

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS' REPORT**

**(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO
ENGLISH OF THE
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND
CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH)**



BİLGİLİ BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM A.Ş.

(Member firm of AGN International)



ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT ANONİM ŞİRKETİ INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016

**To the Board of Directors of
Orge Enerji Elektrik Taahhüt A.Ş.**

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Orge Enerji Elektrik Taahhüt A.Ş. and its subsidiary ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2016 and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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.





BİLGİLİ BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM A.Ş.
(Member firm of AGN International)



Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Orge Enerji Elektrik Taahhüt A.Ş and its subsidiary as of 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 29 February 2016.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- i. Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no. 6102; Auditors' Report on System and Committee of Early Identification of Risks is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on 13 February 2017.
- ii. Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that for the period 1 January - 31 December 2016, the Company's bookkeeping activities are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- iii. Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and required documents in connection with the audit.

13 February 2017 Istanbul, Turkiye

BİLGİLİ BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM A.Ş.
Member firm of AGN International

Rafet KALKAN
Partner

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)	1-2
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	5
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6-57
1. GROUP'S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS	6
2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	6
3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS	25
4. INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES.....	25
5. SEGMENT REPORTING.....	25
6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	26
7. FINANCIAL ASSETS	26
8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.....	27
9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES	28
10.OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES.....	29
11.DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	29
12.INVENTORIES.....	30
13.PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME	30
14.CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	31
15.INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	31
16.PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	33
17.OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSET	34
18.GOODWILL.....	34
19.COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.....	34
20.EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	36
21.IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS	37
22.GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS	38
23.BORROWING COST.....	38
24.OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	38
25.CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	39
26.REVENUE AND COST OF SALE.....	41
27.GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE	41
28.EXPENSES BY NATURE.....	42
29.OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	42
30.INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	43
31.FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES	43
32.ASSETS HELD FOR SALE.....	43
33.INCOME TAX	44
34.EARNINGS PER SHARE.....	47
35.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	47
36.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)	47
37.SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.....	57
38. OTHER MATTERS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED FOR CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT	57

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
AUDITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016 AND 2015
(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated)

ASSETS	Notes	Current Year December 31, 2016	Prior Year December 31, 2015
Current Assets		72.783.914	55.507.023
Cash and cash equivalents	6	35.698.991	14.565.104
Financial investments	7	-	-
Trade receivables		34.956.194	34.873.191
- Trade receivables from related parties	35	-	-
- Trade receivables from non-related parties	9	34.956.194	34.873.191
Other receivables		30.114	-
- Other receivables from related parties	35	-	-
- Other receivables from non-related parties	10	30.114	-
Inventories	12	1.320.144	2.714.053
Expenses paid in Advance	13	444.807	2.961.734
Assets related to the current period tax	33	317.177	377.517
Other Current Assets	24	16.487	15.424
Non-Current Assets		24.700.909	5.803.530
Financial investments	8	-	-
Trade receivables	9	-	-
Other receivables	10	610	1.327
- Due from related parties	35	-	-
- Other trade receivables	10	610	1.327
Investment property	15	19.478.097	4.462.000
Tangible fixed assets	16	692.647	475.074
Intangible fixed assets		14.115	1.560
Prepaid Expenses	13	1.802.291	-
Deferred tax assets	33	-	-
Assets related to the current period tax	33	2.713.149	863.569
Other non-current assets	24	-	-
Total Assets		97.484.823	61.310.553

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

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
AUDITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016 AND 2015
(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated)

LIABILITIES	Notes	Current Year December 31, 2016	Prior Year December 31, 2015
Short Term Liabilities		24.508.021	18.714.389
Financial liabilities	8	489.868	208.980
Current installments of long-term financial liabilities	8	6.212.028	2.848.413
Trade payables		9.062.138	8.503.600
- Other trade payables	9	9.062.138	8.503.600
Employee Benefit Liabilities	20	873.454	594.851
Other payables		3.819.402	1.986.099
- Due to related parties	35	15.350	14.350
- Other trade payables	10	3.804.052	1.971.749
Deferred income	13	2.959.294	4.529.235
Tax provisions	33	1.001.990	-
Short term provisions		89.847	43.211
-Provisions for Employee Benefits	20	19.365	4.761
-Other provisions	19	70.482	38.450
Other short-term liabilities	24	-	-
Long Term Liabilities		10.400.469	4.623.533
Financial liabilities	8	1.408.738	6.612
Trade payables	9	-	-
Deferred income	13	-	-
Long term provisions		346.326	449.679
- Provisions for long term liabilities	20	346.326	449.679
-Other provisions	19	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	33	8.645.405	4.167.242
Other long-term liabilities	24	-	-
Shareholders' equity		62.576.333	37.972.631
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company		62.576.344	37.972.639
Issued capital	25	20.000.000	20.000.000
Share Premium (Discount)	25	457.651	457.651
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will not be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		77.693	(39.196)
Other Gains (Losses)		77.693	(39.196)
Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Restricted Reserves Appropriated From Profits	25	71.660	42.588
Prior Years' Profits or Losses	25	16.930.525	7.078.095
Current Period Net Profit Or Loss	25	25.038.815	10.433.501
Non-Controlling Interests		(11)	(8)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		97.484.823	61.310.553

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

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
AUDITED
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated)

Profit (Loss)	Notes	Current Year 01.01- 31.12.2016	Prior Year 01.01- 31.12.2015
Continuing Operations			
Sales Revenues (Net)	26	86.335.927	49.816.340
Cost Of Sales (-)	26	(57.669.931)	(34.966.346)
Gross Profit		28.665.996	14.849.994
General Administration Expenses	27	(2.939.979)	(1.639.685)
Marketing, Selling And Distribution Expenses	27	-	-
Research and development expense	27	-	-
Income From Other Operations	29	3.556.773	2.904.197
Loss From Other Operations	29	(2.365.401)	(3.185.192)
Gross Man Operating Profit		26.917.389	12.929.314
Income From Investment Activities	30	2.035.933	412.806
Expenses From Investment Activities	30	(79.608)	(30.001)
Operating Income Before Financial Income / (Expense)		28.873.714	13.312.119
Financial Incomes	31	4.082.796	315.908
Financial Expenses	31	(1.768.030)	(737.452)
Continuing Activities Income Before Tax		31.188.480	12.890.575
Continuing Operations Tax Income / (Expense)		(6.149.668)	(2.457.090)
- Current Tax Charge (-)	33	(1.700.727)	(230.994)
- Deferred Tax Credit / (Charge)	33	(4.448.941)	(2.226.096)
Continuing Activities Net Income		25.038.812	10.433.485
Discontinued Operations Income After Tax		-	-
Profit For The Year		25.038.812	10.433.485
Non-controlling interests		(3)	(16)
Equity holders of the company		25.038.815	10.433.501
Earnings Per Share From Continuing Activities		1,25	0,57
Earnings Per Share From Discontinued Activities		-	-
Profit (Loss) From Continuing Operations		25.038.812	10.433.485
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		-	-
Gains (Losses) On Remeasurements Of Defined Benefit Plans	25	146.111	(37.215)
Taxes Relating To Remeasurements Of Defined Benefit Plans		(29.222)	7.443
- Deferred Tax Credit / (Charge)		(29.222)	7.443
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		116.889	(29.772)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		25.155.701	10.403.713
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:		25.155.701	10.403.713
-Non-controlling interests		(3)	(16)
-Equity holders of the company		25.155.704	10.403.729

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

**ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
AUDITED**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated)

		Issued capital	Share Premium (Discount)	Restricted Reserves Appropriate d From Profits	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will not be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	Retained Earnings		Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Equity
					Other Gains (Losses)	Prior Years' Profits or Losses	Current Period Net Profit Or Loss			
Balances as of January 01, 2015	25	10.000.000	6.780.030	42.588	(9.424)	3.764.012	3.543.181	24.120.387	-	24.120.387
Capital Increase		3.657.364	20.257	-	-	-	-	3.677.621	-	3.677.621
Transfers		6.342.636	(6.342.636)	-	-	3.543.181	(3.543.181)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	(29.772)	-	10.433.501	10.403.729	(16)	10.403.713
Other Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Changes in the scope of consolidation		-	-	-	-	(229.098)	-	(229.098)	-	(229.098)
Balances as of December 31, 2015	25	20.000.000	457.651	42.588	(39.196)	7.078.095	10.433.501	37.972.639	(8)	37.972.631
Balances as of January 01, 2016	25	20.000.000	457.651	42.588	(39.196)	7.078.095	10.433.501	37.972.639	(8)	37.972.631
Capital Increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers		-	-	29.072	-	10.404.429	(10.433.501)	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	(551.999)	-	(551.999)	-	(551.999)
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	116.889	-	25.038.815	25.155.704	(3)	25.155.701
Balances as of June December 31, 2016	25	20.000.000	457.651	71.660	77.693	16.930.525	25.038.815	62.576.344	(11)	62.576.333

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

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
AUDITED
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts expressed in TL unless otherwise stated)

A. CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	01.01.-31.12.2016	01.01.-31.12.2015
		Current Period	Prior Period
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		30.284.642	11.060.296
Profit (Loss)		25.038.812	10.433.485
Profit (Loss) from Continuing Operations		25.038.812	10.433.485
Adjustments to Reconcile Profit (Loss)		4.257.678	(19.038.889)
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization expense	16-17	163.235	127.679
Adjustments for Impairment Loss (Reversal of Impairment Loss)	9	282	-
Adjustments for provisions	20	60.172	1.100.796
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	16-17	41.515	3.195
Adjustments for Interest (Income) Expenses	10	137.358	(95.689)
Adjustments related to fair value losses / gains	19	(1.805.590)	-
Adjustments for Tax (Income) Expenses	33	4.478.163	2.457.090
Adjustments for Stage of Completion of Construction or Service Contracts in Progress	9	1.182.543	(22.631.960)
Changes in Working Capital		1.775.402	20.274.211
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable		(1.399.699)	15.356.636
Adjustments for Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related with Operations	10	(29.397)	895
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in inventories	12	1.393.909	(1.801.564)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	13	714.636	-
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable		555.051	6.591.285
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Benefit Liabilities		278.603	-
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other operating payables	10-35	1.833.303	1.588.230
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income	13	(1.569.941)	(1.461.271)
Other Adjustments for Other Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital		(1.063)	-
Cash Flows from (used in) Operations		31.071.892	11.668.807
Income taxes paid	33	(787.250)	(608.511)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(13.645.385)	1.044.440
Increases/decreases in financial investments		-	249.900
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	16-17	-	1.597
Purchase of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets	16-17	(434.878)	(272.785)
Cash Inflows from Sale of Investment Property	15	-	1.065.728
Cash Outflows from Acquisition of Investment Property	15	(13.210.507)	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		4.494.630	2.126.199
Proceeds from Issuing Shares or Other Equity Instruments	25	-	3.677.621
Payments from changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control	25	-	8
Proceeds from borrowings	8	5.046.629	-
Repayments of borrowings		-	(1.551.430)
Dividends Paid	8	(551.999)	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		21.133.887	14.230.935
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7	21.133.887	14.230.935
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	7	14.565.104	37.524
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		35.698.991	14.268.459

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

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

1. GROUP’S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Orge Enerji Elektrik Taahhüt A.Ş. (“Company”) was established in 1998. The main activity of the Company and its subsidiary (Group) is to undertake electricity contracting works of residential and business construction works.

The company was established as the name of Orge Enerji Sistemleri İnşaat Metal Ticaret ve Taahhüt A.Ş., trade name was changed and registered to Orge Enerji Elektrik Taahhüt A.Ş. at 30.06.2010.

The Company is registered to the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) and its shares have been quoted on the Borsa Istanbul (“BIST”) since 15.02.2012.

The Group’s head office is located at Kozyatağı Mahallesi Değirmen Sokak Nida Kule No:18 Kat A 34742 Kadıköy, İstanbul and there is not any branch office.

As of 31 December 2016 average number of personnel is 370 (31 December 2015: 282). As the date of balance sheet, there are no employees in the subsidiary.

As of December 31, 2016, the publicly listed shares are 46.18% of the total shares. (December 31, 2015: 46.18%) Gündüz Family members are main shareholders of the company and has control in the management. (Note 25)

The Company prepares consolidated financial statements as of 31.03.2015.

The subsidiary is consolidated to financial statements by using fully consolidation method.

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Proportion of Effective Interest (%)</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation</u>
And İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş.	Construction Equipment	99,96	Turkey

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Basis of Presentation

Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group registered in Turkey maintains their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting principles in the Turkish Commercial Code and Tax Legislation.

In accordance with article 5th of the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) Reporting Standards, the entities should apply Turkish Accounting Standards/Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TAS/TFRS”) and its interpretations issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. (“POA”)

As of December 31, 2016 consolidated financial statements and notes are prepared in accordance with the format of CMB released numbered 20/670 on 7 June 2013.

The functional currency of the Group is determined as Turkish Lira (“TL”). Group kept books of account in TL in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, Turkish Commercial Code and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont’d)

According to TFRS, the preparation of consolidated financial statements requires estimates and assumptions regarding the amounts for the assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, explanations for the contingent assets and liabilities as well as the amounts of income and expenses realized in the reporting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the best information held by the Group management, actual results may differ from these. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are consistent with those used in the preparation of previous year’s financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis, except for the derivative financial instruments and investment properties carried at fair value.

There are no seasonal and periodic changes that will significantly affect the Group's operations.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Accordingly, TAS 29, “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” has not been applied in the financial statements for the accounting year commencing from January 1, 2005.

Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared comparatively with the prior period in order to give accurate trend analysis regarding financial position and performance. In order to maintain consistency with current year consolidated financial statements, comparative information is reclassified and significant changes are disclosed where necessary.

Going Concern Explanations

The financial statements of the Group were prepared according to Going Concern Principle assuming that the Group will benefit from the assets and fulfill the liabilities in the natural flow of operations within one year.

Netting/Offsetting

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Standards that have been implemented in 2016 and new standards and interpretations that have not yet been implemented

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

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

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments – Classification and measurement

As amended in December 2012, the new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Phase 1 of this new IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. The amendments made to IFRS 9 will mainly affect the classification and measurement of financial assets and measurement of fair value option (FVO) liabilities and requires that the change in fair value of a FVO financial liability attributable to credit risk is presented under other comprehensive income. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

As issued in September 2016, the new standard replaces existing IFRS guidance and introduces a new control-based revenue recognition model for contracts with customers. In the new standard, total consideration measured will be the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled, rather than fair value and new guidance have been introduced on separating goods and services in a contract and recognizing revenue over time. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted under IFRS. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

The new standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by POA

The following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing IFRS standards are issued by the IASB but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements. However, these standards, interpretations and amendments to existing IFRS standards are not yet adapted/issued to IFRS by the POA, thus they do not constitute part of IFRS. Such standards, interpretations and amendments that are issued by the IASB but not yet issued by the POA are referred to as IFRS or IAS. The Group will make the necessary changes to its financial statements after the new standards and interpretations are issued and become effective under IFRS.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont’d)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting and amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7 and TAS 39 -IFRS 9 (2013)

In November 2013, the IASB issued a new version of IFRS 9, which includes the new hedge accounting requirements and some related amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7. Entities may make an accounting policy choice to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 for all of their hedging transactions. Further, the new standard removes the 1 January 2015 effective date of IFRS 9. The new version of IFRS 9 issued after IFRS 9 (2013) introduces the mandatory effective date of 1 January 2018 for IFRS 9, with early adoption permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from TAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group up is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 16 Leases

On 13 January 2016, IASB published the new leasing standard which will replace IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and consequently change IAS 40 Investment Properties. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted provided that an entity also adopts IFRS 15-Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont’d)

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows has been amended as part of the IASB’s broader disclosure initiative to improve presentation and disclosure in financial statements. The amendments will require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with earlier application permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies the accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The Interpretation states that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. An entity is not required to apply this Interpretation to income taxes; or insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) it issues or reinsurance contracts that it holds. The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the interpretation on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes– Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 2 – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment has been amended by IASB to improving consistency and resolve some long-standing ambiguities in share-based payment accounting. The amendments cover three accounting areas: i) measurement of cash-settled share-based payments, ii) classification of share-based payments settled net of tax withholdings; and iii) accounting for modification of a share-based payment from cashsettled to equity-settled. Also, same approach has been adopted for the measurement of cash-settled sharebased payments as equity-settled share-based payments. If certain conditions are met, share-based payments settled net of tax withholdings are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment on financial position or performance of the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont’d)

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

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

Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2014-2016 Cycle

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

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

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the interpretation on financial position or performance of the Group.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Consolidation principles

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies over which the parent company controls the financial and operating policies for the benefit of the parent company, either through the power to exercise more than 50% of the voting rights relating to shares in the companies owned directly and indirectly by itself; or although not having the power to exercise more than 50% of the voting rights, otherwise having the power to exercise control over the financial and operating policies. Subsidiary that shown in Note 1 is consolidated to the financial statements by using fully consolidation method.

Subsidiary: And İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş.

The Company acquired the 98% of the shares representing the capital of And İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş. (Subsidiary Company) in 2010. In consequence of the capital increase dated 03.03.2014, the acquisition rate increased from 98% to 99.96%. Because of the 99.96% of its shares on subsidiary, parent company has the 99.96% of voting rights in the general assemblies of the aforementioned subsidiary company.

The main activity of And İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş. is to make, to carry out, to provide and to establish surveying, feasibility, plan, project, construction, facility, installation, decoration, public services opening works for all industrial and public services and all infrastructure services, including mainly residences and offices, construction, industrial buildings, factories, tourist facilities, social buildings, educational facilities, trade centers on its own behalf as contracting services, or on behalf of another private or legal person and state and public economic enterprises.

Subsidiary is located at Kozyatağı Mahallesi Değirmen Sokak Nida Kule No:18 Kat A 34742 Kadıköy, İstanbul. Subsidiary has no operations as of the balance sheet date.

As of 31 December 2016, effective interests of parent company and subsidiary.

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Capital of Acquired (TL)</u>	<u>Effective Interest (%)</u>
And İnşaat Ticaret A.Ş.	250.000	249.900	99,96

Basis of consolidation

- As at 31 December 2016, the consolidated financial statements include the financial results of Orge Enerji and its subsidiary. Control is normally evidenced when the Company controls an investee if and only if the company has all the following; a) power over the investee b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement in the investee and c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of company's returns. The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are included in the consolidated statements of income from the effective date of acquisition as appropriate.

All intra-group transactions and balances including intra-group unrealized profits and losses are eliminated.

- The paid-up capital of the consolidated financial statements is the Company's paid-up capital; There is no paid-up capital of the subsidiary.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

A. Basis of Presentation (cont’d)

- Non-controlling interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is identified separately from the Group’s equity therein. Non-controlling interest consists of the amount of those interests at the date of the original acquisition and the minority’s share of changes in equity since the date of the acquisition.

The accounting policies of the subsidiary have been adjusted when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Statements of Compliance with TAS

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué numbered II-14.1, “Basis for Financial Reporting in Capital Markets” (“the Communiqué”) published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013.

According to Article 5 of the Communiqué, consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POAASA”). TAS contains Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and its addendum and interpretations (“IFRIC”).

The Company's condensed interim financial statements as at 31 December 2016 have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorization for issue has been given on 13 February 2017. The General Assembly and/or legal authorities has the power to amend the accompanying condensed interim financial statements after their issue.

C. Changes in accounting policy

No any changes is made in the Group accounting policies that affects the company’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows to be presented preferable and confidential. It is not foreseen that there will be a change in the Group’s accounting policies.

D. Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Effect of changes in accounting estimates, if it is only related to one period, is recognized in the period that the change is made, if it is related with the future periods, is recognized in the current period and also in future periods, prospectively. There is no significant change in accounting estimates of the Company during the current period. When the presentation or classification of financial statements is changed, prior period’s financial statements are also reclassified in line with the related changes in order to sustain consistency and all significant changes are explained.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue and Income

Revenue are measured on fair value of amount will be or have been charged. Estimated customer returns, rebates and provisions are deducted from the amount.

Sale of goods;

Proceeds from the sale of goods, is recognized when all the following conditions are met:

- Group all the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer
- The Group's and the continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control over the goods sold are the lack of
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- The economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity being possible, and transaction costs incurred or to be incurred in a reliable way of measuring .

Rendering of services;

Revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion.

Construction contract activities

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs.

Revenue arising from cost plus fee contracts is recognized on the basis of costs incurred plus a percentage of the contract fee earned during the year.

Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs and depreciation costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in full, in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Profit incentives are included in revenues when their realization is reasonably assured.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts represent revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represent billings in excess of revenues recognized.

Interest income

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Inventories:

Inventories are valued according to cost or new realizable values whichever is lower. Costs which include fixed or variable general production expenses are valued according to method which is suitable with the inventories' belonged class and weighted average method. Net realizable value is achieved by deducting approximate completion cost and total costs for selling from sales value of trade activity.

Group is using First In First Out method while calculating cost of inventories.

Tangible Assets

Physical assets which is held and estimated to be used more than a period of time by the Group, for the purpose of producing goods and services or for administrative purposes are expressed with their cost values within the scope of cost model.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The costs of major renovations are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group. Leasehold improvements consist of expenditures made to rented property. Leasehold improvements are amortised during the lease term in case the useful life is longer than the lease term. Furthermore leasehold improvements are amortised over their useful lives in case the useful life is shorter than the lease term.

As the similar depreciation method used for other fixed assets, depreciation of such assets begins when they are available for use.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed each year for the possible effects of changes in estimates, and they are recognized prospectively if there are any changes in estimates. (Note 16).

Cost Method

Tangible fixed assets reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis.

Rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined the course of construction assets are carried at cost less any recognized impairment loss. The cost of legal fees are also included. Such assets, the depreciation method used for other fixed assets, as well as when they are ready for use are depreciated. Land and construction in progress, except for the cost of tangible fixed assets to their estimated useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year for the possible effects of changes in estimates if a change in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Disposal of tangible fixed assets of the asset, or a gain or loss arising on the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in the income statement is determined.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets Acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each year and the effect of any change in the estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Computer Software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. The difference is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Investment Properties

Investment property comprises the properties held in order to acquire lease and/or value increment earning and is indicated with the cost value and other transaction costs involved. Investment properties are accounted for using the fair value model at the financial statements.

In case investment property is sold or becomes useless and is determined that it would not provide any economic benefit in the future it may be derecognized. Profit/Loss resulted from the end of usage period or sale of any investment property is included in the income statement in the period is generated.

Fair Value Method

Group operations after the initial recognition, the fair value method chosen and the fair value of investment property was measured by the method. (Note 15)

The fair value of investment property gain or loss arising from the change in profit or loss in the period they occur are included.

Transfers, there is a change in use of the investment property is made. Fair value based on the monitored investment property, the owner, used by real estate class made a transfer, the transfer made after accounting treatment deemed cost at the aforementioned property's use shape change at the dates the fair value is. The owner used by a property's fair value basis to display an investment property if it converts , business , change in use occurred up to the date "Tangible Assets" in the accounting policy applies .

Real estate is located in the Group's own use of tangible fixed assets have been reclassified.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization of goodwill. These assets are tested for impairment annually. The carrying value of assets subject to amortization may not be recoverable in the event of a situation or events are reviewed for impairment. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset is recognized for the impairment. The recoverable amount is fair value less costs to sell or value in use is the one obtained. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting.

Leases

Operating leases

The Group as the lessee

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, one that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset in the period in which the asset is prepared for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs that are not in this scope are recognized directly in the income statement. Borrowing costs are recognized directly in the income statement.

Related Parties

Related parties of the Group's shareholding, contractual rights, the opposite side of the family relationship or otherwise, directly or indirectly, control or significantly influence the team includes a. The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group companies are owned by shareholders and the shareholders of which are known to be associated with key management personnel and other companies are defined as related parties

Presence of one of the following criteria, are considered related party to the Group:

i) Use directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries:

- Controls the Group, or is controlled by the Group
- Is under common control with the Group (parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, including the same);
- Has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over, or has joint control over the Group;

ii) the party is an associate of the Group;

iii) the party is a joint venture of the Group is a venturer;

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont’d)

Related Parties(Cont’d)

iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or its parent;

v) the (i) or (iv) above, any individual is a close family member. vi) the entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or (iv) or

(v) directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in Articles important to have an entity that is entitled to vote, or vii) the party is an entity that is a related party of the company or for the benefit of employees of the entity must have plans.

Related party transactions between related parties, resources, services or obligations, regardless of whether a price is charged to transfer.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

According to IFRS 9 as from 1 January 2010, the group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value, and those to be measured at amortised cost. This classification depends on whether the financial asset is a debt or equity investment.

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

A debt investment is classified as ‘amortised cost’ only if both of the following criteria are met: the objective of the group’s business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. The nature of any derivatives embedded in the debt investment are considered in determining whether the cash flows of the investment are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and are not accounted for separately.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Financial assets at fair value

If either of the two criteria above are not met, the debt instrument is classified as ‘fair value through profit or loss. The Group has classified their financial assets as financial assets to be measured at fair value.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date — the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss within income / (expenses) from investing activities in the period in which they arise.

The Group is required to reclassify all affected debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortised cost is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont’d)

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 recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor’s credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdraft

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group is classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including financial liabilities, are initially accounted for at fair value net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method plus the interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are payments to be made arising from the purchase of goods and services from suppliers within the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. (Note 9)

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange

The individual financial statements of each Group entity operates in the currency of the primary economic environment (functional currency) are presented. Each company's financial condition and results of operations of the Company, which is the functional currency and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements are expressed in TL.

During the preparation of the financial statements of the individual entities, denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than TL) from the transactions, foreign exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date are recorded at. In the balance sheet foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities using the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date are translated into TL. Followed by the fair value of nonmonetary items denominated in foreign currencies which are those recorded at fair value as determined by rates prevailing on the date are retranslated. Measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency non-monetary items, are not retranslated.

Exchange differences, except as specified below, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur:

- Assets under construction for future productive use, which are associated with and on foreign currency borrowings are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs and the cost of such assets are included in the exchange rate differences,
- Risks arising from foreign currency (providing financial protection against risks related to the accounting policies described below) to provide financial protection against exchange differences arising from the operation,

In overseas activities of the net investment, forming part accounted in translation reserves and net investment in sales profit or loss associated with the unpaid intention or unlikely overseas operations arising from the monetary receivables and payables arising from exchange rate differences.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss are determined by dividing consolidated net income attributable to that class of shares by the weighted average number of such shares outstanding during the year concerned.

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

Shareholders have equal rights on the shares and there is no preferred share. (Note 34)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period, the balance date and the date of approval of the financial statements to be published, in favor or against the Group refers to events that occur. According to perform smoothing, two types of situations can be identified:

- Events that require adjustment after the reporting period, the balance sheet date of the relevant facts showing there is evidence that the conditions of the situation,
- Related events that occur after the reporting period showing improvements (non-adjusting events after the reporting period)

The accompanying financial statements of the Group in the reporting period, adjusting subsequent events have been registered and non-adjusting events after the reporting period are shown in the notes. (Note 37)

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

There is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation and it is probable that they kept the company is expected to have a safe manner in the event of liability should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The provisions of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, with the most realistic estimates calculated by the Company's management and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Contingent Liabilities

Obligations under this group, within the control of the entity arising from past events, and the presence of one or more uncertain future events on the realization of the non-existence will be confirmed as the assessed liabilities Contingent liabilities are not included in the consolidated financial statements. Because, to settle the obligation, have the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of obligation can not be measured with sufficient reliability. Too far from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits likely to come out, unless the notes to the consolidated financial statements show that conditional obligations. (Note 19)

Contingent Assets

The Group within the control of the entity arising from past events, and the presence of one or more uncertain events, which will be confirmed by the realization of assets, is considered as a contingent asset. If an inflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not certain contingent assets described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

All of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be part of the cases, which shall be collected by third parties, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the event can be measured reliably, are recognized and reported as an asset.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont’d)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont’d)

Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. (Note 22).

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight- line basis over the expected lives of the related assets, or alternatively netted off with the cost of related asset.

Current and Deferred Income Tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In such case, the tax is also recognized in shareholders’ equity. (Note 33).

The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the subsidiaries of the Company operate.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the consolidated financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax at the balance sheet date.

The principal temporary differences arise from the carrying values of property, plant and equipment and availablefor-sale-investments and their historical costs, various provisions and unused tax allowances and exemptions.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Employment Termination Benefits

Employment termination benefits, as required by the Turkish Labor Law and the laws applicable in the countries where the subsidiaries operate, represent the estimated present value of the total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Company arising in case of the retirement of the employees, termination of employment without due cause, call for military service, be retired or death upon the completion of a minimum one year service. Provision which is allocated by using defined benefit pension's current value is calculated by using prescribed liability method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as other comprehensive income or loss in shareholders' equity in the period in which they arise (Note 20).

Reporting of Cash Flows

The Group's net assets, financial structure, and the ability to affect the amounts and timing of cash flows, financial statement users to provide information about the cash flow statement holds. Cash flow statement, cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are classified. Cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from operating activities of the Group. From investing activities Cash flows from investing activities (fixed asset investments and financial investments) and the cash flows. Cash flows related to financing activities, the resources used in financing activities of the Group and repayments. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and investments that are readily convertible into cash at short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as owner's equity. Dividends books after deducted form accumulated profit.

F. Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at the date of the possible liabilities and commitments and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period required to make certain assumptions and estimates. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and transactions despite the actual results may vary. Estimates are revised regularly and any necessary corrections are made and are reflected in the income statement in the periods. Critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the process of applying the accounting policies specified in management, with a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements (other than the estimates discussed below) made the following comments:

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

F. Significant Accounting Estimates (cont'd)

- a) Estimates have been used within the scope of IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" when the total cost of the project and project profitability are determined.
- b) A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a tax benefit will be realized in the future. If it is probable that a tax benefit will be realized, a deferred tax asset is recognized on unused tax losses, unused tax credits and other deductible temporary differences. As at 31 December 2016 with the expectation to recover certain part of its tax losses carried forward, the Group has recognized deferred tax assets on statutory tax losses available for offsetting with future statutory taxable profits.
- c) Severance pay provision calculates under actuarial estimations (discount rate, future salary increases and employe leave rate)
- d) Doubtful receivable provisions reflects future loss of possible uncollectible receivable amounts as at balance sheet date. While the determination impairment of receivables, past performans of third party receivables, market credibilities and performanses from balance sheet date until the confirmation of financial statements taking into consadiration.
- e) Inventory impairment calculates by using list price after discounts. Sales price imponderable inventories evaluated by determining of waiting time of inventories, physical conditions and technical staff opinion. Provision made if net realizable value under the cost value.
- f) While the determination provision for lawsuits, Group's legal advisors and Group Management's opinions regarding possibility of lose lawsuits and liabilities in case of lose took into consodiration. Group Management determines lawsuit provision according to best estimations.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

None. (31.12.2015: None).

4. INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

None. (31.12.2015: None).

5. SEGMENT REPORTING

Financial performances are not followed separately by the authority. Because of this, Group is not reporting according to the departments of activity.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Cash in hand	19.985	6.331
Cash at banks		
- Demand deposits	384.419	13.147.575
- Time deposits (with maturities of three months or less)	35.294.587	1.411.198
Total	35.698.991	14.565.104

The maturity breakdown deposits are as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 as follows;

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>31.12.2016</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>31.12.2015</u>
TL	14.01.2017	6,00%-10,75%	3.078.965	01.01.2016	7,5%	532.741
USD	18.01.2017	1,75%-3,85%	22.092.722	01.01.2016	1%	296.840
EURO	06.01.2017	1,20%-1,40%	10.122.900	13.01.2016	1,2%	581.617
Total			35.294.587			1.411.198

As of December 31, 2016 there is no blockage on deposits. (31.12.2015: 93.355 EUR).

Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 as follows;

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	35.698.991	14.565.104
Interest income accruals(-)	-	-
Compensating balance(-)	-	(296.645)
	35.698.991	14.268.459

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Short-term financial liabilities

None (31.12.2015: None).

Long-term financial liabilities

None (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Short-term bank loans	6.212.028	2.848.413
Long-term bank loans	1.408.738	6.612
Credit Cards (*)	489.868	208.980
Total	8.110.634	3.064.005

(*) Credit Cards Liabilities consist of; insurance policy and premium payments, purchases of furniture and fixtures and other expenditures of group headquarters and construction sites.

Bank loans:

Short and long-term bank borrowings are summarized as below;

		<u>December 31, 2016</u>			
	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Effective Interest Rate</u>	-	<u>Short-term portion of</u>	-
<u>Currency</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>long-term loans</u>	<u>Long-term</u>
TL	12-13,92	13,55-15,72	-	6.212.028	1.408.738
Total			-	6.212.028	1.408.738

		<u>December 31, 2015</u>			
	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	-	<u>Short-term portion of</u>	-
<u>Currency</u>				<u>long-term loans</u>	<u>Long-term</u>
TL	8,4-12	-		18.054	6.612
EUR	1,30-2,52	-		2.830.359	-
Total		-		2.848.413	6.612

The redemption schedule of the financial liabilities is as follows;

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Less than 1 year	6.212.028	2.848.413
1 - 2 years	1.408.738	6.612
Total	7.620.766	2.855.025

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Trade Receivables:

Details of Group's trade receivables as of balance sheet date:

<u>Short-term trade receivables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Trade receivables		
- Due from other parties	6.640.822	5.490.784
- Due from related parties	-	-
Notes receivables		
- Due from other parties	3.663.097	3.413.718
- Due from related parties	-	-
Unearned credit finance income (-)	(142.331)	(8.460)
Income Due Construction Contracts (Note 14)	24.794.606	25.977.149
Doubtful receivables (*)	1.015.708	1.035.136
Provision for doubtful receivables (-)	(1.015.708)	(1.035.136)
Total	34.956.194	34.873.191

As of 31.12.2016, the weighted average of interest rates are 12,49%, 3,97% and 2,65% used to calculate unearned finance expense for short-term trade receivables in terms of TL, USD and EUR and weighted average maturity is approximately 2 months. (31.12.2015:10,78%, 0,07% and 1 months)

As of 31 December 2016, amount of 1.015.708 TL (31.12.2015: 1.035.136 TL) trade receivables are doubtful receivables. As of December 31, 2016 19.428 TL of receivables provision is longer required. (31.12.2015: 978.755) Doubtful receivables consist of uncollected amount of sales.

(*)The movements of provision for doubtful receivables for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
As of January 1	1.035.136	56.381
Provisions no longer required	(19.428)	-
Current year additions	-	978.755
End of Period	1.015.708	1.035.136

Long-term trade receivables

None (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Cont'd)

b) Short-term Trade Payables:

Details of Group's trade payables as of balance sheet date:

<u>Short-term Trade Payables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Trade payables	4.263.649	4.461.197
Notes payables	4.899.151	4.146.552
Unearned credit finance charges (-)	(100.662)	(104.149)
Total	9.062.138	8.503.600

As of 31.12.2016, the weighted average of interest rates are 12,49%, 3,97% and 2,65% used to calculate unearned finance expense for short-term trade payables in terms of TL, USD and EUR and weighted average maturity is approximately 2 months. (31.12.2015: 10,40%,0,25%, 0,07% and 2 months)

Long-term Trade Payables

None (31.12.2015: None).

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

<u>Other current receivables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Other receivables	30.114	-
Total	30.114	-

<u>Other non-current receivables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Deposits and guarantees given	610	1.327
Total	610	1.327

<u>Other short-term payables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Other Payables	-	6.185
Taxes and Duties Payable	3.800.506	1.964.480
Other Liabilities	3.546	1.084
Total	3.804.052	1.971.749

Due to related parties(Note 35)	15.350	14.350
Total	3.819.402	1.986.099

Other long-term payables

None. (31.12.2015: None).

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

None. (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

12. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Raw materials and Supplies	1.320.144	2.714.053
Total	1.320.144	2.714.053

Group's all inventories are valued at cost at 1.320.144 TL. (31.12.2015: 2.714.053 TL)

Group does not have any pledged inventory in return for loans as at December 31, 2016. (31.12.2015: None.)

13. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

<u>Current Prepaid Expenses</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Advances Given for Inventories	177.451	2.695.652
Other Advances Given	236.800	243.363
Short-term Prepaid Expenses	30.556	22.719
Total	444.807	2.961.734

<u>Non-current Prepaid Expenses</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Advances Given for Investment Properties	1.792.651	-
Long-term Prepaid Expenses	9.640	-
Total	1.802.291	-

<u>Short-term Deferred Income</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Advances received	2.959.294	4.529.235
Total	2.959.294	4.529.235

Long-term Deferred Income

None. (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

14.CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Assets Related to Ongoing Construction Contracts

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Assets Related to Ongoing Construction Contracts	24.794.606	25.977.149
Total	24.794.606	25.977.149

The details of assets related to ongoing construction contracts are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Assets Related to Ongoing Construction Contracts		
Unearned Assets Related to Domestic Construction Contracts (*)	24.794.606	25.977.149
Total	24.794.606	25.977.149

(*)Since there is a reasonable assurance about whether the company will meet the requirements for the acquisition of unearned assets, costs of the unearned assets are reflected in the financial statements on an accrual basis at fair value.

Liabilities Related to Ongoing Construction Contracts

None (31.12.2015: None).

No guarantees are taken for the projects. Guarantees given are disclosed in Note 19.

15.INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<u>1.1.2016</u>				<u>31.12.2016</u>
<u>Investment Property</u>	<u>Opening</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Closing</u>
Hatay - Land (a)	1.630.000	-	-	822.004	2.452.004
İstanbul Şile - Buildings(b)	2.832.000	826.077	-	1.111.923	4.770.000
İstanbul Kartal - Store(c)	-	1.673.729	-	(48.729)	1.625.000
İstanbul Ümraniye - Buildings (d)	-	5.764.384	-	-	5.764.384
İstanbul Maltepe -Buildings(d)	-	4.866.709	-	-	4.866.709
Total	4.462.000	13.130.605	-	1.885.198	19.478.097

	<u>1.1.2015</u>				<u>31.12.2015</u>
<u>Investment Property</u>	<u>Opening</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Closing</u>
Hatay -Land	1.630.000	-	-	-	1.630.000
İstanbul Şile - Buildings	2.832.000	-	-	-	2.832.000
Other Buildings	1.065.728	-	(1.065.728)	-	-
Total	5.527.728	-	(1.065.728)	-	4.462.000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

Group valuated buildings located in Şile – Kartal / İstanbul and land located in Hatay to independent expertise company Harmoni Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. (CMB licensed). The valuation made according to International Valuation Standards, precedent comparison and direct capitalization methods are taken into consideration. The Group management believes that the valuation company has up-to-date information about the class and location of the investment property with the relevant professional background.

According to expertize report,

a) According to 22 December 2016 dated expertise report, buildings located in İskenderun – Hatay total values set as 2.452.004 TL. Properties values calculated according to coefficient comparison. Fair value of buildings set as level 2.

b) According to 22 December 2016 dated expertise report, buildings located in Şile - İstanbul total values set as 4.770.000 TL. Properties values calculated according to coefficient comparison. Fair value of buildings set as level 2.

c) According to 22 December 2016 dated expertise report, buildings located in Kartal - İstanbul total values set as 1.625.000 TL. Properties values calculated according to coefficient comparison and direct capitalization. Fair value of buildings set as level 2.

d) Group bought buildings in Ümraniye – İstanbul at 15.06.2016 with a total amount of 5.764.091 TL and also bought buildings in Maltepe İstanbul at 28.09.2016 with a total amount of 4.866.709 TL. Group's management believes that, there is no change in its fair value due to the fact that related properties are acquired close to the balance sheet date. As of 31 December 2016, Group has not revalued its buildings in Ümraniye and Maltepe.

Company does not have any liabilities arising from building, developing and maintenance agreements for Investment properties as of balance sheet date.

Group did not earn rental income from investment properties. (31.12.2015: None). There are amendments to the Group's real estate's amounting to 79.608 TL for the period December 1, 2016-31 December 2016. (31.12.2015 None)

There are not any mortgages on investment properties (31.12.2015: 3.500.000 TL). As of December 31, 2016 there is 7.679.959 TL insurance coverage on investment properties. (31.12.2015: 1.352.334 TL)

(*)Group sold 3 investment properties and those balance sheet values are 385.000 TL, 385.000 TL and 295.728 TL, respectively on 13.01.2015, 06.03.2015 and 19.10.2015.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

16.PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	01.01.2016	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2016
Motor vehicles	111.963	206.340	-	318.303
Furniture and fixtures	529.027	208.374	-	737.401
Leasehold improvements	180.877	4.095	(65.991)	118.981
Total	821.867	418.809	(65.991)	1.174.685

Accumulated Depreciation	01.01.2016	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2016
Motor vehicles	(50.454)	(50.083)	-	(100.537)
Furniture and fixtures	(255.106)	(85.304)	-	(340.410)
Leasehold improvements	(41.233)	(24.336)	24.477	(41.092)
Total	(346.793)	(159.722)	24.477	(482.038)

Net book value	475.074			692.647
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Cost	01.01.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2015
Motor vehicles	244.715	37.735	(170.487)	111.963
Furniture and fixtures	411.293	117.734	-	529.027
Leasehold improvements	65.992	115.885	(1.000)	180.877
Total	722.000	271.354	(171.487)	821.867

Accumulated Depreciation	01.01.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2015
Motor vehicles	(186.092)	(34.203)	169.841	(50.454)
Furniture and fixtures	(189.503)	(65.603)	-	(255.106)
Leasehold improvements	(15.071)	(26.211)	49	(41.233)
Total	(390.666)	(126.017)	169.890	(346.793)

Net book value	331.334			475.074
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Tangible assets depreciation periods are as follow:

Motor vehicles	Useful Life 4-5 Years
Furniture and fixtures	3-20 Years
Leasehold improvements	5 Years

As of December 31, 2016 there is 1.310.000 TL insurance coverage on tangible assets (31.12.2015: 362.741 TL). Besides, the Group has the total of 12,600,000 TL insurance coverage which the 5.000.000 TL is for workplace and 7.600.000 TL is for workmanship.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSET

Cost	01.01.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2016
Rights	19.019	1.431	-	20.450	16.068	-	36.518
Total	19.019			20.450			36.518

Accumulated Depreciation.	01.01.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2015	Additions	Disposals	31.12.2016
Rights	(17.227)	(1.663)	-	(18.890)	(3.514)		(22.404)
Total	(17.227)			(18.890)			(22.404)

Net book value	1.792			1.560			14.115
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Intangible assets depreciation periods are as follow:

	Useful Life
Software	3-11 Years

18. GOODWILL

None. (31.12.2015: None).

19. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provisions

<u>Other short-term provisions</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Provision for lawsuit risks	70.482	38.450
Total	70.482	38.450

(*) Lawsuit risk provisions are about employee' receivables.

Contingent Assets

None (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

19. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont’d)**Collaterals, Pledges, Mortgages:**

Collaterals/ pledges/ mortgages (“CPM”) position of the Group as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

<u>CPM’s given by the Company</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u> <u>(TL Equivalents)</u>
	442.397	2.769.065	9.342.494	21.172.329
1. CPM’s given for Company’s own legal personality				
2. CPM’s given on behalf of fully consolidated companies	-	-	-	-
3. CPM’s given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of business	-	-	-	-
4. Total amount of other CPM’s	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of the majority shareholder	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of other Group companies which are not in scope of 2 and 3	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of 3	-	-	-	-
Total	442.397	2.769.065	9.342.494	21.172.329

<u>CPM’s given by the Company</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u> <u>(TL Equivalents)</u>
	346.263	3.445.339	8.888.521	17.343.225
1. CPM’s given for Company’s own legal personality				
2. CPM’s given on behalf of fully consolidated companies	-	-	-	-
3. CPM’s given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of business	-	-	-	-
4. Total amount of other CPM’s	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of the majority shareholder	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of other Group companies which are not in scope of 2 and 3	-	-	-	-
- Total amount of CPM’s given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of 3	-	-	-	-
Total	346.263	3.445.339	5.388.521	17.343.225

The ratio of other CPM’s given by the Group to the equities of Group is 0% as of December 31, 2016. (December 31, 2015)

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

19. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

TL equivalents of collaterals, pledges and mortgages give as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows on original currency basis are as follows:

<u>Collaterals, Pledges, Mortgages</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>			
	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>TL Equivalent</u>
Collaterals	442.397	2.769.065	9.342.494	21.172.329
Total	442.397	2.769.065	9.342.494	21.172.329

<u>Collaterals, Pledges, Mortgages</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>			
	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>TL</u>	<u>TL Equivalent</u>
Collaterals	346.263	3.445.339	5.388.521	13.843.225
Mortgages	-	-	3.500.000	3.500.000
Total	346.263	3.445.339	8.888.521	17.343.225

Assets have been pledged in return for loans:

The following assets have been pledged in return of Group's debts:

<u>Assets have been pledged in return for loans</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Lands and Buildings	-	3.500.000

20.EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Payables to personnel	587.422	416.767
Social security payables	286.032	178.084
Total	873.454	594.851

<u>Short-term Provision for Employee Benefits</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Provision for vacation pay liability	19.365	4.761
Total	19.365	4.761

<u>Long-term Provision for Employee Benefits</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Provision for employment termination benefits	346.326	449.679
Total	346.326	449.679

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Cont'd)

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
As of January 1	449.679	327.960
Service cost	116.245	99.289
Interest expense	12.695	12.494
Reversals of provisions	(86.182)	(27.279)
Actuarial gain / losses (*)	(146.111)	37.215
As of December 31	346.326	449.679

Under the Turkish Legislations, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, is called up for military service, dies or who retires after completing 25 years of service and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men).

Retirement pay liability is not subject to any kind of funding legally. Provision for retirement pay liability is calculated by estimating the present value of probable liability amount arising due to retirement of employees. IAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") stipulates the development of Company's liabilities by using actuarial valuation methods under defined benefit plans.

As at balance sheet date, provisions calculated according to assumption % 5 expected salary increasing rate and % 9 discount rate and about %3,81 real discount rate and retiring assumption as follows. (31.12.2015: Orderly; 5%, %9 and 3,81%)

	<u>31.12.2016</u>	<u>31.12.2015</u>
Discount Rate (%)	3,81	3,81
Change in employee benefits liability (%)	94,86	100

Main assumption is that maximum liability amount increases parallel to inflation rate for every service year. Therefore, discount rate used is the expected real rate adjusted for the future inflationary effects. Because of this, provisions in the accompanying financial statements as of December, 31 2016 are calculated by estimating present value of probable liabilities arising due to retirement of employees.

4.2917,21 TL (31.12.2015: 3.828,37 TL) maximum amount used on calculation of retirement pay provision with effect from 01July 2016.

(*) As of December 31, 2016, 146.111 TL (2015:37.215 TL) Actuarial Income/Loss booked in statement of comprehensive income.

The total expense has been charged to the general administrative expenses. (2015: All)

21. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Details of provision for doubtful receivables given at Note 9.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

22. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS

Incentives received by the Group has been recognized under other income, are as follows:

31.12.2016

i) According to Social Security Law numbered 5510, Group benefits from the incentive, which is up to 5% of the monthly SSI premium of employer-share, since there is no delay in the payment of SSI premiums of employees. The incentive amount utilized by the Group is 526.272 TL as of 31.12.2016. (Note 29)

31.12.2015:

i) According to Social Security Law numbered 5510, Group benefits from the incentive, which is up to 5% of the monthly SSI premium of employer-share, since there is no delay in the payment of SSI premiums of employees. The incentive amount utilized by the Group is 195.391 TL as of 31.12.2016. (Note 29)

23.BORROWING COST

None. (31.12.2015: None).

24.OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<u>Other current asset</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
V.A.T. Carried Forward	16.487	15.424
Total	16.487	15.424

Other non-current asset

None (31.12.2015: None).

Other Short-Term Liabilities

None (31.12.2015: None).

Other Long-Term Liabilities

None (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

a) Paid in Capital:

The capital structure as of 31 December 2016, and 2015 is as follows:

Capital Structure	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Share (%)	Amount (TL)	Share (%)	Amount (TL)
Nevhan Gündüz	21,32%	4.263.002	22,38%	4.475.039
Mahmut Gündüz	0,00%	200	0,00%	200
Orhan Gündüz	32,50%	6.499.500	32,50%	6.499.500
Nevin Gündüz	0,00%	200	0,00%	200
Murat Kartaloğlu	0,00%	100	0,00%	100
Public share	46,18%	9.236.998	45,12%	9.024.961
Paid-in share capital	100,00%	20.000.000	100,00%	20.000.000

Company has accepted the Authorised capital System. Current authorised capital ceiling of the Company is 50.000.000 TL and the issued capital is 20.000.000 TL (31.12.2015: 20.000.000 TL). Capital of the Company consists of 20.000.000 shares, none of which has any privillages.

b) Share premium (Discount)

Share premium (Discount)

Total

December 31, 2016 December 31, 2015

457.651 457.651

457.651 **457.651**

c) Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will not be Reclassified in Profit or Loss

Other Gains (Losses)

Total

December 31, 2016 December 31, 2015

77.693 (39.196)

77.693 **(39.196)**

d) Restricted Reserves Appropriated From Profits

Restricted Reserves

Total

December 31, 2016 December 31, 2015

71.660 42.588

71.660 **42.588**

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the company's paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the paid-in share capital. Under the TCC, the legal reserves can be used only to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of paid-in share capital. Dividend distributions are made in TL in accordance with its Articles of Association, after deducting taxes and setting aside the legal reserves as discussed above.

Public companies in Turkey make profit distributions in accordance with the regulations of CMB.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

25. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Cont'd)

<u>e) Prior Year's Profit</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Extraordinary reserves	44.620	44.258
Prior year's profit / loss (-)	16.885.905	7.033.837
Total	16.930.525	7.078.095

<u>Change in non-controlling interests</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Opening balance	(8)	-
Additions	-	8
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest portion	(3)	(16)
<u>Non-controlling interests</u>	(11)	(8)

Profit Distribution

Publicly held companies, the CMB's profit distribution came into force from the date of February 1, 2014 II- 1.19 Dividend accordance with the notification.

Partnerships, profits will be determined by the General Assembly in accordance with the dividend distribution policy and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation by the General Assembly distributes. Comes within the scope of the notification a minimum distribution rate has not been determined. Companies based in contract or in the manner specified in the dividend distribution policy will pay dividends. In addition, dividends may be paid in installments of equal or different, consistent and interim financial statements of the profits in advance may distribute dividends in cash.

TCC based on separation of reserves required by the articles of association or dividend distribution policy for the shareholders determine dividend allottees other reserves to allocate to the next year to transfer profit and dividend shareholders , management board members subsidiaries to their employees and shareholders, persons other than the profit share to be distributed could not be given , as determined for the shareholders in cash dividends are paid on these shares may not be distributed to persons on the card .

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016***(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)***26.REVENUE AND COST OF SALE****Revenue and Cost of Sales**

Revenue	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Contracting Sales Revenues	79.615.485	47.891.073
Materials Sales Revenues	6.720.442	1.923.532
Other Revenues	-	1.735
Total Income	86.335.927	49.816.340
Sales Return(-)	-	-
Revenue net	86.335.927	49.816.340
Cost of Sales (-)		
- Cost of services given (-)	(51.911.326)	(33.513.432)
- Cost of trade goods sold (-)	(5.758.605)	(1.452.914)
Cost of Sales (-)	(57.669.931)	(34.966.346)
Gross Profit	28.665.996	14.849.994

27.GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE**General administrative expense**

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Personnel expenses	1.261.643	643.935
Personnel food expenses	128.142	47.468
Consultancy expenses	155.863	133.280
Depreciation and amortization expenses	106.699	75.258
Provision for employment termination benefits	42.758	111.783
Provision for vacation pay liability	14.604	4.761
Rent Expense	321.903	264.214
Dues	47.132	33.353
Registration expense	266.659	22.678
Advertisement and public relation expenses	28.645	5.430
Representation expense	247.426	58.013
Travelling expenses	59.492	22.078
Other	259.013	217.434
Total Expenses	2.939.979	1.639.685

There is no marketing expense and research & development expense. (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016***(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)***28. EXPENSES BY NATURE**

Depreciation expenses	01.01 – 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Cost of sales	97.811	50.759
General administrative expense	103.186	75.258
Total	200.997	126.017

Amortization expenses	01.01 – 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Cost of sales	-	-
General administrative expense	3.513	1.663
Total	3.513	1.663

Personnel expenses	01.01 – 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Personnel expenses	10.216.500	6.331.708
Provision for employment termination benefits	274.884	111.783
Provision for vacation pay liability	14.604	4.761
Total	10.505.987	6.448.252

29. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**Other income from operating activities**

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Reversals of provisions	-	28.192
Government Grants Income	526.272	195.391
Foreign exchange gains	2.310.348	2.239.522
Unearned credit finance charges	109.122	107.512
Price variance income	114.271	232.001
Credit finance income	253.675	-
Other Income	243.085	101.579
Total	3.556.773	2.904.197

Other expense from operating activities

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Provisions for doubtful receivables	282	978.755
Provision for lawsuit risks	32.032	38.450
Foreign exchange loss	1.332.619	2.083.894
Unearned credit finance charges	246.480	25.200
Price variance expense	11.549	18.600
Indemnity and tax base increase expenses	511.266	-
Other expenses	231.173	40.293
Total	2.365.401	3.185.192

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

30. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Income from investment activities

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Interest income from bank deposits	150.735	261.171
Income from sales of property plant and equipment	-	151.635
Gain from valuation of investment property	1.885.198	-
Total	2.035.933	412.806

Expense from investment activities

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Renovation expense for investment property	79.608	-
Loss from valuation of investment property (-)	-	30.001
Total	79.608	30.001

31. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial Income

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Foreign exchange gains	4.082.796	315.908
Total	4.082.796	315.908

Financial Expense

	01.01 - 31.12.2016	01.01 - 31.12.2015
Foreign exchange losses(-)	544.711	262.365
Interest and commission expense (-)	1.223.319	475.087
Total	1.768.030	737.452

32. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

None (31.12.2015: None).

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

33.INCOME TAX

<u>Current income tax assets</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Prepaid taxes and withholding taxes	317.176	377.517
<u>Non - current income tax assets</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Prepaid taxes and withholding taxes	2.713.149	863.569
<u>Tax provisions</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Current year corporation tax expense	1.700.727	230.994
Prepaid taxes and withholding taxes (-)	(698.737)	(230.994)
Tax provisions	1.001.990	-
<u>Tax Income / (Expense)</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Corporate and income taxes payable (-)	(1.700.727)	(230.994)
Deferred tax revenue (expense)	(4.448.941)	(2.226.096)
Total	(6.149.668)	(2.457.090)

Corporate Tax

The tax legislation provides for a temporary tax (prepaid tax) of 20% to be calculated and paid based on earnings generated for each quarter. The amounts thus calculated and paid are offset against the final tax liability for the year.

The corporations earning income from a company or a branch in Turkey do not pay any withholding tax on their dividends. Other dividend payments are subject to withholding tax of 15%. If profit is added to the capital, withholding tax is not applicable. Effective tax rate is 20%. (2015: 20%)

Corporations calculate and pay quarterly temporary corporate tax of 20%. The temporary taxes paid within the year will be offset against the final corporate tax liability for the year. The temporary tax can be offset against any other financial liability against the state. Tax losses that are reported in the Corporation tax return may be carried forward and deducted from the corporation tax base for a maximum period of five years following the year in which the losses were incurred.

Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of five years following the year in which the losses were incurred.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

33. INCOME TAX (Cont'd)

Income Tax Withholding

In addition to corporate taxes, their share of the profit from the distribution of dividends in the event of the company's income in the statements, including non-resident institutions and branches of foreign companies in Turkey on any dividends distributed, except for the calculation of income tax withholding is required. Income tax 24 April 2003 - 22 July 2006 was 10% in all companies. This rate is from 22 July 2006 2006/10731 15% by the Council of Ministers. Undistributed dividends incorporated in share capital are not subject to income tax withholding.

A reconciliation of income tax expense in the period is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Profit Before Tax	31.188.480	12.890.575
Taxable Profit	31.188.480	12.890.575
Corporate Tax Rate (%20)	20%	20%
Calculated Tax	(6.237.696)	(2.578.115)
Disallowable Charges	(116.815)	(8.650)
Other	204.843	129.675
Total	(6.149.668)	(2.457.090)

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable (statutory) profit. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted in the period in which assets acquired and/or liabilities carried out and included in the statement of income as income or expense. Deferred tax rate is 20%. (2015: 20%)

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

33. INCOME TAX (Cont'd)

Deferred Tax Asset	Cumulative temporary differences		Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	
	December 31 2016	December 31 2015	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
Provision for employment termination benefits	346.326	449.679	69.265	89.936
Provision for doubtful receivables	1.035.418	1.035.136	207.084	207.027
Unearned finance income	142.331	8.460	28.466	1.692
Bank loans interest accrual	33.993	1.179	6.799	236
Construction contracts correction	73.827.771	23.234.580	14.765.554	4.646.916
Provision for litigations	70.482	38.450	14.096	7.690
Loss from valuation of investment property	-	427.610	-	85.522
Provision for unused vacation	19.365	4.761	3.873	952
Other	7.750	-	1.550	-
Total	75.483.436	25.199.855	15.096.687	5.039.971
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Difference between the tax base and carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets	(75.290)	(65.383)	(15.058)	(13.076)
Unearned finance expense	(100.662)	(104.149)	(20.132)	(20.830)
Construction contracts correction	(118.162.356)	(45.866.540)	(23.632.471)	(9.173.307)
Difference between the tax base and carrying amount of investment property, Interest Accrual	(1.381.281)	-	(69.064)	-
	(26.835)	-	(5.367)	-
Total	(119.746.424)	(46.036.072)	(23.742.093)	(9.207.213)
Deferred tax assets / liabilities, net	(44.262.988)	(20.836.217)	(8.645.405)	(4.167.242)
Current Year Deferred Tax Expense			(4.478.163)	(2.218.653)
Deferred tax liability accounted under equity resulting from actuarial gain / loss			29.222	(7.443)
Current Year Deferred Tax Benefit			(4.448.941)	(2.226.096)

Movement of net deferred tax asset (liability) can be presented as follows:

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
Opening Balance	(4.167.242)	(1.948.589)
Current year deferred tax (expense) / benefit	(4.448.941)	(2.226.096)
Deferred tax liability accounted under equity resulting from actuarial gain / loss	(29.222)	7.443
Total	(8.645.405)	(4.167.242)

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Net Profit / (Loss)	25.038.815	10.433.501
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	20.000.000	18.273.973
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share	1,252	0,571

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

<u>Other Short-term Payables</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Partner		
Orhan Gündüz	15.350	14.350
Total	15.350	14.350

Other short-term payables to related parties amounting 15.350 TL consists of the amount the partner pays to finance the Group. (Note 10)

There are no contractual maturities of non-trade receivables from related parties and subsidiaries. The receivables are not collateralized by nature and interest is not exercised.

There are no transactions with related parties for the periods 1 January 2016-31 December 2016 and 1 January 2015-31 December 2015.

The Group has determined key management personnel as board members, group presidents, vice - presidents. Benefits provided to key management personnel as January 1, 2016 –December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2015-December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	<u>01.01 - 31.12.2016</u>	<u>01.01 - 31.12.2015</u>
Short term benefits provided to key management personnel	333.900	273.600
Total	333.900	273.600

There are no deposits given to related parties or taken from related parties. (31.12.2015: None).

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)

a) Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and equity items including the previous year earnings as specified in note 8.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Board of Directors of the Group periodically examines its capital structure. The board evaluates the risks associated with each capital class together with the capital cost. Based on the recommendations of the board, the Group aims to balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt on the redemption of existing debt.

The Group uses Liabilities / Equity rate while they follow capital sufficiency. This rate is found by net liabilities divided by total equity. Net liabilities are counted by cash and cash equivalents minus total liabilities which appear in balance sheet.

Group strategy is as the as the previous year. Equity to debts ratio as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Total Financial Liabilities	7.620.766	2.855.025
Cash and Cash Equivalents (-)	(35.698.991)	(14.565.104)
Net Debt	(28.078.225)	(11.710.079)
Total equity	62.576.333	37.972.631
Total capital	20.000.000	20.000.000
Net debt / Total capital	(0,45)	(0,31)

Group management aims to achieve higher profitability and equity levels in order to manage existing debts.

Group strategy is similar to previous year.

b) Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

b.1) Credit Risk

Financial losses due to Group's receivables and financial assets which result from not implementing agreement clauses related to financial assets by a customer or other party constitutes credit risk. Group trying to decrease credit risk by making operations with confidential parties and attain enough collateral. Trade receivables contain lots of customers rathered on same sector and geographical area. Credit consideration making over Customer's trade receivables permanently.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Details of credit and receivable risk are as follows:

December 31, 2016	Trade receivables from		Receivables		Cash and Cash Equivalents
	Related parties	Other	Related parties	Other	
Current Year					
Maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date (A+B+C+D) (1)	-	10.161.588	-	30.724	35.679.006
- Secured portion of the maximum credit risk by guarantees (*)	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired (2)	-	10.161.588	-	30.724	35.679.006
B. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of the impaired assets (3)	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	1.015.708	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(1.015.708)	-	-	-
- Secured portion of the net carrying value by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Secured portion of the net carrying value by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D. Off-balance sheet items include credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Details of credit and receivable risk are as follows:

December 31, 2015	Trade receivables from		Receivables		Cash and
	Related parties	Other	Related parties	Other	Cash Equivalents
Prior Year					Deposit in bank
Maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date (A+B+C+D) (1)	-	8.896.042	-	1.327	14.558.773
- Secured portion of the maximum credit risk by guarantees (*)	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired (2)					
B. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	8.896.042	-	1.327	14.558.773
C. Net book value of the impaired assets (3)	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	1.035.136	-	-	-
- Secured portion of the net carrying value by guarantees, etc.	-	(1.035.136)	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Secured portion of the net carrying value by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D. Off-balance sheet items include credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Amounts showing the maximum credit risk exposed as of balance sheet date by excluding guarantees in hand and other factors that increase the credit quality.

(2) All trade receivables consist of receivables from customers and receivables without notes. The Group management anticipates that there will be no problems in the collection of related amounts, taking into account its past experience

(3) Impairment tests were made within the framework of the Group's receivables from customers and the bad debt policy of the management.

b.2) Liquidity Risk

The primary responsibility belongs to the board of directors regarding the liquidity risk management. Board of directors has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following schedules detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities. The schedules have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities based on the earliest payment date. The schedule includes the interests to be paid on the said liabilities.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

The analysis of the Group's financial liabilities with respect to their maturities is as follows:

Current Year	Carrying	Contractual	1-3	4-12	1-5 years	Note
<u>Contractual cash outflows</u>	value	<u>cash outflows</u>	months	months		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		(=I+II+III+IV)				
	22.867.618	22.968.280	17.392.074	4.147.354	1.428.851	
Bank Loans	8.110.634	8.110.634	2.854.759	3.842.374	1.413.501	8
Trade Payables	9.062.138	9.162.800	8.857.819	304.980	-	9
Employee Benefit Liabilities	873.454	873.454	873.454	-	-	22
Other Payables	3.819.402	3.819.402	3.804.052	-	15.350	10
Total Income Tax Charge	1.001.990	1.001.990	1.001.990	-	-	35

Prior Year

<u>Contractual cash outflows</u>	Carrying	<u>Contractual</u>	Up to 3	3-12	1-5 year	More	Unknown
	value	<u>cash outflows</u>	months (I)	months	(III)	than 5	
		(=I+II+III+IV)		(II)		years	
						(IV)	
Non-derivative financial liabilities	13.553.704	13.658.497	10.585.944	3.051.591	6.612	-	14.350
Bank Loans	3.064.005	3.064.649	6.446	3.051.591	6.612	-	-
Trade Payables	8.503.600	8.607.749	8.607.749	-	-	-	-
Other Payables	1.986.099	1.986.099	1.971.749	-	-	-	14.350

b.3) Market Risk

The market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Any changes did not occur in the current year in the methods of management and measurement of market risk exposed by the Group and the risks exposed compare to the previous year.

b.3.1) Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Foreign currency denominated transactions cause foreign currency risk. Foreign exchange risk is managed with currency purchase/sale contracts which are based on approved policy. The distribution of carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary and non-monetary assets and monetary and non-monetary liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING
DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Foreign currency position

December 31, 2016	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	USD	EUR
1. Trade receivables	5.409.298	326.121	1.148.714
2a. Monetary financial assets (Includes cash in hand and bank accounts)	32.434.939	6.271.345	2.793.828
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
3. Other	163.289	-	44.015
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	38.007.526	6.597.466	3.986.556
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	38.007.526	6.597.466	3.986.556
10. Trade payables	5.140.127	449.941	958.704
11. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	1.099.276	-	296.309
12b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term Liabilities (10+11+12)	6.239.403	449.941	1.255.013
14. Trade payables	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-
17. Other long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-
18. Long-term Liabilities (13+17)	6.239.403	449.941	1.255.013
Foreign currency position (net)	31.768.123	6.147.526	2.731.543

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Foreign currency position

Prior Period

	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	USD	EUR
1. Trade receivables	6.280.631	-	1.976.533
2a. Monetary financial assets (Includes cash in hand and bank accounts)	9.555.833	1.245.285	1.867.775
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	1.465.184	362.168	129.703
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	17.301.648	1.607.453	3.974.011
5. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
6. Other	-	-	-
7. Non-current assets (5+6)	-	-	-
8. Total assets (4+7)	17.301.648	1.607.453	3.974.011
9. Trade payables	3.329.447	474.268	613.817
10. Financial liabilities	2.829.284	-	890.384
11. Non-monetary financial liabilities	-	-	-
12. Short-term Liabilities	6.158.731	474.268	1.504.201
13. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
14. Long-term Liabilities	-	-	-
15. Total Liabilities (12+14)	6.158.731	474.268	1.504.201
16. Foreign currency position (net) (8-15)	11.142.917	1.133.185	2.469.810
17. Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position of monetary item	9.677.733	771.017	2.340.107

The Group is mainly exposed to Euro and US Dollars risks.

The table below presents the Group's sensitivity to a 10% deviation in foreign exchange rates especially US dollars and Euro. 10% is the rate used by the Group when generating its report on exchange rate risk; the related rate stands for the presumed possible change in the foreign currency rates by the Group's management. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. This analysis includes foreign currency denominated bank loans other than the functional currency of the ultimate user or borrower of the bank loans. The positive amount indicates increase in profit / loss or equity.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity

Current Year

	Foreign currency Appreciation	Profit / Loss Foreign currency Depreciation
Increase in value of US Dollar against TL by 10%:		
1- US Dollars net assets / liabilities	2.163.437	(2.163.437)
2- US Dollars hedged from risks (-)	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	2.163.437	(2.163.437)
Increase in value of Euro against TL by 10%		
4- Euro net assets / liabilities	1.013.375	(1.013.375)
5- Euro hedged from risks (-)	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	1.013.375	(1.013.375)
Total (3+6)	3.176.812	(3.176.812)

Foreign currency sensitivity

Prior Year

	Foreign currency Appreciation	Profit / Loss Foreign currency Depreciation
Increase in value of US Dollar against TL by 10%:		
1- US Dollars net assets / liabilities	329.485	(329.485)
2- US Dollars hedged from risks (-)	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	329.485	(329.485)
Increase in value of Euro against TL by 10%		
4- Euro net assets / liabilities	784.807	(784.807)
5- Euro hedged from risks (-)	-	-
6- Euro net effect (4+5)	784.807	(784.807)
Total (3+6)	1.114.292	(1.114.292)

b.3.2) Interest rate risk management

The value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Group's interest rate risk is primarily attributable to its borrowings. The interest-bearing financial liabilities have variable interest rates, whereas the interest bearing financial assets have a fixed interest rate and future cash flows associated with these financial instruments will not fluctuate in amount. The Group is subject to interest risk due to financial liabilities and finance lease obligations. Policy of the Group is to manage this risk through fixed and variable rates borrowings.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

The Group's financial instruments that are sensitive to interest rates are as follows:

Interest rate sensitivity

		31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Fixed Interest			
	Financial assets and liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	35.294.587	1.411.198
Financial Liabilities		7.620.766	2.855.025
Floating Interest			
Financial Assets		-	-
Financial Liabilities		-	-

All financial liabilities of the Group consist of fixed rate loans. Cause of this reason, no interest rate risk calculation for interest rate changes has been made (31.12.2015: None)

b.3.3) Price Risk

None. (31.12.2015: None).

c) Information on major customers

Information about the customers that constitute 10% or more of the revenue of the company in the periods of 01.01.-31.12.2016 and 01.01.-31.12.2015 are as follows

As of 31.12.2016

Segment	Amount in Section	Share in Section
Electrical Contracting	58.704.699	68%

As of 31.12.2015

Segment	Amount in Section	Share in Section
Electrical Contracting	11.503.575	23%
Electrical Contracting	8.190.603	16%

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont’d)

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	Available for sale financial assets	Financial liabilities stated at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Note
December 31, 2016						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	35.698.991	-	-	35.698.991	6
Trade receivable	-	34.956.194	-	-	34.956.194	9
Financial investment	-	-	-	-	-	7
Financial liabilities						
Bank Loans	-	-	-	7.620.766	7.620.766	8
Trade Payables	-	-	-	9.062.138	9.062.138	9
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	489.868	489.868	8
December 31, 2015						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14.565.104	-	-	14.565.104	6
Trade receivable	-	34.873.191	-	-	34.873.191	9
Financial investment	-	-	-	-	-	7
Financial liabilities						
Bank Loans	-	-	-	3.064.005	3.064.005	8
Trade Payables	-	-	-	8.503.600	8.503.600	9
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	230.994	230.994	8

Group Management believes that the carrying amount of financial instruments represent their fair values.

ORGE ENERJİ ELEKTRİK TAAHHÜT A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES) (Cont'd)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- Category 1: Implies that in determining the fair values of assets and liabilities, active market trading price is used for valuation purposes.
- Category 2: Implies that in determining the fair values of assets and liabilities, should other market price be observed other than first degree market prices, then observed market price is used for valuation purposes.
- Category 3: Implies that in determining the fair values of assets and liabilities, data not based on market observation is used for valuation purposes.

Financial assets at fair value as of reporting date

<u>Financial Assets</u>	<u>31.12.2016</u>	<u>Category 1</u>	<u>Category 2</u>	<u>Category 3</u>
Time Deposits	25.820.922	25.820.922	-	-
Investment Properties	8.847.004	-	8.847.004	-

Financial assets at fair value as of reporting date

<u>Financial Assets</u>	<u>31.12.2015</u>	<u>Category 1</u>	<u>Category 2</u>	<u>Category 3</u>
Time Deposits	1.411.198	1.411.198	-	-
Investment Properties	4.462.000	-	4.462.000	-

37.SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

December 31, 2016:

As of 1 January 2017, the retirement pay provision ceiling amounting to TL 4.426,16 at 31 December 2016 has been increased to TL 4.297,16.

December 31, 2016:

As of 1 January 2016, the retirement pay provision ceiling amounting to TL 3.828,37 at 31 December 2015 has been increased to TL 4,092.53.

38. OTHER MATTERS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED FOR CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

None (31.12.2015: None).