Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Financial Statements Prepared As of
January 1st - December 31, 2013
And Notes to the Financial Statements

CONTENTS PAGE

BAKER TILLY
GÜRELİ

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK
ve BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Boards of Directors Of
Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş;

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş ("the Company")**, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 and the income statement, statements of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Group Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error and/or fraud.

Responsibility of Independent Auditing Firm

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated financial statements present fairly the financial position of **Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama Ticaret Anonim Şirketi** as of 31 December 2013 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Accounting / Financial Reporting Standards ("IAS / IFRS") framework.

GYM
GÜRELİ
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE
BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

an independent member of
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Reports on independent Auditor's Responsibilities Arisingfrom Other Regulatory Requirements

1- In accordance with Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"); the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit, additionally, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's Group's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2013 is not in compliance with the code and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

2- Pursuant to Article 378 of Turkish Commercial Code no. 6102, Board of Directors of publicly traded companies are required to form an expert committee, and to run and to develop the necessary system for the purposes of: early identification of causes that jeopardize the existence, development and continuity of the company; applying the necessary measures and remedies in this regard; and, managing the related risks. According to subparagraph 4, Article 398 of the code, the auditor is required to prepare a separate report explaining whether the Board of Directors has established the system and authorized committee stipulated under Article 378 to identify risks that threaten or may threaten the company and to provide risk management, and, if such a system exists, the report, the principles of which shall be announced by the POA, shall describe the structure of the system and the practices of the committee. This report shall be submitted to the Board of Directors along with the auditor's report. Our audit does not include evaluating the operational efficiency and adequacy of the operations carried out by the management of the Group in order to manage these risks. As of the balance sheet date, POA has not announced the principles of this report yet so no separate report has been drawn up relating to it.

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.
An Independent Member of BAKER TILLY INTERNATIONAL

GYM
GÜRELİ
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE
BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

Oktay AKYÜZ
Sworn-In C.P.A
İstanbul, 27 February 2014

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BALANCE SHEET (TL)

	Notes	Audited 31.12.2013	Revised (*) Audited 31.12.2012
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**70.488.377**	**58.303.841**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	5.197.544	4.778.671
Financial Investments	7	57.282	-
Trade Receivables	10	36.169.689	25.747.316
-Receivables from Related Parties	*10-37*	*66.916*	*2.312.255*
-Other	*10*	*36.102.773*	*23.435.061*
Receivables from Financial Operations	11	4.602.887	13.712.673
Other Receivables	*11-37*	*4.541.945*	*13.709.561*
- Receivables from Related Parties	*11*	*60.942*	*3.112*
Derivative Instruments	12	145.450	-
Inventories	13	21.665.596	12.996.005
Prepaid Expenses	15	664.546	428.546
Assets Relating to Current Period Tax	25	-	-
Other Current Assets	26	1.985.383	640.630
(Sub Total)		**70.488.377**	**58.303.841**
Fixed Assets Held for Sale Purposes	34	-	-
Non-Current Assets		**369.332**	**433.182**
Financial Investments	7	10.190	28.618
Other Receivables	-	-	-
-Other Receivables from Related Parties	-	-	-
-Other	-	-	-
Investments Evaluated by Equity Method	16	-	-
Investment Properties	17	18.280	16.929
Tangible Fixed Assets	18	213.374	294.849
Intangible Fixed Assets	19	5.145	1.333
- Goodwill	19	-	-
-Other	19	*5.145*	*1.333*
Prepaid Expenses	15	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	35	122.343	91.453
TOTAL ASSSETS		**70.857.709**	**58.737.023**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of the financial statements.
(*) The effects of the reclassification/revision can be seen compared with the previous period's financial tables in note 2.06

GYM GÜRELİ
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE
BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

BALANCE SHEET (TL)

	Note	Audited 31.12.2013	Revised (*) Audited 31.12.2012
LIABILITIES			
Short-Term Liabilities		**21.872.338**	**16.736.521**
Short-Term Borrowings	8	-	-
Short-Term Portion of Long-Term Borrowing	8	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	9	-	-
Trade Payables	10	18.752.741	13.897.541
-Trade Payables to Related Parties	*10-37*	*232.373*	*32.849*
-Other	*10*	*18.520.368*	*13.864.692*
Liabilities in the Scope of Employee Benefits	20	39.259	33.071
Other Payables	11	1.419.503	1.446.349
-Other Payables to Related Parties	*11-37*	*1.331.881*	*1.384.358*
-Other Payables to Non-Related Parties	*11*	*87.622*	*61.991*
Derivative Financial Instruments	12	-	25.009
Deferred Earnings	15	587.292	257.469
Current Period Profit Tax Liability	35	892.549	530.575
Short-Term Provisions	22	180.994	546.507
-Short-Term Provisions Regarding Employee Benefits	*24*	-	-
-Other Short-Term Provisions	*22*	*180.994*	*546.507*
Other Short-Term Liabilities	26	-	-
(Subtotal)		**21.872.338**	**16.736.521**
Liabilities Related to Fixed Assets Held for Sale Purposes	34	-	-
Long-Term Liabilities		**331.595**	**228.003**
Long-Term Provisions	24	331.595	228.003
-Long-Term Provisions Regarding Employee Benefits	*24*	*331.595*	*228.003*
-Other Long-Term Provisions	*24*	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	35	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	26	-	-
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		**48.653.776**	**41.772.499**
Shareholders' Equity Related to Parent Company	**27**	**48.653.776**	**41.772.499**
Paid-in Capital		23.000.000	23.000.000
Share Capital Adjustments		437.133	(1.294.351)
Withdrawn Shares (-)		-	-
Share Premiums		2.967.707	2.748.459
Non-Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses		(53.981)	-
- Defined Benefit Plans and Measurement Revaluation Gains / Losses		(53.981)	-
Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses		606.110	(628.883)
- Foreign Currency Translation Differences		606.110	(630.460)
- Hedging		-	(10.773)
- Other Earnings/Losses		-	12.350
Restricted Reserves Assorted from Profit		4.129.678	3.457.316
Previous Years' Profit/(Loss)		8.813.537	6.557.147
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		8.753.592	7.932.811
Non-Controlling Interests	27	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**70.857.709**	**58.737.023**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of the financial statements.
(*) The effects of the reclassification/revision can be seen compared with the previous period's financial tables in note 2.06

GÜRELİ
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE
BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

INCOME STATEMENT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT (TL)

		Audited 01.01.2013-31.12.2013	Revised(*) Audited 01.01.2012-31.12.2012
CONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Sales	28	141.404.625	129.485.381
Cost of Sales (-)	28	(125.194.899)	(116.149.700)
GROSS PROFIT		**16.209.726**	**13.335.681**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	29	(4.526.493)	(3.833.569)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses(-)	29	(1.943.817)	(1.950.973)
Other Operating Income	31	6.420.821	2.952.379
Other Operating Expenses (-)	31	(2.191.836)	(3.129.391)
OPERATING PROFIT		**13.968.401**	**7.374.127**
Share in Profit / (Loss) of Investments Evaluated According to Equity Method		-	-
Income from Investing Operations	32	4.047	1.336.832
Expenses from Investing Operations (-)	32	-	-
Financial Income	33	3.446.215	1.943.396
Financial Expenses (-)	33	(5.659.920)	(1.260.207)
CONTINUED OPERATIONS PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		**11.758.743**	**9.394.148**
Continued Operations Tax Income / (Expense)		**(3.005.151)**	**(1.461.337)**
- Tax Income / (Expense) for the Period	35	(3.003.242)	(1.441.525)
- Deferred Tax Income / (Expense)	35	(1.909)	(19.812)
Distribution of Profit / (Loss) of the Period		**8.753.592**	**7.932.811**
Non-Controlling Interest	27	-	-
Parent Company Share	27	8.753.592	7.932.811
Earnings / (Loss) Per Share	36	0,380591	0,344905
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		-	-
Items To Be Reclassified in Profit / Loss		**3.185.725**	**(2.645.242)**
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences		3.187.302	(2.088.707)
Cash Flow Hedge Gains / Losses		(1.577)	(556.535)
Items Not To Be Reclassified in Profit / Loss		**(53.981)**	-
Actuarial Gains and Losses from Retirement Plans		(53.981)	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**3.131.744**	**(2.645.242)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-
Total Distribution of Comprehensive Income		**11.885.336**	**5.287.569**
Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
Parent Company Share		11.885.336	5.287.569

The accompanying notes are integral parts of the consolidated financial statements.
(*) The effects of the reclassification/revision can be seen compared with the previous period's financial tables in note 2.06

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS (TL)

	Notes	Audited 01.01.2013-31.12.2013	Revised(*) Audited 01.01.2012-31.12.2012
A. İŞLETME FAALİYETLERİNDEN NAKİT AKIŞLARI		**5.410.327**	**(136.515)**
Period Profit/Loss		**11.758.743**	**9.394.148**
Corrections Regarding Period Profit/Loss Reconciliations		**(1.084.377)**	**(315.771)**
Corrections Regarding Depreciation and Amortization	18-19	81.804	76.151
Increase in Termination Indemnity Provision (+)	24	127.626	143.141
Termination Indemnity Payments	24	(24.034)	(100.427)
Receivables Rediscount Amount (+)	10	222.736	(26.095)
Current Period Provision for Doubtful Receivables (+)	10	22.020	(105.022)
Provision for Inventory Impairment (+)	13	108.961	(13.468)
Unrealized Currency Exchange (Income)/ Loss on Loans		-	-
Rediscount on Notes Payable (-)	10	(67.935)	2.239
Interest Expense (+)	33	1.195.484	1.231.399
Interest Income(-)	32	(2.362.457)	(1.371.971)
Accrued Income	26	(23.069)	(39.766)
Provision for price Differences	22	(365.513)	(102.476)
Lawsuit Provisions	22	-	-
Fixed Asset or Long-Term Investment Earnings (-)	7	-	(9.476)
Changes in Working Capital		**(3.789.744)**	**(7.702.072)**
Changes in Trade Receivables	10	(10.667.129)	933
Changes in Other Receivables	11	9.109.786	(11.627.549)
Corrections Relating to Changes in Inventory	13	(8.778.552)	1.688.114
Increase in Financial Assets Ready for Sale (-)	7	-	1.151.141
Decrease in Trade Payables (-)	10	4.923.135	1.812.146
Other Changes (+)/(-)		1.649.862	(2.225.353)
Changes in Other Payables	11	(26.846)	1.498.496
Cashflow from Operations		**6.884.622**	**1.376.305**
Decreases in Other Liabilities (-) / Increase (+)	26	-	46.658
Interest Paid (Net)	32-33	1.166.973	15.549
Tax Payments (-)	22	(2.641.268)	(1.575.027)
B) CASH FLOW USED IN INVESTMENT OPERATIONS		**12.418**	**(155.468)**
Tangible Fixed Assets Purchases (-)	18-19	(20.601)	(167.893)
Cash Received from Disposals of Tangible Assets (-)	18-19	33.019	12.425
C. CASHFLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTİVİTİES		**(5.004.059)**	**(8.974.941)**
Financial Payables Payments	8	-	(3.902.822)
Cash Inflow from Financial Debt	8	-	-
Share Premium	27	-	-
Capital Increase	27	-	-
Dividends Paid (-)	27	(5.004.059)	(5.072.119)
NET INCREASE / DECREASE OF CASH AND CASH EQUİVALENTS BEFORE THE EFFECT OF FOREİGN CURRENCY TRANSLATİONS		**418.686**	**(9.266.924)**
D. EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATIONS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-	-
NET INCREASE / DECREASE OF CASH AND CASH EQUİVALENTS		**418.686**	**(9.266.924)**
E)ENDING BALANCE of CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS		4.778.671	14.045.595
BEGINNING BALANCE of CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS		**5.197.357**	**4.778.671**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of the consolidated financial statements.
(*) The effects of the reclassification/revision can be seen compared with the previous periods financial tables in note 2.06

DESPEC BİLGİSAYAR PAZARLAMA VE TİCARET A.Ş.
FINANCIAL TABLES

Page No: 5

Changes in Shareholders' Equity (TL)

Audited	Notes	Paid in Capital	Difference in Capital Conversion	Withdrawn Shares	Share Premiums	Non-Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses: Defined Benefit Plans and Measurement Revaluation Gains / Losses	Non-Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses: Other Gains/ (Losses)	Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses: Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses: Hedging Gains/ (Losses	Reclassification to profit or loss Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses: Other Gains/ (Losses)	Accumulated Profit: Restricted Reserves from Profit	Accumulated Profit: Previous Years' Profit / (Loss)	Net Period Profit / (Loss)	Total Equity
01.01.2013	27	**23.000.000**	**(1.294.351)**	-	**2.748.459**	-	-	**(630.460)**	**(10.773)**	**12.350**	**3.457.316**	**6.557.147**	**7.932.811**	**41.772.499**
Capital Increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Previous Years' Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.932.811	(7.932.811)	-
Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672.362	(672.362)	-	-
Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.004.059)	-	(5.004.059)
Participation Sales Profit to be Added to Shareholders Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	**1.731.484**	-	**219.248**	**(53.981)**	-	**1.236.570**	**10.773**	**(12.350)**	-	-	**8.753.592**	**11.885.336**
Period Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.753.592	8.753.592
Foreign Currency Translation Differences		-	1.731.484	-	219.248	-	-	1.236.570	-	-	-	-	-	3.187.302
Revaluation Gains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.773	(12.350)	-	-	-	(1.577)
-Actuarial Gains and Losses from Retirement Plans		-	-	-	-	(53.981)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53.981)
31.12.2013	27	**23.000.000**	**437.133**	-	**2.967.707**	**(53.981)**	-	**606.110**	-	-	**4.129.678**	**8.813.537**	**8.753.592**	**48.653.776**
Audited														
01.01.2012	27	**11.500.000**	-	-	**2.912.355**	-	-	-	**(12.084)**	**570.196**	**2.515.128**	**14.381.944**	**9.689.510**	**41.557.049**
Capital Increase		11.500.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.500.000)	-	-
Transfer of Previous Years' Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.689.510	(9.689.510)	-
Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942.188	(942.188)	-	-
Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.072.119)	-	(5.072.119)
Total Comprehensive Income		-	**(1.294.351)**	-	**(163.896)**	-	-	**(630.460)**	**1.311**	**(557.846)**	-	-	**7.932.811**	**5.287.569**
Foreign Currency Translation Differences		-	(1.294.351)	-	(163.896)	-	-	(630.460)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.088.707)
Participation Sales Profit to be Added to Shareholders Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.311	(557.846)	-	-	7.932.811	7.376.276
31.12.2012	27	**23.000.000**	**(1.294.351)**	-	**2.748.459**	-	-	**(630.460)**	**(10.773)**	**12.350**	**3.457.316**	**6.557.147**	**7.932.811**	**41.772.499**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of the consolidated financial statements.

Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Despec", or "Company"), carries out distribution services of almost all kinds of Information Technology ("IT") consumption products (toner, ink cartridge, printer tape, backup products, paper products, accessories and etc) to computer companies and office supply stores countrywide in Turkey through its well organized distribution network. The Company, which was established with the title (Sar - Sar Soyulmuş Gıda Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.) in 04.01.1995 changed its title to İndeks Teknolojik Ürünler Dağıtım A.Ş. in 02.08.1995 and to Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş.in 09.10.1998. The Company began its main activities towards the end of the year 1998. Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş. carries out sales and distribution of the products in its portfolio through sales teams employed in branches in İstanbul Merkez, Ankara and İzmir using the warehouses in mentioned cities.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the breakdown of Company's shareholder structures are as follows:

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
Shareholders	**Share Percentage%**	**Share Amount**	**Share Percentage%**	**Share Amount**
Desbil Teknolojik Ürünler A.Ş.(*)	% 30,25	6.956.268	30,25%	6.956.268
Despec Group B.V.	% 30,33	6.975.000	30,33%	6.975.000
Public	% 39,35	9.050.000	39,35%	9.050.000
Other	% 0,07	18.732	0,07%	18.732
Total	**%100**	**23.000.000**	**100%**	**23.000.000**

(*)225.994 of public shares belong to Desbil Teknolojik Ürünler A.Ş.

Decision of The Board of Directors meeting dated March 14, 2012 and nr. 2012/03, **TL11.500.000**issued capital of the company to be increased to **TL 23.000.000** with the rate of 100%on condition that to be in upper limits of **TL 25.000.000** registered capital, to be composed increased capital amount as TL 11.500.000 from internal resource.

A major part of Despec sales consists of HP products (especially printer toners and cartridges). Other products distributed by the Company are of brands of Epson, Imation, OKI, Sony, Canon, Xerox, Panasonic, IBM, Trust and Targus.

The structure of IT byproduct sector in Turkey is considerably fractional. Despec shares a significant segment of the market together with 3 other major distributors. Central office operations and logistics activities of the Company are controlled from the main office located in Ayazağa, Şişli, İstanbul. Moreover the Company has branches in Ankara and İzmir. There are also logistics, warehousing, sales and finance departments in branches in Ankara and İzmir branches.

Significant risks relating to the sector are as follows:

a- Credit Risk: Capital structure of retailer channel, which is determined as classical vendor in distribution network is low. Not only the ownership these retailers (around 3.000) are handed over frequently, but also their closing and opening rates are significantly high.

b- Sect oral Competition: Manufacturing companies in operating sector are in intense competition in brand and product bases worldwide. The effects of competitive medium created by these companies also affect the prices in national markets. This creates significant risks to companies which don't have strong financial structures.

c- Foreign Exchange Rate Risk: Most of the IT byproducts are either imported or purchased domestically using foreign currencies. During acquisition of products the companies are usually indebted in foreign currencies and payments are also made in same currencies. The companies which do not adopt their sales policies using currencies in which they purchase the products may encounter foreign exchange losses if rates increase.

d- The distribution agreements made with producers are not exclusive: There is no mutual exclusivity in distributorship agreements made with producer companies. In distributorship agreements according to market conditions producers can assign other distributorships, whereas in the meantime distributors can also sign distributorship agreements with other producers. Based on the facts that the Company is active in the sector for many years and maintains a high level of knowhow, the Company management considers the risk of agreement cancellation is extremely low.

e- Amendments made in import regimes: The amendments made by governments in some periods regarding import regimes may affect import both positively and negatively.

The addresses of the Company's main office and branches are as follows:

Main Office: Ayazağa Mahallesi Cendere Yolu No:9/3 34396 Şişli/İSTANBUL. The Company also has branches in Ankara and İzmir.

Branch Adresses

Ankara Branch: Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Öveçler 4.Cadde No:4/9 Dikmen/ANKARA

İzmir Branch:1370 Sokak No: 26 35320 Çankaya/İZMİR

The average number of employees of the Company as of period end is 29.(31.12.2011:26). All of the employees are assigned with administrative duties.

2 PRINCIPLES RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.01 Basic Principles For The Presentation

The Group maintains its books of accounts and statutory financial statement in accordance with Turkish Commercial Code and accounting principles determined in tax legislations. Accompanying financial statements include adjustments and classifications made on legal books in line with the generally accepted accounting principles issued by Capital Markets Boards (CMB).

The CMB published a comprehensive set of accounting principles in accordance with the communiqué Serial: XI, No:29 on "Communiqué on Financial Reporting at Capital Markets". This communiqué has become valid for the first interim financial period subsequent to January 01, 2008, states that, the financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as conceded by the European Union ("EU"). IFRS will be applied until the time differences between the IFRS and Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") are declared by the Turkish Accounting Standards Board. Thus TFRS, which are in compliant with the applied standards, will be adopted.

The accompanying financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as declared in the communiqué Serial: XI, No: 29, with the required formats announced by the CMB on April 14, 2008 and January 09, 2009.

The accompanying financial statements were approved and signed by its Board of Directors for the period as of date 06.03.2013.

Reporting Foreign Currency Transactions In The Functional Currency

The Company has determined functional currency as United States Dolar due to the purchasing and sales are significantly on USD basisin accordance with International Accounting Standarts ("IAS") nr.21 "Effect Of Changes In Exchange Rates Of Foreign Currencies".
Hereunder outline on USD translations of foreign currency transactions is specified below.
- A foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period:
- Foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

Using A Presentation Currency Other Than The Functional Currency

These financial statements and footnotes prepared for presenting toCapital Market Board has been presented as Turkish Lira. Outline on the purpose of translation of financial statements prepared in USD to Turkish Lira is specified below.

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (ie including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of Turkish Lira. The capital and capital reserves from shareholders' equity accounts are brought with their historic nominal values, translation adjustments for these are shown in foreign currency translation diffences account in shareholders' equity.
- The income statement belonging to the period ended in December 31, 2012 is presented by using annual average exchange rate of foreign currency in conversion which is 1 USD = 1,7942 TL.
-All resulting exchange differences arising out of this, shall be recognized in other comprehensive income or as a separate component of equity.

The closing rates of USD as of June 30, 2013 December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are shown below.

Date	**USD Currency Rate**
30 June 2013	1,9248
31 December 2012	1,7826
31 December 2011	1,8889

Due to the fact that an important portion of purchases and sales are based on the TL currency, the function currency of the Company has been changed to TL on July 1st 2013. As a result, all transactions occurring after July 1st 2013 are recorded in the TL currency.

The non-monetary items present in the December 31, 2013 financial statements have been accepted as the USD currency until June 30, 2013. The transactions in the non-monetary items that take place after this date are recorded in TL due to the change in the functional currency to the TL currency.

The same accounting technique has been used regarding non-monetary items in the income statement and for all transactions until June 30, 2013 have been converted using the average USD currency rate. Any transaction occurring after July 1, 2013 have been recorded using the TL currency.

2.02 Dealing with the Inflation Effects in Hyper-Inflationary Periods

According to the decision, dated March 17, 2005 with No:11/367, made by the Capital Market Board, the inflation accounting has been no longer effective as of 2005 and the accompanying consolidated financial statements has not been adjusted since January 1,2005. Nonmonetary values, which are in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, exist with valued as of December 31, 2004 in accordance with International Accounting Standards No. 29 "Financial Reporting on Hyper-Inflationist Economies".

2.03 Changes in Accounting Policies

The changes to the current accounting policies can be performed if it is necessary or the changes will provide more appropriate and reliable presentation of the transactions and events related to the financial position, performance and the cash flow of the Group that affect the financial statements of the Group. If the changes in accounting policies affects the prior periods, policy is applied to the prior period financial statements as if it is applied before. There were not any changes in accounting policies in the current period.

2.04 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Accounting estimates are made based on reliable information and using appropriate estimation methods. However, if new or additional information becomes available or the circumstances, which the initial estimates based on, change, then the estimates are reviewed and revised, if necessary. If the change in the accounting estimates is only related to a sole period, then only that period's financial statements are adjusted. On the other hand, if the amendments are related to the current as well as the forthcoming periods, then both current and forthcoming periods' financial statements are adjusted.

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

In instances where the accounting estimates affect both current and forthcoming periods, then description and monetary value of the estimate is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. However; if the affect of the accounting estimate to the financial statement is not determinable, then it is not disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Company management uses accounting estimates related to issues such as determination of useful lives of tangible and intangible assets, actuarial assumptions used in termination indemnity calculation, provisions for pending law suits and proceedings in favor of and/or against the Company and provisions for decrease in value of inventories. The explanations relating to estimates of the Company management are explained in the following paragraphs. There were no changes in the accounting estimates used as of period ends.

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Standard defines that functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The primary economic environment in which an entity operates is normally the one in which it primarily generates and expends cash. An entity considers the following factors in determining its functional currency: the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled); and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services and the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled). The company management reviews accounting estimations about functional currency and accounting policies in every period. In this context in the evaluation on the date of 31.03.2012, it has been decided to change the functional currency as USD as from January 1, 2012 considering the last year realization and forward-looking expectations. The effects of accounting policy changes result of forward-looking expectations applied on a going forward according to IAS 21 Paragraph 35-37. In other words every items of the company has been converted to new functional currency using the foreign currency exchange on the date of 31.12.2011 which is the conversion date and the amounts formed after the conversion has been considered as historical cost for non-monetary items.

Important Accounting Evaluations, Estimations and Assumptions

During preparation of financial statements Company management makes assumptions and estimates effecting the amounts of reported assets and liabilities, which effect contingent liabilities and commitments as of balance sheet date and income and expense items as of reporting period. Actual results may differ from the estimations made. Estimates are reviewed regularly and when it is required necessary adjustments are reflected to the financial statements in the period they are realized.

Assumptions made taking the basic reasons of interpretations, which can affect the amounts presented in the financial statements significantly and estimates which exist as of balance sheet date or are expected to occur in the future, into consideration, are explained in the following paragraphs:

- Actuarial assumptions relating to Termination Indemnity Liabilities (Discount rates, expected salary increases and reassignment rates of employees). (Note:24)
- The Company calculates depreciation according to straight line method according to the useful lives of fixed assets. The expected useful lives residual values and depreciation method is reviewed annually for any changes in estimates and proactively adjusted in case of any changes. There were not any changes in estimates related with depreciation calculations.(Note:18-19)
- The Company makes provision for receivable when there conditions indicate that collectability of these receivables are dubious whether there are not any legal processes initiated related to these receivables or not. The Company receives guarantees for receivables from companies which are considered to carry collection risks. (Note:10)
- The inventories are reflected to the financial statements with the lesser of cost or net realizable value. The effect of technological developments on the inventories of the company are taken into consideration during the calculation of impairment.(Note:13)
- The Company receives commissions from producer Company's according to sales or procurement volumes using predetermined commission rates. The commission incomes are recorded according to accrual basis.

2.05 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.05.01Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes income in fair value according to the accrual basis, when the Company reasonably determines the income and economic benefit is probable.

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

- The significant risks and the ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer;
- The Group refrains the managerial control over the goods and the effective control over the goods sold;
- The revenue can be measured reasonably;
- It is probable that the the economic benefits related to transaction will flow to the entitiy;
- The costs incurred or will be incurred in conjuction with the transaction can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued in the related period after discounting the cash inflows which will be received from the principal amount in the expected term using the efficient interest rate which discounts the mentioned cash inflows to recorded values.

When there is a significant amount of financing in sales, the fair value is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the embedded interest rate. The difference is reflected to the financial statements according to accrual basis.

Despec sales consists mainly of IT byproducts of HP (especially printer toners and cartridges). Other products distributed by the Company are products of Epson, Imation, OKI, Sony, Canon, Xerox, Panasonic, IBM, Trust and Targus. 90 % - 95 % of inventory purchases are provided from the first ten major suppliers. Purchases from HP cover approximately 50 % - 60 % of total inventory purchases

A major part of procurements of the Company are made directly from producers. The fluctuations in prices which may occur according to market conditions are covered by producer companies to provide price competitiveness. Other than this, losses related to defect products are paid to the Company by producers. Moreover, related to massive procurement of Public Sector or Private Sector companies, special prices are provided by the producers and the best pricing conditions are offered to companies operating in these sectors. In line with the dynamic and changing structure of IT Sector, the Company is supported directly and continuously by producers regarding new products and technologies.

The Company markets and sells the products imported from producers companies, which the Company has signed distributorship agreements. All of the sales are made via retailer channel, which consists of approximately 3.000 retailers, and there are no sales made directly to end users by the Company. Almost 50-55 % of the sales are made through ten major retailers.

When the products in inventories are sold with prices lower than acquisition costs in line with the demand of producers according to their marketing strategies, there are payments made with the explanation of inventory protection. These payments are deducted from the cost of inventories. On the other hand sales commissions obtained in line with the sales volumes are added to sales.

2.05.02 Inventory Valuation

Inventories are stated either at the lower of acquisition cost or net realizable value. The Company's inventories consist of cartridge, toner, tape and paper. The inventory costing method used by the Group is "First in First out (FIFO)". Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When the products in inventories are sold with prices lower than acquisition costs in line with the demand of producers according to their marketing strategies, there are payments made under the explanation of inventory protection. These payments are deducted from the cost of inventories. On the other hand sales commissions obtained in line with the sales volumes are recorded as sales. The Company also calculates net realizable values of commercial goods and reflects provision for decrease in value when there are indications of value decrease. (Note: 13)

2.5.03Tangible Fixed Assets

For Assets acquired in and after 2005, the tangible assets are reflected to the financial statements by deducting their accumulated depreciation from their cost. For assets that were acquired before January 01, 2005, the tangible fixed assets are presented on the financial statements based on their cost value, which is adjusted according to the inflationary effects as of December 31, 2004. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on their useful lives. The following rates, determined in accordance with the useful lives of the fixed assets, are used in calculation of depreciation.

	Useful Life (Year)
- Furniture's and Fixtures	5-10
- Motor Vehicles	5-10
- Leasehold Improvements	5-10

If the carrying amount of a tangible asset is more than the expected recoverable amount, the net book value is decreased to recoverable amount by making provision.

The profit and loss arisen from fixed asset sales are determined by comparing the net book value with the sales price and the difference is recorded as operating profit or loss.

2.05.04Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired before January 01, 2005 are carried at acquisition costs adjusted for inflation; whereas those purchased in and purchased after 2005 are carried forward at their acquisition cost less accumulated amortization.

Intangible fixed assets comprise of information systems and software rights expenses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method between 5 and 10 years period.

2.05.05 Leasings

The Company does not have any financial leasing transaction. The Company is lessee of various operational leases. In operational leases the lessor retains the significant risks and benefits related to the leased asset. Expenses incurred relating to these leases is recorded as expense in the income statement according to straight line method. The most important operational leasing of the Company is the rent of main office building and warehouse from the related Company, (Teklos A.Ş.). Leasing term is annual and rents are paid on a monthly basis according to the invoices of Teklos A.Ş. The purchases from related parties are disclosed in Note: 37.

2.05.06Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization but they are annually tested for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

2.05.07Borrowings Costs

The borrowing costs are recognized as expense when they are incurred. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset shall commence, when expenditures and borrowing costs for the asset are incurred, continues until that asset becomes available for sale. Expenditures on a qualifying asset include only those expenditures that have resulted in payments of cash, transfers of other assets or the assumption of interest-bearing liabilities. There are no capitalized borrowing costs in current period related to qualifying assets.

2.05.08Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Assets

Investments are recognized and derecognized on trade date where the purchase of sales of an investment is under a contract, whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs except for those financial assets aclassified as fair value through profit or loss which are initially measured at fair value.Other financial assets are classified as "financial assets, whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit or loss", "financial assets held to the maturity", "financial assets available for-sale" and "loans and receivables.

Prevailing Interest Method

Prevailing interest method is the valuation of financial asset with their amortized cost and allocation of interest income to the relevant period. Prevailing interest rate is that discounts the estimated cash flow for the expected life of financial instrument or where appropriate a shorter period. Income related to financial assets, except the "financial assets, whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit or loss", is calculated by using the prevailing interest rate.

a) Financial Assets Whose Fair Value Differences Are Reflected to the Profit or Loss

"Financial assets whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit or loss", are the financial assets that are held for trading purposes. If a financial asset is acquired for trading purposes, it is classified in this category. Also, derivative instruments, which are not exempt from financial risk, are also classified as "Financial assets whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit or loss". These financial assets are classified as current assets.

b) Financial Assets Which Will Be Held to the Maturity

Debt instruments, which the Group has the intention and capablity to hold to maturity, and/or have fixed or determinable payment arrangement are classified as "Investments Held to the Maturity". Financial asset that will be held to the maturity, are recorded after deducting the impairment from the cost basis, which has been amortized with prevailing interest method. All relevant income is calculated using the prevailing interest method.

c) Financial Assets Available-For-Sale

Financial assets, which are "Available-for-Sale" are either (a) financial assets, which will not be held to maturity or (b) financial assets, which are not held for trading purposes. Financial assets Available-for-Sale are recorded with their fair value if their fair value can be determined reliably. Marketable securities are shown at their cost basis unless their fair value can be reliably measured or have an active trading market. Profit or loss pertaining to the financial assets Available-for-Sale is not recorded on the income statement. The fluctuation in the fair value of these assets are shown in the statement of shareholders' equity. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is includeded in profit or loss for the period. Provisions recorded in the income statement pertaining to the impairment of financial asset Available-for-Sale can not be reversed from the income statement in future periods. Except equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, if impairment loss decreases in next period and if therein decreasing can be related to an event occurred after the accounting of impairment loss, impairment loss accounted before, can be cancelled in income statement.The Company classified all of the existing financial assets as Available for Sale Financial Assets. **(Note:7)**

d) Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, other receivables, and loans are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequently, receivables and loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. In the case of interest on loans and receivables negligible, registered value of loan and receivables is accepted as fair value.

GYM GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indication of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired, where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced with the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are reversed against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

With the exception of available for sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

With respect to available-for-sale equity securities, any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified based on arrangements according to the agreement, and definition of financial liability and equity instrument. Agreement which embodies right of assets after deducting all the liabilities, is a financial instrument based on equity. Accounting policies for the financial liabilities and the financial instruments based on equity are determined below.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit / (loss) or other financial liabilities.

a) Financial Liabilities Whose Fair Value Differences Are Reflected to the Profit / (Loss)

"Financial liabilities whose fair value differences are reflected to the profit /loss" are recorded at fair value and are re-evaluated at the end of each balance sheet date. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement. Recognized net earnings and/or losses in the income statement also include interest payments made for this financial liability.

b) Other Financial Liabilities

None.

2.05.09Effects of Currency Fluctuations

All transactions, denominated in foreign currencies, are converted into TL by the exchange rate ruling at the transaction date. All foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities stated at the balance sheet are converted into TL by the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

GYM GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

2.05.10Earnings per Share

Earnings per share in the income statement is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.In Turkey, companies are allowed to increase their share capital by distributing "bonus shares" from retained earnings. These bonus shares are deemed as issued shares while calculating the net earnings per share.

Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share distributions is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this calculation.

2.05.11Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet Date cover all events that occur between the balance sheet date and the publication date of the financial statements. If there is substantial evidence that the subsequent events existed or arose after the balance sheet date, these events are disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements. (Note: 40)

The Company adjusts its financial statements if the above-explained subsequent events require any adjustments.

2.05.12Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

A provision is recognized when an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not reflected to financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The entity recognizes a provision for the part of the obligation, for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

2.05.13. Related Parties

IAS 24 "Related Parties" defines related parties as the parties which can control the counterparty directly or indirectly through share ownership, rights based on agreement, family relation and etc. or which can affect the decisions of the counterparty significantly. Shareholders and Company management are also considered as related parties. Transactions held with related parties comprise of transfer of resources and liabilities between related parties with or without value.

In the accompanying financial statements shareholders, companies which are indirectly in capital relation with the Company, board of director's members, senior managers and other administrative senior personnel are considered as related parties. Including any manager of the Company (administrative or other), administrative senior personnel are the personnel who have direct or indirect authority and responsibility for activity planning, management and control. Transactions with related parties are disclosed in **Note: 37.**

2.05.14Taxation and Deferred Tax

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

<u>Current tax</u>

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

GÜREL İ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against whichthose deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income to the income statement, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in the equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquirer's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

Taxes stated in financial statements contain changes in current and deferred taxes for the period. Company calculates current period tax and deferred tax over the period results.

Offsetting Tax Income and Liablities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
Corporate tax amounts are offset with prepaid corporate tax as they are related. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also offset.

2.05.15Retirement Pay

According to Turkish Labor Law, employee termination benefit is reflected in the financial statements, when the termination indemnities are deserved. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per IAS No.19 "Employee Benefits".

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the financial statements represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized gains and losses.Interest cost included in retirement pay is presented in retirement pay expense in the income statement.

2.05.16 Cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at their fair values in the balance sheet. The cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand, bank deposits and highly liquid investments.

On cash flow statement, the Company classifies period's cash flows as operating, investment and financing activities.Cash inflow provided from operating activities denotes cash inflow provided from main activities of the Company.

Cash flow concerned with investment activities shows cash used and provided from investment activities (asset investments and financial investments).

Cash flow concerned with investment activities represents sources used from financial activities and pay-back of these funds.

2.06 Comparative Information and Adjustment of the Previous Period Financial Statements

The comparative financial statements have been presented to enable to perform the financial position and the performance trend analysis. All necessary adjustments are made in previous financial statements to present consistent and comparative financial statements, if required.

The CMB's 7 June 2013 dated and 20/670 numbered meeting decisions were taken in accordance with the Capital Markets Financial Reporting in the Communiqué on Principles regarding companies who fall in the scope of the Capital Markets board. For the period ending 31 March 2013 financial statements, examples and a user guide has been published. Through the use of these published formats a variety of format classifications were made. In the financial statements of the Company held on 31 December 2012 classifications are:

- The 428.546 TL shown in the December 31, 2012 Other Current Assets group has been shown as a separate account in the balance sheet named Prepaid Expenses
- The 33.071 TL balance shown in the December 31, 2012 financial statements shown in Other Payables account group under Taxes Payable and Other deductions has been classified into the Liabilities in the Scope of Employee Benefits account.
- The 210.811 TL shown in the December 31, 2012 Other Payables account group under Advances Received group has been shown as a separate account in the balance sheet named Deferred Expenses
- The 46.658 TL shown in the December 31, 2012 Other Short-Term Liabilities account group under Income in the Following Months has been shown as a separate account in the balance sheet named Deferred Expenses
- The 25.009 TL shown in the December 31, 2012 Other Short-Term Liabilities account group which relates to liabilities arising from Derivative Financial Instruments has been shown as a separate account in the balance sheet named Short-Term Derivative Financial Instruments

The Reclassifications made regarding the December 31, 2012 Income Statement are as follows:

- The 259.997 TL currency difference income and expenses found in the financial income account group's (net) 1.936.982 TL has been shown in the Other Income account, the 2.435.824 TL portion has been reclassified to Other Expenses account, the 479.157 TL portion in Financial Expenses, and the 1.237.996 TL portion to Financial Expenses Group.
- The 871.002 TL Interest Eliminated from Sales, Current Period Rediscount Income and the previous period Rediscount Cancellation found under the Financial Expenses account group has been reclassified under the Other Operating Income account.
- The 630.924 TL Interest Eliminated from Purchases, Current Period Rediscount Expense and the previous period Rediscount Cancellation found under the Financial Expenses account group has been reclassified under the Other Operating Expenses account.

2.07 Offsetting

The financial assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet, where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.08 Investment Property

Investment property is classified as property which is held where the main objective is for rent and/or capital gains income. As of the date of the balance sheet the investment property has been reflected in the attached financial tables based on their acquisition price. The company's investment property consists of land **(Note: 17).**

2.09 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies considered in preparation of financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and except the below stated new standards, amendments and TFRIC interpretations that are effective as of January 01, 2013 are applied in consistent with previous periods. The impact of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position or performance are explained in applicable paragraph.

The New Standard effective as of January 1st 2013, Amendments and Interpretations

- TAS 1 (Amendments) Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

These amendments require entities to group items presented in OCI based on whether they are potentially to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently. i.e. those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified.

The aforementioned amendments have affected only the presentation of the items presented in OCI and have not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRS 1 (Amendments) First-time Adoption of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

These amendments to address how a first-time adopter would account for a government loan with a below-market rate of interest when transitioning to TFRSs.

The aforementioned amendments have not had any impact on the Company's financial statements.

- TFRS 7 (Amendments) Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments have affected only the disclosure bases and have not had any impact on the Company's financial statements.

- TAS 27 (Amendments) Separate Financial Statements

KGK(POA) has amended TAS 27 where after TFRS 10 and TFRS 12 has been published. As a result of these changes, TAS 27 will only cover the accounting of subsidiaries, jointly controlled operations and affiliates on individually prepared unconsolidated financial statements. The aforementioned amendments have not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TAS 28 (Amendments) Associates and Investments in Joint Ventures

KGK has amended TAS 28 and changed the name of the standard to Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures where after TFRS 11 and TFRS 12 have been published. These amendments set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and Joint Ventures.

The aforementioned amendments have not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

Have been carried over the part which deals with the requirements for consolidation of the TAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The standard also defined a new definition of control in determining whether any entity are subject to consolidation or not.

The aforementioned standard has not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

The standard requires joint ventures to be equity accounted rather than accounted for using proportionate consolidation. The aforementioned standard has not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

The standard contains requirements about all disclosure of informations related with joint ventures, subsidiaries and structured entities. The aforementioned standard has not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The standard defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The aforementioned standard has not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of Surface Mine

The standard is not related to the Company and has not any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- TAS 19 (Amendments) Employee Benefits

Requiring the recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of remeasurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The Group/Company has recognized all its actuarial losses - gains that have occurred due to enforcement of TAS 19- "Employee Benefits" under its other comprehensive income statement, with effect as of January 1st 2013. The Group/Company has not revised its financial statements for 2012, as its impact was assessed below material level. There has not been any other change to the approved accounting policy during the reporting period and the implemented policies show coherence with preceding terms.

- Application Guidance "TFRS 10, TFRS 11 and TFRS 12 Amendments"

Amendments have been done in application guidance to eliminate the requirement to provide retroactive adjustments. The aforementioned standard has not had any impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The new standards and amendments issued as per approvement of financial statements but not effective yet as per current period and not early adopted by the entity/group are as below. Unless otherwise specified, the entity / group will apply required amendments that would affect the financial statements and notes to the financial statements after the new standards and interpretations come into effect.

- TAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assents and Financial Liabilities (Amendments) (January 1, 2014) (Any impact of the aforementioned standard on the Company's financial statements is expecting.)
- TFRS 9 Classification and Disclosure (January 1, 2015) (Any impact of the aforementioned standard on the Company's financial statements is expecting.)

Improvements in IFRS

IASB published annual 2009 – 2011 period IFRS improvements including amendments in current standards.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation
IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

New and Amended Standards and Interpretations published by IASB but not published yet by Public Oversight Authority

The standards, interpretations and amendments have been published by IASB but not adapted yet to TFRSs by Public Oversight Authority.

- TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendments) (Any significant impact of the aforementioned standard on the Company's financial statements is expected.)

- TFRIC Interpretation 21 Levies(Any impact of the aforementioned interpretation on the Company's financial statements is expecting.)
- TAS 36 Impairment of Assets - (Any impact of the aforementioned standard on the Company's financial statements is expecting.)
- TAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments) (Any impact of the aforementioned standard on the Company's financial statements is expecting.)

Resolutions Published by Public Oversight Authority

- Illustrative Financial Statements and User Guide were published on 20 May 2013 in order to ensure the uniformity of financial statements. The Group/ Company applied the required reclassification changes to the financial statements in order to comply with the guide.
- Accounting of Combinations under Common Control (The aforementioned resolutions have not had any considerable impact on the Company's financial statements.)
- Accounting of Redeemed Share Certificates(The aforementioned resolutions have not had any considerable impact on the Company's financial statements.)
- Accounting of Cross Shareholding Investments (The aforementioned resolutions have not had any impact on the Company's financial statements.)

2.10. Financial Risk Management

Collection Risk

The collection risk of the Company may arise from trade receivables in general. Trade receivables are evaluated according to the past experiences of Company management considering the market conditions and aging analyses made and required provisions for doubtful receivables are reflected to the financial statements appropriately. The provisions for doubtful receivables are reflected to the financial statements which are evaluated as of reporting date. **(Note 38)**

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk arises as a result of the changes in foreign exchange rates which affect any financial instrument in foreign currency. The Company's transactions in foreign currencies which arise as a result of operational, investment and financing activities are explained in **(Note: 38)**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk encountered by obtaining funds to fulfill the commitments of a Company relating to financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity risk by balancing the maturity allocation of assets and liabilities.**(Note 38)**

3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

None.

4 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

None.

5 REPORTING FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY SEGMENTS

The Company operates solely in informations technologies sector and Company management considers that segment reporting is not required.

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents for the periods ended are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash	24.441	23.611
Banks	3.317.400	4.281.609
-Time Deposit (reverse repo)	1.384.289	-
Credit Card Slips	471.414	473.451
Total	**5.197.544**	**4.778.671**

As of December 31,2013, the terms of reverse repo transactions vary between 1-3 days. The interest income accrual related to these reverse repos is **TL 187**. The interest rate for reverse repo on USD is between 1,12 % and 1,87%. Company's Cash and Cash equivalents amount presented in Cash Flow Statement is without income interest accrual.

The cash and cash equivalents balance shown in the statement of cash flows is net of interest income accruals, as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash and Cash equivalents	5.197.544	4.778.671
Interest Income Accruals (-)	(187)	-
Total	**5.197.357**	**4.778.671**

Company does not have any term or blocked account. Generally the payments received by credit cards are collected from bank in the following days after the sales. Gain/Loss in exchange differences are reported in Financial Gain/Loss account in Financial Statements.

7 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The company's short-term and long-term financial investments are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Stock (İndeks) (*)	57.282	19.181
Long Term Securities (**)	10.190	9.437
Total	**67.472**	**28.618**

The Indeks Bilgisayar Sistemleri Mühendislik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş shares found in the above mentioned short term financial investment have been valued based on their market price and have been recorded in the financial statements accordingly. The shares belonging to İndeks Bilgisayar A.Ş which were present in the long term financial investments, in the current period they are shown in short-term investments.

According to IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement Standard*; when measuring for fair value and relating explanations, in order to increase consistency and comparison, a fair value hierarchy has been created in order to categorize the valuation methods used. Level 1 inputs are based off of comparing the Company's assets with similar assets or comparing their liabilities with active market quotes. When valuating the Company's shares the 2. Session of the BIST on 31.12.2013 was used as a basis for measurement.

(**)1.000 shares of İnterpromedya Yayıncılık Etkinlik Yönetim ve Pazarlama A.Ş. was purchased for **TL 10.000** during 2011. The share capital of İnterpromedya A.Ş. is **TL 500.000 TL** and the Company has a share percentage of 0,2 %.

The movement of the Company's Long-Term Financial Asset and Investments are as below.

	Long Term Securities
01.01.2013 Opening	**9.437**
Financial Asset Purchase/Sales	-
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	753
31.12.2013 Balance	**10.190**

	İndeks Bilgisayar	Long Term Securities	Total
01.01.2012 Opening	**1.160.283**	**10.000**	**1.170.283**
Financial Asset Sales	(1.150.000)	-	(1.150.000)
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	(222)	(563)	(785)
Increase In Value	9.120	-	9.120
31.12.2012 Balance	**19.181**	**9.437**	**28.618**

The Company have sold the 500 000 number of shares which belong to İndex Bilgisayar A.Ş. during the year. As of December 31, 2012 these shares were 504.471. As a result of this transaction the Company has had profit of TL 1.269.817.

8 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

31.12.2013

None.

31.12.2012

None.

9 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

None.

10 TİCARİ ALACAK VE BORÇLAR

The Company's Short-Term Trade Receivables is as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Trade Receivables	21.752.289	20.177.794
- Trade Receivables from Related Parties(Note:37)	*66.916*	*2.312.255*
- Other	21.685.373	*17.865.539*
Notes Receivable	14.775.366	5.704.752
Discount on Notes Receivable (-)	(357.966)	(135.230)
Doubtful Receivables	1.500.961	1.478.941
Provision for Doubtful Receivables (-)	(1.500.961)	(1.478.941)
Total	**36.169.689**	**25.747.316**

The company has no Long-term Trade Receivables.

15.662.792 TL of the total trade receivables in the amount of **36.169.689TL**, and**1.276.690 TL** of the total receivables in the amount of **25.747.316TL**are under guarantee as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively. The detailed information relating to quality and level of trade receivables are disclosed in **Note: 38.**

The company has a receivables insurance policy with Euler Hermes Sigorta A.Ş for the accounts receivable which are found within the borders of Turkey.

- The policy's start and end date is 01.04.2013-31.05.2015, the contract is for 2 years,
- The effective currency for damages within the scope of the policy is in USD
- The rate of guarantees has been found to be 90% on credit limit applications for trade receivables
- As of 31.12.2013 the Euler Hermes Guarantee amount is **14.363.674 TL.**

The movement of Doubtful Receivables is as follows:

	01 January 2013 31 December 2013	**01 January 2012 31 December 2012**
Opening Balance	1.478.941	1.583.963
Receivables Recovered in the period (-)	-	(105.022)
The Period Ended	22.020	-
Period-end Balance	**1.500.961**	**1.478.941**

Maturity analysis of trade receivable overdue that is not assessed for impairment is as follows:

	31.12.2013	**31.12.2012**
Up to 3 Months	59.661	64.379
Between 3- 12 Months	9.802	-
Between 1-5 Years	-	-
Total	**69.463**	**64.379**

Details of Short – Term Trade payables for the year ended are as follows:

Account Name	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Suppliers	17.261.970	11.182.708
Other Suppliers	17.029.597	*11.149.859*
Due to Related Suppliers (Note:37)	232.373	*32.849*
Notes Payable	1.601.812	2.757.939
Rediscount on Payable	(111.041)	(43.106)
Total	**18.752.741**	**13.897.541**

There are not any long-term trade payables for the years ended December 31, 2012.

The average term of collection of trade receivables varies between 40-77 days. The average term of payments varies between 30-35 days. Compound interest rate of domestic government bonds is used as prevailing interest rate for rediscount of trade receivables and payables in TL. Also Libor and Eurobond are used for trade receivables and payables in USD and EURO.

11 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term other receivables for the years ended are as follows:

Account Name	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Due From Personnel	4.807	11
Related Parties (Note:37)	4.541.945	13.709.550
Deposits and Guarantees Given	56.135	3.112
Total	**4.602.887**	**13.712.673**

The company has no other Long-term Receivables.

The quality and level of risks in other receivables are explained in **Note: 38.**

Short-term other payables for the years ended are as follows:

Account Name	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Taxes, and Duties Payable	87.622	61.991
Non-commercial Payables to Related Parties (Note:37)	1.331.881	1.384.358
Total	**1.419.503**	**1.446.349**

GYM GÜVENLİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments found in Current Assets

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Derivative Financial Instruments Receivables	145.450	-
Total	**145.450**	**-**

The company as of December 31, 2013 has made a 2.739.000 USD foreign currency purchase agreement. All of the agreements' maturity is 0-3 Months. The fair value of these agreements as of December 31, 2013 is 5.700.824 TL and the valuation difference of 145.450 TL has been written as income.

Derivative Financial Instruments found in Short-Term Liabilities;

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Derivative Financial Instruments Payables	-	25.009
Total	**-**	**25.009**

The company as of December 31, 2012 has made a 2.659.270 USD foreign currency purchase agreement. All of the agreements' maturity is 0-3 Months. The fair value of these agreements as of December 31, 2012 is 4.765.424 TL and the valuation difference of 11.543 TL has been written as expense. The 13.466 TL portion has been recorded in Shareholder's Equity under *"Hedging"*. The 2.693 TL deferred tax liability that arose as a result of the valuation has been deducted from the hedging fund.

13 INVENTORIES

Inventories for the periods ended are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Commercial Goods	16.028.867	10.249.072
Goods in Transportation	5.862.926	2.864.169
Decrease in Value of Inventory (-)	(226.197)	(117.236)
Total	**21.665.596**	**12.996.005**

As of December 31,2013 **TL 1.273.858**(December 31,2012 **1.308.614 TL**)is reflected to financial statements with their net realizable values. The remaining inventories are presented at cost.

Inventories whose invoices are received at an earlier date than their physical entry in the warehouses are classified under the account "Goods in Transit"

The Movements in Provision for Decrease in Value of Inventories

	01 January 2013 31 December 2013	01 January 2012 31 December 2012
Opening Balance	117.236	130.704
Cancellation of Provision Due to Increase in Net Realizable Value Net(+)	-	(13.468)
Provision for the Period(-)	108.961	-
Period-End Balance	**226.197**	**117.236**

The inventories are presented with the lesser of cost and net realizable value in the financial statements.

There are not any inventories given as a guarantee for payables. The information related to the insurance coverage on assets is disclosed in Note: 22.

TL (125.194.841) and **TL (116.149.700)** are the costs of goods sold as of **31.12.2013**and **31.12.2012** respectively.

14 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

None.

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

15 PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short-Term :

Prepaid Expenses as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Prepaid Expenses for Following Mon.	363.302	326.161
Work Advances Given	301.244	102.385
Total	**664.546**	**428.546**

Deferred Income as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Work Advances Received	315.554	210.811
Income Relating to Future Mon.	271.738	46.658
Total	**587.292**	**257.469**

Long-Term

There are no Prepaid Expenses as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

There is no Deferred Income as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

16 INVESTMENTS EVALUATED BY EQUITY METHOD

None.

17 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Company's investment properties are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013	Purchases	Disposals	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	31.12.2013
Lands	16.929	-	-	1.351	18.280
Total	**16.929**		-	**1.351**	**18.280**

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Lands	18.280	16.929
Total	**18.280**	**16.929**

The investment property of the Company consists of the land located in Mersin the Company adopted cost method for evaluation of investment properties. There are not any liens on investment properties. The Company does not receive any rent income from this property. According to the inspection made by the Company management in the area in which the land is located, the current value is estimated to be between **TL 20.000 – TL 25.000**

18 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible assets for the periods ended are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cost	583.625	595.242
Accumulated Depreciation	(370.251)	(300.393)
Total	**213.374**	**294.849**

31.12.2013

Cost

Account Name	01.01.2013	Purchases	Disposals	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	31.12.2013
Motor Vehicles	192.064	-	(70.752)	10.809	132.121
Furniture & Fixtures	222.875	15.184	-	18.752	256.811
Leasehold Improvements	180.303	-	-	14.390	194.693
Total	**595.242**	**15.184**	**(70.752)**	**43.951**	**583.625**

Accumulated Depreciation

Account Name	01.01.2013	Period Depreciation	Disposals	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	31.12.2013
Motor Vehicles	51.576	25.828	(37.733)	3.388	43.059
Furniture & Fixtures	163.420	21.827	-	15.385	200.632
Leasehold Improvements	85.397	32.222	-	8.941	126.560
Total	**300.393**	**79.877**	**(37.733)**	**27.714**	**370.251**
Net Book Value	**294.849**				**213.374**

31.12.2012

Cost

Account Name	01.01.2012	Purchases	Disposals	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	31.12.2012
Motor Vehicles	123.231	122.359	(46.592)	(6.934)	192.064
Furniture & Fixtures	224.080	11.404	-	(12.609)	222.875
Leasehold Improvements	154.889	34.130	-	(8.716)	180.303
Total	**502.200**	**167.893**	**(46.592)**	**(28.259)**	**595.242**

Accumulated Depreciation

Account Name	01.01.2012	Period Depreciation	Disposals	Transfer	31.12.2012
Motor Vehicles	63.274	26.200	(34.167)	(3.730)	51.577
Furniture & Fixtures	151.764	20.328	-	(8.672)	163.420
Leasehold Improvements	59.744	29.204	-	(3.552)	85.396
Total	**274.782**	**75.732**	**(34.167)**	**(15.954)**	**300.393**
Net Book Value	**227.418**				**294.849**

Other Information:

Depreciation and amortization expenses are recorded under operational expenses. The insurance coverage on assets is disclosed in **Note: 22**. There are not any liens or other restrictions on assets.

19 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The company's Intangible Fixed Assets as of the end of the period is as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cost	143.736	127.780
Accumulated Amortization	(138.591)	(126.447)
Total	**5.145**	**1.333**

31.12.2013

Cost

Account Name	01.01.2013	Purchases	Disposals	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	31.12.2013
Other intangible Assets	127.780	5.417	-	10.539	143.736
Total	**127.780**	**5.417**	**-**	**10.539**	**143.736**

Accumulated Amortization

Account Name	01.01.2013	Period Depreciation	Disposals	Transfer	31.12.2013
Other intangible Assets	126.447	1.927	-	10.217	138.591
Total	**126.447**	**1.927**	**-**	**10.217**	**138.591**
Net Value	**1.333**				**5.145**

31.12.2012

Cost

Account Name	01.01.2012	Purchases	Disposals	Transfer	31.12.2012
Other Intangible Assets	135.400	-	-	(7.620)	127.780
Total	**135.400**	**-**	**-**	**(7.620)**	**127.780**

Accumulated Amortization

Account Name	01.01.2012	Period Depreciation	Disposals	Transfer	31.12.2012
Other Intangible Assets	133.547	419	-	(7.519)	126.447
Total	**133.547**	**419**	**-**	**(7.519)**	**126.447**
Net Value	**1.853**				**1.333**

Depreciation and amortization expenses are recorded under operational expenses.

20 LIABILITIES IN THE SCOPE OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Liabilities in the Scope of Employee Benefits for the periods ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Account Payable	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
SGK Payable	39.259	33.071
Total	**39.259**	**33.071**

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

21 GOVERNMENT GRANT AND ASSISTANCE

None.

22 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

i) Provisions

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Provisions for Price Differences	180.994	546.507
Total	**180.994**	**546.507**

31December 2013	Provisions for Price Differences
Opening Balance as of January 01	546.507
Additions	180.994
Cancellation of Provisions	(546.507)
Total	**180.994**

31December 2012	Provisions for Price Differences
Opening Balance as of January 01	648.984
Additions	546.507
Cancellation of Provisions	(648.984)
Total	**546.507**

ii) Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Lawsuits against the Company

There is no any litigation initiated against Company.

Lawsuits filed by the Company

For litigations filed by the Company, provision is made in financial statements in the amount of **TL 1.500.961.** (31.12.2012: **1.478.941 TL.**)

iii) Commitments not presented in the Liabilities of the Balance Sheet

31.12.2013

	TL	USD	EURO
Letters of Guarantees Given	4.200	1.550.000	1.950.000
TOTAL	**4.200**	**1.550.000**	**1.950.000**

31.12.2012

	TL	USD	EURO
Letters of Guarantees Given	4.200	1.550.000	1.950.000
Total	**4.200**	**1.550.000**	**1.950.000**

GÜRELİ YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

iv) The ratio of Mortgages and Guarantees Given to Shareholders' Equity is as follows;

Mortgages & Guarantees Given by the Group	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
A. Total amount of M&G Given on behalf of the Company	9.038.540	7.353.045
B. Total amount of M&G Given on behalf of the Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies subject to full consolidation	-	-
C. Total Amount of M&G Given on behalf of the third person liability in order to sustain usual business activities.	-	-
D. Total Amount of other M&G Given	-	-
i. Total Amount of M&G Given on behalf of main shareholder		
ii. Total Amount of M&G Given on behalf of other affiliated companies which cannot be classified under section B and C.		
iii. Total Amount of M&G Given on behalf of the third person that cannot be classified under section C.		
Total	**9.038.540**	**7.353.045**

The amounts stated above are provisions expressed in Turkish Lira as period ends.

The ratio of Mortgages and Guarantees Given to Shareholders' Equity is % 0: (31.12.2012: % 0)

i) Mortgages and Guarantees on Assets;

There are not any restrictions on assets.

vi) Total Amount of Insurances on Assets;

31.12.2013

Assets Insured	**USD**	**TL**
Commercial Goods	6.120.000	-
Motor Vehicles	-	106.470
Furniture and Fixtures	590.000	-
Total	**6.710.000**	**106.470**

31.12.2012

Assets Insured	**USD**	**TL**
Commercial Goods	9.620.000	-
Motor Vehicles	-	178.274
Furniture and Fixtures	590.000	-
Total	**10.210.000**	**178.274**

23 COMMITMENTS

None.

24 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Account Name	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Provision for Termination Indemnity	331.595	228.003
Total	**331.595**	**228.003**

In context of current Labor Law, liability of payment of legal benefit for termination indemnity arises when terminated employment contract is qualified for termination indemnity. In addition, according to currently operated Social Insurance Law making payment to employee, who has the right of severance with termination indemnity, is a legal liability As of January 1st 2014, termination indemnity upper limit is monthly 3.438,22 TL (31.12.2012: 3.129,25 TL TL).

Termination indemnity payable is not subjected to any legal funding.

Termination indemnity payable, is calculated by forecasting the present value of currently working employee's possible future liabilities IAS 19 ("Employee Termination Benefits"), predicts to build up Company's liabilities with using actuarial valuation techniques in context of defined benefit plans. According to these predictions, actuarial assumptions used in calculation of total liabilities are as follows:

Base assumption is the inflation parallel increase of maximum liability of each year Applied discount rate must represent expected real discount rate after the adjustment of future inflation As of 31.12.2013, provisions in financial statement are calculated by forecasting the present value of currently working employee's possible future liabilities. The provisions at the balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 6,5 % and a discount rate of 10%. As a result, the real discount rate is calculated as 3,29 % (31.12.2012: 3,81%). The assumptions made by the company related to real discount rates are reviewed annually. There were not any changes in discount assumptions in the current period.

The possibility of dismissing regarding termination indemnity liabilities is %97,81 as of 31.12.2013. (31.12.2012; %97,09)

	01 January-December31, 2013	01 January-December 31, 2012
Provision as of January 1	228.003	185.289
Expense for the Period / Change	37.350	54.329
Interest Expense	22.800	36.273
Actuarial Gain	67.476	52.539
Payments	(24.034)	(100.427)
At The End of The Period	**331.595**	**228.003**

The recorded accounts for the current period Termination Indemnity Provision Expenses (Income) are as follows:

	01.01.2013 31.12.2013
General and Administrative Expenses	60.150
Nullified Income (-)	-
Income/ (Expense) Recorded in Profit and Loss	**60.150**
Actuarial Losses (*) Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income	67.476
Total Period Expense/ (Income)	**127.626**

According to the regulation under IAS 19 released on January 1, 2013 actuarial losses and gains are to be recorded under other comprehensive income in Shareholder's Equity. The actuarial gains expensed in the current period are 67.476 TL. The portion of deferred tax income that relates to this expense has also been recorded similarly in other comprehensive income, as a result, other comprehensive income is 53.981 TL.

	01.01.2013 31.12.2013
Actuarial Losses Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income	67.476
Tax Effect % 20	(13.495)
Net Amount	**53.981**

Company Management has measured and valued the effect of their accounting policy change for the financial statements as of December 31, 2012, and the company has decided that the after tax effect of their policy change has been minor and as a result has decided not to reclassify the previous financial statements. As a result, the January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 period termination indemnity expenses are recording in the following accounts.

	01.01.2012 31.12.2012
General and Administrative Expense	143.141
Amount Recorded in Profit/ Loss	**143.141**

25 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO CURRENT PERIOD TAX

None.

26 OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other Current Assets for the years ended, are as follows:

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Income Accrual for Turnover Premium	621.481	598.412
Deferred VAT	1.359.424	40.994
Advances Given For Purchases	4.478	1.224
Total	**1.985.383**	**640.630**

The Company does not have Other Non-Current Assets as of period ends.

27 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

i) Minority Shareholders Equity

None.

ii)Capital / Cross Shareholding Adjustment

The capital of the Group, which is **TL 23.000.000**, consists of A Group shares issued to the name as paid-in capital is **TL 4.000**, B Group shares issued to the beer as paid-in capital is **TL22.996.000**.

A Group Shareholders have privilege in Board of Directors Election, B Group Shareholders do not have any privilege. A Group registered shares belong to Desbil Teknolojik Ürünler Dağıtım A.Ş.(The ultimate control of Desbil belongs to Nevres Erol Bilecik).

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012; the Shareholders are listed below;

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
Shareholders	**Share Percentage%**	**Share Amount**	**Share Percentage%**	**Share Amount**
Desbil Teknolojik Ürünler A.Ş	% 30,25	6.956.268	% 30,25	6.956.268
Despec Group B.V.	% 30,33	6.975.000	% 30,33	6.975.000
Public	% 39,35	9.050.000	% 39,35	9.050.000
Other	% 0,07	18.732	% 0,07	18.732
Total	**%100**	**23.000.000**	**%100**	**23.000.000**

Decision of The Board of Directors meeting dated March 14, 2012 and nr. 2012/03, TL 11.500.000 issued capital of the company to be increased to TL 23.000.000 with the rate of 100% on condition that to be in upper limits of TL 25.000.000 registered capital, to be composed increased capital amount as TL 11.500.000 from internal resource.

According to the 9th article of Articles of Association titled "Board of Directors and Term" A Group bearer shareholders have the privilege to determine the members of Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors consist of 5 or 6 members 4, when consists of 7 or 8 members5 and when consists of 9 members 6 members are nominated from the candidates presented by Group A shareholders.

Even though the B Group shares, which were offered to public gain the majority, since the A Group shareholders have the aforementioned privilege, the management sovereignty will not be lost. In any case the sovereignty will continue to belong to A Group shareholders.

(iii) Premiums or Discounts Regarding Shares

The group's capital reserves consist of share premiums. There are no movements regarding this in the current period.

(iv) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expense) not to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss

The analysis Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expense) not to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss is as follows:

Account Name	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Actuarial Gains and (Losses) (Note:24)	67.476	-
Tax Effect (Note:24, Note:35)	(13.495)	-
Actuarial Gains and Losses (Net)	**53.981**	-
Revaluation Gains and Losses	**53.981**	-
Other Gains and Losses	-	-
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expense) not to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	**53.981**	-

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
January 1 Opening	-	-
Additions	67.476	-
Deferred Tax Deduction (-)	(13.495)	-
End of Period Balance	**53.981**	-

(v) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expense) to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss

Account Name	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	606.110	(630.460)
Tax Effects	-	-
Foreign Currency Exchange Difference (Net)	**606.110**	**(630.460)**
Cashflow hedging Gains and Losses (*)	-	1.971
Tax Effect	-	(394)
Hedging Gains and Losses (Net)	-	**1.577**
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expense) to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	**606.110**	**(628.883)**

(*) Details can be found in **Note 12.**

The Foreign Currency Exchange Differences Movement Schedule can be found below:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
January 1 Opening	(630.460)	-
Additions	1.236.570	(630.460)
Transfers to Profit or Loss Table	-	-
End of Period Balance	**606.110**	**(630.460)**

The Capital Translation Differences Movement Schedule can be found below:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
January 1st Opening	(1.294.351)	-
Additions	1.731.484	(1.294.351)
Transfers to Profit or Loss Table	-	-
End of Period Table	**437.133**	**(1.294.351)**

Cashflow hedging Gains and Losses Movement Schedule is as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
January 1 Opening	1.577	(12.084)
Additions	-	-
Transfer to Profit or Loss Table	(1.577)	13.661
End of Period Table	-	**1.577**

iv) Restricted Reserves from Profit

Restricted reserves from profits consist of legal reserves.

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

v) Previous Years' Profit

Profits of previous years consist of extraordinary reserves, lose and profits of other previous years.

According to the Capital Markets board's meeting numbered 02/51 dated January 27 2010 in relation to publically traded corporations and the profits distributed there will not be any minimum profit that will be determined in the case of a dividend distribution. In accordance with the capital markets boards Series: IV, No:27, corporations will be allowed to distribute dividends on the basis of the provisions found in the corporations original agreement and on the dividend distribution policies stated to the public.

Shareholders Equity items as of the end of period are explained below:

Account Name	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Share capital	23.000.000	23.000.000
Capital Conversion Differences	437.133	(1.294.351)
Share Premium	2.967.707	2.748.459
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense to be Reclassified in Profit/Loss	(53.981)	1.577
- Revaluation Gains/Losses	(53.981)	-
- Value increase for Financial Assets Ready for Sale	-	*12.350*
- Hedging (Not:9)	-	*(10.773)*
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	606.110	(630.460)
Restricted Reserves From Profit	4.129.678	3.457.316
-Legal Reserves	4.129.678	*3.457.316*
Previous Years' Profits	8.813.537	6.557.147
Net Period Loss/ Profit	8.753.592	7.932.811
Total	**48.653.776**	**41.772.499**

The İndeks Bilgisayar Sistemleri Mühendislik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. shares, which are owned by the Company, are reflected to the financial statements according to their market values.

28 SALES AND COST OF SALES

Sales for the periods are as follows:

Account Name	**01.01.2013-31.12.2013**	**01.01.2012-31.12.2012**
Domestic Sales	142.035.792	125.621.077
Foreign Sales	264.275	138.315
Other Sales	5.507.787	5.924.434
Sales Returns (-)	(6.266.143)	(2.041.327)
Sales Discounts (-)	(102.245)	(157.011)
Other Discounts (-)	(34.841)	(107)
Net Sales	**141.404.625**	**129.485.381**
Cost of Sales (-)	(125.194.899)	(116.149.700)
Gross Profit from Business Operations	**16.209.726**	**13.335.681**

Depreciation and amortization expenses are considered as general expenses so they are presented under Operating Expenses.

29 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MARKETING, SALES & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

The Operational Expenses are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
General Administrative Expenses (-)	(4.526.493)	(3.833.569)
Marketing and Selling Expenses (-)	(1.943.817)	(1.950.973)
Total Operating Expenses	**(6.470.310)**	**(5.784.542)**

30 EXPENSES RELATED TO THEIR NATURE

Expenses Related to Their Nature are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
- Personnel Expenses	(3.925.747)	(3.800.718)
- Transportation Expenses	(452.652)	(390.739)
- Advertisement Expense	(692.127)	(375.271)
- Rent Expense	(266.530)	(226.724)
- Consultancy and Audit Expense	(192.103)	(174.239)
- Outsourced Benefits and Services	(202.076)	(193.067)
- Sales and External Trade	(79.274)	(70.923)
- Other Expenses	(659.801)	(552.861)
Total Operating Expenses	**(6.470.310)**	**(5.784.542)**

Essential part of accounting,finance,consultancy,current accounts,transportation,storage,import,export and rent services of Company are provided by İndeks Bilgisayar A.Ş. ve Teklos Lojistik A.Ş. which is group Company. Against these services, it is invoiced to the Company monthly. These amounts are stated under operational expenses. Information relating bills which are invoiced by related companies are shown in **Note 37**.

31 OTHER INCOME / EXPENSE

Other income / expense for the periods ended are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
Other Income from Operations	**6.420.821**	**2.952.379**
Nullified Provisions	-	105.022
Eliminated Interest from Sales	1.813.811	666.571
Current Period Accrued Income	111.042	43.106
Prior Period Rediscount Cancellation	135.230	161.325
Foreign exchange differences Income (trade receivables and payables)	4.343.748	1.936.982
Other Income and Profits	16.990	39.373
Operating from the Other Expenses (-)	**(2.191.836)**	**(3.129.391)**
Interest Eliminated from Purchases	(407.847)	(450.349)
Current Period Rediscount Expenses	(357.966)	(135.230)
Prior Period Rediscount Cancellation	(43.106)	(45.345)
Foreign currency exchange losses (trade receivables and payables)	(1.342.056)	(2.435.824)
Other Expenses and Losses (-)	(40.861)	(62.643)
Other Income/Expense (net)	**4.228.985**	**(177.012)**

32 INCOME/EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

Financial income for the periods ended is as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013 31.12.2013	01.01.2012 31.12.2012
Financial Asset Sales Income	-	1.269.817
Dividend Income	4.047	67.015
Profit from Fixed Asset Sales	-	-
Other	-	-
Income from Investment Operations	**4.047**	**1.336.832**

There are no Investment Operation Expenses as of the end of the period.

33 FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES

The financial income of the Company is as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
Interest Income	548.646	705.400
Foreign Exchange Translation Income	2.897.569	1.237.996
Total Financial Income	**3.446.215**	**1.943.396**

The financial expenses of the Company are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
Bank and Interest Expenses	(787.637)	(781.050)
Foreign Exchange Translation Expense	(4.872.283)	(479.157)
Total Financial Expenses	**(5.659.920)**	**(1.260.207)**

There are no capitalized financial expenses of Company for current period.

34 FIXED ASSETS HELD FOR SALE PURPOSES AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

None.

35 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company's tax income / (expense) are composed of current period's corporate tax expense and deferred tax income / (expense).

The tax assets and liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Account Name	01.01.2013-31.12.2013	01.01.2012-31.12.2012
Period Tax Income/(Expense)	(3.003.242)	(1.441.525)
Deferred Tax Income / (Expense)	(1.909)	(19.812)
Total Tax Income / (Expense)	**(3.005.151)**	**(1.461.337)**

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Period Tax Income/(Expense)	3.003.242	1.441.525
Deferred Tax Income / (Expense)	(2.110.693)	(910.950)
Total Tax Income / (Expense)	**892.549**	**530.575**

i) Provision for Current Period Tax

Companies calculate their temporary taxes on their quarterly financial profits in Turkey. Corporate income as of the temporary tax periods, temporary tax rate of 20 % over the corporate income was calculated and prepaid taxes deducted from taxation on income.

According to Turkish Corporate Tax Law, losses can be carried forward to offset the future taxable income for a maximum period of 5 years. On the other hand, such losses cannot be carried back to offset prio years' profits. According to Corporate Tax Law's Article: 24, the corporate tax is imposed by the taxpayer's tax returns. There is no prosedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Annual corporate tax returns are submitted until the 25th of April following the closing of the accounting year. Moreover, the tax authorities have the right to examine the tax returns and the related accounting records within five years.

The details regarding account profit and taxable profit are as follows:

Account Name	**01.01.2013-31.12.2013**	**01.01.2012-31.12.2012**
Commercial Profit/Loss in Legal Records	**14.788.579**	**7.180.647**
Additions to Tax Base	**259.212**	**132.894**
Provision for Employee Termination Benefits	103.592	42.714
Provision for Inventory Impairment	108.735	-
Notes and Check Rediscount	-	27.536
Other Non-allowable Charges Expenses	46.885	62.644
Deductions to Tax Base (-)	**31.583**	**105.917**
Provision for Doubtful Receivables	-	6.324
Provisions No Longer Required for Impairment of Inventory	-	13.243
Notes and Check Rediscount	27.536	19.335
Dividend income from subsidiaries	4.047	67.015
Financial profit/(loss) at legal records	**15.016.208**	**7.207.624**

Income Withholding Tax:

In addition to corporate tax, companies should also calculate income withholding tax on any dividends and income distributed, except for resident companies in Turkey receiving dividends from resident companies in Turkey and Turkish branches of foreign companies. The rate of withholding tax has been increased from 10% to 15% upon the Cabinet decision No: 2006/10731, which was published in Official Gazette on July 23, 2006.

ii) Deferred Tax

The deferred tax asset and tax liability is based on the temporary differences, which arise between the financial statements prepared according to CMB's accounting standards and statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually due to the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for the CMB standards and tax purposes.

GYM GÜRELİ
YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK VE
BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM HİZM. A.Ş.

Account Name	**31.12.2013 Temporary Cumulated Differences**	**31.12.2012 Temporary Cumulated Differences**	**31.12.2013 Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)**	**31.12.2012 Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)**
Fixed Assets	(44.214)	(19.821)	(8.843)	(3.964)
Stock Valuation	(10.561)	(15.438)	(2.112)	(3.088)
Rediscount Expense	311.796	135.230	62.359	27.046
Provision for Termination Indemnities	331.595	228.003	66.319	45.601
Provision for Inventory Impairment	226.197	117.236	45.239	23.447
Difference Between Book Value and Tax Base of Stocks	51.826	(7.412)	10.366	(1.482)
Rediscount Income	(109.475)	(43.106)	(21.895)	(8.621)
Hedging	(145.450)	25.009	(29.090)	5.002
Other	-	37.562	-	7.512
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)			**122.343**	**91.453**

	31.12.2013	**31.12.2012**
Deferred Tax Asset / Liability at the beginning of the period	91.453	(21.211)
Deferred Tax in Shareholders' Equity	(394)	(4.678)
Deferred Tax in Sold Financial Asset in Current Period	-	141.286
Income Recorded from Other Comprehensive Income	13.495	-
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	19.698	(4.132)
Deferred Tax Income / (Expense)	(1.909)	(19.812)
Deferred Tax Asset / Liability at the end of the period	**122.343**	**91.453**

Explanation of Unused Tax Advantages:

There is no financial loss transferred to next periods at the end of the periods.
Reconciliation of Tax Provisions for the periods is as below

Reconciliation of Tax Provision	**01.01.2013-31.12.2013**	**01.01.2012-31.12.2012**
Profits obtained from continuing operations	11.758.743	9.394.148
Income tax rate %20	(2.351.749)	(1.878.830)
Tax effect:	(637.460)	417.741
-The effect of equity items due to foreign currency translation	(15.942)	(249)
Deferred Tax Income	**(3.005.151)**	**(1.461.337)**

36 NET EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share in the income statement are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Company's earnings per share are calculated for the periods are as follows:

Account Name	**01.01.2013-31.12.2013**	**01.01.2012-31.12.2012**
Net Profit For The Period / (Loss)	8.753.592	7.932.811
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	23.000.000	23.000.000
Earnings / (Loss) per Share	**0,3806**	**0,3449**

If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalization, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented shall be adjusted retrospectively. Accordingly weighted average of number of shares used in calculating of earnings per share, the profit of 2012 has been found by dividing 23.000.000 shares number of.

37 EXPLANATIONS OF RELATED PARTIES

a) Receivables and Payables of Related Parties:

	Receivables		Liabilities	
December 31, 2013	**Commercial**	**Non-Commercial**	**Commercial**	**Non-Commercial**
İndeks A.Ş.	-	-	198.424	-
Desbil A.Ş.	-	1.592.125	-	-
Shareholders	-	-	-	1.331.881
Neotech A.Ş.	-	171	-	-
Teklos A.Ş.	-	-	33.949	-
İnfin A.Ş.	-	2.913.980	-	-
Datagate A.Ş.	-	25.229	-	-
Neteks A.Ş.	-	79	-	-
Homend A.Ş.	66.916	-	-	-
Receivables from Personnel	-	-	-	-
Artım A.Ş.	-	10.361	-	-
Total	**66.916**	**4.541.945**	**232.373**	**1.331.881**

	Receivables		Liabilities	
December 31, 2013	**Commercial**	**Non-Commercial**	**Commercial**	**Non-Commercial**
İndeks A.Ş.	-	12.928.635	453	-
Desbil A.Ş.	-	777.591	-	-
Dividends to be Paid to Partners	-	-	-	1.384.358
Neotech A.Ş.	-	-	141	-
Teklos A.Ş.	-	-	30.537	-
İnfin A.Ş.	2.312.255	-	-	-
Datagate A.Ş.	-	2.081	-	-
Neteks A.Ş.	-	1.243	-	-
Homend A.Ş.	-	-	1.718	-
Receivables from Personnel	-	11	-	-
Total	**2.312.255**	**13.709.561**	**32.849**	**1.384.358**

Company calculates interest by USD, EUR and TL for current account balance in period, interest rates range from (4-4.5 %) , (4-4.5 %) , (7,5-12 %), respectively. (December 31, 2012: Interest rates ranged (5,30-6%)

b)Purchases from Related Parties and Purchases from Related Parties

31.12.2013

Sales to Related Parties	Goods and Service Sales	Cost Allocation	Interest and Foreign Exchange Income	Total Expense/ Purchases
Artım A.Ş.	1.350	-	471	1.821
Datagate A.Ş.	143.749	772	2.285	146.806
Desbil A.Ş.	-	-	239.634	239.634
Homend A.Ş.	918	-	117.642	118.560
İndeks A.Ş.	153.394	7.694	636.772	797.860
İnfin A.Ş.	499	-	576.985	577.484
Neotech A.Ş.	(788)	-	305	(483)
Neteks A.Ş.	339	-	20	359
Teklos A.Ş.	-	-	870	870
TOTAL	**299.461**	**8.466**	**1.574.984**	**1.882.911**

Sales to Related Parties	Goods and Service Sales	Cost Allocation	Interest and Foreign Exchange Income	Total Expense/ Purchases
Datagate A.Ş.	62.472	-	397	62.867
Desbil A.Ş.	-	-	17.697	17.697
Homend A.Ş.	2.822	-	51.926	54.748
İndeks A.Ş.	1.341.076	1.607.884	83.016	3.031.978
İnfin A.Ş.	-	-	52.627	52.627
Neotech A.Ş.	7.862	1.653	82	9.597
Neteks A.Ş.	-	454	46	500
Teklos A.Ş.	19.964	296.150	7.495	323.609
TOTAL	**1.434.196**	**1.906.141**	**213.286**	**3.553.623**

There is no taken or given guarantee in between related parties

31.12.2012

Sales to Related Parties	Goods and Service Sales	Cost Allocation	Interest and Foreign Exchange Income	Total Expense/ Purchases
Artım A.Ş.	1.438	-	-	1.438
Datagate A.Ş.	402.395	596	2.988	405.979
Desbil A.Ş.	-	-	52.971	52.971
Homend A.Ş.	946	-	56.336	57.282
İndeks A.Ş.	504.592	9.592	620.333	1.134.517
İnfin A.Ş.	35.348	-	252.850	288.198
Neotech A.Ş.	1.167	-	602	1.769
Neteks A.Ş.	960	-	102	1.062
Teklos A.Ş.	-	275	2.613	2.888
TOTAL	**946.846**	**10.463**	**988.795**	**1.946.104**

Purchases From Related Parties	Goods and Service Sales	Cost Allocation	Interest and Foreign Exchange Income	Total Expense/ Purchases
Datagate A.Ş.	272.855	-	3.233	276.088
Desbil A.Ş.	-	-	47.993	47.993
Homend A.Ş.	16.321	-	55.945	72.266
İndeks A.Ş.	570.180	1.496.022	138.499	2.204.701
İnfin A.Ş.	-	-	261.990	261.990
Neotech A.Ş.	6.266	-	169	6.435
Neteks A.Ş.	-	-	704	704
Teklos A.Ş.	4.930	274.941	979	280.850
TOTAL	**870.557**	**1.770.958**	**509.512**	**3.151.027**

There is no taken or given guarantee in between related parties.

Company calculates interest by USD, EUR and TL for current account balance in period, interest rates range from (4-4.5 %) , (4-4.5 %) , (7,5-12 %), respectively. (December 31, 2012: Interest rates ranged (5,30-6%)

c)Benefits and wages provided to Management Staff

Account Name	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Short term benefits provided to employees	1.131.986	1.112.019
Employment Termination Benefits	-	-
Other long term benefits	-	-
Total	**1.131.986**	**1.112.019**

Benefits and wages provided to Management Staff contain wages of general manager and vice general managers.

38 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING OUT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital risk management

The Company, while trying to maintain the continuity of its activities in capital management on one hand, aims to increase its profitability by using the balance between debts and resources on the other hand.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debts containing the credits explained in note 8, cash and cash equivalents explained in note 6 and resource items containing respectively issued capital, capital reserves, profit reserves and profits of previous years explained in note 27.

Risks, associated with each capital class, and the capital cost are evaluated by the senior management. It is aimed that the capital structure will be stabilized by means of new borrowings or repaying the existing debts as well as dividend payments and new share issuances based on the senior management evaluations.

The Company follows the capital by using debt/total capital rate. This rate is found by dividing the net debt by total capital. The net debt is calculated by excluding the cash and cash equivalent amounts from the total debt amount (including credits, leasing and commercial debts as indicated in the balance sheet). Total capital is calculated as resources plus net debt as indicated in the balance sheet.

Net liabilities/total capital rates are as follows:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Total Liabilities	22.203.933	16.964.524
Negative: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5.197.544)	(4.778.671)
Net Liabilities	17.006.389	12.185.853
Total Equity	48.653.776	41.772.499
Total Capital	65.660.165	53.958.352
Net Liabilities/Total Capital Rate	**0,2590**	**0,2258**

(b) Important Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies of the Company relating to the financial instruments are stated in the footnote 2.

(c) Market risk

The Company, due to its activities, is exposed to changes in exchange rates (see article d) and interest rates (see article f).The Company, as it holds the financial instruments, also bears the risk of other party not meeting the requirements of the agreement. (Article e)

Market risks seen at the level of Company are measured according to the sensitivity analysis principle. The market risk of the Company incurred during the current year or the method of handling the encountered risks or the method of measuring those risks are no different from the previous year.

(d) Rate risk management

Most of the IT byproducts are either imported or purchased domestically using foreign currencies. During acquisition of products the companies are usually indebted in foreign currencies and payments are also made in same currencies. The companies which do not adopt their sales policies using currencies in which they purchase the products may encounter foreign exchange losses if rates increase.

Against the rate risk Despec determines the sales currencies in the currency which the inventories are purchased. However, according to the market conditions sales are made in different currencies in some periods. Especially in order not to bear f/x rate risk forward transactions are made in periods with volatile f/x rates.

The Company management evaluates and follows the balance of assets and liabilities in Turkish Lira and Euro type as open position.

Table of Foreign Exchange Position

	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	TL Value	USD	Euro	TL Value	USD	Euro
1Trade Receivables	20.834.345	6.814.217	2.142.265	13.172.539	9.150.896	1.710.100
2a. Monetary Financial Assets	13.215.423	6.126.603	47.476	4.646.062	3.536.161	471.957
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current Assets Total (1+2+3)	**34.049.769**	**12.940.820**	**2.189.742**	**17.818.601**	**12.687.056**	**2.182.057**
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	28.618	28.618	-
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Fixed Assets Total (5+6+7)	-	-	-	**28.618**	**28.618**	-
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**34.049.769**	**12.940.820**	**2.189.742**	**17.847.219**	**12.715.675**	**2.182.057**
10. Supplier	(5.745.612)	(2.614.994)	(55.996)	(10.174.242)	(10.111.770)	(26.565)
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	(395.021)	(173.507)	(8.413)	(2.927.329)	(2.879.022)	(20.541)
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Total Short Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	**(6.140.634)**	**(2.788.501)**	**(64.409)**	**(13.101.572)**	**(12.990.792)**	**(47.106)**
14. Supplier	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Total Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	**(6.140.634)**	**(2.788.501)**	**(64.409)**	**(13.101.572)**	**(12.990.792)**	**(47.106)**
19. Net Asset/ (Liability) Position of Derivative Instruments off the Balance Sheet (19a-19b)	**(5.700.824)**	**(2.671.051)**	-	**(4.765.424)**	**(4.765.424)**	-
19a. Total Amount of Hedged Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Total Amount of Hedged Liabilities	5.700.824	2.671.051	-	4.765.424	4.765.424	-
20. Net Foreign Exchange Asset / (Liability) Position (9-18+19)	**22.208.311**	**7.481.268**	**2.125.333**	**(19.776)**	**(5.040.541)**	**2.134.951**
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Exchange Asset / (liability) position (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**27.909.135**	**10.152.319**	**2.125.333**	**4.745.648**	**(275.117)**	**2.134.951**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for the Foreign Exchange Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. The Amount of Hedged part of Foreign Exchange Assets	(5.846.275)	(2.739.200)	-	(4.740.415)	(4.740.415)	-
23. The Amount of Hedged part of Foreign Exchange Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Export	264.275	-	-	-	-	-
24. Import	82.551.927	-	-	-	-	-

e) Credit Risk

CREDIT TYPES INCURRED IN RESPECT OFFINANCIAL INSTRUMENT TYPES

31.12.2013	Receivables					Deposit at Banks	
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables				
	Related	Other	Related	Other	Note		Note
Maximum credit risk incurred as of the date of reporting (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	66.916	36.102.773	4.541.945	60.942		4.701.689	
- The part of maximum risk secured by guarantee etc.	-	15.662.792	-	-			
A. Net book value of financial assets which are undue or which did not decline in value (2)	66.916	36.033.311	4.541.945	60.942	10-11	4.701.689	6
B. Book value of financial assets which conditions are renegotiated, and which otherwise would be counted as overdue or declined in value (3)		64.842			10-11		6
C. Net book value of assets, overdue but did not decline in value. (6)	-	4.620	-	-		-	
- The part secured by guarantee etc.	-	4.620	-	-		-	
D. Net book values of assets declined in value (4)	-		-	-	10-11	-	6
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-		-	
- Decline in value (-)	-	1.500.961	-	-	10-11	-	6
- The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	-	(1.500.961)	-	-	10-11	-	6
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	10-11	-	6
- Decline in value (-)	-	-	-	-	10-11	-	6
- The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	-	-	-	-	10-11	-	6
E. Elements containing credit risk off the balance sheet (5)	-	-	-	-	10-11	-	

31.12.2012	Receivables					Deposit at Banks	
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables				
	Related	Other	Related	Other	Note		Note
Maximum credit risk incurred as of the date of reporting (A+B+C+D+E) (1)	**2.312.255**	**23.435.061**	**13.709.561**	**3.112**		**4.281.609**	
- The part of maximum risk secured by guarantee etc.	-	1.276.690	-	-			
A. Net book value of financial assets which are undue or which did not decline in value (2)	**2.312.255**	**23.370.682**	**13.709.561**	**3.112**	**10-11**	**4.281.609**	**6**
B. Book value of financial assets which conditions are renegotiated, and which otherwise would be counted as overdue or declined in value (3)		62.656			**10-11**		**6**
C. Net book value of assets, overdue but did not decline in value. (6)	-	1.723	-	-		-	
- The part secured by guarantee etc.	-	1.723	-	-		-	
D. Net book values of assets declined in value (4)	-	-	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-		-	
- Decline in value (-)	-	1.478.941	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
- The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	-	(1.478.941)	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
- Undue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
- Decline in value (-)	-	-	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
- The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	-	-	-	-	**10-11**	-	**6**
E. Elements containing credit risk off the balance sheet (5)	-	-	-	-	**10-11**	-	

	Receivables	
31.12.2013	**Trade Receivables**	**Other Receivables**
1-30 Days Overdue	59.661	-
1-3 Months Overdue	9.802	-
More than 3 Months Overdue	-	-
The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	4.620	-

	Receivables	
31.12.2012	**Trade Receivables**	**Trade Receivables**
1-30 Days Overdue	52.194	-
1-3 Months Overdue	12.185	-
More than 3 Months Overdue	-	-
The part of net value secured by guarantee etc.	1.723	-

Credit Risk Management

The collection risk of Despec mainly arises from trade receivables.. Almost all of the trade receivables are from retailers. Our Company has implemented an efficient control system for retailers. Credit risk from these transactions is reviewed by risk management team and Company management. For each retailer there are limits specified, which are revised when necessary. Obtaining sufficient guarantees from the retailers is another method used to manage credit risk . Based on the fact that the Company has a number of retailers instead of having a few with important amount of receivables, there is not any important trade receivable risk. Trade receivables are evaluated according to the past experiences of the Company management and market conditions and are presented in the financial statements with their net values after the required provisions are made for doubtful receivables. As a result of the structure of the sector, sales volume is high but the profit margin is very low. Thus, collection and risk monitoring policies are really important for our Company and maximum prudence is shown. The detailed explanations regarding our collection and risk management policies are as follows:.

The Company initiates proceedings for receivables overdue more than a few months. Restructuring of terms of debts is possible for retailers that are in a difficult position. Collection and risk monitoring policies are very important for the Company because of the low profit margin. The Company has formed a current accounts and risk management department so that the sales are made to retailers by credibility assessments. Payments from new or risky retailers are collected in cash.

Despec sells computer consumables and accessories to many organizations in Turkey. Capital structure of retailers that are considered as standard retailers is low. The number of this type of retailers is estimated 5.000 in Turkey. These retailers are the type for which Despec founded its own business line and organization in order to minimize credit risk and took measures in terms of risk management. Measures taken can be listed as;

Cash transactions with companies newer than 1 year in sector: Transactions with companies that are new in the sector are only done in cash.

The information team of two personnel, organized in current accounts and risk management department, continuously collects information regarding retailers.

Credit Committee: Various information studies about companies that are in the sector in more than 1 year and companies that have increased loan limits are presented to the Loan Committee that gather once a week. The Credit Committee consists of CFO as chairman, Finance Manager, Current Accounts Manager, Information officer and respective customer's Sales Manager. Credit Committee calculates a credit limit taking information, previous payments and sales performances into account. Credit Committee determines line of business and if needed, demands assurance and security.

Trade receivables are evaluated by taking the Group Policies and procedures into account and accordingly indicated in the balance sheet clearly after excluding the doubtful receivables. (Note10).

(f) Management of interest rate risk

The interest rates of loan are fixed.

Table of Interest Position

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Fixed Interest Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets	1.384.289	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Floating Rate Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-

(g) Analysis Relating to Other Risks

Risks Relating to Share etc. Financial Instruments

The Company isn't holding marketable securities which are traded in the Istanbul Stock Exchange.

h) Liquidity risk management

The Company tries to manage the liquidity risk by maintaining the continuation of sufficient funds and loan reserves by means of matching the financial instruments and terms of liabilities by following the cash flow regularly.

Liquidity Risk Tables

Prudent liquidity risk management signifies maintaining sufficient cash, the utility of fund sources by sufficient credit transactions and the ability to close out market positions.

Risk of existing or future possible debt requirements being fundable is managed by maintaining the continuation of availability of sufficient numbers and high quality credit providers.

The table below indicates the term divisions of derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company in TL currency.

31.12.2013

Expected Terms/Terms according to Agreements	Book Value	Cash Outflow As Per the Agreement	Shorter than 3 Months	Between 3-12 months	Between 1-5 years	Longer than 5
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**20.527.057**	**20.638.098**	**20.638.098**	-	-	-
Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Liabilities	*18.752.741*	*18.863.782*	18.863.782	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	*1.774.316*	*1.774.316*	1.774.316	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Expected Terms/Terms according to Agreements	Book Value	Cash Outflow As Per the Agreement	Shorter than 3 Months	Between 3-12 months	Between 1-5 years	Longer than 5
Derivative Financial Liabilities	**145.450**	**118.881**	**118.881**	-	-	-
Derivative Cash Inflow	*5.846.275*	*5.846.275*	*5.846.275*	-	-	-
Derivative Cash Outflow	*(5.700.825)*	*(5.727.394)*	*(5.727.394)*	-	-	-

31.12.2012

Expected Terms/Terms according to Agreements	Book Value	Cash Outflow As Per the Agreement	Shorter than 3 Months	Between 3-12 months	Between 1-5 years	Longer than 5
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**15.587.772**	**15.630.878**	**15.630.878**	-	-	-
Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Liabilities	*13.897.541*	*13.940.647*	*13.940.647*	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	*1.690.231*	*1.690.231*	*1.690.231*	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Expected Terms/Terms according to Agreements	Book Value	Cash Outflow As Per the Agreement	Shorter than 3 Months	Between 3-12 months	Between 1-5 years	Longer than 5
Derivative Financial Liabilities	**(25.009)**	**(37.200)**	**(37.200)**	-	-	-
Derivative Cash Inflow	*4.740.415*	*4.740.415*	*4.740.415*	-	-	-
Derivative Cash Outflow	*(4.765.424)*	*(4.777.615)*	*(4.777.615)*	-	-	-

39 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company considers that the recorded values of financial instruments reflect the fair values.

Aims at financial risk management

The finance department of the Company is responsible for maintaining the access to financial markets regularly and observing and managing the financial risks incurred in relation with the activities of the Company. The said risks include market risk (including foreign exchange risk, fair interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash receiving risk.

The Company uses the forward exchange agreements out of derivative financial instruments for the purpose of decreasing the effects of these risks and being protected from financial risk against the same. The Company has no speculative financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) and does not involve in any activity relating to the sale or purchase of such instruments.

40 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A material event disclosure relating to Despec Bilgisayar Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş was sent through Despec International FZCO on 27.01.2014 to BİST

Despec Group B.V whom is a shareholder of the Company has sold 6.975.000 shares to Despec International FZCO in Dubai on 27.01.2014

Despec International FZCO was founded in 2006 by Riyaz Amiral Jamal at United Arab Emirates Dubai Jebel Ali Free Trade Area. It's subsidiaries are already operating in the Middle East, Africa, Europe and Turkey.

41 OTHER ISSUES

None.