.522	3.642.454
6-12 months	-	3.071.418
	133.897.810	**111.140.280**

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the range of time deposit interest rates included in cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Interest rate range for time deposit - TL	7,25% - 11,00%	4,25% - 11,00%
Interest rate for time deposit - USD	0,10%-0,25%	0,15%-0,25%

As at 31 December 2015, cash at banks amounting to TL 49.007.392 (31 December 2014: TL 14.832.728) is blocked due to bank borrowings and letters of guarantee by the banks. As at 31 December 2015, TL 10.282.280 deposited at the BIST Settlement and Custody Bank ("Takasbank") is blocked by the CMB (31 December 2014: TL 9.816.813). As at 31 December 2015 TL 376.747 (31 December 2014: TL 82.318) of other cash equivalents are blocked at banks until their maturities. Financial risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents are detailed in Note 34.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

8 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the details of financial investments comprised the following:

Current assets	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Financial assets held for trading	14.791.212	3.719.582
Financial assets available for sale	237.642	194.974
Other	511.874	-
Total	**15.540.728**	**3.914.556**

Non current assets		
Financial assets available for sale	7.234.573	6.493.358
Total	**7.234.573**	**6.493.358**

The details of financial assets of the Group is as follows:

a) Financial assets held for trading

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Debt securities (governmental bonds)	13.026.037	625.067
Equity securities	1.755.175	3.083.003
Investment funds participations	10.000	11.512
	14.791.212	3.719.582
Türev finansal varlıklar (*)	-	-
	-	-
Total	**14.791.212**	**3.719.582**

All financial assets held for trading are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The changes in fair value of these assets are accounted for in gain/(loss) on investing activities, net in the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Note 28). All the equity securities included in the financial assets held for trading are traded in active markets.

As at 31 December 2015, financial assets amounting to TL 2.919.278 are pledged by the banks with respect to the letter of guarantees given to BIST (31 December 2014: TL 1.099.999). As at 31 December 2014, equity securities amounting to TL 1.099.999 are pledged with respect to the purchase debt securities (31 December 2015: None).

As at 31 December 2015, financial assets amounting to TL 650.969 are given to Turkish Derivative Exchange ("VİOP") for transaction guarantee (31 December 2014: TL 538.410).

As at 31 December 2015 the equity shares amounting to TL 25.634 are pledged for an ongoing lawsuit case (31 December 2014: TL 41.386).

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the letters of guarantee given to the BIST, Settlement and Custody Bank, the Turkish Derivative Exchange and the Capital Market Board are explained in Note 20.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

8 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

b) Financial assets available for sale

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Equity securities		
- Quoted to an active market	237.642	194.974
- Unquoted to an active market	7.234.573	6.493.358
Total	**7.472.215**	**6.688.332**

Details of equity securities which are not quoted in an active market comprised the following:

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Share ratio (%)	Book value	Share ratio (%)	Book value
Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	2,35	5.625.000	2,35	5.625.000
Bakü Borsası	5,50	137.523	5,50	137.523
Torba (Note 2.1.f.)	80,00	80.000	80,00	80.000
Other		1.392.050		650.835
Total		**7.234.573**		**6.493.358**

The Group recognized and measured the investments that are not quoted in active markets at cost.

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, financial liabilities comprised the following:

Short term borrowings	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Short term bank loans	54.094.422	74.311.192
-TL Loans	*20.951.186*	*50.707.418*
-Foreign currency loans	*33.143.236*	*23.603.774*
Total	**54.094.422**	**74.311.192**

Short term portion of long term borrwings

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Short term portion of long term bank loans	108.431.295	117.262.566
-TL Loans	*10.832.848*	*6.877.778*
-Foreign currency loans	*97.598.447*	*110.384.788*
Debt securities issued	242.608.927	100.214.129
- TL debt securities	*181.780.683*	*96.646.900*
-Foreign currency debt securities	*60.828.244*	*3.567.229*
Finance lease obligations	20.394.682	17.035.334
Total	**371.434.904**	**234.512.029**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Long term borrowings	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Long term bank loans	477.717.104	260.889.539
-TL Loans	*35.887.999*	*21.418.552*
-Foreign currency loans	*441.829.105*	*239.470.987*
Debt securities issued	850.730.445	714.211.322
- TL debt securities	*132.224.890*	*141.985.353*
-Foreign currency debt securities	*718.505.555*	*572.225.969*
Finance lease obligations	66.039.664	49.542.842
Total	**1.394.487.213**	**1.024.643.703**
Total borrowings	**1.820.016.539**	**1.333.466.924**

Maturity profile of long term bank loans and debt securities issued comprised the following:

Years	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
2016	-	201.147.903
2017	325.376.394	102.410.992
2018	139.337.081	73.004.079
2019 and after	863.734.074	598.537.887
Total	**1.328.447.549**	**975.100.861**

Maturity profile of finance lease obligations comprised the following:

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payment	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payment
Less than one year	22.643.418	2.248.736	20.394.682	19.342.662	2.307.328	17.035.334
Between one and five years	76.035.542	9.995.878	66.039.664	52.147.811	2.604.969	49.542.842
Total	**98.678.960**	**12.244.614**	**86.434.346**	**71.490.473**	**4.912.297**	**66.578.176**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

					31 December 2015		
Loan Type	Company Name	Currency	Maturity	Interest Type	Nominal Interest Rate %	Principal (TL)	Carrying Value (TL)
Loans and issued debt securities used to finance							
Debt securities issued (i)	Holding	USD	2017	Fixed	11 %	44.995.109	44.995.109
Bond issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2016	Floating	GDS+ 4,50 %	75.000.000	75.425.703
Bond issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2017	Floating	GDS+ 4,75 %	110.000.000	112.501.169
Bond issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2016	Floating	GDS+ 4,50 %	85.000.000	86.046.234
Bond issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2017	Floating	GDS+ 4,50 %	40.000.000	40.032.467
Unsecured loan (iv)	Holding	USD	2016	Floating	Libor + 7,50 %	2.298.821	2.300.968
Secured loan (iv)	Holding	USD	2016	Floating	Libor + 7,50 %	29.257.725	30.307.069
Secured loan (iv)	Holding	EURO	2018	Floating	Euribor+6,76 %	24.083.876	24.084.350
Secured loan (iv)	Holding	EURO	2019	Floating	Euribor + 6,70 %	15.411.359	15.856.275
Unsecured loan	Holding	TL	Rotative	Fixed	12,5 %	18.000.000	18.000.000
Secured loan (vii)	Holding	EURO	2017	Floating	Euribor + 6,50 %	23.832.000	23.861.997
Secured loan (xvii)	VCP	EURO	2020	Fixed	4,15 %	33.940.476	34.977.422
Secured loan (xvii)	Global Ports BV	EURO	2020	Floating	Euribor+ 4,6 %	69.907.200	70.240.926
Unsecured loan	Global Liman	TL	2015	Fixed	11,70 %	295.175	295.175
Bond issued (v)	Global Liman	USD	2021	Fixed	8,13 %	726.900.000	734.338.690
Secured loan	Ege Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	5,75 %	436.140	436.140
Secured loan	Ege Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	6,25 %	2.907.600	2.776.649
Secured loan	Ege Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	5,2 %	3.779.880	3.779.880
Secured loan	Bodrum Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	7,75 %	444.330	452.766
Secured loan (vi)	Pera	TL	2021	Floating	TR Libor + 5 %	14.692.913	14.692.913
Secured loan (vi)	Pera	TL	2021	Fixed	14,50 %	8.594.228	8.594.228
Secured loan (vi)	Pera	TL	2021	Floating	TR Libor+ 4.95 %	3.000.000	3.093.549
Secured loan	Pera	EURO	2016	Fixed	3,5 %	5.083.876	5.083.876
Unsecured loan	Naturelgaz	TL	2017	Floating	12 % -14,30 %	1.363.549	1.363.549
Secured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	TL	2022	Floating	TR Libor + 2,50 %	9.107.612	9.351.779
Secured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	TL	2022	Floating	TR Libor + 2,50 %	9.107.612	9.351.779
Secured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	USD	2022	Floating	USD Libor + 5,25 %	30.529.800	30.870.284
Secured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	USD	2022	Floating	USD Libor + 5,25 %	30.529.800	30.870.284
Unsecured loan	Naturelgaz	TL	Rotative	Fixed	-	136.724	136.724
Secured loan (ix)	Straton Maden	EURO	2015	Floating	Euribor + 3,25 %	7.216.329	7.405.271
Secured loan (ix)	Straton Maden	EURO	2015	Fixed	1,34 %	19.065.600	19.065.600
Secured loan (ix)	Straton Maden	EURO	2021	Floating	Euribor + 3 %	7.419.696	7.672.434
Secured loan	Straton Maden	EURO	2018	Fixed	5,52 %	1.830.387	1.852.265
Secured loan	Straton Maden	TL	2018	Fixed	12 %	216.966	216.966
Unsecured loan	Tres Enerji	TL	2017	Fixed	11 %	63.214	63.214
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2017	Fixed	8,20 %	859.883	858.706
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2017	Fixed	8 %	619.712	619.086
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2015	Floating	Euribor + 6,20 %	2.001.091	2.001.091
Secured loan (xv)	BPI	EURO	2023	Floating	Euribor + 4 %	129.997.036	126.327.865
Secured loan (xv)	BPI	EURO	2024	Floating	Euribor + 4 %	7.622.242	7.435.533
Secured loan (xv)	Port of Malaga	EURO	2025	Floating	Euribor + 1,75 %	21.171.510	21.066.895
Secured loan (xvi)	Global Ticari Emlak	USD	2025	Floating	Libor+ 6,20 %	100.602.960	102.367.153
Unsecured loan	Global Menkul	TL	Rotative	Fixed	-	2.512.158	2.512.160
						1.719.834.590	**1.733.582.193**
Leasing							
Leasing (xi)	Ortadoğu Liman	USD	2015 - 2020	Fixed	5,92 % - 7,35 %	6.447.975	6.447.975
Leasing (xiv)	Ege Liman	USD	2020	Fixed	5,75 % - 7,75 %	614.351	614.351
Leasing	Ege Liman	EURO	2017	Floating	5,75 % - 6,50 %	8.330.527	8.330.527
Leasing (xii)	Naturelgaz	USD	2019	Fixed	7 % -7,77 %	17.231.954	17.231.954
Leasing (xii)	Naturelgaz	EURO	2017	Fixed	6,04 % - 10,30 %	15.847.224	15.847.224
Leasing	Straton Maden	EURO	2017	Fixed	5,80 %	788.169	788.169
Leasing (xiii)	Tres Enerji	EURO	2018	Floating	Euribor + 3 %	3.121.770	3.121.770
Leasing (xiii)	Tres Enerji	EURO	2019	Fixed	6,3 %	15.090.916	15.090.916
Leasing (xiii)	Tres Enerji	EURO	2019	Fixed	5,45 % - 5,50 %	11.464.858	11.464.858
Leasing	**Mavi Bayrak Doğu**	**EURO**	**2020**	**Fixed**	**5 %**	**7.496.602**	**7.496.602**
						86.434.344	**86.434.346**
						1.806.268.934	**1.820.016.539**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

					31 December 2014		
Loan Type	Company Name	Currency	Maturity	Interest Type	Nominal Interest Rate %	Principal (TL)	Carrying Value (TL)
Loans and issued debt securities used to finance							
Debt securities issued (i)	Holding	USD	2017	Fixed	11,00%	35.203.494	35.203.494
Bonds issued (ii)	Holding	TL	2015	Floating	GDS+5,00 %	75.000.000	76.989.274
Bonds issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2016	Floating	GDS+4,50%	75.000.000	75.625.190
Bonds issued (iii)	Holding	TL	2016	Floating	GDS+4,50%	85.000.000	86.017.789
Unsecured loan (iv)	Holding	USD	2016	Floating	Libor+7,50%	5.500.141	5.503.095
Secured loan (iv)	Holding	USD	2016	Floating	Libor+7,50%	46.667.863	48.035.649
Secured loan (iv)	Holding	EURO	2018	Floating	Euribor+6,76 %	25.386.300	25.386.300
Unsecured loan	Holding	TL	2015	Fixed	13,80%	28.546	36.484
Unsecured loan	Holding	TL	Rotative	Fixed	12,50%	16.400.000	16.400.000
Secured loan	Ortadoğu Liman	TL	2015	Fixed	11,76%	37.069	37.069
Bonds issued (v)	Global Liman	USD	2021	Fixed	8,13%	579.725.000	585.697.098
Secured loan	Ege Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	6,25%	2.318.900	2.318.900
Secured loan	Bodrum Liman	USD	2016	Fixed	7,75%	1.021.875	1.041.014
Unsecured loan	Bodrum Liman	TL	2016	Fixed	11 %	1.500.000	1.500.000
Secured loan (vi)	Pera	TL	2021	Floating	TR Libor+5%	16.843.027	16.843.027
Secured loan	Pera	TL	2021	Fixed	14,50%	9.007.027	9.007.027
Unsecured loan	Naturelgaz	TL	2017	Floating	12%-14,30%	2.074.657	2.074.657
Secured loan	Naturelgaz	TL	Rotative	Fixed	11%	1.042.794	1.042.794
Secured loan	Naturelgaz	USD	2015	Fixed	4,75%	11.594.500	11.594.500
Unsecured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	TL	Rotative	Fixed	13%	149.000	149.000
Unsecured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	TL	Rotative	Fixed	11,75%- 15 %	31.366.712	31.366.712
Unsecured loan (viii)	Naturelgaz	TL	Rotative	Fixed	-	248.912	248.912
Secured loan	Adonia Shipping	EURO	2015	Floating	Euribor + 3,5 %	2.521.802	2.502.931
Secured loan (ix)	Straton Maden	EURO	2015	Fixed	1,34%	17.595.527	17.595.527
Secured loan (ix)	Straton Maden	EURO	2021	Floating	Euribor + 3 %	12.992.144	13.165.715
Secured loan	Straton Maden	TL	2015	Fixed	12%	200.000	107.303
Secured loan	Straton Maden	TL	2016	Fixed	10%-12%	127.384	75.611
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2017	Fixed	8,20 %	1.164.554	1.170.320
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2017	Fixed	8 %	794.854	813.339
Secured loan (x)	Port of Bar	EURO	2015	Floating	Euribor + 6,20 %	1.186.417	1.186.417
Secured loan (xv)	BPI	EURO	2023	Floating	Euribor + 4 %	144.883.247	144.883.247
Secured loan (xv)	BPI	EURO	2023	Floating	Euribor + 4 %	6.766.132	6.766.132
Secured loan (xv)	Port of Malaga	EURO	2025	Floating	Euribor +1,75 %	20.603.521	20.603.521
Secured loan	Tres Enerji	TL	2017	Fixed	1,1%	158.101	115.152
Secured loan (xvi)	Global Ticari Emlak	USD	2025	Floating	Libor+ 6,20 %	25.507.900	25.785.549
						1.255.617.399	**1.266.888.749**
Leasing							
Leasing (xi)	Ortadoğu Liman	USD	2015 - 2020	Fixed	5,92% - 7,35%	5.502.288	5.502.288
Leasing (xi)	Ortadoğu Liman	USD	2017	Fixed	5,75%	439.898	439.898
Leasing (xiv)	Ege Liman	EURO	2020	Fixed	7,75%	8.694.737	8.694.737
Leasing	Ege Liman	USD	2017	Floating	5,75%-6,50%	491.873	491.873
Leasing (xii)	Naturelgaz	USD	2019	Fixed	7%-7,77%	18.264.463	18.264.463
Leasing (xii)	Naturelgaz	EURO	2017	Fixed	6,04%- 10,30%	19.839.980	19.839.980
Leasing	Straton maden	EURO	2017	Fixed	5,80%	627.353	627.353
Leasing (xiii)	Tres Enerji	EURO	2018	Floating	Euribor + 3 %	3.948.980	3.991.438
Leasing (xiii)	Tres Enerji	EURO	2019	Fixed	6,30%	8.726.149	8.726.145
						66.535.721	**66.578.175**
						1.322.153.120	**1.333.466.924**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Detailed information related to the significant loans and borrowings of the Group is as follows:

(i) The Company has borrowed amounting to USD 100.000.000 long term loan with a 5 year maturity and an interest rate of 9,25 % "loan participation notes" issued on 1 August 2007. The principal amount would be paid on maturity and interest would be paid in January and July each year. On the day the loan was issued, a special purpose entity of the Group invested USD 25.000.000 in the notes, which were issued by Deutsche Bank Luxembourg SA. With subsequent repurchases on various dates, the amount of notes owned by the Group reached a nominal value of USD 26.860.300 as at 31 December 2010. The Group presented these notes acquired as a result of these transactions by netting off its investments in the notes and Group's loan participation notes in accordance with TAS 32.

As at 28 December 2011, the Group exchanged the portion of the aforementioned notes amounting to USD 39.333.000 with the new notes issued by the Company having a nominal value of USD 40.119.000, with a maturity date of 30 June 2017 and an interest rate of 11% p.a. Interest will be paid in January and June each year. Thus, as at 31 December 2011, the nominal value of the aforementioned loan participation notes is USD 60.667.000. As of 31 July 2012, the loan participation notes has been closed by repayment of all interest and principal amounts.

As at 31 December 2015, the portion amounting to USD 24.644.000 of the new notes issued by the Company with a total amount of USD 40.119.000 are the notes held by the Company and its subsidiaries (31 December 2014: USD 24.950.000). The Group presented these notes acquired as a result of these transactions by netting off its investments in the notes and Group's notes issued in accordance with TAS 32. As at 31 December 2015, the net nominal value (principal amount) of the issued new notes (presented as debt securities issued) is USD 15.475.000 (31 December 2014: USD 15.181.118).

The loan and debt security agreements include financial covenants, terms restricting indebtedness, sales of material assets, transactions with subsidiaries and mergers and acquisitions of Group companies.

(ii) The Company has issued bonds to qualified investors amounting to TL 75.000.000 with 725 days maturity and an interest rate of GDS+5% on 25 January 2013. The loan amount was paid on maturity and the loan was closed.

(iii) The Company has issued bonds to qualified investors amounting to TL 75.000.000 with 1.116 days maturity and an interest rate of GDS+4,5% on 29 March 2013. The interest is paid every 31 days.

The Company has issued bonds to qualified investors amounting to TL 85.000.000 with 910 days maturity and an interest rate of GDS+4,5% on 27 May 2014. The interest is paid every three months.

The Company has issued bonds to qualified investors amounting to TL 110.000.000 with 728 days maturity and an interest rate of GDS+4,75% on 5 May 2015. The interest is paid every three months.

The Company has issued bonds to qualified investors amounting to TL 40.000.000 with 727 days maturity and an interest rate of GDS+4,50% on 29 December 2015. The interest is paid every three months.

(iv) On 27 June 2012, the Company has borrowed a total of USD 5.500.000, with an interest rate of Libor+7,5% and maturity on 27 June 2016. Interest and principal are paid every six months (in June and December). The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is USD 790.625 (31 December 2014: USD 2.371.875).

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

(iv) On 27 July 2012, the Company has borrowed a total of USD 35.000.000, with an interest rate of Libor+7,5% and maturity on 27 July 2016. Interest and principal are paid every six months (in January and July). Under this loan agreement, the shares of a subsidiary of the Group amounting to TL 5.100.000 nominal value has been pledged and a mortgage is issued on a building recognized under property, plant and equipment. The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is USD 10.062.500 (31 December 2014: USD 20.125.000).

As at 31 December 2014, the Company has borrowed a total of EURO 9.000.000, with an interest rate of Euribor + 6,76 % and maturity on 31 December 2018. The interest is paid every six months. The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is EURO 7.579.266.

On 30 January 2015, the Company has borrowed a total of EURO 5.000.000, with an interest rate of Euribor + 6,70 % and maturity on 30 January 2019. Interest and principal are paid every six months. The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is EURO 4.850.000.

(v) Global Liman has issued bonds by pricing resale gain to qualified investors amounting to USD 250.000.000 with 7 years maturity and 8,125 % cupon rate based on 8,250 % reoffer yield was completed on 14 November 2014. The bond is quoted on Irish Stock Exchange. Eurobonds contains the certain following covenants;

- If a concession termination event occurs at any time, Global Liman must offer to repurchase all of the notes pursuant to the terms set forth in the indenture (a "Concession Termination Event Offer"). In the Concession Termination Event Offer, the Issuer will offer a "Concession Termination Event Payment" in cash equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, on the notes repurchased, to the date of purchase (the "Concession Termination Event Payment Date"), subject to the rights of holders of Notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date.
- The consolidated leverage ratio would not exceed 5,0 to 1. Notwithstanding the foregoing clause (a), the Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary will be entitled to Incur any or all of the following Indebtedness;

a) Indebtedness incurred by Global Liman ("the Issuer"), Ege Ports ("Guarantor") or Ortadoğu Liman ("Guarantor") pursuant to one or more credit facilities in an aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time not exceeding USD 5.000.000;

b) Purchase Money Indebtedness Incurred to finance the acquisition by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (all subsidiaries except Malaga Cruise Port and Lisbon Cruise Port) of assets in the ordinary course of business in an aggregate principal amount which, when added together with the amount of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this sub-clause and then outstanding, does not exceed USD 10.000.000;

c) Additional Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor (other than and in addition to Indebtedness permitted above) and (b) Port of Bar Indebtedness, provided, however, that the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness outstanding at any time under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of this clause does not exceed USD 20.000.000; and provided further, that more than 50% in aggregate principal amount of any Port of Bar Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause is borrowed from the International Finance Corporation and/or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(vi) TL loans amounting to TL 26.380.690, represent the loans granted to Pera on 10 May 2013, to refinance the loans borrowed to finance Sümerpark Shopping Mall, an investment property of the Group. The Company, is joint guarantor for the refinancing loans over the term of all commitments and liabilities arising from these loans. As a guarantee for this loan, the land in Denizli Sümer Mahallesi is given as a mortgage and there is pledge over the Sümerpark Shopping Mall in favour of the lender.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

(vii) On 26 March 2015, the Company has borrowed a total of EURO 10.000.000, with an interest rate of Euribor + 6,50 % and maturity on 22 December 2017. The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is EURO 7.500.000. Under this loan agreement, a mortgage is issued on a land recognized under property, plant and equipment amounting to EURO 15.000.000.

(viii) On 1 April 2015, Naturelgaz has borrowed a total of USD 18.750.000 and TL 16.062.500, with an interest rate of TRLibor+2,5 % and USDLibor+5,25% respectively to finance investing activities. Interest and principal are paid every six months (in January and July). Under this loan agreement, the shares of a subsidiary of the Group amounting to TL 8.500.000 nominal value has been pledged. The Company, is joint guarantor for the refinancing loans over the term of all commitments and liabilities arising from these loans. The principal payments will start 18 months later, starting from 1 April 2015 and will be paid every six months.

(ix) Straton Maden entered into a loan agreement amounting to Euro 6.000.000 with an interest rate of 1,34% to finance investing activities and maturity in 2015. In addition to that loan, Straton Maden entered into a loan agreement amounting to Euro 4.406.000 with an interest rate of Euribor+3%-3,25 % in 2014.

(x) The loans used by Port of Bar to finance investing activities.

(xi) On 27 August 2010, Ortadoğu Liman has signed a finance lease agreement with the expiry date of 4 September 2015 and interest rate of 5,92% for the purchase of a port tugboat.

On 23 December 2013, Ortadoğu Liman has signed a finance lease agreement with the expiry date of 30 June 2017 and interest rate of 5,75% for the purchase of a port tugboat.

On 12 June 2014, Ortadoğu Liman has signed a finance lease agreement with the expiry date of 16 July 2020 and interest rate of 7,35% for the purchase of a port tugboat.

On 27 June 2014, Ortadoğu Liman has signed a finance lease agreement with the expiry date of 16 August 2019 and interest rate of 7,35 % for the purchase of a port of a port forklift.

(xii) Financial lease agreements signed by Naturelgaz with an interest rate of 6,04%-10,30% and expiry date of 2017-2019 for the purpose of leasing machinery and motor vehicles.

(xiii) On 9 October 2013, Tres Enerji has signed a finance lease agreement with an interest rate of Euribor+3% and expiry in 2018 to finance investments.

Tres Enerji has signed a finance lease agreement in 2014 with an interest rate of 6,30% and expiry in 2019 to finance investments.

(xiv) On 25 June 2014, Ege Liman has signed a finance lease agreement with an interest rate of 7,75% and expiry in 2020 to finance investments.

(xv) Barcelona Port Investments (BPI) has entered into a syndication loan amounting to EURO 60.249.642 with a maturity date on 2023, an interest rate of Euribor+4% and EURO 9.000.000 with a maturity date on 2025, an interest rate of Euribor+1,75% for investing activities. The remaining principal amounts of the loans as at 31 December 2015 are EURO 40.910.447 and EURO 2.398.742 respectively. There is a pledge on BPI shares amounting to EURO 19.640.360 (TL 62.409.208) and Creuers shares amounting to Euro 1.863.138 (TL 5.920.307) related to this loan.

On 12 January 2010, Malaga Port has borrowed a loan from Unicaja amounted EURO 9.000.000 for a new terminal construction. The loan is a nonrecourse loan which has a 15 year maturity and 18 months non-refundable right effective from the term of the agreement related with Euribor conditions. Malaga Port has guaranteed repayment of principal and interest amounts of the loan by mortgaging its royalty right. The remaining principal amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is EURO 6.662.736.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

(xvi) Global Ticari Emlak has borrowed a total of USD 34.600.000 with an interest rate of Libor+6,20 % to finance construction over shopping mall in city of Van. Interest is paid every six months (in April and October).

(xvii) Global Ports Europe BV entered into a loan amounting to EURO 22.000.000, thousand in total on 16 November 2015 with a 6-year maturity, 12 months grace period and an interest rate of Euribor+4,60%. Principal and interest is paid twice, on May and November of each year. Under this loan agreement, in the event of default, the shares of Global Ports Europe BV are pledged in accordance with a share pledge agreement. The remaining principle amount of the loan as at 31 December 2015 is EURO 22.000.000.

(xviii) The loan used by Valetta Cruise Port to finance investing activities.

A summary of other guarantees with respect to the loans are presented in Note 20.

The details of the foreign currency risk with respect to financial liabilities are presented in Note 34.

10 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade receivables - current

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, current trade receivables other than due from related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Receivables from customers	81.692.682	57.656.907
Doubtful receivables	7.332.113	7.147.815
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(7.332.113)	(7.147.815)
Other	234.810	121.797
Total	**81.927.492**	**57.778.704**

The movement of the allowance for doubtful trade receivables during the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 comprised the following:

	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of the period (1 January)	(7.147.815)	(4.780.426)
Addition to scope of consolidation	(316.244)	-
Allowance for the period	(533.948)	(2.367.389)
Cancellation of allowances and collections	818.266	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(152.372)	-
Balance at the end of the period (31 December)	**(7.332.113)**	**(7.147.815)**

The expenses related to the allowance for doubtful receivables are presented under general administrative expenses.

Short-term trade payables

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, short-term trade payables other than due to related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Payables to suppliers	74.151.475	57.837.479
Notes payable	9.255.272	5.453.139
Other	-	6.879
Total	**83.406.747**	**63.297.497**

Long-term trade payables

As at 31 December 2014, long-term payables to suppliers is amounting to TL 2.971.890 (31 December 2015 : None).

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

11 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other receivables - current

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other current receivables other than due from related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deposits and advances given	3.487.396	3.625.692
Recievables from subsidiaries' and joint ventures' other shareholders	586.879	530.506
Other	3.456.322	2.074.218
Total	**7.530.597**	**6.230.416**

Other receivables non-current

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other non-current receivables other than due from related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Reimbursement of payments related to Baskent Dogalgaz lawsuit (Note 19)	48.469.692	38.656.063
Deposits and advances given	3.947.344	1.989.091
Receivables from Ada Metal	4.312.365	4.312.365
Total	**56.729.401**	**44.957.519**

Short-term other payables

At 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, short-term payables other than due to related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Due to subsidiaries' and joint ventures' other shareholders	12.265.897	11.641.767
Taxes payable	8.430.137	9.834.603
Other	8.370.473	6.415.694
Total	**29.066.507**	**27.892.064**

Other payables - long-term

At 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other long-term payables other than due to related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Consideration payable (*)	4.903.721	4.903.721
Deposits and guarantees taken	771.340	-
Other	5.496.759	-
Total	**11.171.820**	**4.903.721**

(*) The consideration payable amount TL 4.903.721 comprised the balance after deducting TL 4.596.279 that is paid for the property, plant and equipment and TL 1.500.000 that is given as the first advance from the acquisition value of TL 11.000.000 with regards to acquisition of Straton Maden.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

12 RECEIVABLES FROM AND LIABILITIES DUE TO OPERATIONS IN FINANCE SECTOR

Current receivables

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, current receivables from operations in finance sector other than due from related parties comprised the following:

Current trade receivables from finance sector	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Receivables from customers	41.543.216	36.674.789
Receivables from money market	17.316.000	48.643.000
Doubtful receivables	1.316.097	1.238.373
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1.316.097)	(1.238.373)
Other trade receivables	1.988.112	70.357
Total	**60.847.328**	**85.388.146**

Short-term liabilities

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, short-term liabilities due to operations in finance sector other than due to related parties comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Payables to money market	52.302.243	68.137.126
Payables to customers	2.293.374	3.571.333
Payables to suppliers	2.800.669	313.333
Other	2.709.600	2.098.451
Total	**60.105.886**	**74.120.243**

13 INVENTORIES

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, inventories comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Trading properties	20.020.061	23.469.541
Raw materials (*)	37.137.173	12.424.291
Commercial goods (**)	10.532.408	8.088.300
Provision for inventories (**)	(10.131.158)	-
Other	1.925.183	1.792.636
Total	**59.483.667**	**45.774.768**

(*) Bulk of inventories for raw materials comprised of inventories held by the companies which operated in energy investments of the Group.
(**) As at 31 December 2015 commercial goods and provision for inventories amounting to TL 9.435.881 consists of asphalite stocks of Geliş Madencilik.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

13 INVENTORIES (continued)

The details of trading properties as follows :

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Balance at the beginning	23.469.541	19.879.298
Addition	5.879.961	5.461.100
Disposal	(9.329.441)	(1.870.857)
	20.020.061	**23.469.541**

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Group's land classified as inventory composed of the land plots on which residential flats started to be built in 2011 in the scope of the residential project in Denizli. They were transferred from invesment property to inventories in 2011. The land is located in Denizli, Plot 6224, Parcel numbered 1.

For the year ended 31 December 2015 additions consist of expenses for office project amounting to TL 4.021.394 and fines paid with regards to 3rd Bloks amounting to TL 1.858.567.

For the year ended 31 December 2014 capitalized costs amounting to TL 140.524, TL 649.220 and TL 4.671.356 includes borrowing costs, fines paid with regards to 3rd Bloks and progress invoices respectively over Group's inventory.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the mortgage or pledge on the inventory of the Group is explained in Note 20.

14 PREPAYMENTS AND DEFERRED INCOME

Prepayments-current

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, current prepayments comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid expenses (*)	14.186.364	12.149.718
Other advances given(**)	24.851.767	10.272.689
Order advances given for inventories	5.065.255	487.880
Other	4.991.347	3.838.412
Total	**49.094.733**	**26.748.699**

Prepayments-non current

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, non-current prepayments comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Advances given (**)	12.221.587	15.613.848
Prepaid expenses (*)	14.080.681	16.221.216
Other	1.598.056	621.604
Total	**27.900.324**	**32.456.668**

(*) As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the major part of prepaid expenses comprises of prepaid expenses for energy, mining and port operation activities of the Group.
(**) As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the major part of current and non-currents advances given comprises of advances given for developing projects of the Group for energy, mining and port operation investments.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

14 PREPAYMENTS AND DEFERRED INCOME (continued)

Deferred income-short term

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, short-term deferred income comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Advances received (*)	7.668.435	11.112.125
Deferred income	2.626.303	354.535
Other	57.390	117.372
Total	**10.352.128**	**11.584.032**

(*) The major part of advances recieved comprises of advances received for third block sales of residence project of Sümerpark Residences and sales of Sky City office project which constructions are still in progress.

Deferred income-long term

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, long-term deferred income comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred income	269.000	570.996
Total	**269.000**	**570.996**

15 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Movements of investment property during the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January 2015	Additions	Valuation difference (Note 28.1)	Disposal	Transfers	Foreign Currency translation differences	31 December 2015
Construction in progress	76.509.453	71.780.760	7.660.728	-	(121.845.941)	-	34.105.000
Operating investment property	169.765.000	-	45.902.277	-	110.351.861	14.787.862	340.807.000
Total	**246.274.453**	**71.780.760**	**53.563.005**	**-**	**(11.494.080)**	**14.787.862**	**374.912.000**

	1 January 2014	Additions	Valuation difference (Note 28.1)	Disposal	Transfers	Foreign Currency translation differences	31 December 2014
Construction in progress	53.745.000	20.054.453	2.710.000	-	-	-	76.509.453
Operating investment property	169.765.000	-	-	-	-	-	169.765.000
Total	**223.510.000**	**20.054.453**	**2.710.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**246.274.453**

(*) Sky City office project has been constructing upon land in Denizli which includes also Sümerpark AVM. As at 31 December 2015, the fair value of office land is determined according to the share of offices and classified from investment property to inventories.

Investment property consists of Sümerpark AVM, Van AVM and lands in Denizli.

The project which is to be realized upon the land of the Group located in Denizli/Turkey includes a shopping mall, residential flats, a hotel and a hospital.

Operating investment property– Sümerpark Shopping Mall ("Sümerpark AVM")

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

15 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the fair values of the Sümerpark Shopping Mall are presented below:

	2015		2014	
	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value
Denizli Sümerpark AVM	31 December 2015	159.978.000	29 December 2014	169.765.000
		159.978.000		**169.765.000**

Denizli Sümerpark AVM

Investment properties consist of Sumerpark Shopping Mall which has been officially opened on 12 March 2011.

As at 31 December 2015, there is an insurance amounting to TL 146.560.520 on investment properties of the Group (31 December 2014 : TL 126.985.319).

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, Sumerpark Shopping Mall is pledged as collateral according refinance loans amounting to TL 35.000.000.

Within the scope of the project, there is a 1st degree pledge on independent plots of B,C,D blocks located Merkezefendi located in Denizli plot #6226, plot M22A22B2D, parcel #1 amounting to TL 36.000.000.

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the supermarket within the shopping center is registered as the lessee in the land registry records for 20 years.

In accordance with the valuation report prepared by an independent real estate appraisal company, which has the authorization license of CMB, dated 31 December 2015, the fair value of the Sümerpark Shopping Mall has been determined as TL 159.978.000 by using the cost value approach method. The cost value approach method determined by the value of land and the current status of constructional investments on the value of land. In accordance with the valuation, the fair value of landhas been determining as TL 35.736.000 and constructional investments on land has been determined as TL 124.242.000.

The fair value of investment properties is in the scope of level 3 based on the methods used for valuation. As at 31 December 2015, the changes in fair value of Sumerpark Shopping Mall has been accounted under other operating expense.

Operating investment property– Van Shopping Mall ("Van AVM")

	2015		2014	
	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value
Van Shopping Mall	19 January 2016	180.829.000	29 December 2014	50.065.181
		180.829.000		**50.065.181**

As at 31 December 2015, the Group has 16.611 m^2 area of land in Van province of Turkey acquired for the purpose of capital appreciation, which completed construction and officially opened in 2015 and classified to investment property.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

15 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

The fair value of the Van Shopping Mall as at 31 December 2015 and as at 31 December 2014 the fair value of land where constructed of Van Shopping Mall has been determined according to the valuation report prepared by an independent real estate appraisal company, which has the authorization license of CMB. In accordance with the expertise reports dated 19 January 2016, the fair value of Van Shopping Mall has been determined as TL 180.829.000 by using the weighted average of cost based and income capitalization method. In accordance with the expertise reports dated 29 December 2014, the fair value of the land has been determined as TL 38.790.000 by using the value based on the market approach method. For the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group have made investment amounting to TL 11.275.181 for Van Shopping Mall Project.

As explained in Note 19, a conciliation protocol was signed between the Group and Municipality with respect to withdrawing lawsuits and operating the project based on the decisions of Van City Council and related counciliation comission on 5 July 2014. According to the conciliation protocol, ownership of the property belongs to the Group and the project is started to actualize based on the fullfilment of the certain conditions specified in the protocol (Note 22). As at 31 December 2015 conractor companies progress payments has not been finalized regarding to construction of Van Shopping Mall and recognized accrued liabilities for contractor companies which explained in Note 22.

As at 31 December 2015, on Van Shopping Mall there is a pledge amounting to USD 50.000.000 related with the loans. In addition there is a pledge on Global Ticari Emlak shares owned by the Group with a nominal value of TL 38.600.000.

As at 31 December 2015, the changes in fair value of Van Shopping Mall has been accounted under other operating expense.

Land

The fair values of the land plots of the Group are presented in the table below:

	2015		2014	
	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value	Valuation Report Date	Fair Value
Denizli Land (Hotel and hospital)	31 December 2015	34.105.000	29 December 2014	26.444.272
		34.105.000		**26.444.272**

These land plots of the Group in Denizli include the plots on which the Group plans to build residential flats, a hospital and a hotel and is located in Denizli Sümer Mahallesi. The land plot, located in Denizli, Plot # 6224 Parcel # 1 is allocated to a residential flat project. This plot has been transferred to inventory in 2011 as the construction of the residential units project started in 2011. The land plots, located in Denizli, Plot #6227 Parcel 1 and Plot #6225 Parcel 1 will include the hospital and hotel projects.

As at 31 December 2015 , the fair values of these land plots have been determined according to the valuation reports dated 31 December 2015 (using the market approach method) prepared by an independent real estate apprasial company, which has the authorization licence of CMB.

As at 31 December 2014, the fair values of the aforementioned land plots have been determined according to the valuation report prepared by an independent real estate appraisal company, which has the authorization license of CMB based on the report dated 29 December 2014 (using the market approach method).

The Group has made a lease agreement with Final Okulları to operate a school building on the land plot of the Group located in Denizli #6225 Parcel 1 with respect to Sümerpark Multicomponent Project which functions as a shopping mall, flats, a hospital, a hotel and a school and carried out by a subsidiary of the Group, PERA in Denizli. According to the agreement, Final Okulları has a right to operate on the land plot mentioned above as a school for fifteen years. The school has started operations in 2014-2015 education period, consist of 11.450 square meter long closed area with seventy-four classrooms, gym, swimming pool, dining hall, library, conference and meeting rooms.

As at 31 December 2015 the fair value of investment properties is in the scope of level 2 based on the methods used for valuation.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2015 is as follows:

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery, plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Other fixed assets	Construction in progress	Total
1 January 2015										
Cost	12.387.274	25.032.382	69.968.275	151.546.401	64.508.397	88.493.161	101.189.099	372.010	12.534.635	526.031.634
Accumulated depreciation	-	(106.323)	(5.384.242)	(61.693.340)	(14.395.937)	(19.378.544)	(36.029.412)	(2.503)	-	(136.990.301)
Carrying value	**12.387.274**	**24.926.059**	**64.584.033**	**89.853.061**	**50.112.460**	**69.114.617**	**65.159.687**	**369.507**	**12.534.635**	**389.041.333**
Additions	-	41.504	667.089	16.996.816	5.080.890	6.227.223	4.105.880	6.980	53.366.553	86.492.935
Current period depreciation	-	(59.671)	(3.393.405)	(13.938.695)	(8.485.011)	(9.181.964)	(6.895.402)	(314.277)	-	(42.268.425)
Disposals	-	-	-	(596.206)	(429.121)	(1.182.203)	-	-	(64.383)	(2.271.913)
Transfer	-	24.720	1.806.678	7.578.256	(5.925)	6.105.604	3.901.838	-	(20.291.285)	(880.114)
Foreign currency translation differences	318.848	2.782.748	6.290.198	9.961.564	8.250.766	1.207.858	14.131.409	7.821	2.204.384	45.155.596
Addition to scope of consolidation (i)	-	-	-	370.956	25.722	3.806.412	81.597.686	-	2.438.372	88.239.148
Carrying value at the end of the period	**12.706.122**	**27.715.360**	**69.954.593**	**110.225.752**	**54.549.781**	**76.097.547**	**162.001.098**	**70.031**	**50.188.276**	**563.508.560**
31 December 2015										
Cost	12.706.122	27.881.354	78.732.240	185.857.787	77.430.729	104.658.055	204.925.912	386.811	50.188.276	742.767.286
Accumulated depreciation	-	(165.994)	(8.777.647)	(75.632.035)	(22.880.948)	(28.560.508)	(42.924.814)	(316.780)	-	(179.258.726)
Carrying value	**12.706.122**	**27.715.360**	**69.954.593**	**110.225.752**	**54.549.781**	**76.097.547**	**162.001.098**	**70.031**	**50.188.276**	**563.508.560**

(i) Includes the property, plant and equipments of Global Europe BV and its subsidiaries and Eczacıbaşı Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş included in the scope of consolidation by the Group.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2014 is as follows:

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery, plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Other fixed assets	Construction in progress	Total
1 January 2014										
Cost	12.366.785	25.846.608	72.020.928	108.328.132	42.513.005	63.946.175	85.401.314	303.050	7.254.040	417.980.037
Accumulated depreciation	-	(32.490)	(2.457.545)	(48.184.055)	(9.594.021)	(11.833.471)	(28.509.024)	-	-	(100.610.606)
Carrying value	**12.366.785**	**25.814.118**	**69.563.383**	**60.144.077**	**32.918.984**	**52.112.704**	**56.892.290**	**303.050**	**7.254.040**	**317.369.431**
Additions	2.753.942	67.236	65.301	27.812.190	25.124.723	13.267.775	2.293.508	7.266	26.069.078	97.461.019
Current period depreciation	-	(55.188)	(2.993.934)	(10.596.640)	(6.670.952)	(6.862.835)	(5.297.307)	(2.503)	-	(32.479.359)
Disposals	(2.630.000)	-	(47.000)	-	(5.646.356)	-	-	-	-	(8.323.356)
Transfer	-	-	112.403	4.493.331	2.887.413	7.385.309	6.747.100	-	(21.625.556)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(103.453)	(900.107)	(2.116.120)	3.488.463	1.463.936	1.052.695	4.524.096	-	680.643	8.090.153
Acquisition through business combination (i)	-	-	-	4.511.640	34.712	2.158.969	-	61.694	156.430	6.923.445
Carrying value at the end of the period	**12.387.274**	**24.926.059**	**64.584.033**	**89.853.061**	**50.112.460**	**69.114.617**	**65.159.687**	**369.507**	**12.534.635**	**389.041.333**
31 December 2014										
Cost	12.387.274	25.032.382	69.968.275	151.546.401	64.508.397	88.493.161	101.189.099	372.010	12.534.635	526.031.634
Accumulated depreciation	-	(106.323)	(5.384.242)	(61.693.340)	(14.395.937)	(19.378.544)	(36.029.412)	(2.503)	-	(136.990.301)
Carrying value	**12.387.274**	**24.926.059**	**64.584.033**	**89.853.061**	**50.112.460**	**69.114.617**	**65.159.687**	**369.507**	**12.534.635**	**389.041.333**

(ii) Includes the property, plant and equipments of BPI and its subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation by the Group. Pledges on the property, plant and equipment are presented in Note 20.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

According to the transfer of operational rights agreements ("TOORA") of Ege Liman, Port of Bar, Barcelona Port, VCP and Ortadoğu Liman, subsidiaries of the Group and the Build-Operate-Transfer ("BOT") tender agreement of Bodrum Liman, at the end of the agreement periods, fixed assets with their capital improvements will be returned as running, clean, free of any liability and free of charge.

Pledges on the property, plant and equipment related to loans are presented in Note 9.

Other mortgage and pledges related to property plant and equipment are presented in Note 20.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the carrying values of the leased assets in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Furniture and fixtures	37.310.368	36.443.072
Motor vehicles	53.510.157	10.434.336
Machinery, plant and equipments	8.181.541	6.991.231
Land improvements	8.545.125	8.545.125
	107.547.191	**62.413.764**

The depreciation expenses related to the Group's property, plant and equipment are accounted for under the cost of sales and general administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Note 25.2).

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

a) Intangible assets:

Movements of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2015 is as follows:

	Rights	Software	Port operation rights	Customer relationships	Royalty rights	HEPP License	Naturel gas licenses	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2015									
Cost	9.308.745	1.286.953	1.242.159.995	8.706.517	107.387.233	50.672.736	71.430.575	-	1.490.952.754
Accumulated amortization	(7.285.800)	(660.561)	(198.501.553)	(4.534.641)	(15.861.500)	-	(4.239.779)	-	(231.083.834)
Carrying value	**2.022.945**	**626.392**	**1.043.658.442**	**4.171.876**	**91.525.733**	**50.672.736**	**67.190.796**	**-**	**1.259.868.920**
Additions	2.730.498	465.251	-	-	-	-	6.770.766	10.151	9.976.666
Current period amortization	(923.430)	(542.294)	(78.091.631)	(855.122)	(11.570.625)	-	(3.111.341)	(10.603)	(95.105.046)
Transfers	72.361	-	-	-	-	-	-	807.753	880.114
Addition to scope of consolidation (i)	279.049	-	183.581.260	-	-	-	-	15.341	183.875.650
Foreign currency translation differences	89.047	(93.214)	190.172.844	1.000.137	6.380.356	-	-	14.322	197.563.492
Carrying value at the end of the period	**4.270.470**	**456.135**	**1.339.320.915**	**4.316.891**	**86.335.464**	**50.672.736**	**70.850.221**	**836.964**	**1.557.059.796**
31 December 2015									
Cost	12.479.700	1.658.990	1.615.914.099	9.706.654	113.767.589	50.672.736	78.201.341	847.567	1.883.248.676
Accumulated amortization	(8.209.230)	(1.202.855)	(276.593.184)	(5.389.763)	(27.432.125)	-	(7.351.120)	(10.603)	(326.188.880)
Carrying value	**4.270.470**	**456.135**	**1.339.320.915**	**4.316.891**	**86.335.464**	**50.672.736**	**70.850.221**	**836.964**	**1.557.059.796**

(i) Includes the intangible assets of Global Europe BV and its subsidiaries and Eczacıbaşı Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş included in the scope of consolidation by the Group.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (continued)

a) Intangible assets (continued):

Movements of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2014 is as follows:

	Rights	Software	Port operation rights	Customer relationships	Royalty rights	HEPP License	Naturel gas licenses	Total
1 January 2014								
Cost	8.430.486	827.655	750.593.675	8.013.414	103.319.612	50.672.736	71.293.017	993.150.595
Accumulated amortization	(6.923.346)	(287.363)	(142.334.386)	(3.505.868)	(5.268.091)	-	(1.768.265)	(160.087.319)
Carrying value	**1.507.140**	**540.292**	**608.259.289**	**4.507.546**	**98.051.521**	**50.672.736**	**69.524.752**	**833.063.276**
Additions	1.044.983	357.812	-	-	-	-	61.122	1.463.917
Current period amortization	(705.684)	(359.267)	(47.443.956)	(684.055)	(10.536.181)	-	(2.395.078)	(62.124.221)
Acquisition through business combination (i)	32.331	-	426.175.058	-	-	-	-	426.207.389
Foreign currency translation differences	144.175	87.555	56.668.051	348.385	4.010.393	-	-	61.258.559
Carrying value at the end of the period	**2.022.945**	**626.392**	**1.043.658.442**	**4.171.876**	**91.525.733**	**50.672.736**	**67.190.796**	**1.259.868.920**
31 December 2014								
Cost	9.308.745	1.286.953	1.242.159.995	8.706.517	107.387.233	50.672.736	71.430.575	1.490.952.754
Accumulated amortization	(7.285.800)	(660.561)	(198.501.553)	(4.534.641)	(15.861.500)	-	(4.239.779)	(231.083.834)
Carrying value	**2.022.945**	**626.392**	**1.043.658.442**	**4.171.876**	**91.525.733**	**50.672.736**	**67.190.796**	**1.259.868.920**

(i) Includes the intangible assets of BPI and its subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation by the Group.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (continued)

b) Goodwill:

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, movement of goodwill is as follows:

	2015	2014
1 January	46.553.027	44.178.992
Additions (*)	2.118.800	-
Foreign currency translation differences	7.570.931	2.374.035
31 December	**56.242.758**	**46.553.027**

(*) As at 31 December 2015 additions comprise of goodwill arise from acquisition of Actus Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (formerly named was Polsan Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.).

The distribution of the goodwill according to the segments as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 is as follows:

Distribution by segments	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Port Operations	37.392.970	29.822.040
Finance	12.137.491	10.018.691
Real estate	6.712.297	6.712.296
Total	**56.242.758**	**46.553.027**

Basic assumptions used in each segment for the purpose of impairment testing are as following:

Port operations:

As at 31 December 2015, the Group has carried USD 12.860.425 (TL 37.392.972) goodwill related to the acquisition of Ege Liman in its consolidated financial statements (31 December 2014: TL 29.822.040).

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group tested impairment by comparing the goodwill from the acquisition of Ege Liman with the values in use of the cash generating units and concluded that no impairment exists. Cash flow forecasts based on financial budgets of the subsidiary are prepared up to the end of the port usage rights, which is 2033. The basic assumption is that the expected increase in the intensity of the port activity will increase operational profit. Cash flows used to calculate value in use are prepared in USD. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, interest rates of 11% is used for discounting future cash flows, respectively. 15,3 % considered as average EBIDTA growth rate.

Finance operations:

The Group tested impairment of assets of Global Menkul in order to test the goodwill amounting to TL 10.018.691 as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The Group compared the amount of goodwill with the value in use of cash generating unit and has concluded that there is no impairment. These calculations are based on the cash flows derived from the financial budget for five years approved by the management. Cash flows used to calculate value in use are prepared in TL over 5 year budget. 13% discounted rate is used for discounting future cash flows.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (continued)

b) Goodwill:

Real estate operations:

The Group tested the impairment of the goodwill related to the acquisition of Maya amounting to TL 6.712.296 as at 31 December 2015 and 2014. In such work, the Group compared the amount of goodwill carried in the consolidated financial statements, with Maya's fair value and has concluded that there is no impairment. Maya leased land in Tatlısu Magosa , from the Government of Northern Cyprus in order to build hotels, villas and apartments for the Holiday Village project on the leased land. As at the reporting date, the construction has not been started on leased land, because the expropriation studies have not been completed. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the fair value of this leased land is obtained from the appraisal reports prepared by an independent real estate appraisal company. The real estate appraisal company, which is authorized by CMB, uses market approach by reference to market prices of similar properties in the market to determine the fair value and concluded that the fair value of the property is TL 12.750.000 (31 December 2014: TL 10.795.000) which is above the total investment of the Group in Maya recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

18 EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the details of financial statements related to equity accounted investees are as follows:

	Participation	Carrying value	
	Rate	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Assets			
Global Portföy (Note 27)	39,97 %	-	2.578.654
Port of Singapore (**)	40,00%	2.920.367	1.833.302
Port of Lisbon (***)	50,00%	16.348.036	982.003
Total Assets		**19.268.403**	**5.393.959**
Liabilities			
IEG (*)	50,00%	(391.687)	(1.161.453)
Total Liabilities		(391.687)	(1.161.453)
		18.876.716	**4.232.506**

(*) Since the Group will compansate the liabilities of IEG based on the its shareholding rates, the Group recognized a loss on IEG's financial statements under liabilities related to the equity accounted investees.
(**) Global Liman, a subsidiary of the Group, acquired majority shares of BPI in the year 2014 and starting to consolidate BPI as a subsidiary. With this acquisition transaction Singapore Port is recognised under equity accounted investees in consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.
(***) The Group obtained a port operation right of Lisbon Cruise Port via a consortium comprising of RCCL, Creuers and Grupo Sousa Investimentos SGPS LDA ("Sousa"). As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, Lisbon Cruise Port has been consolidated as equity acoounted investees.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

18 EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES (continued)

	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of the period (1 January)	4.232.506	55.184.358
Net profit/(loss)	2.594.661	40.361.427
Foreign currency translation differences	726.204	1.551.644
Other comprehensive income	-	798.360
Capital increase	13.902.000	2.787.570
Joint venture excluded scope of consolidation (Note 27)	(2.578.655)	-
Joint venture included scope of consolidation	-	1.417.569
Acquisition of shares of joint venture which become a subsidiary	-	(97.868.422)
Balance at the end of the period (31 December)	**18.876.716**	**4.232.506**

31 December 2015	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total Assets	Short-term liabilities	Long-term liabilities	Total Liabilities	Income	Expenses	Net Profit or Loss for the period
IEG	737.171	6.830	744.001	(1.552.673)	-	(1.552.673)	2.201.250	(661.718)	1.539.532
Port of Lisbon	6.822.572	31.499.333	38.321.905	-	(5.625.833)	(5.625.833)	8.516.966	(6.005.014)	2.511.952
Port of Singapore	11.136.101	11.090.060	22.226.161	(8.425.133)	(6.500.108)	(14.925.242)	22.536.095	(21.113.798)	1.422.297

31 December 2014	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total Assets	Short-term liabilities	Long-term liabilities	Total Liabilities	Income	Expenses	Net Profit or Loss for the period
Global Portföy	5.501.321	3.519.583	9.020.904	(2.373.435)	(195.991)	(2.569.426)	2.868.345	(6.514.849)	(3.646.504)
IEG	1.266.468	4.740	1.271.208	(3.579.119)	-	(3.579.119)	449.370	(1.300.806)	(851.436)
Port of Lisbon	4.798.132	1.283.603	6.081.735	(4.117.730)	-	(4.117.730)	2.929.868	(2.799.317)	130.551
Port of Singapore	7.376.553	10.094.004	17.470.557	(5.650.656)	(7.236.646)	(12.887.302)	15.497.584	(16.777.418)	(1.279.834)

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

19.1 Other short term provisions

Other Short-term Provisions

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for lawsuits	5.358.449	4.978.079
Provision for consultancy expenses	1.016.620	1.432.266
	6.375.069	**6.410.345**

Other Long-term Provisions

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Replacement provisions for Creuers	33.762.103	23.085.063
Restructing provisions for Port of Bar	7.463.554	7.844.288
	41.225.657	**30.929.351**

(*) The Group have made a commitment amounting to TL 15.687.965 based on the share transfer agreement regarding with purchasing of Port of Bar and began to fulfill the commitments in 2014, as at 31 December 2015 the remaining amount related to commitment is TL 7.463.554. As explained in Note 3, as at 31 December 2015 the Group has recognized provision amounting to TL 33.762.103 for renovations and widescale repairments in compliance with TOORA Contract related to the acquistion of Barcelona Port.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES(continued)

19.2 Legal issues

There are lawsuits pending that have been filed against or by the Group. These lawsuits primarily include the labor and debt cases. The management of the Group assesses the possible results and financial effects of these lawsuits at the end of each period and as a result of these assessments, the required provisions are recognized for those possible earnings and liabilities. The amount of provision that has been accounted for is stated in Note 19.1. The information related with the significant lawsuits that the Group is directly or indirectly a party is as follows:

(i) Ege Liman was granted the operation right of Kuşadası Port for a term of 30 years as of July 2003 by the Privatization Authority (“PA”). In October 2006, two former members of the Kuşadası Municipal Council filed a lawsuit with the requesting the cancellation of those ‘zoning plan and planning notes’ of the Region of Kuşadası, which enables the construction of the new Cruise Port Upper Structure Facilities. The relevant Chamber of the Council of State ordered the cancellation of the zoning plan and planning notes in November 2009. That decision was appealed by the lawyers of the Ministry of Public Works as well as the lawyers for the Group. However, the Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions, affirmed the decision of the Council of State. Following, the request for revision of the decision was denied by the Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions, and the file has been finalized.

While above mentioned appeal was pending, the Group lawyers filed a lawsuit for the cancellation of each and all administrative acts of the Kuşadası Municipality against Ege Liman including “termination of the occupancy and construction permit”, “cease and desist order”, “demolishment”, “evacuation and demolishment” acts, based on the cancellation award of the Council of State.

TDİ specifically intervened the “evacuation” and “evacuation and demolishment” cases, and the court of first instance first issued the stay of execution; however, then the court dismissed the case. This judgment of the court was appealed by the Group and the TDİ, the Council of State decided to reverse the decision of the court of first instance in favor of Ege Liman. The Municipality applied for the revision of such decision, however such request was denied by the Council of State. Aydın 1st Administrative Court, in accordance with the reverse award of the Council of State, decided on 22 May 2015 for cancellation of “evacuation” and “demolishment and evacuation” acts of the Kuşadası Municipality. This judgment was appealed by the Municipality and the case is pending.

The Ministry of Public Works has approved the new zoning plan for Kuşadası on 28 October 2010 following cancellation of the Zoning Plan dated 2006 by the Council of State in 2009. However, there have been objections from the public during the announcement period.

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (former “the Ministry of Public Works”) took some of the objections regarding the new zoning plan dated 28 October 2010 into account and approved the new amended zoning plan on 31 January 2011 on the grounds that;

> i) The “Master Plan” with 1/5.000 and “Implementation Plan” with 1/1.000 of Kuşadası Port, that have been approved on 28 October 2010 are in line with the 1/100.000 “Environment Plan” of Aydın-Muğla-Denizli, and
>
> ii) Kuşadası is an important cruise port that would become idle if the zoning plans are cancelled which could, in turn, have a negative effect on the Turkish economy. Moreover, Kuşadası Port complies with “Coastal Law” and “Regulations regarding the Implementation of Coastal Law”.

The Municipality filed a law case against the new zoning plan and the court has rendered a stay of execution decision with regard to the plan. Group lawyers’ objection against the stay of execution was accepted by the Plenary Session of Administrative Law Divisions of the Council of State. However, the Council of State first rejected the plaintiff’s stay of execution request and then examined the file and accepted such request on 15 October 2014. The Council of State decided on 26 November 2015, that “there are no grounds to make a judgment on a court file without a merit” based on the fact that a new zoning plan is issued for Ege Liman on 2015, as stated below.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization has approved a brand new zoning plan, the plan has become known to public on 9 November 2015, and it received some objections from the local authorities in Kuşadası. The Ministry is now evaluating such objections.

(ii) The Constitutional Court passed a decision on 6 June 2013 governing the cancellation of the phrase "… except for specific arrangements…" included in the Provisional Article 8 that has been added to the Law No: 4706 amending the contractual terms of agreements regarding easement rights or utilization rights concerning the immovable that are fully owned by the state or private properties of the Treasury, the terms of which are shorter than 49 years, to be extended to 49 years starting from the validity of the relevant agreements.

Ortadoğu Antalya Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. ("Port Akdeniz"), Ege Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. ("Ege Ports") and Bodrum Yolcu Limanı İşletmeleri A.Ş. ("Bodrum Cruise Port") filed their applications regarding extension of the operation periods of the ports in accordance with the cancellation decision of the Constitutional Court and the applicable legislation, to the relevant authorities.

However, each application was rejected by the authorities. Port Akdeniz, Ege Ports and Bodrum Cruise Port filed lawsuits at the competent administrative courts. The cases taken to the courts by Ege Liman and Port Akdeniz had been rejected and the Group lawyers appealed the rejection decisions and appeal is pending before the Council of State. On the other hand, Bodrum Cruise Port's objection was approved by the court and rejection decision of the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication had been cancelled in favor of Bodrum Cruise Port. The Ministry appealed the court of first instance's decision and the case is pending before the Council of State.

(iii) The former owner of the shares of a subsidiary of the Group filed a lawsuit against the Group for the restitution of the shares costlessly. On 2 March 2010, the court decided on restitution of shares costlessly to the former owners and that the trustee, previously appointed by the Court, shall remain in charge until the final decision. The Group lawyers appealed the decision on 28 April 2010 upon the notification of the justified decision. As a result of the appeal, the Supreme Court of Appeals overruled the decision and upon the trial before the Court of First Instance the Court again decided against the Group which the Group has appealed. The appeal is pending before the the Supreme Court of Appeals. As a trustee was appointed to the aforementioned subsidiary by the Court on 4 January 2008, this subsidiary is excluded from the scope of consolidation.

(iv) In the lawsuit filed with Adana Court of First Instance, plaintiffs stated that in the period the Company operated as a brokerage house (2003) their money and stocks were transferred to other accounts by the ex-worker of Global Menkul and claimed a compensation regarding money stocks and interest from Global Menkul (recently Global Yatırım Holding as the title changed). The Group has performed a risk assessment regarding the cases and allocated a provision amounting to TL 554.134 for the cases.

(v) GYH and Global Liman were part of a consortium which participated in the tender process relating to the privatization of İzmir Port. The joint venture in which the Group also attended placed as the highest bid for the tender regarding the privatization of the operating rights of TCDD İzmir Ports via transferring method conducted by the Privatization Administration on 3 July 2007. The High Council of Privatization Administration approved the tender. Liman-İş and Kamu İşletmeciliğini Geliştirme Merkezi Vakfı separately filed lawsuits for the cancellation of the tender. These lawsuits were rejected by the Council of State. Plaintiffs appealed the verdicts. 1st Department of Council of State has approved the Privatization of Operating Rights without waiting for the approval of the 13th Department of Council of State. High Council of Privatization has invited the Joint Venture to sign the Agreement with a declaration dated 23 September 2009.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

The Group, on behalf of the joint venture partnership participating in the tender, requested an extension from the PA to complete the privatization by 15 April 2010. The PA granted a 45-day extension on 10 November 2009, permitting the joint venture to complete the privatization by 24 December 2009. Pursuant to the terms of the tender, on 7 January 2010 the PA cancelled the tender and called the USD 15 million bid bond provided by GYH and its joint venture partners during the bid process. On 8 January 2010, the Group deposited USD 6.900.000 in escrow, its portion of the bid bond, and on 12 January 2010 the PA received the bid bond in full from all joint venture partners. Following forfeiture of the bid bond, the Group and its joint venture partners fulfilled all of their obligations to the PA in connection with the tender.

The Group initiated a pilot debt recovery procedure of USD 10.000 against the PA with the Ankara Enforcement Authority (which then is to be followed by the actual procedure) claiming the repayment of the Bid Bond issued by Bank Asya numbered 308099 and dated 29 March 2007 with a total amount of USD 12.750.000 which was liquidated on unjustifiable grounds. However, the proceeding was suspended upon defendant's objection. The cancellation of the defendant's claim and a penalty amounting to 40% of the total amount were requested from Ankara Commercial Court on the ground that defendant's claim was unjustifiable. However, the court dismissed the lawsuit since the lawsuit should be filed with the Administrative Court.

The decision is appealed upon the notification of the reasoned decision. The Appeal Court upheld the local court's decision. Thereupon, Ankara Administrative Court, before which the cancellation lawsuit is pending, also decided that the civil court is the competent court to hear the case. After this court's decision becoming final, it is requested from the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes to determine whether the competent court is, and the court has decided that the civil court is the competent court. The filing has been returned to 5th Ankara Commercial Court and the lawsuit is pending with the file number 2014/63. The Court had decided to appoint an expert for expertise report. The expert, in the report, has the opinion that Group's request was rightful. The defendant, Privatization Administration, made an objection to the Report. Although the latter expert report has also represented in favor of the Group, the Group has requested for correction of the expert report due to insufficient examination.

(vi) On 14 March 2008 the joint venture ("JV") consisting of Energaz and GYH placed the highest bid USD 1.610.000.000 for the tender relating to the privatization of the shares of "Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş." owned by the Municipality of Ankara via the block sale method. STFA Yatırım Holding A.Ş. and ABN Amro Infrastructure Capital Management Ltd. (newly named "Eiser Infrastructure Limited") also became members of the JV. As the information in relation to Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş. within the tender specifications was misleading the shares of Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş. were not transferred to the JV. As the procedure was continuing, the Municipality applied to the guarantor bank to enable the liquidation of the USD 50.000.000 Letter of Guarantee, procured from Asya Katılım Bankası A.Ş by the Consortium, submitted to the Municipality as a requirement under specifications by GYH, the 51,66 % participant of the JV.

The Group filed a lawsuit before the Ankara Administrative Court against the Municipality, requesting cancellation of the Municipality Council's resolution dated 22 January 2009, numbered 86/325 regarding the forfeiture of the letter of guarantee given by JV according to Article 10/c of the tender specification. The Group also requested an injunction on 15 January 2010. Ankara Administrative Court decided incompetence and the case has been taken over by the Thirteenth Chamber of Council of State. The Thirteenth Chamber of Council of State rejected the request for a stay for execution. The Group appealed and the Administrative Division of the High Council of the State overturned the rejection on 8 July 2010. At this point, 13th Chamber of Council of State completed the parts which were missed before. Afterwards, 13th Chamber of Council of State dismissed the case and the judgement of dismissal received on 4 August 2014. The decision has been appealed in due of time by the Group lawyers. On 2 July 2009, a decision of the Turkish High Council of Privatization Administration was published in the Official Gazette. Accordingly, the Privatization Administration shall be in charge in order to conduct and finalize the privatization process of the Başkentgaz shares as at the date of the decision. Thus, the Turkish Privatization Administration finalized the privatization process of the Başkentgaz shares by means of making several tenders in 2014.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

In the meantime Boru Hatları ile Petrol Taşıma A.Ş. ("BOTAŞ") initiated an execution process in accordance with the Article 79 of the Collection of the Public Receivables Act No. 6183 against the Municipality. As a precautionary measure, the Group applied to Beyoğlu Commercial Court to prevent the liquidation of the Letter of Guarantee amounting to USD 50.000.000. The court issued a precautionary measure for 15% of the collateral of the Letter of Guarantee which prevented the liquidation. The Municipality raised an objection against the measure, which was rejected by the Court.

Continuing with their precautionary measure, a lawsuit was filed by the Group against the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality and BOTAŞ before the First Chamber of the Beyoğlu Commercial Court claiming to dissolve the discrepancy for the payment of the bid amount and the restitution of the Letter of Guarantee. The court decided that it is not a competent court to conduct the case and that Ankara courts were the most appropriate forum for the litigation. The guarantor bank requested an intervention in the lawsuit, which was then approved by the Court. The court additionally allowed the plaintiff to file a separate lawsuit against the PA and enabled this separate lawsuit to be combined with the pending lawsuit. Upon this order, the Consortium filed another lawsuit against the PA, as it became the competent authority to conduct the privatization process. The court decided to combine this lawsuit with the pending lawsuit which is behind Ankara 3rd Chamber Commercial Court.

The file has been sent to a three person expert commission for detailed examination on 17 January 2012. Commission declared in their report that the outcome of the Administrative Court case may be a prejudicial question however the Court, has not taken the objections to the Commission report into account and, rejected the case and cancelled the preliminary injunction on the Bid Bond on 26 February 2013. The Bid Bond amounting to USD 50.000.000.00 has been paid by the Group. The decision has been appealed. As a result of the appeal, the Supreme Court of Appeals acknowledged all objections and reversed the decision in favor of the Group. The defendant Municipality requested for the revision of decision and. such revision request has rejected by the Supreme Court. The file has been sent to Ankara 4th Chamber Commercial Court with the file number 2016/37. Next hearing will be held on 13 April 2016.

The Group has made provision amounting to USD 50.000.000 (TL 89.130.000) by taking the situation as of 31 December 2012 within the consolidated financial statements. On the other hand, legal proceedings with regard to collection of share of the members of the Consortium, STFA, ABN Amro ve Energaz, amounting to USD 24.170.000 (TL 43.085.442) have been initiated.

The Company filed a lawsuit against STFA before 36th İstanbul Civil Court on the date of 11 March 2014 in request for the compensation of the bid bond from STFA provided by the Company on behalf of joint venture partnership including STFA, in the amount of USD 5.000.000 STFA's portion of the bid bond, with accruing advance interest as from 7 March 2013 date of default and the collection of the defendant's portion of expenses which are bid bond commission in order to give the bid to Başkentgaz tender, cost of loan interest, cost of fiscal, technical, legal consultancy including expenses, litigation cost, travel and stationery cost and other expenses, in the amount of TL 1.505.755 with accruing advance interest as from incurring date for each.

The parties came to an agreement with and settled by signing a Settlement Agreement dated 9 December 2014, then the Court dismissed the case because of devoid of essence and the decision is finalized.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

The Company filed a recoursing lawsuit on 11 March 2014 before İstanbul 33rd Commercial Court of First Instance for collection from the defendant Enerya (former title Energaz) and payment to the Company, the amount of USD 2.500.000 to be paid by Enerya its share with respect to the bid bond issued by the joint venture which Enerya was a member of, together with the advanced interest to accure as of the default date 7 Mart 2013; and collection from the defendant Enerya and payment to the Company, of TL 752.878 spent by the Company for participating in the Başkentgaz tender including all financial, technical and legal counseling costs, litigation costs, travel and other expandable expenses regarding the bid bond commission, credit interest costs and other expenses, together with the advance interests to accrue on each of them as of the day such items were realized.

The parties came to an agreement with and settled by signing a Settlement Agreement dated 9 December 2014, then the Court dismissed the case because of devoid of essence and the decision is finalized.

Brielfy as at 31 December 2012, the Group allocated provision amounting to USD 50.000.000 (TL 89.130.000) under "provisions" in its consolidated financial statements. The reimbursement of the provisions is accounted for under "other receivables" as "reimbursement of provisions" amounting to USD 24.170.000 (TL 43.085.422) and a net amount of provision and reimbursement of the provision amounting to USD 25.830.000 (TL 46.044.558) is accounted for as provision expense under "finance costs" in the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2013, since the liability have been paid, the receivables amounting to TL 51.586.031 (31 December 2014: TL 38.656.063) (Note 11) accounted as "reimbursement of payments" in the other receivables. As at 31 December 2014, the Group has come to agreement with Enerya and STFA and the related amount has been collected. The difference between the receivable arising from the recourse and the agreed amount, has been written off and expensed under finance costs in the amount of TL 9.379.317. (Not 30) As of 31 December 2015, USD 16.670.000 (TL 48.469.692) is accounted for under "other receivables" as "reimbursement of provisions".

On the other hand, the Municipality filed a lawsuit against the Company and Energaz before 4th Ankara Commercial Court on the date of 26 Mach 2013 in request for the compensation for unlawful preliminary injunction. The requested compensation amount is USD 10.000.000, save for the rights to surplus related to lawsuit, request and other damages especially interest income loss of the municipality and damages arising from forced loan, with accruing commercial interest as from 31 December 2008. The lawsuit petition and interim decision related to the lawsuit have been received on 7 May 2013. In the rebuttal petition dated 15 May 2013, the Group's lawyers claimed for nonsuit and requested for awaiting the finalization of the decision of the superior court by reason of the fact that the compensation lawsuit was filed before giving ruling on the primal lawsuits conducted before 4th Ankara Commercial Court numbered 2010/308 E. and the Thirteenth Chamber of Council of State numbered 2010/920 E. Besides, the Group's lawyers requested for evidencing of tangible damages of plaintiff and determining of the scope of compensation in accordance with the Code of Obligation Article 51. The Court has decided to pend the filing until the decision of the file before the same Court with the file number of 2016/37 detailed above. Next hearing will be held on 27 April 2016.

(vii) The Company filed a lawsuit of USD 15.000 against ABN Amro Infrastructure Capital Management Ltd. before Beyoğlu Commercial Court claiming that the defendant, with regards to the related articles of the JV Agreement signed between the Parties after the Tender of the Privatization of Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş. arranging to share jointly all the financial, accounting, legal, tax, commercial and insurance expenses, has not paid its share of USD 236.918, reserving the right to claim the whole amount. The expert report and the additional report has been received and the parties has raised objections to such reports. In the hearing held on 3 March 2014, it has been decided to be pended the filing until the decision of the file numbered 2010/920 before 13th Council of State. Since the lawsuit with the file numbered 2010/920 before 13th Council of State which is regarding the forfeiture of the letter of guarantee has been decided to be pended, interrelation with and the differences from the lawsuit have been indicated in the most recent petition. In the said petition, it has been stated that the decision taken by the Administrative Court has no defect evaluation for Global; and only has an defect evaluation for the JV, and therefore it has been defended that the interrelation of the parties are different and lawsuit must be approved without making it a pending issue. During the hearing held on 24 February 2016, the Court has removed the pending decision and rejected the lawsuit. The ruling of the decision has not been written yet, therefore the reasoning is come to be known. The decision will be appealed.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

(viii) Dağören, one of GYH's subsidiaries made an application to the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (the “Administration”) to obtain a generation licence for the Dağören Hydroelectric Power Plant (“HEPP”).

According to correspondence sent by the Administration dated 18 July 2008, the Administration accepted the application with one condition-the generation licence had to be granted by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (“EMRA”). Subsequently, Dağören completed its licences application to EMRA and EMRA approved the application for a 46 year generation licence on 27 November 2008. Consequently, the Right of Water Usage Agreement was signed and sent to Dağören by the Administration.

Dağören responded stating that the draft agreement was acceptable and the final Right of Water Usage Agreement could be signed. On the grounds that the Bilateral Cooperation Agreement (“Agreement”) between Turkey and USA is abrogated, which includes the development of Hakkari Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant (“HEPP”) Project located on the upper level of Dağören Regulator and HEPP Project, the Administration refrained from signing the water utilization rights agreement and subsequently notified Dağören, that Dağören Regulator and HEPP Project is also cancelled.

Dağören lawyers filed a lawsuit in the Sixteenth Administrative Court of Ankara to cancel the administrative decision given by the Administration on grounds that EMRA is the only body entitled to give or cancel any production licence; that the Administration has no authorization to cancel a project which is already approved by EMRA; that the Administration has no right to refrain from signing the water utilization rights agreement of any project that is approved by EMRA and the cancellation of Hakkari Dam and HEPP Project is not automatically a reason for the cancellation of the Dağören Regulator and HEPP Project.

The Sixteenth Administrative Court of Ankara decided against Dağören as a matter of public interest and not considering any contradiction against the law. Dağören appealed the verdict to the Council of State and requested an injunction declaring that the process conducted by the Administration cannot be lawful as a matter of public interest where it contradicts the express provisions of the law. The lawyers also requested that the appeal process shall be carried on through court hearings. Since the Thirteenth Chamber of the Council of State which will carry on the appeal process is the specialized court in such processes, the Group lawyers believe that the decision by the Sixteenth Administrative Court of Ankara will be reversed and a judgement made in favour of the Group.

On the other hand, a lawsuit has been filed at Ankara Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Court No. 3 by the Group on the grounds that Dağören Regulator and HEPP Project is a product and is a property of Dağören and that the rights of the owner of the product cannot be interfered and the possession of the product cannot be taken by solely changing the name of the Project. The first expert decided against Dağören by majority of votes in their report although the technical expert represented their report in favor of Dağören. At this statement, Dağören made an objection to the court regarding the report. Within the second expert report prepared upon objections, it was stated that the transfer of the intellectual property rights regarding the Dağören Project from the Dağören to the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works under the related regulations is an issue open to criticism, and these rights are actually owned by the Dağören, and the use of the projects which were prepared by the Dağören by the Administration is a matter considered to be professionally unethical, and the decision related to the product needs to be decided under the court’s discretion. Although the Court approved that the Group’s Project is a creation, it also dismissed the lawsuit claiming that the similarities between the Group’s Project and the Hakkari HEPP Project announced by the defendant DSI have originated from several technical requirements; therefore the DSI’s Project is also deemed as another creation. The decision which is contrary to law have been made against the Technical Expert’s opinions and convictions. Therefore, the Group lawyers appealed the decision.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.2 Legal issues (continued)

The Group lawyers believe that the court's fault decision shall be reversed in favor of the Group by the Appeal Court upon further review at the appeal stage, since the Court erroneously concluded the lawsuit, although it confirmed that the Group's Project is a creation and there are similarities between two creations. However, the Supreme Court of Appeals approved the decision of the court of first instance. Therefore, the Group applied for the revision of the decision, this application is also rejected and the decision is now final.

Finally, the Group filed a lawsuit at Second Administrative Court of Ankara, claiming that the administrative order regarding the application announcement by the Administration related to the Hakkari Hydro Electric Project which is a combination of Dağören Regulator and HEPP with the Hakkari Dam Construction Project and HEPP under this name must be cancelled. Although, such lawsuit which has been filed before Ankara Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Court No. 3 should be decided as a prejudicial question, the Court rejected the case. The Group lawyers appealed the decision.

(x) Usage of Sumerpark Trademark

On behalf of the Plaintiff, a lawsuit has filed before the 3rd Civil Court of Denizli in request for the purpose of discontinuation and prevention of the usage of registered "Sumerpark" trademark which is being used by a subsidiary of the Group under Sumerpark AVM. The Group objected such claim by way of claiming that such trademark is registered under the Group's title and such usage is legal and valid.

A new counter lawsuit was filed by the Group to the plaintiff of the initial lawsuit before the İstanbul 2nd Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Court for the purpose of rescission of trademark. In the preliminary examination, defendant's lawyers' claim with regards to jurisdiction plea was rejected. In this lawsuit which was initiated by the Group, the Court decided in favor of the Group for the rescission of trademark of the defendant in accordance with the expert reports on 9 July 2014. The decision was appealed by the defendant and the Supreme Court reversed the decision due to the reason that it is not a competent court to conduct the case and the application for the revision of the decision is still pending. In the first lawsuit above Denizli Court decided to wait for the finalization of the İstanbul Court's decision.

Besides, Raiffeisen Centrobank AG ("Raiffeisen") filed a lawsuit before the 14th Commercial Court of First Instance in request for recognition and approval of the decision numbered 600337-2013 dated 14 October 2014 made by Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution and the reimbursement of litigation cost, lawyer expense and other compensable expenses by the Group. The Group lawyers submitted a petition and claimed that the conflict causing arbitration process was out of the scope of the conditions of the agreement signed by the parties so the arbitrator was unauthorized and also Group lawyers asserted other reasons to the Court. Afterwards, Raiffeisen submitted a counter petition against Group's declarations and the Group lawyers submitted rebuttal petition dated 6 July 2015 together with the legal opinion prepared by Prof. Dr. Cemal Şanlı. The Court without holding a hearing made an examination on 12 June 2015 and decided upon that preliminary hearing will be held on 19 November 2015 before the board of the Court. In the preliminary hearing, the copy of registration files of the Company has been requested from the related registry of commerce and granted an extension to Raiffeisen's lawyer for submitting their rebuttal petition against Group's rebuttal petition and legal opinion. Raiffeisen submitted their replies to the file however; this replication has not received yet by the Group. The next hearing will be held on 10 March 2016. The Company made provision in its financial statements in the amount of TL 4.082.204 in 2014.

On the other hand, Global Enerji Hizmetleri ve İşletmeciliği A.Ş. which is a subsidiary of the Group filed a lawsuit before 2nd Commercial Court of First Instance claiming that the compensation of its damages stemming from the share purchase agreement signed with the former shareholders of Geliş Madencilik Enerji İnşaat A.Ş. The value of the claim was USD 7.958.000 (TL 21.760.355) which was the amount of the advance payment in accordance with the shareholders agreement. The defendants have submitted their rebuttal petition and filed a counter lawsuit for the purpose of compensation of USD 19.000.000 which was an unpaid part of share transfer price USD 26.958.500. This counter lawsuit has been filed as partial therefore in the first phase; the defendants requested USD 20.000 for share transfer price, TL 25.000 for expenses and lost profit damages, TL 25.000 for the compensation of positive damages stemming from decreasing of share price and USD 20.000 for penal clause. The Group lawyers have submitted the entire petitions to the first lawsuit and counter lawsuit. In the hearing dated 24 December 2015, the Court granted time to parties for submitting their evidence list and decided to inquire the consequence of the case numbered 2015/194. The evidence list has been submitted by the Group lawyers on 7 January 2015. The next hearing will be held on 14 April 2016.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.3 Contingent assets

As at 7 December 2008, Company has acquired 50,80% of shares of GY Elyaf ve İplik Sanayi ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş. (GY Elyaf) which held at the rate of 49,20% in previous, owned 100% of the Company and sold the shares to Koninklijke Vopak NV'ye (Vopak) with a cost value TL 50.000 . In accordance with the article of Share Purchase and Sale Agreement numbered 9, Vopak will pay "goodwill" amounting to USD 9.750.000 on condition that 50 % of goodwill amount is its other shareholders'right in a period of 24 months from the date of the agreement signed. In the year of 2013 in November, Vopak applied the Company and stated that Vopak couldn't fulfill the obligation stated by the article of the agreement numbered 9 in a reasonable time. In accordance with the article of the same agreement numbered 11, Vopak requested sale of the land in a joint time of related parties. According to this article, with sale of the land after deducting the cost of debt over the remaining value of 50% -50% will be shared between the Company and Vopak. Vopak has been reported that to the Company, sale of the land has not been covered the goodwill amount and as at 31 December 2015 goodwill impairment recognized amounting to USD 4.875.000 (TL 14.174.550) which carried other non-current assets in consolidated financial statements.

19.4 Contingent liabilities

The details related to the Group's guarantees, pledges and mortgages given are presented in Note 20. Moreover, the Group has the following contingent liabilities:

Ege Liman

The details of the Transfer of Operational Rights Agreement("TOORA") dated 2 July 2003, executed by and between Ege Liman and Privatization Authority ("PA") together with Turkish Maritime Organization ("TDI") are stated below:

Ege Liman will be performing services such as sheltering, installing, charging, discharging, shifting, terminal services, pilotage, towing, moorings, water quenching, waste reception, operating, maintaining and repairing of cruise terminals, in Kuşadası Cruise Port for an operational period of 30 years. Ege Liman is liable for the maintenance of Kuşadası Cruise Port together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the TDI, while the movable properties stay with Ege Liman.

Ortadoğu Liman

The details of the TOORA dated 31 August 1998, executed by and between Ortadoğu Liman and PA together with TDI are stated below:

Ortadoğu Liman will be performing services such as sheltering, installing, charging, discharging, shifting, terminal services, pilotage, towing, moorings, water quenching, waste reception, operating, maintaining and repairing of cruise terminals, in Antalya Port for an operational period of 30 years. Ortadoğu Liman is liable for the maintenance of Antalya Port together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the TDI, while the movable properties stay with Ortadoğu Liman.

Bodrum Liman
The details of the BOT Contract dated 23 June 2004, executed by and between Bodrum Liman and the State Railways, Ports and Airports Construction Company ("DLH") are stated below:

Bodrum Liman had to construct the Bodrum Cruise Port in a period of 1 year and 4 months following the delivery of the land and thereafter, will operate the Bodrum Cruise Port for 12 years. The final acceptance of the construction was performed on 4 December 2007, and thus the operation period has commenced. Bodrum Liman is liable for the maintenance of the port together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. The facilities, equipment, installations and the systems together with the tools and other equipment belonging thereto shall be surrendered to the DLH after the expiry of the contractual period.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.4 Contingent liabilities (continued)

Port of Bar

The details of the TOORA dated 15 November 2013, executed by and between Global Liman and Ministry of Transportation and Maritime and Port Administration of Montenegro ("PAM") are stated below:

The contract with respect to acquisition of 62,09 % shares of general freight and cargo terminal of Port of Bar located in Montenegro has been signed on 15 December 2013 after a subsidiary of Group, Global Liman, offered the tender comprised the repair and maintenance of the Port, financing, construction and operating the Port for 30 years and initiated by Ministry of Transportation and Maritime and Port Administration of Montenegro at best, approvals and procedures related to sales transaction was completed on 30 December 2013 which is the Group obtained management and control of the company.

Barcelona Cruise Port

The details of the TOORA Contract dated 29 July 1999, executed by and between Creuers del Port de Barcelona and the Barcelona Port authority are stated below:

Creuers del Port de Barcelona, S.A. ("Creuers") will be performing the management and exploitation of the port service related to the traffic of tourist cruises on the Port of Barcelona, as well as the development of commercial complementary activities corresponding to a sea station, in World Trade Center Wharf in Barcelona for an operational period of 27 years. However, the Port concession period can be extended automatically for three years provided that (i) Creuers has complied with all the obligations set forth in the Port Concession; and (ii) Creuers remains rendering port services on tourist cruises until the expiry of the extended term. Therefore, the concession period is considered as 30 years. Creuers is liable for the maintenance of World Trade Center Wharf terminals North and South together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the Barcelona Port Authority.

The details of the TOORA Contract dated 26 July 2003, executed by and between Creuers and the Barcelona Port authority are stated below:

Creuers will be performing the management and exploitation of the port service related to the traffic of tourist cruises on the Port of Barcelona, as well as the development of commercial complementary activities corresponding to a sea station, in Adossat Wharf in Barcelona for an operational period of 27 years. However, the Port concession period can be extended automatically for three years provided that (i) Creuers has complied with all the obligations set forth in the Port Concession; and (ii) Creuers remains rendering port services on tourist cruises until the expiry of the extended term. Therefore, the concession period is considered as 30 years. Creuers is liable for the maintenance of Adossat Wharf Terminals A, B and C together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the Barcelona Port Authority.

Malaga Cruise Port

The details of the TOORA Contract dated 9 July 2008, executed by and between Cruceros Malaga and the Malaga Port authority are stated below:

Cruceros Málaga, S.A. obtained an administrative concession to adapt the Terminal Levante of the Malaga Port and its exploitation, for a 30-year period. However, the Port concession period can be extended automatically for 5 years provided that Creuers has complied with all the obligations set forth in the Port Concession. Therefore, the concession period is considered as 35 years. Cruceros will perform passenger services, terminal usage and luggage services. Cruceros is liable for the maintenance of Terminal Levante together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the Malaga Port Authority.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

19 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

19.4 Contingent liabilities (continued)

The details of the TOORA Contract dated 11 December 2011, executed by and between Cruceros Malaga and the Malaga Port authority are stated below:

Cruceros Málaga, S.A. obtained an administrative concession to adapt the of Terminal El Palmeral of the Malaga Port and its exploitation, for a 30-year period. However, the Port concession period can be extended automatically for 5 years provided that Creuers has complied with all the obligations set forth in the Port Concession. Therefore, the concession period is considered as 35 years. Cruceros will perform passenger services, terminal usage and luggage services. Cruceros is liable for the maintenance of Terminal El Palmeral together with the port equipment in good repair and in operating condition throughout its operating right period. After the expiry of the contractual period, the real estate and the integral parts of it shall be surrendered to the Malaga Port Authority.

19.4 Operating leases

Group as lessee

The Group entered into various operating lease agreements. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2015	2014
Less than one year	4.921.605	3.717.168
Between one and five years	16.512.240	2.564.000
More than five years	218.902.208	15.593
	240.336.053	**6.296.761**

The Company's main operating lease agreements as lessee are the port rent agreement of Bodrum Liman until 2019, VCP until 2066, Port of Bar until 2043 and the rent agreement signed by Pera with the General Directorate of Foundations with respect to the rental of 6.Vakıf Han for 15 years and other operating lease agreements of Naturelgaz.

For the year ended 31 December 2015, payments recognized as rent expense are TL 3.105.672 (2014: TL 3.330.459).

Group as lessor

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the future lease receivables under operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2014
Less than one year	14.026.231	13.489.125
Between one and five years	32.851.583	36.212.577
More than five years	21.035.703	18.378.503
	67.913.517	**68.080.205**

The Group's main operating lease agreements as lessor are the rent agreements of Pera with the lessees of Sümerpark AVM and 6. Vakıf Han, the marina lease agreement of Ortadoğu Liman until 2028 and various shopping center rent agreements of Ege Liman and Bodrum Liman up to 5 years.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, TL 18.871.525 (2014: TL 20.794.215) have been recognized as rent income in the consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

20 COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014 guarantees, pledges and mortgages (GPMs) given by the Group are presented below:

31 December 2015		Original Amount		
	TL Equivalent	TL	USD	EURO
A Total amount of GPMs given in the name of its own legal personality	300.383.283	156.332.163	10.200.000	36.000.000
B Total amount of GPMs given in the name of the consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures	676.320.758	204.656.128	89.880.797	66.190.592
C Total amount of GPMs given to be able to conduct ordinary business transactions to secure payables of third parties	-	-	-	-
D Other GPMs given	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of the main shareholder	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of other group companies except for B and C	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of third parties except for C	-	-	-	-
Total	**976.704.041**	**360.988.291**	**100.080.797**	**102.190.592**

31 December 2014		Original Amount		
	TL Equivalent	TL	USD	EURO
A Total amount of GPMs given in the name of its own legal personality	166.467.588	125.890.608	10.200.000	6.000.000
B Total amount of GPMs given in the name of the consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures	588.478.266	253.797.078	68.951.895	61.966.405
C Total amount of GPMs given to be able to conduct ordinary business transactions to secure payables of third parties	-	-	-	-
D Other GPMs given	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of the main shareholder	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of other group companies except for B and C	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of GPMs given in the name of third parties except for C	-	-	-	-
Total	**754.945.854**	**379.687.686**	**79.151.895**	**67.966.405**

As at 31 December 2015 the ratio of other GPMs given to the Group's equity is 0% (31 December 2014: 0%).

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

20 COMMITMENTS (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014 guarantees and the details of the GPMs given by the Group are presented below:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Given to Energy Market Regulatory Authority (1)	3.035.640	10.514.390
Given for tenders	7.341.970	1.588.970
Given as a guarantee for commercial contracts	19.065.600	16.924.200
Given to Borsa Istanbul	11.362.500	8.312.500
Given to banks	-	90.000
Given to Takasbank	38.625.000	39.425.000
Given to Privatization Administration	13.258.684	1.307.353
Given to supply for natural gas	24.928.143	15.862.368
Given to courts, ministries, Tax Administration	846.812	2.461.824
Given to Capital Markets Board	2.776	2.776
Other	29.688.662	12.231.170
Total letters of guarantee	**148.155.787**	**108.720.551**
Mortgages and pledges on inventory, property plant and equipment and investment property (2)	431.261.090	307.547.184
Pledges on equity securities (3)	183.787.916	228.821.709
Securities given (4)	213.499.247	109.856.410
Total contingent liabilities	**976.704.041**	**754.945.853**

(1) The amounts include the letters of guarantee given by Group companies operating in energy sector to EMRA.
(2) Mortgages and pledges on inventory, property, plant and equipment and investment property:
As at 31 December 2015, there is a mortgage amounting to TL 60.000.000 and Euro 15.000.000 (TL 47.664.000) over one of the buildings of Global Yatırım Holding (which is classified as property, plant and equipment) with respect to the loans obtained (31 December 2014: TL 60.000.000).

As at 31 December 2015, there is mortgage on the land of the Group located in Denizli , which is classified as investment property, as collateral of the Group's bank loans amounting to TL 84.500.000 and Euro 15.000.000 (TL 47.664.000) (31 December 2014 : TL 48.500.000). In additon as at 31 December 2015, there is a mortgage on the land of the Group located in Van ,classified as investment property, related with the loans used by Global Ticari Emlak amounting to USD 50.000.000 (TL 145.380.000).

As at 31 December 2014, there is a pledge over the property, plant and equipment of Ortadoğu Liman amounting to TL 31.503.000 with respect to the loans obtained by Ortadoğu Liman. The related pledges have been released in 2015. As at 31 December 2014, there is a pledge over the property, plant and equipment of Port of Bar amounting to Euro 1.000.000 (TL 3.177.600) with respects to the loans obtained by Port of Bar and there is a pledge over the property and equipment of Port of Barcelona amounting to Euro 13.493.042 (TL 42.875.490).

(3) Pledges on equity securities:

As at 31 December 2014, there is a pledge on the shares of Ege Liman and Ortadoğu Liman owned by Global Liman owned by Global Liman with a total nominal value of TL 22.005.897 with respect to loans used by Global Liman, Ege Liman and Ortadoğu Liman, the details are presented in Note 9 (31 December 2015 : None). The related pledges released in 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the Group gave marketable securities with a nominal value of USD 10.200.000 (TL 29.657.520) (31 December 2014: TL 23.652.780) and equity shares amounting to TL 25.634 (31 December 2014: TL 41.386) as collateral with respect to ongoing legal proceedings. In addition, there is a pledge on shares of Global Liman with a nominal value of TL 33.789.081 with respect to loans used by Global Liman amounting to USD 37.050.000 in 2014 and USD 83.700.000, USD 49.250.000 in 2013. The related pledges have been released in 2015. There is a pledge on BPI shares amounting to Euro 19.640.360 (TL 62.409.208) and on Creuers shares amounting to Euro 1.863.138 (TL 5.920.307) related to the loans used by BPI. As at 31 December 2015, there is a pledge on shares of Global Ticari Emlak amounting to TL 38.600.000 with respect to the loans obtained by Global Ticari Emlak.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

20 COMMITMENTS (continued)

As mentioned in Note 8, as at 31 December 2015, financial investments amounting to TL 2.919.278 given to BIST as collateral according to the blockage of brokerage transactions in return for the letters of guarantee obtained from banks (31 December 2014: TL 1.099.999). As at 31 December 2015, government bonds amounting to TL 650.969 are given to Turkish Derivative Exchange ("VOB") for transaction guarantee (31 December 2014: TL 538.410). As at 31 December 2015, treasury shares amounting to TL 30.005.000 (31 December 2014: TL 42.439.211) as mentioned in Note 23.1 has been pledged for loans and debt securities. In addition, there is a pledge on shares with a nominal value of TL 13.600.000 a lots of subsidiary of the Group as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 5.100.000).

(4) Securities given:

As at 31 December 2015, the Group provided guarantee amounting to TL 31.464.566 for the loans of Pera, a subsidiary of the Group (31 December 2014: TL 19.978.398). The Group provided guarantee amounting to Euro 11.000.000 (TL 34.953.600) with respect to loans used by Straton Maden, a subsidiary of the Group (31 December 2014: TL 31.634.150 and TL 70.518). The Group provided surety amounting to Euro 9.339.610 (TL 29.677.543) with respect to lease agreement of Tres Enerji, a subsidiary of the Group and amounting to Euro 2.359.202 (TL 7.496.602) with respect to lease agreement of Mavi Bayrak Doğu, a subsidiary of the Group. The Group provided surety amounting to USD 1.786.517 (TL 5.194.477) with respect to lease agreement of Ortadoğu Liman. In addition, the Group provided surety amounting to TL 104.712.459 with respect to loan and lease agreements of, Naturelgaz, a subsidiary of the Group.

Royalty agreements

The port operation rights, which belongs to Creuers, recognized under intangible assets includes fixed asset elements built or acquired from third parties to adapt Sea Stations North and South of the World Trade Center and A and B of the Adossat Wharf of Port of Barcelona, according to administrative concession contracts to adapt and exploit such terminals in order to render the basic passengers' boarding and disembarkation port services and luggage and vehicle loading and unloading under passage system on cruise terminals.

The fixed assets model are applied to such agreements, since the consideration received consists on the right to collect the corresponding rates on the basis of the usage degree of the public service. Rates applied by Creuers are annually reviewed and approved by the Port Authorities of Barcelona.

Creuers pays an occupancy and utilization royalty to the Port Authorities of Barcelona on the basis of surfaces occupied and the value of fixtures made available. Additionally, an activity rate is accrued on the basis of the turnover generated by the activity.

On the basis of obligations assumed on the concession agreement, the corresponding provision for reposition and large repair actions is allocated (Note 19).

In accordance with the administrative concession contracts signed between the Port Authorities of Barcelona and Creuers, described below:

- Contract to adapt the Sea Station and render the tourist cruise port service of North and South terminals of the World Trade Center, signed for a 27-year period from its granting date, in October 1999.
- Contract to adapt the Sea Station A of the Adossat Wharf of Port of Barcelona and render the tourist cruise port service signed for a 27-year period from its granting date, in May 2003.
- Contract to adapt the Sea Station B of the Adossat Wharf of Port of Barcelona and render the tourist cruise port service signed for a 27-year period from its granting date, in May 2003.
- The Creuers' main actions in relation to the adaptation of the Sea Station refer to the construction of a building, fixed fixtures and equipment of terminals for their exploitation under the terms contemplated on concession agreements.
- Under the syndicated loan agreement signed on 23 May 2008 the Company had undertaken a mortgage commitment on the concessions in favour of the lenders. In 2014, after settling all the amounts outstanding, the Company cancelled the guarantees extended to secure compliance with the obligations arising from this loan. On 26 September 2014 the Company arranged new guarantees in accordance with the new syndicated loan arranged (Note 9), for which it pledged the receivables from the concession arrangements in favour of the lenders.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

20 COMMITMENTS (continued)

Royalty agreements (continued)

Due to the syndicated loan agreement signed on May 23, 2008, the Group's policy is to formalize insurance policies to cover possible risks to which certain elements related to administrative concessions are subject .

As of 31 December, 2014, the Group has become a part to various derivative contracts. As at 31 December 2015 , pursuant to these contracts recognized liability of derivative instruments amounting to TL 2.771.205 (31 December 2014: TL 2.685.205).

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Payables related to employee benefits

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, payables related to employee benefits comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Payables to personnel	4.279.106	3.246.677
Social security premiums payable	1.435.638	1.384.687
Other	2.438	20.716
Total	**5.717.182**	**4.652.080**

Provisions for employee benefits

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, provisions for employee benefits comprised the following:
Short term provisions

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for notice pay and vacations	2.257.551	1.004.790
Provision for personnel premium	221.189	226.629
	2.478.740	**1.231.419**

Long term provisions

Long term provisions included provision for employment termination indemnities. The details of the long term provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for employement termination indemnity	7.497.354	5.589.649
	7.497.354	**5.589.649**

The assumptions used to recognize provision for employment termination benefits are explained below:

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to pay employement termination benefits to each employee who has qualified for such benefits as the employment ended. The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 3.828 for each period of service as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 3.438).

Provision for employment termination indemnity are not subject to any statutory funding.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

Long term provisions (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the movement of the provision for employement termination indemnity as follows:

	2015	2014
Balance at 1 January	5.589.649	5.541.781
Interest for the period	51.231	51.365
Current service costs	918.290	988.036
Paid during the period	(425.295)	(1.223.764)
Foreign currency translation differences	1.899.626	239.481
Addition to scope of consolidation	145.981	-
Actuarial gain/losses	(682.128)	(7.250)
Balance at 31 December	**7.497.354**	**5.589.649**

22 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) Other current assets

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other current assets comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Value added tax (*)	29.193.276	19.600.687
Job and salary advances given to personnel	9.187.363	6.460.379
Income accruals	1.592.592	1.830.671
Other	7.107.622	1.448.224
Total	**47.080.853**	**29.339.961**

(*) The Group has classified deferred VAT assets as current or non-current assets on basis of future realizable projections.

b) Other non current assets

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other non-current assets comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Value added tax (*)	4.277.564	4.853.902
Job and salary advances given to personnel (**)	8.980.685	8.321.194
Other	-	4.250
Total	**13.258.249**	**13.179.346**

(*) The Group has classified deferred VAT assets as current or non current assets on basis of future realizable projections.
(**) Includes long term personnel and job advances given by a subsidiary of the Group which is operating abroad.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

22 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

c) Other short-term liabilities

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, other short-term liabilities comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Liability accruals for contracting firms (Note 15)	18.927.664	-
Liabilities related with real estate (**)	6.168.000	6.168.000
Expense accruals	1.254.912	2.242.087
Other	1.081.631	709.660
Total	**27.432.207**	**9.119.747**

(**) Includes payables based on the protocol between the Group and Van Municipality.

d) Current income tax assets

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, current income tax assets comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid taxes and funds	2.306.088	5.078.063
	2.306.088	**5.078.063**

23 CAPITAL AND RESERVES

23.1 Share capital / treasury shares

Share capital:

As at 31 December 2015, the Company's statutory nominal value of paid-in share capital consists of 193.500.000 registered shares with a par value of TL 1 each. As at 31 December 2014, the Company's statutory nominal value of paid-in share capital consists of 204.211.922 registered shares with a par value of TL 1 each. Number of shares is presented in lots in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes (1 lot= 100 shares).

As at 31 December 2015, The issued capital of the Company is TL 193.500.000 and the authorized capital ceiling is TL 650.000.000. The shareholder structure of the Company is as follows:

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Proportion of share %	Value of share	Proportion of share %	Value of share
Mehmet Kutman (*)	33,75 %	65.310.594	29,41 %	60.052.653
Erol Göker	0,25 %	488.707	0,24 %	488.707
Publicly traded other shares	66,01 %	127.700.699	70,35 %	143.670.562
Total	**100 %**	**193.500.000**	**100 %**	**204.211.922**
Inflation accounting adjustment		34.659.630		34.659.630
Inflation adjusted capital		**228.159.630**		**238.871.552**

(*) Disclosed together with the shares of Turkcom Turizm Enerji İnşaat Gıda Yatırımlar A.Ş which is owned by Mehmet Kutman.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

23 CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

23.1 Share capital / treasury shares (continued)

The shares of the Company include privileged shares. The privileges of the (A), (D) and (E) group shares are explained below:

Two of the members of the Board of Directors are chosen among the candidates nominated by the owners of the group (A) shares. One of the members of the Board of Directors is chosen among the candidates nominated by the owners of the group (D) shares and one of them is chosen among the candidates nominated by the owners of the group (E) shares. Each member of the board is chosen by the decision of the majority of the shareholders of the privileged share group that nominated the candidate. All the shareholders have the right to nominate any candidate but, in order to select such candidates for the General Assembly; the nominations should be approved by the group (A) shares before the selection. All the shareholders have the right to nominate for two candidates for the Board. In case that group (D) and group (E) shares cannot nominate any candidate, any shareholder can nominate a candidate.

Treasury shares:

The Company and some of the subsidiaries of the Company repurchase shares of the Company from the capital markets in prior periods. These repurchased shares are called as treasury shares. The shares can be sold back to the market. Profit or loss that arises as the result of the sale of the shares is accounted for under retained earnings in the consolidated financial statements. The shares are accounted for at cost under treasury shares owned by the Company and treasury shares owned by the subsidiaries. Amounts related to these transactions are presented under "Own shares acquired and sold" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. As at 31 December 2015, the Company held 18.017.730 shares of Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş. (31 December 2014: 42.195.914 shares), with the cost of TL 22.143.104 (31 December 2014: TL 49.379.666).

As at 31 December 2015, the shares with the cost value of TL 22.143.104 (31 December 2014: TL 49.379.666), 18.017.730 nominal lot (31 December 2014: 42.195.914 nominal lot) and amounts related to these transactions are reclassified under "Treasury shares owned by the Company" under equity. For the period ended 31 December 2015, the profit before tax of the Group companies from the sale of the shares of the Company amounted to TL 7.297.697 (31 December 2014: TL 672.912) and has been recognized in equity in the consolidated financial statements.

Based on the share purchase program, The Board of Directors authorized at the BOD meeting, numbered 791, held on 30 March 2012 and approved on 10 May 2012 by the General Assembly, Group repurchase of the shares with the nominal value of TL 22.500.368, that is 10% of GYH's paid capital at the amount of TL 225.003.687,45. According to the program, the share buyback period will be 18 months.As at 31 December 2013, within this context, the Company had 20.791.765 nominal per value share (9,24 %) and repurchase program has been terminated due to the expiration of the 18-month period. The repurchased shares has been cancelled based on the capital decrease decision by the General Assembly approved on 1 July 2014 and registered on 31 July 2014. As at 31 December 2014, the capital decrease has been reflected to the consolidated financial statements.

GIH's Ordinary General Assembly which took place on 30 September 2015, has approved the Board's decision dated 8 July 2015 to cancel part of shares corresponding to 5,24% of the current issued share capital through a capital reduction process, in consequence of The Company holds 14,69% of the total issued shares of the Company itself, to comply with the 10% limit promulgated by the Turkish Commercial Code and CMB's Communiqués. With the capital decrease, shares with a nominal value of TL 10.711.922,45 has been cancelled and the issued share capital of the Company is decreased from TL 204.211.922,45 to TL 193.500.000, resulting in the remaining shares held by the Company to represent 9,97% of the new issued share capital. General Assembly has approved the capital reduction on 30 September 2015 and registered on 23 October 2015.

In accordance with Article 520 of the Turkish Commercial Code no 6102, reserve provision is made for the treasury shares owned by the Company as the amount allocated to meet the acquisition value. As at 31 December 2015, the Group made provision for the shares owned by the Company amounting to TL 22.143.104 (31 December 2014 : TL 49.379.666) accounted under restricted reserves in the consolidated financial statements.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

23 CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

23.2 Share premium/discounts

Share premium represents the inflow of cash arising from the sales of shares at market value. The premium amount is included in equity and cannot be distributed. It can only be used for the future capital increases.

23.3 Other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss

This item comprises, income/expenses defined as a component of other comprehensive income and reported for the period in which they arise and in no case transferred directly in equity through profit or loss such as following:

a) Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement

- Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee benefits

b) Other gain/loss

Special funds

The application filed by Pera, a subsidiary of the Group operating in the real estate segment, to the CMB in relation to permission for a share capital decrease by TL 35.900.000 and simultaneous share capital increase (in cash) by TL 29.000.000, was approved by the CMB on 24 January 2011 in the decision numbered 86-928. The amendment to Article 8 of the Association of Pera was approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting on 15 February 2011, and the share capital of Pera was decreased to TL 60.100.000. The pre-emptive rights of the existing shareholders were used between 1 March and 15 March 2011 and after that the remaining shares were offered to investors between 1 April and 15 April 2011. Finally, the portion of the new shares, for which the pre-emptive rights were not used, has been purchased by Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş. and the capital increase to TL 89.100.000 was completed. The process was approved by the CMB on 3 May 2011. As a result of the capital increase, a total of TL 29.000.000 has been accounted for as “Special Reserve” by Pera, of which TL 14.357.900 has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Actuarial Losses on Employee Benefits

Effective from 1 January 2012 and based on temporary clauses of the TAS 19 (2011), accumulated actuarial gain and losses are recognized in those accounts in accordance with Capital Market Board’s (“CMB”) Communique “Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets” (“Communique”) which was published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 Series II, No. 14.1.

23.3 Other comprehensive income/expense to be reclassified to profit or loss

This item comprises, income/expenses defined as a component of other comprehensive income and reported for the period in which they arise and subsequently transferred directly in equity through profit or loss such as following:

a) Currency translation differences

Currency translation differences comprise the foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures from their functional currencies to the presentation currency (TL) recognized in the equity.

b) Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement

- Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets

Gain/loss on revaluation and remeasurement comprises from the change in fair value of available for sale financial assets.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

23 CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

23.3 Other comprehensive income/expense to be reclassified to profit or loss (continued)

c) Gain or loss on net investment hedge

A subsidiary of the Group, Global Liman's foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency loans into currency of the related subsidiary's functional currency other than TL which are part of net investments made to its subsidiaries have been considered as hedging instruments and effective portion of them has been recognised in other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements. The accounting method mentioned above has been applying since 1 October 2013. The Group has recognised loss amounting to TL 140.632.870 in other comprehensive income within other comprehensive income and equity for the year ended 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: TL 35.692.280). As at 31 December 2015, related loss balance is TL 189.106.355 (31 December 2014: TL 48.473.485)

23.4 Restricted reserves

As at 31 December 2015, the Group's restricted reserves are total of TL 76.915.357 (31 December 2014: TL 132.421.095).

As explained in Note 23.1, in accordance with Article 520 of the Turkish Commercial Code no 6102, reserve provision is made for the treasury shares owned by the Company as the amount allocated to meet the acquisition value. As at 31 December 2015, the Group made provision for the shares owned by the Company amounting to TL 22.143.104 (31 December 2014 : TL 49.379.666) accounted under restricted reserves in the consolidated financial statements.

23.5 Retained earnings / accumulated losses and non-controlling interests

The retained earnings/accumulated losses excluding the net income/loss for the period, and the general reserves which have retained earnings/accumulated losses nature are included in retained earnings/ accumulated loss account.

The net assets of the subsidiaries attributable to the shares not controlled directly or indirectly by the parent company are presented as "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated balance sheet.

23.6 Dividend Distribution

Publicly held companies distribute dividends according to "Dividend Distribution Announcement" numbered II-19.1 and issued by CMB at 1 February 2014. Dividends of companies are distributed based on dividend distribution policy and related regulations approved by General Assembly There is not any minimum rate for distribution in the announcement mentioned-above. Companies distribute dividends according to their prime contracts or dividend distribution policy. In addition, it is possible to pay dividends in equal or different instalments and distribute dividend advance in cash for profit in interim financial statements.

The Group recognized net profit amounting to TL 96.884.186 for the period 1 January-31 December 2015 (1 January-31 December 2014: TL 23.794.353 net loss) in its stand-alone statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with Tax regulation and TCC.

23.7 Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity

The transaction regarding allocation of the issued shares corresponding to 10,84% of the increased capital of Global Liman, by increasing Global Liman's existing capital from TL 66.253.100 to TL 74.307.399 in the name of European Bank of Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD"), has been finalized on 12 November 2015. As a result of this allocation, EBRD becomes the owner of 10,84% of Global Liman's new share capital, through a payment of Euro 53.400.000. Accordingly, GIH's stake in Global Liman decreased from 100% to 89,16%. TL 8.054.299 of the aforementioned Euro 53.400.000 is the subscription price to the increased capital of Global Liman, and the rest of the amount is share premium.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

23 CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

23.7 Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity (continued)

The result of transaction is recognized under equity and is shown as "changes in non-controlling interest without loss in control" in the consolidated changes in shareholder's equity. The transaction has been accounted for in accordance with the paragraphs 30 and 31 of TAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", which require the changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control to be accounted for as equity transactions (i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners). In such circumstances the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.

24 REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group's gross profit on the basis of operations comprised the following:

Revenue	1 January - 31 December 2015	1 January - 31 December 2014
Natural gas revenues	180.074.846	116.252.271
Port operating revenues	286.907.103	198.279.837
Mining revenues	30.975.365	13.801.438
Real estate rent and service revenues	12.052.614	7.263.116
Other	9.146.966	1.373.810
Total	**519.156.894**	**336.970.472**
Cost of sales		
Cost of natural gas sales and services	(143.601.094)	(101.611.307)
Cost of port operations	(182.945.666)	(119.613.838)
Cost of mining operations	(27.009.601)	(12.816.623)
Cost of real estate service	(6.023.899)	(2.755.307)
Other	(12.593.182)	(5.736.810)
Total	**(372.173.442)**	**(242.533.885)**
Gross profit from non-finance operations	**146.983.452**	**94.436.587**

Revenues from finance operations	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Agency commissions	17.326.268	12.247.374
Interest received from customers	7.739.125	6.268.375
Portfolio management fees	2.289.938	50.108
Gain on sale of marketable securities, net	985.324	517.384
Other revenue	4.703.703	599.057
Total	**33.044.358**	**19.682.298**
Cost of revenues from finance operations (-)		
Commission charges	(1.164.564)	(642.254)
Interest charges from loans delivered to customers	(3.937.274)	(2.493.805)
Other costs	(737.459)	-
Total	**(5.839.297)**	**(3.136.059)**
Gross profit from finance operations	**27.205.061**	**16.546.239**
GROSS PROFIT	**174.188.513**	**110.982.826**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

25 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND MARKETING EXPENSES

25.1 Marketing expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, marketing expenses comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Personnel expenses	8.142.785	6.769.517
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 16-17)	4.070.994	3.229.947
Export expenses of mining operations	8.525.636	3.963.517
Advertising and promotion expenses	2.399.031	1.102.251
Rent expenses	1.377.106	1.594.578
Taxes and duties	2.732.954	1.090.625
Commission expenses of derivative exchange market	506.853	392.590
Representation and travelling expenses	501.163	396.619
Stock market participation share	1.194.323	722.972
Money market settlement and custody expenses	354.078	66.955
Vehicle expenses	1.396.171	348.690
Other	3.660.254	2.921.718
	34.861.348	**22.599.979**

25.2 General and administrative expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, general and administrative expenses comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Personnel expenses	58.250.565	65.327.978
Consultancy expenses	9.274.260	5.866.199
Travelling expenses	7.944.509	3.830.272
Taxes and duties	5.517.607	2.859.364
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 16-17)	6.662.544	7.142.569
IT expenses	4.298.322	2.670.996
Communication expenses	2.058.088	1.605.930
Building management expenses	1.994.980	1.491.624
Rent expenses	2.248.832	1.369.085
Vehicle expenses	1.950.026	1.576.331
Representation and entertainment expenses	3.574.358	954.768
Stationary expenses	717.378	418.004
Repair and maintenance expenses	827.359	773.857
Insurance expenses	510.355	532.901
Other expenses	7.946.733	6.863.621
	113.775.916	**103.283.499**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

26 EXPENSES BY NATURE

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the breakdown of personnel, depreciation and amortization expenses comprised the following:

Personnel expenses	1 January-31 December 2015	1 January-31 December 2014
Cost of sales	33.965.204	29.394.854
Marketing expenses	8.142.785	6.769.517
General administrative expenses	58.250.565	65.327.978
	100.358.554	**101.492.349**

Depreciation and amortization expenses	1 January-31 December 2015	1 January-31 December 2014
Cost of sales	126.639.933	84.231.064
Marketing expenses	4.070.994	3.229.947
General administrative expenses	6.662.544	7.142.569
	137.373.471	**94.603.580**

27 OTHER OPERATING INCOME / EXPENSES

27.1 Other operating income

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, other operating income comprised the following:

	1 January-31 December 2015	1 January-31 December 2014
Dividend income (*)	429.473	1.005.055
Rental income	919.126	943.322
Bargain purchase gain (Note 3)	16.566.729	13.065.544
Foreign currency exchange gain on trade operations, net	12.402.085	3.685.842
Gain on sales of equity accounted investee (**)	3.435.203	-
Gain on transfer of funds	-	1.656.059
Other income	4.518.753	4.062.104
Total	**38.271.369**	**24.417.926**

(*) Includes dividend income from Global Menkul’s investment in Takasbank which is in the main operation scope of Global Menkul.
(**) Includes sales of Global Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş, accounted as equity accounted investee.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

27 OTHER OPERATING INCOME / EXPENSES (continued)

27.2 Other operating expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, other operating expense comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Donations	177.523	319.979
Project expenses (*)	19.078.016	13.580.154
Partial exception expenses	-	546.514
Impairment loss (**)	22.180.083	12.201.057
Provision expenses (***)	-	4.534.576
Penalty expenses	1.137	-
Other expense	6.650.356	9.411.781
Total	**48.087.115**	**40.594.061**

(*) The major part of project expenses comprises of uncapitalized project expenses for port investments of the Group.
(**) As at and for the year ended 31 December 2015, impairment losses recognized with regards to Geliş Madencilik asphalite inventory amounting to TL 8.005.533. In addition, as at 31 December 2015, the Group recognized impairment loss amounting to TL 14.174.550 with other non-current assets related to Vopak as explained in Note 19.3. As at and for the year ended 31 December 2014, impairment losses recognized with regards to Galata Enerji and Geliş Madencilik.
(***) Provision expenses in 2014 amounting to TL 4.087.204 include provisions for lawsuit as explained in Note 19.

28 INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

28.1 Income from investing activities

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, income from investing activities comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Investment property valuation gain (Note 15)	53.563.005	2.710.000
Valuation differences on financial assets	-	3.973.992
Gain on sale of financial assets	360.142	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	1.054.371	85.348
Other	142.445	1.382.233
Total	**55.119.963**	**8.151.573**

28.2 Expense from investing activities

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, expense from investing activities comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Valuation differences on financial assets	534.912	74.572
Loss on sale of financial assets	45	2.096.502
Total	**534.957**	**2.171.074**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

29 FINANCE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, finance income of the Group comprised the following:

	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Foreign currency exchange gain	26.928.599	14.359.583
Interest income	6.213.269	5.534.012
Other	1.848.328	2.009.994
Total	**34.990.196**	**21.903.589**

30 FINANCE EXPENSES

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, finance expense of the Group comprised the following:

Recognized in profit or loss	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2014
Foreign currency exchange loss	48.007.746	24.677.579
Interest expense on borrowings	124.428.952	87.673.698
Letter of guarantee commissions	2.019.780	1.471.616
Commission expenses on borrowings	3.586.906	9.464.122
Provision expenses based on the protocol (Note 19)	-	9.379.317
Other	4.288.785	6.051.606
Total	**182.332.169**	**138.717.938**

Recognized in other comprehensive income	1 January- 31 December 2015	1 January- 31 December 2013
Losses from net investment hedges (Note 23)	(140.632.870)	(35.692.280)
	(140.632.870)	**(35.692.280)**

31 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Corporate tax:

Provision is made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the estimated charge based on the each of the Group entities' results for the year.

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized.

In Turkey, advance tax returns are measured and accrued on a quarterly basis. The advance corporate income tax rate for each quarter and as at 31 December 2015 is 20% (31 December 2014: 20%).

Losses can be carried forward for offsetting against future taxable income for up to 5 years. Losses cannot be carried back.

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns between 1-25 April (between private accounting period with the period in which the fourth month following the closing date 1-25) following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessments within five years.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

31 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Transfer pricing

The transfer pricing provisions are set out under the Article 13 of the Corporate Tax Law under the heading of "disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing". The General Communiqué on disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing dated 18 November 2007 sets out details about the implementation of these provisions. If a tax payer enters into transactions regarding the sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with an arm's-length basis, the related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions through transfer pricing are not accepted as a tax deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Tax exemption of real estate investment trusts

The real estate investment trusts are exempt from corporate tax in accordance with the Corporate Tax Law numbered 5520, 5th Article and the subparagraph (1) d. According to the 15th Article of this law, even when the earnings of the real estate investment trusts are not distributed, they are subject to the withholding tax of 15 %. However, in the scope of the authorization provided by the law to the Council of Ministers, the withholding tax rate to be applied was determined to be zero with the decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 2003/6577.

Tax exemption on maritime operations:

The Turkish International Ship Registry Law, authorized on 16 December 1999, is designed to accelerate the development of the Turkish maritime sector and increase its contribution to the Turkish economy. The law supports the procurement and operation of ships registered on the Turkish International Ship Registry, and yachts registered to the inventory of tourism companies. Income generated through the vessels covered by the law is not subject to income tax and expenses related to these operations are considered as disallowable expenses.

Income withholding tax:

5 th Article of Tax Law, numbered 6009 and dated 23 July 2010, and temporary 69th and 61th Articles of tax law, numbered 193 were changed and declared in Official Gazette on 1 August 2010. Accordingly, to be applied onto the 2010 calendar year income, investment incentives that will be subject to the deducted amount shall not exceed 25% of income for the year of interest, while determining the tax base.

In addition to corporate taxes, companies should also calculate income withholding taxes on any dividends distributed, except for companies receiving dividends who are resident companies in Turkey and Turkish branches of foreign companies. The rate of income withholding tax is 10% starting from 24 April 2003. This rate was changed to 15% with the code numbered 5520 article 15 commencing from 21 September 2006. After the resolution, declared in Official Gazette on 23 July 2006, this rate was changed to 15% thereafter. Undistributed dividends incorporated in share capital are not subject to income withholding taxes.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, 75% of the capital gains arising from the sale of tangible assets and investments in equity shares owned for at least two years are exempted from corporate tax on the condition that such gains are reflected in the equity with the intention to be utilised in a share capital increase within five years from the date of the sale and the sale amount is collected within two years following the year in which the sale is realized.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

31 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Current tax income assets

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, current tax income assets of the Group comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid taxes and funds	2.306.088	5.078.063
	2.306.088	**5.078.063**

Tax expenses:

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, tax income/(expense) comprised the following:

	2015	2014
Current tax charge	(18.201.803)	(12.013.140)
Deferred tax benefit	44.099.153	34.848.512
Total	**25.897.350**	**22.835.372**

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, current tax liability for the period comprised the following:

	2015	2014
Current tax charge	(18.201.803)	(12.013.140)
Taxes paid during period	21.801.588	8.757.495
Total	**3.599.785**	**(3.255.645)**
Payment of previous year tax liability	4.697.304	5.016.673
Change in prepaid taxes	(2.771.975)	2.936.276
Income tax payable	**5.525.114**	**4.697.304**

The tax reconciliation for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	%	2015	%	2014
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(74.426.803)		(101.549.210)
Corporate tax using domestic rate	20,00	14.885.361	20,00	20.309.842
Disallowable expenses	(9,76)	(7.261.020)	(5,10)	(5.184.023)
Effect of unrecognized tax losses	(0,71)	(527.023)	(6,93)	(7.034.926)
Effect of tax exemption on maritime operations	6,68	4.972.018	3,86	3.917.834
Effect of change in tax rates	20,52	15.269.263	-	-
Other	(1,94)	(1.441.249)	10,66	10.826.645
		25.897.350		**22.835.372**

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

In Turkey the tax legislation does not permit a parent company, its subsidiaries and associates to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, deferred tax positions of companies with deferred tax assets and companies with deferred tax liabilities are not netted and are disclosed separately.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

31 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the deferred tax assets and liabilities reflected to the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred tax assets	81.901.326	56.682.045
Deferred tax liabilities	(350.097.753)	(270.442.335)
Total	**(268.196.427)**	**(213.760.290)**

For the years ending 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of the year	(213.760.290)	(131.125.023)
Deferred tax income	44.099.153	34.848.512
Foreign currency translation differences	(42.974.532)	(20.552.422)
Recognized in equity	186.657	398.418
Addition to scope of consolidation	(55.747.415)	(97.329.775)
	(268.196.427)	**(213.760.290)**

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are attributable to the items presented in the table below:

	2015		2014	
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets / liabilities
Accumulated tax losses	144.315.280	28.863.056	203.827.280	40.765.456
Receivables	20.621.055	4.124.211	20.196.633	4.039.327
Valuation differences of marketable securities	4.911.075	982.215	1.303.282	260.656
Provisions	(3.270.545)	(654.109)	4.635.913	927.183
Provision for employement termination indemnity	4.918.785	983.757	3.741.139	748.228
Valuation of derivative instruments	3.464.015	692.803	3.356.506	671.301
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and concession intangible assets	(1.556.598.435)	(311.319.687)	(1.327.105.171)	(265.421.034)
Loans and prepaid commissions of the loans	1.371.320	274.264	7.265.113	1.453.023
Valuation of investment property	(53.561.805)	(10.712.361)	(13.550.000)	(2.710.000)
Other	92.847.120	18.569.424	27.527.852	5.505.570
		(268.196.427)		**(213.760.290)**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

31 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the breakdown of the accumulated tax losses carried forward in terms of their final years of utilization is as follows:

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
Expiry years of the tax losses carried forward	Recognized	Unrecognized	Recognized	Unrecognized
2015	-	-	2.066.286	11.262.485
2016	1.713.723	17.452.514	12.545.773	16.792.761
2017	12.500.081	7.493.549	2.742.566	7.210.272
2018	2.182.112	10.834.137	115.375.512	2.133.152
2019	5.368.020	23.515.324	71.097.143	16.965.172
2020	7.099.120	8.385.505	-	-
	28.863.056	**67.681.029**	**203.827.280**	**54.363.842**

Unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

At the reporting date, the Group has statutory tax losses available for offsetting against future profits which are shown above. Such losses carried forward expire until 2020. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of some portion of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits there from.

32 EARNINGS PER SHARE

For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

	1 January-31 December 2015	1 January-31 December 2014
Net profit / (loss) for the year	(48.035.543)	(72.689.807)
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations for the year	(48.035.543)	(72.689.807)
Weighted average number of shares	193.500.000	204.211.922
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	193.500.000	204.211.922
Number of shares held by the Group (Note 23.1)	(18.017.730)	(42.195.914)
Weighted average number of shares	175.482.270	162.016.008
Earnings per share with par value of TL 1 (TL full)	(0,2737)	(0,4487)
Earnings per share of continuing operations with par value of TL 1 (TL full)	(0,2737)	(0,4487)

33 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the details of the Group's currency swap agreements comprised the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Fair value of currency swaps	2.771.205	2.685.205
	2.771.205	**2.685.205**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA (“TL”) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the various risks from its use of financial instruments. These are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to each of the above risks, the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group’s management of capital.

The responsibility of setting up and following up of risk management processes belongs to management of the Group.

The risk management policies of the Group were set up according to ascertaining and measuring the risk faced, determining adequate risk limits and monitoring the fluctuations. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed to cover the operations of the Group and changes in market conditions.

34.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group’s receivables from customers and financial investments.

Management has a credit risk policy in place to monitor the exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. The Group has the ability to receive collaterals for its financial assets. Furthermore, the Group obtains letters of guarantee or similar collaterals from third parties for specific agreements and projects, if necessary.

Regarding the credibility of the counterparty, letters of guarantee or advance payments are received as collaterals of trade receivables from port operations. Credit risk resulting from brokerage activities of the Group are managed by the related companies’ risk committees through the regulations on credit sales of securities promulgated by the CMB. Within the context of credit risk policies described in this paragraph, the Group does not have significant credit risk from port operations, natural gas sales and financial operations which constitute major part of the Group’s operations.

The Group enters into transactions with accredited parties or the parties that an agreement is signed in financial markets. The transactions in the treasury operations are performed by conditional exchanges through custody cash accounts.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivatives, in the consolidated balance sheet.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.1 Credit risk (continued)

Carrying amounts of financial assets present maximum exposure to credit risk. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014 maximum credit risk exposure is as follows:

31 December 2015	Trade receivables (*)	Receivables from related parties	Receivables from finance sector operations (*)	Other receivables (*)	Cash at banks	Short-term financial investments	Advances given	Total
Maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date	**81.927.492**	**59.966.084**	**60.847.328**	**64.259.998**	**283.099.466**	**13.547.911**	**46.260.717**	**609.908.996**
Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	3.106.835	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.106.835
A. Net book value of financial assets neither past due nor impaired	**68.331.821**	**59.966.084**	**60.847.328**	**64.259.998**	**283.099.466**	**13.547.911**	**46.260.717**	**596.313.325**
B. Financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated	**13.595.671**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.595.671**
Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	57.632	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.632
c. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-Past due (gross book value)	7.332.113	-	1.316.097	-	-	-	-	8.648.210
-Impairment (-)	(7.332.113)	-	(1.316.097)	-	-	-	-	(8.648.210)
-Portion of the net book value covered by guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Not past due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Portion of the net book value covered by guarantee	3.049.203	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.049.203
D. Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(*) The amounts from related parties are excluded. The receivables from related parties in the table are collectively presented under the title of "Receivables from related parties".

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)
34.1 Credit risk (continued)

31 December 2014	Trade receivables (*)	Receivables from related parties	Receivables from finance sector operations (*)	Other receivables (*)	Cash at banks	Short-term financial investments	Advances given	Total
Maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date	**57.778.704**	**51.719.074**	**85.388.146**	**51.187.935**	**178.614.222**	**636.579**	**28.846.916**	**454.171.576**
Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	6.637.599	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.637.599
A. Net book value of financial assets neither past due nor impaired	**51.280.571**	**51.719.074**	**85.388.146**	**51.187.935**	**178.614.222**	**636.579**	**28.846.916**	**447.673.443**
B. Financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. Net book value of financial assets past due but not impaired whose terms have been renegotiated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee	6.498.133	-	-	626.688	-	-	-	7.124.821
D. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired	**1.700.861**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.700.861**
-Past due (gross book value)	7.147.815	-	1.238.373	-	-	-	-	8.386.188
-Impairment (-)	(7.147.815)	-	(1.238.373)	-	-	-	-	(8.386.188)
-Portion of the net book value covered by guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Not past due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Portion of the net book value covered by guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**4.936.739**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.936.739**

(*) The amounts from related parties are excluded. The receivables from related parties in the table are collectively presented under the title of "Receivables from related parties.

During the impairment tests of the financial assets, the Group considered the factors which show that the amounts to be collected are not collectible.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.1 Credit risk (continued)

The maturity analysis of the assets overdue but not impaired is as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
	Trade Receivables	Trade Receivables
1 to 30 days overdue	7.199.524	4.219.650
1 to 3 months overdue	5.254.592	1.374.835
3 to 12 months overdue	1.084.122	1.113.563
1 to 5 years overdue	57.433	416.773
Total	**13.595.671**	**7.124.821**
Portion of assets secured by guarantee etc.	57.632	1.700.861

34.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of positions. It includes both risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame

The Group continuously assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding required in meeting business goals and targets set in terms of the overall Group strategy.

Current and future loan needs of the Group are supplied by continuous accessibility of sufficient number of high quality creditors for each segment of the Group.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2015						
Contractual Maturities	Carrying Value	Total cash outflows due to contracts	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Derivative or Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities						
Bank loans	640.242.821	691.150.239	43.333.196	129.253.279	402.196.565	116.367.199
Debt securities issued	1.093.339.372	1.440.264.432	40.035.307	234.944.944	1.165.284.181	-
Liabilities due to operations in finance sector	52.302.243	52.302.243	-	52.302.243	-	-
Finance lease obligations	86.434.346	87.669.761	7.394.600	15.248.818	65.026.343	-

Expected Maturities	Carrying Value	Total cash outflows due to contracts	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	83.406.747	83.406.747	10.050.710	73.356.037	-	-
Other payables	40.555.999	40.555.999	20.279.799	7.620.853	12.655.347	-
Liabilities due to operations in finance sector	7.803.643	7.803.643	-	7.803.643	-	-

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2014

Contractual Maturities	Carrying Value	Total cash outflows due to contracts	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Derivative or Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities						
Bank loans	407.616.655	429.808.035	56.679.017	181.741.045	109.054.198	82.333.775
Debt securities issued	859.272.093	1.190.410.763	78.841.165	66.231.237	418.510.705	626.827.656
Derivative financial liabilities	2.689.102	7.162.948	484.636	939.533	2.919.078	2.819.701
Liabilities due to operations in finance sector	68.137.126	68.137.126	-	68.137.126	-	-
Finance lease obligations	66.578.176	71.490.472	8.592.917	10.749.744	52.147.811	-

Expected Maturities	Carrying Value	Total cash outflows due to contracts	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	66.269.387	66.269.390	10.523.548	52.773.952	2.971.890	-
Other payables	32.932.501	32.932.501	8.971.855	23.944.426	16.220	-
Liabilities due to operations in finance sector	5.983.117	5.983.117	-	5.983.117	-	-

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Market risk for all subsidiaries is monitored and managed by the Company's centralized Treasury and Fund Management Department. Treasury and Fund Management Department uses forward transactions and option contracts to minimize possible losses from money market fluctuations.

i) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions (such as borrowings) in foreign currencies, especially in USD and Euro. As the currency in which the Group presents its consolidated financial statements is TL, the consolidated financial statements are affected by movements in the exchange rates against TL. For the subsidiaries, whose functional currency is USD, main foreign currency is TL.

Regarding the port operations, the Group has limited exposure to currency risk since port tariff currency, which is the base of functional currency, and material transactions such as revenues and loans are denominated by the same currency.

The Group uses interest swaps and options in order to limit exposure to currency risk mainly arising from financial liabilities.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk (continued)

i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, foreign currency risk exposures of the Group comprised the following:

31 December 2015	TL Equivalent	USD	EURO	GBP	TL
1.Trade receivables	11.133.420	2.233.187	146.483	-	4.174.742
2.a Monetary financial assets	193.640.715	14.157.024	38.250.522	879	30.929.113
2.b Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	**204.774.135**	**16.390.211**	**38.397.005**	**879**	**35.103.855**
5.Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6.a. Monetary financial assets	70.692.019	21.273.731	-	-	8.836.517
6.b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	**70.692.019**	**21.273.731**	**-**	**-**	**8.836.517**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**275.466.154**	**37.663.942**	**38.397.005**	**879**	**43.940.372**
10. Trade payables	31.465.176	1.275.808	3.289.800	-	17.301.969
11. Financial liabilities	135.049.288	35.213.542	10.212.592	-	154.777
12.a. Monetary financial liabilities	33.194.620	48.975	33.167	27.527	32.828.441
12.b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10+11+12)	**199.709.084**	**36.538.325**	**13.535.559**	**27.527**	**50.285.187**
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	886.376.515	271.195.304	30.791.461	-	6.103
16.a. Other monetary liabilities	2.403.548	-	-	-	2.403.548
16.b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	**888.780.063**	**271.195.304**	**30.791.461**	**-**	**2.409.651**
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**1.088.489.147**	**307.733.629**	**44.327.020**	**27.527**	**52.694.838**
19.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative instruments net position (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a. Foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/liability position (9-18+19)	**(813.022.993)**	**(270.069.687)**	**(5.930.015)**	**(26.648)**	**(8.754.466)**
21. Net foreign currency position of monetary items (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(813.022.993)**	**(270.069.687)**	**(5.930.015)**	**(26.648)**	**(8.754.466)**
22. Fair value of derivative instruments held for hedging	**726.900.000**	**250.000.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23. Derivative assets held for hedging	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
24. Derivative liabilities held for hedging	**726.900.000**	**250.000.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Export	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Import	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

TL foreign currency risk of subsidiaries and joint ventures whose functional currency is other than TL, is shown in TL line in the foreign currency risk table.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk (continued)

i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

31 December 2014	TL Equivalent	USD	EURO	GBP	TL
1.Trade receivables	10.503.527	891.873	1.762.081	18.876	3.397.180
2.a Monetary financial assets	68.010.042	10.338.727	-	-	44.035.567
2.b Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	**78.513.569**	**11.230.600**	**1.762.081**	**18.876**	**47.432.747**
5.Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6.a. Monetary financial assets	62.081.150	26.404.260	-	-	852.312
6.b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	**62.081.150**	**26.404.260**	**-**	**-**	**852.312**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**140.594.719**	**37.634.860**	**1.762.081**	**18.876**	**48.285.059**
10. Trade payables	18.692.116	-	3.146.539	-	9.816.675
11. Financial liabilities	112.020.433	41.366.777	5.634.876	-	200.721
12.a. Monetary financial liabilities	58.649.858	351.327	-	-	57.835.166
12.b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10+11+12)	**189.362.407**	**41.718.104**	**8.781.415**	**-**	**67.852.562**
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	684.922.000	273.473.814	17.989.971	-	19.263
16.a. Other monetary liabilities	28.852.769	10.337.866	1.053.600	-	1.908.403
16.b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	**713.774.769**	**283.811.680**	**19.043.571**	**-**	**1.927.666**
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**903.137.176**	**325.529.784**	**27.824.986**	**-**	**69.780.228**
19.Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative instruments net position (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a. Foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/liability position (9-18+19)	**(762.542.457)**	**(287.894.924)**	**(26.062.905)**	**18.876**	**(21.495.169)**
21. Net foreign currency position of monetary items (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(762.542.457)**	**(287.894.924)**	**(26.062.905)**	**18.876**	**(21.495.169)**
22. Fair value of derivative instruments held for hedging	**537.984.800**	**232.000.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23. Derivative assets held for hedging	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
24. Derivative liabilities held for hedging	**537.984.800**	**232.000.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Export	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Import	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk (continued)

i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis – Foreign currency risk

A 10 percent strengthening or depreciation of the Turkish Lira against the following currencies as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 would have changed equity or profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

31 December 2015	PROFIT/LOSS		EQUITY (*)	
	Strengthening of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Strengthening of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign curreny
	A 10 percent change in USD against Turkish Lira:			
1-Net USD asset/liability				
	(4.960.016)	4.960.016	-	-
2- Hedged portion against USD risk (-)	-	-	(72.690.000)	72.690.000
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(4.960.016)	4.960.016	(72.690.000)	72.690.000
	A 10 percent change in Euro against Turkish Lira:			
4- Net Euro asset/liability	(1.884.322)	1.884.322	-	-
5- Hedged portion against Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)	(1.884.322)	1.884.322	-	-
	A 10 percent change in other currencies against Turkish Lira:			
7- Net other currencies asset/liability	(11.461)	11.461	-	-
8- Hedged portion against other currencies risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- Net effect of other currencies (7+8)				
	(11.461)	11.461	-	-
TOTAL (3+6+9)	(6.855.799)	6.855.799	(72.690.000)	72.690.000

(*) Profit and loss excluded.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk (continued)

i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis – foreign currency risk (continued)

31 December 2014	PROFIT/LOSS		EQUITY (*)	
	Strengthening of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Strengthening of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign curreny
	A 10 percent change in USD against Turkish Lira:			
1-Net USD asset/liability	(10.811.957)	10.811.957	-	-
2- Hedged portion against USD risk (-)	-	-	(53.798.480)	53.798.480
3- Net effect of USD (1+2)	(10.811.957)	10.811.957	(53.798.480)	53.798.480
	A 10 percent change in Euro against Turkish Lira:			
4- Net Euro asset/liability	(7.351.564)	7.351.564	-	-
5- Hedged portion against Euro risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of Euro (4+5)	(7.351.564)	7.351.564	-	-
	A 10 percent change in other currencies against Turkish Lira:			
7- Net other currencies asset/liability	6.788	(6.788)	-	-
8- Hedged portion against other currencies risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- Net effect of other currencies (7+8)	6.788	(6.788)	-	-
TOTAL (3+6+9)	(18.156.733)	18.156.733	(53.798.480)	53.798.480

(*) Profit and loss excluded.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

34 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

34.3 Market risk (continued)

ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in different amounts. This risk is managed through balancing the assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk and restricted use of derivative instruments.

Interest Position Table			
		31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Financial Instruments with fixed Interest		**(797.462.955)**	**(115.629.821)**
Financial	Financial assets held for trading	13.026.037	625.067
Assets	Due from related parties	10.026.536	4.631.159
	Receivables from money markets	34.609.610	21.831.525
	Bank deposits	133.897.810	111.140.280
Financial	Loans and borrowings	(954.036.705)	(234.363.726)
Liabilities	Liabilities due to operations in finance sector	(34.986.243)	(19.494.126)
Financial Instruments with variable interest		**(835.313.028)**	**(1.096.604.280)**
Financial Assets	Loans granted to the key management	30.666.806	2.498.918
Financial Liabilities	Loans and borrowings	(865.979.834)	(1.099.103.198)

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Group used interest rate derivatives (swap) to hedge interest rate risk (Note 33).

Sensivity analysis – interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2015, had the interest rates been higher by 100 base points and all other variables remain constant, profit before tax would have been lower by TL 7.957.389 (31 December 2014: profit before tax lower by TL 11.189.432), the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company would have been lower by TL 6.365.911 (31 December 2014: TL 8.951.545) and total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company would have been lower by TL 5.999.367 (31 December 2014: TL 8.269.243). Had the interest rates been lower by 100 base points, the effect would be the same but in reverse position.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to provide the sustainability of the Group's operations in order to bring returns and benefits to the shareholders and to reduce the cost of the capital for maintaining an optimal capital structure.

The Group monitors the capital management by using debt / capital ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing the net debt to total capital. Net debt is calculated by deducting cash and cash equivalents from total liabilities (the sum of financial liabilities). Total capital is the sum of net debt and equity. The Group's net debt ratio calculated with this method is 61% as of 31 December 2015 (2014: 61%).

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information by the Group, and where it exists, using appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. While the management of the Group has used available market information in estimating the fair values, the market information may not be fully reflective of the value that could be realized in the current circumstances.

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

35 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values of cash and cash equivalents and other monetary assets are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables less the related provisions for impairment are assumed to approximate their fair values. Carrying amounts of floating rate foreign currency liabilities, which are translated to Turkish Lira using the period-end rates, are assumed to reflect their fair values.

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities are listed below:

		31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
Financial Assets	**Notes**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	296.169.494	296.169.494	185.345.141	185.345.141
Financial Investments	8	22.775.301	22.775.301	10.407.914	10.407.914
Trade Receivables	10	81.927.492	81.927.492	57.778.704	57.778.704
Receivables from Operations in Finance Sector	12, 6	70.792.190	70.792.190	97.089.301	97.089.301
Other Receivables	11, 6	114.281.220	114.281.220	91.205.854	91.205.854
Other Current and Non-current assets	22	60.339.102	60.339.102	42.519.307	42.519.307
Total		**646.284.799**	**646.284.799**	**484.346.221**	**484.346.221**

Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	9	1.820.016.539	1.820.016.539	1.333.466.924	1.333.466.924
Trade Payables	10	83.406.747	83.406.747	63.297.497	63.297.497
Liabilities due to Operations in Finance Sector	12, 6	60.105.886	60.105.886	74.120.243	74.120.243
Other Payables	11, 6	40.555.999	40.555.999	32.932.501	32.932.501
Other Liabilities	22	24.805.904	24.805.904	8.765.212	8.765.212
Total		**2.028.891.075**	**2.028.891.075**	**1.515.271.479**	**1.515.271.479**

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices);

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

31 December 2015	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets held for trading	14.791.212	-	-	14.791.212
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	7.234.573	7.234.573
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	14.791.212	**-**	**7.234.573**	**22.025.785**

31 December 2014	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets held for trading	3.719.582	-	-	3.719.582
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	6.493.358	6.493.358
Derivative financial liabilities	-	2.689.102	-	2.689.102
	3.719.582	**2.689.102**	**6.493.358**	**12.902.042**

GLOBAL YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CURRENCY TURKISH LIRA ("TL") UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

36 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the detail of assets held for sale is as below:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Real Estates	862.751	862.751
	862.751	**862.751**

The Group's real estates held for sale amounting to TL 862.751 (31 December 2014: TL 862.751) can be summarized as land in the Bozüyük district of the Bilecik province, with a total area of 29.500 m2 and land in the Bodrum district of the Muğla province, with a total area of 3.000 m2 which is owned by Global Yatırım Holding A.Ş.

37 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

As explained in detail in Note 31, the Group benefits from investment allowance and miscellaneous tax exemptions.

38 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

(i) Creuers, a subsidiary of the Group, has been pre-qualified for Porto di Livorno 2000 S.r.l privatization tender and is among the companies that are invited to the tender, which was launched by the Port Authority of Livorno for the selection of a majority shareholder in the company; granting a concession to manage the Cruise Port of Livorno and give support and other connected accessory services, as well as a concession on the related State owned properties.

(ii) Global Liman, a subsidiary of the Group established inpartnership Dubrovnik International Cruise Port Investment d.o.o., take share in consortium with French based Bouygues Batıment International.The preliminary Concession Agreement for the 40 year operating rights of Dubrovnik Gruz Port has been signed, between Dubrovnik International Cruise Port Investment d.o.o. and Dubrovnik Port Authority on 16 February 2016.

39 OTHER MATTERS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR MAKE THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

None.

PRODUCED BY FINAR KURUMSAL © 2016
WWW.FINARKURUMSAL.COM • TEL +90 212 269 37 20

GLOBAL
INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

www.globalyatirim.com.tr