(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

SASA POLYESTER SANAYİ A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2015



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(Convenience translation of the independent auditors' review report originally issued in Turkish)

Review Report on the Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. ("the Company") as of 30 June 2015, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2015 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the six-month-period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes. The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the interim financial information in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial reporting process, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an independent audit performed in accordance with the Turkish Independent Auditing Standards and the objective of which is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Consequently, a review on the interim financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters which would have been identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which may cause us to conclude that the accompanying interim financial information of Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.S. does not give a true and fair view of financial position and financial performance of the Company as of 30 June 2015, and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards.

Güney Brennistz Benetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi A monber firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



4 August 2015 İstanbul, Türkiye

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2015

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

		Current Period	Prior Period
		(Reviewed)	(Audited)
	Notes	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
ASSETS		-	
Current Assets		531.115	450.566
	2		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	57.239	13.986
Trade Receivables	6	252.214	231.357
- Trade Receivables from Third Parties		252.158	231.357
- Trade Receivables from Related Parties	0	56	-
Other Receivables	8	1.259	3.504
- Other Receivables from Third Parties		1.259	3.177
- Other Receivables from Related Parties		-	327
Inventories	9	200.177	183.087
Prepaid Expenses	10	4.878	241
Other Current Assets	18	9.453	12.334
Assets Held for Sale	14	5.895	6.057
Non-Current Assets		212.782	214.978
Trade Receivables	6	-	4.294
Other Receivables	8	60	60
Investment Properties	11	945	1.039
Tangible Assets	12	145.022	140.848
Intangible Assets	13	2.392	2.423
Prepaid Expenses	10	39	854
Deferred Tax Assets	27	10.268	5.694
Otner Non-Current Assets	18	54.056	59.766
TOTAL ASSETS		743.897	665.544
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities		359.388	320.906
Short-Term Borrowings	5	188.061	199.842
Trade Payables	6	160.340	112.903
- Trade Payables to Third Parties		160.338	103.529
- Trade Payables to Related Parties		2	9.374
Employee Benefit Obligations	7	4.479	3.259
Other Payables	8	2.239	1.697
- Other Payables to Third Parties		2,239	1.687
- Other Payables to Related Parties		-	10
Provision for Corporate Tax	27	372	-
Current Provisions		3.897	3.205
-Short-Term Provisions	15	819	705
-Short-Term Provisions for Employment Benefits	17	3.078	2.500
Non-Current Liabities		23.761	24.302
Financial Liabilities	5	2.000	4.000
Long-Term Provisions		21.761	20.302
-Long-Term Provisions for Employment Benefits	17	21.761	20.302
EQUITY		360.748	320.336
Share Capital	20	216.300	216.300
Share Capital Inflation Adjustments	20	196.213	196.213
Restricted Reserves	20	5.963	5.356
Actuarial Loss Fund for Employee Termination Benefits	20	(2.073)	(2.073)
Accumulated Losses	20	(96.067)	(166.840)
Net Profit for the Period		40.412	71.380
TOTAL LIABILITIES		743.897	665.544
		/43.07/	003.344

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INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

		Current Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Prior Period
		(Reviewed)		(Reviewed)	
		l January -	1 April -	I January -	1 April -
¹	Notes	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Revenue (Net)	21	559.495	297.076	624.126	301.058
Cost of Sales (-)	21	(483.324)	(248.731)	(552.693)	(268.126)
GROSS PROFIT		76.171	48.345	71.433	32.932
General Administrative Expenses (-)	22	(9.092)	(4.667)	(8.756)	(4.086)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses (-)	22	(25.195)	(12.419)	(25.664)	(12.557)
Research and Development Expenses (-)	22	(912)	(450)	(928)	(475)
Other Operating Income	24	55.580	24.929	46.331	24.458
Other Operating Expenses (-)	24	(35.394)	(25.738)	(45.062)	(24,127)
OPERATING PROFIT		61.158	30.000	37.354	16.145
Investment Income	23	-	-		-
Investment Expenses (-)	23	-	-	-	-
OPERATING (LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL (LOSS) / PROFIT		61.158	30.000	37.354	16.145
Financial Income	25	2.662	1.416	2.772	1.274
Financial Expenses (-)	26	(27.610)	(8.194)	(9.831)	(3.488)
OPERATING (LOSS) / PROFIT					
BEFORE TAX		36.210	23.222	30.295	13.931
Tax Benefit / (Expense)		4.202	3.635	1.586	241
- Current Tax Expense	27	(372)	(372)		-
- Deferred Tax Income	27	4.574	4.007	1.586	241
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		10.410	27.075	11.001	14.122
		40.412	26.857	31.881	14.172
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)					
Actuarial Loss Arising from Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (EXPENSE)		40.412	26.857	31.881	14.172
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CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

	Notes	Paid in Capital	Inflation Adjustment to Paid in Shareholders Capital Equity	Restricted	Other comprehensive income / (expense) not to be reclassified to profit or loss Actuarial Losses Restricted Arising from Employee Reserves Benefits	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2014	20	216.300	196.213	5.356	(1.114)	(166.840)	249.915
Total Comprehensive Income		•	1			31.881	31.881
Balance at 30 June 2014	20	216.300	196.213	5.356	(1.114)	(134.959)	281.796
Balance at 1 January 2015	20	216.300	196.213	5.356	(2.073)	(95.460)	320.336
Transfers Totał Comprehensive Income		• •	1 1	607 -	• •	(607) 40.412	- 40.412
Balance at 30 June 2015	20	216.300	196.213	5.963	(2.073)	(55.655)	360.748

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CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2015

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

	_	Current Period	Prior Period
		(Reviewed)	(Reviewed
		1 January -	1 January
	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Profit before taxation		36.210	30.295
Cash Flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization expense	11,12,13	6.992	10.718
Interest expense	26	5.133	7.450
Provision for impairment on fixed assets	24	6.195	-
Change in provision for employee benefits	17	3.287	3.187
Changes in provisions	15	114	234
Interest income from bank deposits	25	(284)	(142
Rediscount interest income (net)	6	(173)	(1.218
Provision for doubtful receivable	6	151	374
Employee premium provision	17	1.247	-
Provision for impairment on inventories-net	9	3.752	2.600
Operating cash flows provided			
before changes in working capital:		62.624	53.498
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in trade receivable	6	(16.802)	(2.557
Changes in due from related parties	6,8	271	(2.557
Changes in inventories	9	(20.842)	(2.525
Changes in other receivables	8	1.918	560
Changes in other receivables Changes is prepaid expenses	10	(3.822)	(3.828
Changes is prepare expenses Changes in other current assets	18	2.881	(12.345
Changes in other non-current assets	18	5.710	9.144
Changes in trade payables	6	56.936	(76.575
Changes in trade payables Changes in due to related parties	6,8	(9.384)	(1.984
Changes in due to related parties Changes in debt for employee termination benefits	0,8 7	2.096	813
Changes in other short term liabilities	8	552	6.332
Changes in other short term naorities	0		
		82.138	(29.749
Employment termination benefits paid	15,17	(1.684)	(1.229
Employee premium provision paid	17	(1.247)	(1.000
Tax payable paid	8	-	(1.218
Net cash generated by / (used in) operating activities		79.207	(33.19
Investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12,13	(17.324)	(1.106
Net cash used in investing activities		(17.324)	(1.10
Financing activities:			
Bank loans used	5	150.576	156.419
Interest paid	5,26	(9.559)	(4.49)
Interest part	25	284	142
Repayment of borrowings	5	(159.931)	(111.82)
		(18.630)	40.23
Net cash (used in) / generated by financing activities	·		
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		43.253	5.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	13.986	60
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3	57.239	6.53

SASA POLYESTER SANAYİ A.Ş.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. (the "Company") was incorporated on 8 November 1966 in Adana. The Company is mainly engaged in the production and marketing of polyester fibre, yarns and related products and polyester chips. The Company is a subsidiary of Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. ("Erdemoğlu Holding"). (*) Shares of the Company are quoted on the Borsa Istanbul A.Ş..

The address of the registered office is Yolgeçen Mahallesi Turhan Cemal Beriker Bulvarı No:559 01355 Seyhan/Adana.

As of 30 June 2015, number of employees of the Company is 1.083 (31 December 2014: 1.088).

(*) All shares of Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.in SASA Polyester Sanayi A.Ş with a nominal value of 110.313.001,18 TL corresponding to 51 % of the share capital of the Company was sold to the Erdemoğlu Holding. The transfers of shares took place on 30 April 2015.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

Accounting Standards

The interim financial statements and disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the communiqué numbered II-14,1 "Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets" (the Communiqué) announced by the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") (hereinafter will be referred to as "the CMB Accounting Standards") on 13 June 2013 which is published on Official Gazette numbered 28676. In accordance with article 5th of the CMB Accounting Standards, companies should apply Turkish Accounting Standards/Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations regarding these standards as adopted by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

According to decision which was made by CMB on 17 March 2005, from the date of 1 January 2005 there is no need for inflation accounting application for the listed companies performing in Turkey. The Company has prepared the financial statements according to this decision.

Functional and representative currency of the Company is TL.

The financial statements are based on the statutory records, with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the Accounting Standards of the POA. The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the TAS/TFRS we have performed several adjustments such as Termination indemnity adjustment in accordance with IAS 19, Recognition of income and expense accruals and deferred tax adjustments, which are not included in the statutory books. The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost basis.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Financial statements are approved for declaration by Board of Directors on 4 August 2015 and signed by General Manager Toker Özcan and Director of Finance Mehmet Pehlivan on behalf of the Board of Directors. The financial statements of the Company are subject to the approval of shareholders in the General Assembly and the shareholders possess the right to ask for amendment of these financial statements at the General Assembly after issuance.

2.2 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods' financial statements

For the purpose of following the financial conditions and performance trends the financial statements are presented with comparison to the prior year. When needed, the prior year financial statements can be reclassified for consistency with the current year's one and material differences can be revealed.

Pursuant to the decree taken in the CMB's meeting dated 7 June 2013 and numbered 20/670, for capital market board institutions within the scope of the Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Market, financial statement templates and a user guide have been published, effective as of the interim periods ended after 31 March 2013.

The classifications made in the statement of financial position of the Company as of 30 June 2014 are as follows:

-Bonus provision for employees amounting to TL 850 presented in other operating expenses prior period was classified as general and administrative expenses.

2.3 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.

2.4 Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively and the financial tables for prior years are restated.

2.5 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only; or the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both. There has not been any significant change in the accounting estimates of the Company in the current year.

Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively and the financial statements for prior years are restated.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6 New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the interim financial statements as at 30 June 2015 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2015. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at 1 January 2015 are as follows:

TAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendment)

TAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. These amendments are to be retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. The amendment did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Annual Improvements to TAS/TFRSs

In September 2014, POA issued the below amendments to the standards in relation to "Annual Improvements - 2010–2012 Cycle" and "Annual Improvements - 2011–2013 Cycle. The changes are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

Annual Improvements - 2010-2012 Cycle

TFRS 2 Share-based Payment:

Definitions relating to performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions are clarified. The amendment is effective prospectively.

TFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IAS 39 (or IFRS 9, as applicable). The amendment is effective for business combinations prospectively.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

TFRS 8 Operating Segments

The changes are as follows: i) An entity must disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar'. ii) The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker. The amendments are effective retrospectively.

TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and TAS 38 Intangible Assets

The amendment to TAS 16.35(a) and TAS 38.80(a) clarifies that revaluation can be performed, as follows:

i) Adjust the gross carrying amount of the asset to market value or ii) determine the market value of the carrying amount and adjust the gross carrying amount proportionately so that the resulting carrying amount equals the market value. The amendment is effective retrospectively.

TAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment clarifies that a management entity – an entity that provides key management personnel services – is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. The amendment is effective retrospectively.

Annual Improvements - 2011-2013 Cycle

TFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment clarifies that: i) Joint arrangements are outside the scope of TFRS 3, not just joint ventures ii) The scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. The amendment is effective prospectively.

TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The portfolio exception in TFRS 13 can be applied to financial assets, financial liabilities and other contracts within the scope of IAS 39 (or IFRS 9, as applicable). The amendment is effective prospectively.

TAS 40 Investment Property

The amendment clarifies the interrelationship of TFRS 3 and TAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. The amendment is effective prospectively.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the interim financial statements of the Company.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

ii)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 interim financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Classification and measurement

As amended in December 2012 and February 2015, the new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. Phase 1 of this new TFRS introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial instruments. The amendments made to TFRS 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. The Company / the Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is adopted by POA.

TFRS 11 Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation (Amendment)

TFRS 11 is amended to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. This amendment requires the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in TFRS 3 Business Combinations, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in TFRS 3 and other TFRSs except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in this TFRS. In addition, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by TFRS 3 and other TFRSs for business combinations. These amendments are to be applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company / the Group.

TAS 16 and TAS 38 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 38)

The amendments to TAS 16 and TAS 38, have prohibited the use of revenue-based depreciation for property, plant and equipment and significantly limiting the use of revenue-based amortisation for intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after

1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and TAS 41 Agriculture (Amendment) - Bearer Plants

TAS 16 is amended to provide guidance that bearer plants, such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in TAS 16. Once a bearer plant is mature, apart from bearing produce, its biological transformation is no longer significant in generating future economic benefits. The only significant future economic benefits it generates come from the agricultural produce that it creates. Because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing, either the cost model or revaluation model should be applied. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of TAS 41, measured at fair value less costs to sell. Entities are required to apply the amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

TAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to TAS 27)

In February 2015, Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) of Turkey issued an amendment to TAS 27 to restore the option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates in an entity's separate financial statements. Therefore, an entity must account for these investments either:

• At cost

• In accordance with IFRS 9,

Or

• Using the equity method defined in TAS 28

The entity must apply the same accounting for each category of investments. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments)

In February 2015, amendments issued to TFRS 10 and TAS 28, to address the acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in TFRS 10 and TAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture, to clarify that an investor recognises a full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in TFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The gain or loss resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of an investment retained in a former subsidiary should be recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in that former subsidiary. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively to transactions occurring in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

TFRS 10, TFRS 12 and TAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

In February 2015, amendments issued to TFRS 10, TFRS 12 and TAS 28, to address the issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

TAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to TAS 1)

In February 2015, amendments issued to TAS 1. Those amendments include narrow-focus improvements in the following five areas: Materiality, Disaggregation and subtotals, Notes structure, Disclosure of accounting policies, Presentation of items of other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from equity accounted investments. The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. These amendments are not expected have significant impact on the notes to the financial statements of the Company.

Annual Improvements to TFRSs - 2012-2014 Cycle

In February 2015, POA issued, Annual Improvements to TFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle. The document sets out five amendments to four standards, excluding those standards that are consequentially amended, and the related Basis for Conclusions. The standards affected and the subjects of the amendments are:

-IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – clarifies that changes in methods of disposal (through sale or distribution to owners) would not be considered a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan

-IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – clarifies that the assessment of servicing contracts that includes a fee for the continuing involvement of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 7

-IAS 19 Employee Benefits – clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located

-IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting –clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

The new standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by Public Oversight Authority (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 by the POA, thus they do not constitute part of TFRS. The Company will make the necessary changes to its financial statements after the new standards and interpretations are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Annual Improvements - 2010-2012 Cycle

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

As clarified in the Basis for Conclusions short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be held at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial. The amendment is effective immediately.

Annual Improvements – 2011–2013 Cycle

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new five-step model in the standard provides the recognition and measurement requirements of revenue. The standard applies to revenue from contracts with customers and provides a model for the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., the sale of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). IFRS 15 original effective date was 1 January 2017. However, in July 2015, IASB decided to defer the effective date to be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early adoption permitted. Entities will transition to the new standard following either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach would allow the standard to be applied beginning with the current period, with no restatement of the comparative periods, but additional disclosures are required. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Final standard (2014)

In July 2014 the IASB published the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The final version of IFRS 9 brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

IFRS 9 is built on a logical, single classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which they are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Built upon this is a forward-looking expected credit loss model that will result in more timely recognition of loan losses and is a single model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment accounting. In addition, IFRS 9 addresses the so-called 'own credit' issue, whereby banks and others book gains through profit or loss as a result of the value of their own debt falling due to a decrease in credit worthiness when they have elected to measure that debt at fair value. The Standard also includes an improved hedge accounting model to better link the economics of risk management with its accounting treatment. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early application. In addition, the own credit changes can be early applied in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

2.7 Significant Accounting Estimations and Decisions (continued)

Preparation of financial statements necessitates the usage of estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts of reported assets and liabilities as at statement of financial position date, the explanation for the contingent assets and liabilities and the income and expenses reported during the accounting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on Company management's best estimates related with the current conditions and transactions, actual results may differ than these estimates.

Net Realizable Value of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company Management has determined that the cost of inventories is higher than the realizable value as of the reporting date. The impairment calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the sale of inventories and the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Based on the estimation made by the Management as of 30 June 2015 the cost of inventories was reduced by TL 3.752 (31 December 2014: TL 8.262) and it was recorded to cost of sales (Note 9).

Determination of Recoverable Amount of Tangible Assets

As discussed in Note 12, the Company took into consideration the internal and external sources of information as described in TAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" as impairment indicators and performed a study based on discounted future cash flow models for the determination of the recoverable amount of the Company's tangible assets as at 30 June 2015. The future projections included in the subject study is heavily dependent on the demand of customers in the market. Moreover, the Company management foresees that weight of production and sale of the products with higher gross profit margin will increase in future periods. This study which is based on discounted future cash flows reflects the Company management's future estimations and assumptions.(Note 12)

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Deferred tax

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between the financial statements as reported for TFRS purposes and financial statements prepared in accordance with the tax legislation. Currently, there are deferred tax assets resulting from operating loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences, all of which could increase taxable income in the future. Based on available evidence, both positive and negative, it is determined whether it is probable that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The main factors which are considered include future earnings potential; cumulative losses in recent years; history of loss carry-forwards and other tax assets expiring; the carry-forward period associated with the deferred tax

assets; future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences; tax-planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented, and the nature of the income that can be used to realize the deferred tax asset. If based on the weight of all available evidence, it is the Company's belief that taxable profit will not be available sufficient to utilize some portion of these deferred tax assets, then some portion of or all of the deferred tax assets are not recognized. The Company has not recognized some of its deferred tax assets because it is not probable that taxable profit will be available sufficient to recognize deferred tax assets in this entity. If future results of operations exceed the Company's current expectations, the existing unrecognized deferred tax assets may be recognized, resulting in future tax benefits.(Note 19)

VAT

The company has reclassified VAT amount which is estimated to not use in short term period under current assets.(Note 27)

Retirement Pay Liability

Retirement benefit obligations' present value is determined through using certain assumptions under actuarial basis. These assumptions are also used in determining severance compensation's net expense and include the discount ratio. Any change in such assumptions affects the value of the registered retirement benefit obligation. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized under the fund of actuarial loss/earnings fund for employee termination benefits under equity.

At the end of each year, the Company determines the appropriate discount ratio. This ratio is used to calculate for the fulfilment of obligations for severance compensation's present value of estimated future cash outflows (Note 17).

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below:

Revenue

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis at the fair value of the amount obtained or to be obtained based on the assumptions that delivery is realized, the income can be reliably determined and the inflow of the economic benefits related with the transaction to the Company is probable. Net sales are calculated after the sales returns and sales discounts are deducted.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Sale of goods:

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

- Transformation the significant risks and benefits of ownership to the buyer by the Company.
- The absence of Company's continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership and effective control over the goods sold,
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and,
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Other Revenues are recognized in accordance with following;

Segment reporting:

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

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

Rental income:

Rental income from investment properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventories held by the method most appropriate to the particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on weighted average basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale. When the net realizable value of inventory is less than cost, the inventory is written down to the net realizable value and the expense is included in statement of income/(loss) in the period the write-down or loss occurred. When there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal amount is limited to the amount of the original write-down.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Related Parties

Parties are considered related to the Company if

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

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if exists. Depreciation is provided over adjusted costs on a straight-line basis over the economic useful lives. The depreciation periods for property, plant and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

Land Improvements	15 - 25
Buildings	18 - 40
Machinery and equipment	15 - 25 כ
Furniture and fixtures Spare parts	5 - 10 5

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price or value in use. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit plus the residual value.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are included in the related income and expense accounts, as appropriate.

Financial Leases

Leasing - the Company as Lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lesser is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit to loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent leases recognized as an expense as incurred.

Tangible Assets Held For Sale

According to the company management, tangible assets which are held for sale, which the sale accounting has been completed within 1 year from the statement of financial position date and which there is no active intention of holding the asset are valued with minimum of the book value and the fair value. The recovery of the book value doesn't depend on the usage of the relevant tangible asset but the sale of the tangible asset. For the tangible assets classified under current assets held for sale, the depreciation provision is stopped as of the date of the classification date.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise of acquired intellectual property and computer software. They are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of acquisition. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amounts of any intangible assets including goodwill are assessed and written down immediately to their recoverable amount.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Research and Development Costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred, costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognized as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technological feasibility and only if the cost can be measured reliably. Other development expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in subsequent periods.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets as 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity investments', 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets designated as at FVTPL.

<u>Receivables</u>

Trade receivables, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'receivables'. Receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement as financial expense over the period of the borrowings. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset in the period in which the asset is prepared for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to the income statement when they are incurred (Note 5).

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which requires substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, shall be capitalized over the cost of the assets. Other borrowing costs shall be recognized as an expense in the period incurs.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Monetary assets

The fair values of balances denominated in foreign currencies, which are translated at year-end exchange rates, are considered to approximate carrying value.

The fair values of cash and due from banks are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying values of trade receivables are estimated to be their fair values due to the elimination of the credit finance income.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are 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 Company 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.

Monetary liabilities

Fair value of bank loans and other monetary liabilities approximates to their carrying amount since they are short term liabilities. Fair value of items denominated in foreign currencies and translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date approximates to their carrying amount. Trade payables are stated at fair value.

Effects of changes in foreign currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in the currency of primary economic environment (its functional currency) in which it operates. The Company's financial condition and operating results, the Company's functional currency and presentation currency for financial statements are expressed in TL.

During the preparation of financial statements, transactions on foreign currency (currencies other than TL) are recorded on the base of currencies on transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on balance sheet translated into Turkish Lira using exchange rates prevailing on the statement of financial position date. None-monetary items carried at fair value that is being monitored are denominated in foreign currency, are retranslated into TL at the rates prevailing on the date fair value determined. None-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

- Foreign exchange gain/losses related to assets under construction for future productive use, and included as an adjustment to interest costs and added on cost of those assets,
- Hedging transaction foreign currency risks (hedging accounting policies are described below),
- Foreign exchange differences forming part of the foreign operation net investment, accounted under reserves, associated with profit or loss on sale of the net investment, arising from international activity debt and receivables without intention or possibility of any payment.

The Company's assets and liabilities of foreign operations are expressed in TRY using exchange rates prevailing on the statement of financial position date in the financial statements. Income and expense items, unless exchange rates fluctuates significantly at the dates of the transactions in the period (in case of major fluctuations, exchange rates at the transaction date is used), are translated using average exchange rates during the period. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated equity in a separate component.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share disclosed in the accompanying statement of income are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares in existence during the period 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. 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 a retroactive effect for the period in which they were issued and each previous year.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

A possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company have not been recognized in the accompanying financial statements and treated as contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Government Grants

Government incentives are not reflected in the financial statements; without the business fulfilment of the necessary conditions for obtaining that incentive which will and a reasonable assurance that they shall be obtained.

Government grants, intended to meet the costs of these incentives are reflected as an expense in profit or loss in a systematic manner throughout the periods. The government grants as a financing tool, rather than being accounted as a net off item profit or loss, should be associated with the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as unearned income, should be reflected in a systematic manner in profit or loss during the economic life of the related assets.

Government incentives given in order to meet expenses or losses previously realized and to provide emergency financial support without any cost in the future are recognized in profit or loss when it becomes liveable.

Loans obtained from the state lower than market interest rate, is considered to be government grants. Benefit from lower interest rates is calculated as the difference between the initial carrying amount and the gains of the loan during the period.

The Company benefits from research and development ("R&D") grants within the scope of the Communiqué No: 98/10 of The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey ("TÜBİTAK") and Money Credit and Coordination Board related to R&D grants for its research and development projects given that such projects satisfy specific criteria with respect to the evaluation of TÜBİTAK Technology Monitoring and Evaluation Board.

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. The portion of government grants associated to previously capitalize intangible assets is deducted from the cost of the intangible asset, whereas the other government grants are recognized as income in the period which they are incurred.

Investment Property

Land and m course of business are classified as investment property and carried at cost less accumulated depreciation (except land) under the cost method. The cost of a self-constructed investment property is determined as its cost at the date when the construction or development is complete. On that date the subject asset qualifies as an investment property and thus transferred to investment properties class. The useful life estimation for the buildings within investment properties is between 18-40 years.

Provision for Employment Termination Benefits

Severance Payments:

Under the Turkish law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees in retiring or involuntarily leaving the Company. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per International Accounting Standard No: 19 (revised) "Employee Benefits" ("TAS 19").

The liability for employment termination benefits recognized in the financial statements was calculated according to the current net value of the liability amounts expected to occur in the future due to retirement of employees and was reflected on the financial statements. All calculated actuarial gains and losses are reflected on the fund of gains/losses due to employee termination benefits under equity.

Liabilities arising from unused leave rights defined as "short-term provisions regarding employee benefits" are accrued in the period in which the right is gained and recognized after being discounted if their impact is material.

Taxation and Deferred Taxes

Tax expense consists of total current tax and deferred tax benefit / (expense).

<u>Current tax</u>

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

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NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Deferred Taxes

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

The current tax or the deferred tax for the current year is accounted as expense or income under the income table.

Share Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity by deducting from retained earnings in the year in which they are declared.

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(Amounts expressed in mousands of Furkish Enal (FE) diffess otherwise indicated

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves are allocated from profit of previous year due to obligation arising from law or the Company's articles or objects excluding profit distribution (etc. tax advantage for gain on sale of subsidiaries). These reserves are carried at their statutory amounts.

Reporting of cash flows

In the statements of cash flows, cash flows are classified and reported according to their operating, investing and financing activities.

Subsequent events

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

NOTE 3- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Cash on hand	3	4
Banks	57.236	13.982
-Foreign currency demand deposits	10.343	2.060
- TL demand deposits	25.564	122
-Foreign currency time deposits (*)	21.329	-
- TL time deposits	-	11.800
// // // // // // // // // // // /	57.239	13.986

(*)There is not any pledge on banks as of 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014.

(*) USD is a time deposit that maturity is 1 day and interest rate is 0,55 %. (31 December 2014- TRY %10,15)

NOTE 4- FINANCIAL ASSETS

None.

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NOTE 5- BORROWINGS

Short term borrowings		
	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Short-term bank borrowings	185.891	195.611
Current portion of long-term borrowings	2.170	4.231
Short-term borrowings	188.061	199.842
Long-term borrowings		
	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Long-term bank borrowings	2.000	4.000
Long-term borrowings	2.000	4.000

Foreign currency denominated bank borrowings and corresponding interest expense accruals as at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Principal	30	June 2015	,	31	December 201	4
Original Currency	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates %	Original Amount	TL	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates %	Original Amount	TL
TL	9,64	-	43.539	10,26	-	63.119
USD	1,33	44.500.000	119.539	1,50	58.137.581	134.813
EURO	1,06	8.500.000	25.349	-	-	
		<u>.</u>	188.427			197.932
Accrued Interest						
TL		-	1.634		-	5.823
USD		-	-		38	87
			190.061			203.842

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NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND TRADE PAYABLES

Trade Receivables

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Trade receivables (*)	212.656	177.182
Cheques received (**)	42.935	57.457
Receivables from related parties (Note 29)	56	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	(3.433)	(3.282)
	252.214	231.357

(*) As of 30 June 2015 trade receivables are discounted by 0,84% for TL, 0,13% for USD, 0,13% for EUR. (As of 31 December 2014 0,84% for TL, 0,13% for USD, 0,13% for EUR).

(**) Cheques received constitute the cheques obtained from customers and kept in portfolio as a result of trade activities and consist of TL 27.434 with maturities of less than three months (31 December 2014: TL 24.610).

Non-current trade receivables

Trade Receivables

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Trade Receivables	-	4.294
	-	4.294

As of 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014, past due but not impaired trade receivables as follows:

Overdue Period	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
0 - 1 month	10.121	12.156
1 - 3 months	920	1.714
Over 3 months	498	196
Total	11.539	14.066

As of 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014, due to existence of receivable insurance, bank guarantee, mortgage and other guarantees (i.e. cheques), the Company has not recorded any provision relation to trade receivables that were past due but not impaired.

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NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND TRADE PAYABLES (continued)

The analysis of past due and impaired trade receivables are as follows:

Over Period	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
3 - 6 months	151	-
Over 6 months	3.282	3.282
Total	3.433	3.282

The movements of the provision for doubtful receivables during the period are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance at 1 January	(3.282)	(3.033)
Charged for the period (Note 24)	(151)	(374)
Balance at 30 June	(3.433)	(3.407)
Trade Payables		
	30 June 2015	31 December 2014

Due to related parties (Note 29)	2	9.374
Accrued expenses	5.556	1.705
Trade Payables	154.782	101.824

As of 30 June 2015 trade payables are discounted by using 0,84% for TL, 0,13% for USD, 0,13% for EUR.(As of 31 December 2014 0,84% for TL, 0,13% for USD, 0,13% for EUR).

As of 30 June, 2015 average turnover for trade receivables and trade payables are 73 days and 76 days, respectively (31 December 2014: 85 days and 78 days respectively).

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NOTE 7 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Liabilities for employee benefits

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Social security and taxes payable	2.461	2.323
Due to personnel	2.018	936
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.479	3.259

NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other Current Receivables

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Other receivables	1.094	1.535
Job advance	165	270
Deposits and guarantees	-	1.362
Receivables from government agencies	-	10
	1.259	3.177
Due from related parties (Note 29)	-	327
	1.259	3.504
Other Non-Current Receivables		
	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Deposits and guarantees	60	60

60

60

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NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

Other Payables

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Advances received from customers	713	620
Cancellation of VAT	612	557
Taxes payables	905	418
Due to related party (Note 29)	-	10
Other	9	92
	2.239	1.697

NOTE 9 – INVENTORIES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Raw materials and supplies	102.672	67.590
Intermediate goods	66.395	75.423
Finished goods	29.982	38.218
By-products (*)	4.120	3.024
Semi-finished goods	4.113	3.094
Spare parts	3.094	2.768
Other	3.088	2.505
Less: Impairment in value of inventories (**)	(13.287)	(9.535)
	200.177	183.087

By-products are not subject to impairment since they are taken to inventories with selling prices. (*)

(**) Impairment has been allocated to finished goods, intermediate goods and other inventories.

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NOTE 9 – INVENTORIES (continued)

Movement of Provision for Impairment of Inventories

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance at 1 January	(9.535)	(1.273)
Charged for the period (Note 21)	(3.752)	(2.600)
Balance at 30 June	(13.287)	(3.873)

The Company has increased TRY 3.752 of its provision for impairment of inventories which was amounting TRY 9.535 and therefore realized allowance for impairment in current year for TRY 13.287. As of 30 June 2015, total inventory accounted with net realizable value is TL 109.664 TRY (31 December 2014: TL 123.176).

NOTE 10 – PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid Expenses (Short-term)

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Prepaid insurance expenses	3.576	-
Revision expenses	566	241
Prepaid personnel expenses	147	-
Other prepaid expenses	589	-
	4.878	241

Prepaid Expenses (Long-term)

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Long-term prepaid expenses	39	79
Advance for construction in progress	-	775
	39	854

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NOTE 11 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement schedules of investment properties and related accumulated depreciation for the years ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January	Other			30 June
	2015	Additions	Transfers	Disposal	2015
Cost					
Land	5	-	-	-	5
Buildings	3.780	-	-	-	3.780
	3.785	-	-	-	3.785
Accumulated Depreciation	1				
Building	2.746	94	-	-	2.840
Net Book Value	1.039				945

As of 30 June 2015 the Company has leased properties with the net book value of TL 945 (30 June 2014: TL 1.134) to the third parties through lease agreements.

The Company has generated rent income of TL 227 (30 June 2014: TL 208) throughout the period resulting from these lease agreements (Note 24). The fair value of factory building was carried out according to the discounted cash flow and has been calculated TL 4.684 (31 December 2014: TL 4.622) with inflation rate is 5%, discount rate is %10,02.

	1 January		Other		
	2014	Additions	Transfers	Disposal	2014
Cost					
Land	5	-	-	-	5
Buildings	3.780	-	~	-	3.780
	3.785	•	-	-	3.785
Accumulated Depreciation	n				
Building	2.556	95	-	-	2.651
Net Book Value	1.229				1.134

The total depreciation for the period ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 is presented in Note 12.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement schedules of property, plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation for 30 June 2015 and 2014 are as follows;

	1 January					30 June
	2015	Additions (*)	Transfers	Impairment	Disposals	2015
Cost						
Land	15.537	10.227	-	-	-	25.764
Land Improvements	7.179	-	-	-	-	7.179
Buildings	59.829	2.499	-	-	-	62.328
Machinery and equipment (*)	401.772	1.165	2.957	(8.909)	(24)	396.961
Motor vehicles	1.785	-	-		-	1.785
Furniture and fixtures	5.083	183	-	-	(2)	5.264
Construction in progress	1.832	2.724	(2.957)	-	-	1.599
·	493.017	16.798	-	(8.909)	(26)	500.880
Accumulated depreciation						
Land Improvements	5.772	203	-	-	-	5.975
Buildings	40.061	1.500	-	-	-	41.561
Machinery and equipment	300.752	4.547	-	(2.714)	(24)	302.561
Motor vehicles	1.684	12	-	-	-	1.696
Furniture and fixtures	3.900	165	-	-	-	4.065
	352.169	6.427	-	(2.714)	(24)	355.858
Net book value	140.848			· · · · ·		145.022

(*) Spare parts amounting to TL 8.909 presented in inventory account has transferred as of 1 January 2014. Impairment analysis made for spare parts, as a result of this analysis impairment amounting TL 6.195 is booked under other operating expenses (Note 24) in the financial statements.

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NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	1 January		Fransfers from		30 June	
	2014	Additions	construction in progress	Impairment	Disposals	2014
C						
Cost						
Land	15.537	-	-	-	-	15.537
Land Improvements	7.179	-	-	-	-	7.179
Buildings	59.829	-	-	-	-	59.829
Machinery and equipment (*)	386.837	9.467	4.984	-	-	401.288
Motor vehicles	1.780	-	-		-	1.780
Furniture and fixtures	5.641	26	-	-	-	5.667
Construction in progress	6.288	169	(4.984)	-	-	1.473
	483.092	9.662	-	-	-	492.753
Accumulated depreciation						
Land Improvements	5.366	203	-	-	-	5.569
Buildings	37.110	1.475	-	-	-	38.585
Machinery and equipment	284.103	8.237	-	-	-	292.340
Motor vehicles	1.661	11	-	-	-	1.672
Furniture and fixtures	4.236	167	-	-	-	4.403
	332.475	10.093	-	-	-	342.569
Net book value	150.617					150.185

As of 30 June 2015 and 2014 the Company does not acquired property, plant and equipment through finance leases. As of 30 June 2015 and 2014 there is no blockage or pledge on property, plant and equipment.

(*) Spare parts amounting to TL 8.909 presented in inventory account has transferred and amortized as of 1 January 2014.

As of 30 June 2015 and 2014, total depreciation and amortization charges for the period between and the related income statement accounts are as follows:

	1 Ocak -	1 Ocak -	
	30 Haziran 2015	30 Haziran 2014	
Cost of production (Note 21)	5.441	9.127	
Research expense (Note 22)	721	819	
General administrative expenses (Note 22)	548	487	
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (Note 22)	282	285	
	6.992	10.718	

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NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement schedules of intangible assets and related accumulated depreciation for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January	÷.	Fransfers from construction		30 June
	2015	Additions	in progress	Disposals	2015
Cost					
Rights	5.928	526	-	-	6.454
Development costs	7.600	-	-	-	7.600
······································	13.528	526	-		14.054
Accumulated amortisation					
Rights	4.662	247	-	-	4.909
Development costs	6.443	310	-	-	6.753
	11.105	557		-	11.662
Net book value	2.423				2.392

	1 January	•	Fransfers from construction		30 June
	2014	Additions	in progress	Disposals	2014
Cost					
Rights	5.249	578	-	-	5.827
Development costs	7.600	-	-	-	7.600
	12.849	578	**	-	13.427
Accumulated amortisation					
Rights	4.275	186	-	-	4.461
Development costs	5.709	408	-	5-0	6.117
	9.984	594		-	10.578
Net book value	2.865				2.849

The total amortization for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 is presented in Note 12.

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NOTE 14 – ASSET HELD FOR SALE

The movement schedules of asset held for sale and related accumulated depreciation for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	1 January 2015	Additions	Transfers to tangible assets	Disposals	30 June 2015
Cost					
Land	14	-	-	-	14
Land Improvements	1.045	-	-	-	1.045
Buildings	6.538	-	-	-	6.538
Machinery and equipment	13.595	-	-	(926)	12.669
Motor vehicles	224	-	-	-	224
Furniture and fixtures	290	-	-	-	290
	21.706	-	-	(926)	20.781
Accumulated depreciation					
Land Improvements	819	-	-	-	819
Buildings	4.154	-	-	-	4.154
Machinery and equipment	10.176	-	-	(763)	9.413
Motor vehicles	224	-	-	-	224
Furniture and fixtures	276	-	-	-	276
when a	15.649	-	-	(763)	14.886
Net book value	6.057			(163)	5.895

The management continues to disposal activities on asset held for sale.

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NOTE 14 – ASSET HELD FOR SALE (continued)

	1 January 2014		Fransfers to ingible assets	Disposals	30 June 2014
	2014		ingible assets	D13703013	
Cost					
Land	14	-	-	-	14
Land Improvements	1.045	-	-	-	1.045
Buildings	6.538	-	-	-	6.538
Machinery and equipment	14.866	-	(225)	-	[4.64]
Motor vehicles	224	-	-	-	224
Furniture and fixtures	332	-	-	-	332
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-
	23.019	-	(225)	-	22.794
Accumulated depreciation			-		
Land Improvements	819	-	-	-	819
Buildings	4.154	-	-	-	4.154
Machinery and equipment	10.932	-	(64)	-	10.868
Motor vehicles	224	-	-	-	224
Furniture and fixtures	318	-	-	-	318
	16.447	-	(64)	-	16.383
Net book value	6.572		···· <u>-</u>		6.411

NOTE 15 – PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for restructing and demand of other receivables (*)	819	675
Other	-	30
	819	705

Provision for restructuring and demand of other receivables are consisting of reinstatements (*) lawsuits which were filed by ex-workers against to the Company due to changes of business organizations and possible expenses of other receivables lawsuits. Such lawsuits are pending as of balance sheet date.

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NOTE 15 – PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Provision for restructuring expenses and other receivables

- <u> </u>	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance at 1 January	675	1.364
Charged for the period (Note 24)	234	89
Allowance released	(90)	(501)
Balance at 30 June	819	952

NOTE 16- COMMITMENTS

Commitments and contingencies, which are not included in the liabilities at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014, are as follows:

Commitments based on export incentive certificates

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
The total amount of export commitment of documents stored in the document	2.163.426	1.512.320
The amount mentioned include commitments based on export incentivecertificate which are presently fullfilled		
but the closing transactions are not concluded yet	1.360.538	928.476
Total amount of open export incentives	802.889	583.844
Open export incentives	303.180	93.520

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NOTE 16- COMMITMENTS (continued)

Collaterals, pledges and mortgages 'CPM' given by the Company

		30 J	une 2015			31 Dec	ember 2014	
	TL Equivalent	TL	USD	Euro	Equivalen t	TL	USD	Eurc
A.CPMs given in the name of its own legal personality	184.338	33.484	44.500.000	10.500.000	159.910	26.729	55.000.000	2.000.000
B. CPMs given on behalf of the fully consolidated companies	-	-	-	-	-	_		-
C.CPMS given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of the business D.Total amount of other CPMs given	-	-	-			-		-
 Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of the majority shareholder Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of other 	-							-
group companies which are not in scope of B and C - Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of third parties which are not in	-			•	-			-
scope of C Total CPM Amount	-	- 33.484		-		- 26,729	55.000.000	-

As of 30 June 2015 the percentage of the other CPM's given by the Company to the total equity is 0% (31 December 2014: 0%).

Mortgages and guarantees taken at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Letters of guarantees taken	14.483	14.342
Cheques and notes of guarantees taken	1.719	2.274
Mortgages taken	234	234
Total	16.436	16.850

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NOTE 17- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short term employee benefits

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for personnel expense	578	-
Premiums for senior management	2.500	2.500
	3.078	2.500

Long term employee benefits

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for employment termination benefits	19.597	18.446
Unused vacation allowance	2.164	1.856
	21.761	20.302

Unused Vacation Allowance

Company provides annual pay vacation to each employee who has completed one year of service.

Movements of unused vacation allowances as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance of 1 January	1.856	1.618
Charge for the period (Note 24)	308	277
Balance at 30 June	2.164	1.895

Movements of premiums for senior management are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance of 1 January	2.500	150
Charge for the period	1.247	850
Allowance released	(1.247)	(1.000)
Balance at 30 June	2.500	

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NOTE 17- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

Provision for employment termination benefits

There are no agreements for pension commitments other than the legal requirement as explained below.

Under Turkish Labor Law, 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 excluding 25/2 article of labor law, is called up for military service or dies. As of 8 September 1999 related labor law was changed and retirement requirements made gradual. The amount payable consist of one gross wage for each year of service limited to maximum termination indemnity for non-union employees and 47 days gross wage for each year of service limited to maximum termination indemnity for union employees. Same payment is done for days remaining from 1 year.

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement.

The reserve has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees.

TFRS requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability.

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Discount rate (%)	3,81	3,81
Retention rate to estimate the probability of retirement	98	98

Discount rate is derived upon the difference of long-term interest's rates in TL and the expected inflation rate.

The principal assumption is that maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. The maximum amount of TL 3,71 (1 July 2014: TL 3,60), which is expected to be effective from 1 July 2015, has been taken into consideration in calculating the provision for employment termination benefits of the Company.

Movements in the reserve for employment termination benefits are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance of 1 January	18.446	16.200
Charge for the period	2.745	1.513
Allowance released	(1.594)	(1.230)
Balance at 30 June	19.597	16.483

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NOTE 18 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other Current Assets

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
VAT Receivables due to export	6.673	10.533
Value added tax ("VAT")	2.297	1.137
Deferred SCT	483	664
	9.453	12.334

Other Non-Current Assets

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred VAT (*)	54.056	59.766
	54.056	59.766

(*) The company has reclassified VAT amount which is estimated to not use in short term period under current assets.

NOTE 19 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

None

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

NOTE 20 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.S fully paid and issued capital each KR 1 nominal value of 21.630.000.000 shares (31 December 2014: 21.630.000.000). The shareholders and shareholding structure of the Company at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	<u>30 June 2015</u>		<u>31 December 2014</u>	
	TL	Share	TL	Share
Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. (*)	110.313	51	-	-
Sabancı Holding A.Ş. (*)	-	-	110.313	51
Public Offered	105.987	49	105.987	49
	216.300	100	216.300	100
Inflation adjustment to share				
capital (**)	196.213		196.213	
	412.513		412.513	

- (*) Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş sold all shares in SASA Polyester Sanayi A.Ş with a nominal value of 110.313.001,18 TL corresponding to 51 % of the share capital of the Company, to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. with the cost of USD 104.189.990; the transfer of shares took place on 30 April 2015. Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. has made the share purchase transaction between 14 July 2015 and 4 August 2015 in accordance with Capital Markets Board's II.26.1 takeover bids communiqué. At the end of takeover bids, Erdemoğlu Holding ratio of shares owned by Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. has reached 84,80% and a nominal amount of TL 183.430.724,77.
- (**) Adjustment to share capital represents the restatement effect of cash contributions to share capital at year-end equivalent purchasing power after netting of prior year losses.

Shareholders' equity items of company as at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 prepared in accordance with the Communiqué No: XI-29 are as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Share capital	216.300	216.300
Inflation adjustment to share capital	196.213	196.213
Restricted reserves	5.963	5.356
Accumulated loss	(96.067)	(166.840)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(2.073)	(2.073)
Net (loss) / profit for the period	40.412	71.380
Shareholders' Equity	360.748	320.336

SASA POLYESTER SANAYİ A.Ş.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira("TL") unless otherwise indicated

NOTE 20 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

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.

In accordance with the CMB's requirements which were effective until 1 January 2008, the amount generated from first-time application of inflation adjustments on financial statements, and followed under the "accumulated loss" item was taken into consideration as a reduction in the calculation of profit distribution based on the inflation adjusted financial statements within the scope of the CMB's regulation issued on profit distribution. The related amount that was followed under the "accumulated loss" item could also be offset against the profit for the period (if any) and undistributed retained earnings and the remaining loss amount could be offset against capital reserves arising from the restatement of extraordinary reserves, legal reserves and equity items, respectively.

In addition, in accordance with the CMB's requirements which were effective until 1 January 2008, at the first-time application of inflation adjustments on financial statements, equity items, namely "Capital issue premiums", "Legal reserves", "Statutory reserves", "Special reserves" and "Extraordinary reserves" were carried at nominal value in the balance sheet and restatement differences of such items were presented in equity under the "Shareholders' equity inflation restatement differences" line item in aggregate. "Shareholders' equity inflation restatement differences" related to all equity items could only be subject to the capital increase by bonus issue or loss deduction, while the carrying value of extraordinary reserves could be subject to the capital increase by bonus issue; cash profit distribution or loss offsetting.

In accordance with the Communiqué No: XI-29 and related announcements of CMB, effective from 1 January 2008, "Share capital", "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premiums" shall be carried at their statutory amounts. The valuation differences as part of TAS/TFRS shall be disclosed as follows:

-if the difference is arising due to the inflation adjustment of "Paid-in Capital" and not yet been transferred to capital should be classified under the "Inflation Adjustment to Share Capital";

- if the difference is due to the inflation adjustment of "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premium" and the amount has not been utilized in dividend distribution or capital increase yet, it shall be classified under "Retained Earnings".

There is no other usage other than the addition of capital adjustment differences to the capital.

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

NOTE 20 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

Dividend Distribution

Listed companies shall distribute their profit in accordance with the Capital Market Board's Communiqué on Dividends II-19.1 which is effective from 1 February 2014.

Companies shall distribute their profits as part of the profit distribution policies to be determined by their general assemblies and in accordance with the related regulation provisions. A minimum distribution rate has not been determined in these regulations. The companies pay dividends as determined in their main agreements or profit distribution policies. Furthermore, dividends may be paid in instalments with same or different amounts and profit share advances may be distributed over the profit in the interim financial statements.

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

NOTE 21 – SALES AND COST OF SALES

Sales Revenue

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June	1 April- 30 June
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Domestic sales	314.423	380.608	166.280	182.069
Foreign sales	250.596	244.647	134.999	119.255
Other sales	1.671	3.892	1.152	2.270
Sales return	(2.447)	(3.498)	(1.410)	(1.352)
Sales discounts	(4.561)	(1.187)	(3.851)	(943)
Other discounts	(187)	(336)	(94)	(241)
Sales Revenues (net)	559,495	624.126	297.076	301.058

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

NOTE 21 – SALES AND COST OF SALES (continued)

Cost of Sales

	1 January- 30 June	30 June	1 April- 30 June	1 April- 30 June
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Direct first raw material and supplies expenses	355.227	441.846	190.828	219.296
Energy expenses	55.487	49.776	27.759	25.386
Labour expenses	28.703	23.816	14.901	12.313
Amortization (Note 12)	4.396	7.704	2.207	4.020
Other variable expenses	8.642	7.405	4.592	3.762
Spare parts and maintenance expenses	4.000	2.562	2.178	1.549
Insurance expenses	1.113	707	561	356
Other fixed expenses	68	67	43	31
Usage of semi-finished goods	(988)	(526)	(1.326)	(497)
Production cost for the year	456.648	533.357	241.743	266.216
Usage of WIP and finished goods	10.991	18.721	(5.988)	(1.775)
Cost adjustment to unrealised sales	6.274	(10.660)	8.609	(19)
Cost of waste goods sold	1.735	4.380	1.144	2.537
Other idle time expenses	2.967	3.914	1.440	1.961
Idle time type amortization (Note 12)	1.045	1.423	517	550
Provision for impairment inventories - net (Note 9)	3.752	2.600	1.308	(700)
Stock count differences	(88)	(1.042)	(42)	(644)
Cost of good sold during the year	483.324	552.693	248.731	268.126

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

NOTE 22 - OPERATING EXPENSES

General Administrative Expenses

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Personnel expenses	4.330	4.961	2.625	2.698
Seniority notice indemnity (Note 17)	1.247	850	-	-
Consultancy expenses	569	552	434	271
Amortization (Note 12)	548	487	288	246
Insurance expenses	286	395	144	209
Severance and notice pay	544	366	301	124
Supplies, repair and maintenance expenses	323	242	165	121
Auxiliary expenses	284	108	111	58
Energy expenses	110	114	59	54
Other expenses	851	681	540	305
	9.092	8.756	4.667	4.086

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expense

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Export expenses	19.503	20.506	10.075	9.748
Personnel expenses	2.700	2.613	1.304	1.378
Taxes and duties	1.166	737	244	349
Insurance expenses	483	411	207	257
Energy expenses	313	375	165	185
Amortization (Note 12)	282	285	141	142
Rent expenses	12	40	7	24
Other	736	697	276	474
·	25.195	25.664	12.419	12.557

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 22 - OPERATING EXPENSES (continued)

Research and Development Expenses

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Amortization (Note 12)	721	819	361	410
Maintenance expenses	27	7	12	7
First raw material and supplies expenses	9	I	-	-
Other expenses	155	101	77	58
	912	928	450	475

NOTE 23 – INCOME/EXPENSE FROM INVESTING OPERATIONS

None.

NOTE 24 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME / EXPENSE

Other operating income

	1 January- 30 June	1 January- 30 June	l April- 30 June	1 April- 30 June
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Foreign exchange gain from trade receivables /				
payables	39.705	23.821	16.587	8.260
Miscallaneous sales income	11.344	18.595	5.493	13.547
Financial income from credit sales	2.114	1.350	1.100	828
Scrap sales income	793	555	452	390
Rent income (Note 11)	227	208	114	104
Insurance compensation income	159	39	130	18
Provision of closed requests for	-	1.102	-	1.085
Provision no longer required	101	-	101	-
Other income	1.137	661	952	226
	55.580	46.331	24.929	24.458

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

NOTE 24 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME / EXPENSE (continued)

Other operating expense

	1 January - 1 30 June 2015	January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Foreign exchange loss from trade receivables	:/			
payables	18.585	26.629	13.845	10.629
Miscallaneous sales expense	9.053	16.912	4.630	12.827
Provision for fixed asset impairment (*)	6.195	-	6.195	-
Taxes and duties paid	756	637	546	292
Provision for doubtful receivable expense				
(Note 6)	151	374	-	105
Provision for unused vacation (Note 17)	308	277	229	147
Provision for restructuring expenses	234	89	223	-
Other	112	144	70	127
	35.394	45.062	25.738	24.127

(*) Spare parts amounting to TL 8.909 presented in inventory account has transferred as of 1 January 2014. Impairment analysis made for spare parts, as a result of this analysis impairment amounting TL 6.195 is booked under other operating expenses (Note 24) in the financial statements.

NOTE 25- FINANCIAL INCOME

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Foreign exchange income	2.378	2.630	1.313	1.166
Interest income	284	142	103	108
	2.662	2.772	1.416	1.274

NOTE 26- FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April- 30 June 2015	1 April- 30 June 2014
Foreign exchange losses	22.477	2.381	5.334	(644)
Interest expense	5.133	7.450	2.860	4.132
	27.610	9.831	8.194	3.488

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

NOTE 27 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred income taxes

The Company recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between their financial statements as reported under CMB Accounting Standards and their statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for International Financial Reporting Standards and tax purposes.

The composition of cumulative temporary differences and the related deferred income tax assets and liabilities in respect of items for which deferred income tax has been provided at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 using the enacted tax rates are as follows:

	Cumulative temporary difference			ome tax asset / ilities)
-	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net difference between the tax base and carrying				
value of tangible and intangible assets	(7.791)	(13.906)	(1.558)	(2.781)
Retirement pay provision	19.597	18.446	3.919	3.689
Net difference between the tax base and				
carrying value of inventories	16.209	11.507	3.242	2.301
Correction of the sale that are not realize	8.673	3.595	1.735	719
Provision for accumulated unpaid vacation	2.164	1.856	433	371
Held for sale asset's net difference between the book value				
and tax value	(815)	(977)	(163)	(195)
Provision for restruction expense	819	675	164	135
Provision for restructuring asset for investment's				
net difference between the book value and tax value	421	357	84	71
Provision for doubtful receivable	1.304	1.304	261	261
Provision of export expense	-	1.705	-	341
Adjustment for not accrued financial expenses	(181)	(208)	(36)	(42)
Adjustment for not accrued financial income	1.428	1.628	286	326
Other	9.510	2.500	1.901	498
Deferred income tax assets			12.025	8.712
Deferred income tax liabilities			(1.757)	(3.018)
Deferred income tax asset/liabilities , net			10.268	5.694

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NOTE 27 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Movements in deferred taxes can be analyzed as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014
Balance at 1 January	5.694	1.162
Deferred tax income of the term	4.574	1.586
Balance at 30 June	10.268	2.748

Total charge for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	<u>30 June 2015</u>	<u>31 December 2014</u>
(Loss)/ Profit before tax from operations	36.210	30.295
Expected taxation (%20) Tax effects of:	(7.242)	(6.059)
- Revenue that is exempt from taxation	266	333
 Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of prior period income tax offset from prior period 	(321)	(570)
losses - Effect of investment allowances tax offset from prior period	0	7.783
losses	11.876	-
- Other adjustment	(377)	99
Income tax recognized in profit / (loss)	4.202	1.586

As of 30 June 2015 the Company had financial profit amounting to TL 59.378. The Company has used TL 56.827 investment incentive without withholding tax payable, TL 1.880 investment incentive with withholding tax payable and TL 671 research and development deduction to offset financial profit of the period. The Company has investment incentives with withholding tax payable amount is TL 12.921 that can be used in the following periods.

Corporate Income Tax Law has been changed with the law numbered 5520 which was published at 13 June 2006. Most of the rules of the new Corporate Income Tax Law are applicable from 1 January 2006 According to this; corporate tax rate applicable for the year 2015 is 20% (2014: 20%).

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 27 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Corporate tax rate is applied to the taxable profit which is calculated by adding non-taxable expenses and deducting some exemptions taken place in tax laws (exemptions for participation revenues, exemptions for investment incentives) and discounts (R&D discount) from accounting profit of the Company. No additional taxes are paid unless profit is distributed (except 19, 8% withholding tax paid over used investment incentives according to the GVK temporary article).

The Constitutional Court abolished the provisions of Temporary Article 69 of the Income Tax Law regarding the time limitation to the investment allowance in its meeting held on 15 October 2009, and published the minutes of the relevant meeting on its website in October 2009. The decision of the Constitutional Court on the cancellation of the time limitation for investment allowance for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 came into force with its promulgation in the Official Gazette, dated 8 January 2010, and thereby the time limitation regarding investment allowance was removed, however it has also been stated that balance regarding the calculation of the tax bases could not exceed 25% percent of the relevant income and the remaining balance after the investment allowance should be subject to 20% of corporate tax. The Company has unutilized carried forward investment allowance amounting to TL 12.921 coming from balance subject to 19,8%. The Company uses unused investment tax in financial statements when financial income is occurred due to The Company cannot foresee its budget including taxable profits in the following periods.

Dividends paid to non-resident corporations, which have a place of business in Turkey, or resident corporations are not subject to withholding tax. Otherwise, dividends paid are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%. An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 20% on their corporate income. Advance tax is payable by the 17th (including the tax statements of March 2007 that Income Tax Law numbered 5615 is effective from 4 April 2007 and the law about the change in some laws) of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability. The balance of the advance tax paid may be refunded or used to set off against other liabilities to the government.

A 75% portion of the gains derived from the sale of preferential rights, usufruct shares and founding shares from investment equity and real property which has remained in assets for more than two full years are exempt from corporate tax. To be entitled to the exemption, the relevant gain is required to be held in a fund account in the liabilities and it must not be withdrawn from the entity for a period of 5 years. The sales consideration has to be collected up until the end of the second calendar year following the year the sale was realized.

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns within the 25th of the fourth month following the close of the financial year to tax office which they relate. However, tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD **BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015**

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

NOTE 27 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Total taxes payable for 30 June 2015 and 2014 have been reconciled to the current year tax charge as follows:

	1 January- 30 June 2015	1 January- 30 June 2014	1 April - 30 June 2015	1 April - 30 June 2014
Tax charge for the period	(372)	-	(372)	-
Deferred tax income / (expense)	4.574	1.586	4.007	241
Total tax benefit	4.202	1.586	3.635	241

NOTE 28- EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net (loss) / gain attributable to	1 January-	1 January-	1 April-	1 April-
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2015	2014	2015	2014
shareholders Number of ordinary shares Earnings per share in full TL hundreds of ordinary shares	40.412 21.630.000.000 0,19	31.881 21.630.000.000 0,15	26.857 21.630.000.000 0,12	14.172 21.630.000.000 0,07

NOTE 29- RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Operations with related parties are classified according to the groups mentioned below and include disclosures in this note for all related parties.

Jointly controlled entities (1)

- Companies of which the group shareholders are a shareholder (2)
- (3) Ultimate shareholder

a) **Due from related parties:**

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Group Companies	56	327
-Merinos Halı San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)	56	(-)
- Aksigorta A.Ş. ("Aksigorta") (2) (*)	-	309
- Enerjisa Enerji Üretim A.Ş. ("Enerjisa") (2) (*)	-	17
- Temsa Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (2) (*)	-	I
Total	56	327

(*) These companies are no longer related parties. Sabancı Holding A.Ş sold %51 share in Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş as of 30 April 2015.

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

NOTE 29- RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

b) Due to related parties:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
2) Group Companies	2	9.384
-Merinos Mobilya Tekstil San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)	2	-
- Enerjisa Doğalgaz Toptan Satış A.Ş. (2)(*)	-	9.367
-Toroslar Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. (2) (*)	-	13
-Aksigorta (2) (*)	-	4
Total	2	9.384

(*) These companies are no longer related parties. Sabancı Holding A.Ş sold %51 share in Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş as of 30 April 2015.

c) Bank Deposits:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Akbank (2)	-	615
Total		615

d) Sales to related parties:

_	1 January 2015 - 30	June 2015	
_	Good	Service	Fixed Asset
2) Group Companies	848	68	-
-Merinos Halı San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)	52	-	-
-Merinos Mobilya Tekstil San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)	46	-	-
- Kordsa (2) (*)	750	-	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	57	-
- Yünsa (2) (*)	-	6	-
- Temsa (2) (*)	-	5	-
Total	848	68	-

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2015

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

NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

	1 January 2014 - 30		
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset
2) Group Companies	-	88	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	85	-
- Temsa (2) (*)	-	3	-
Total	-	88	

	1 April - 30 June	e 2015	
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset
1) Shareholders	-	-	
- Sabancı Holding (3)			
	1 April - 30 June	e 2015	
2) Group Companies	Good 100 52	Service	Fixed Asset
		30	
-Merinos Halı San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)		-	
-Merinos Mobilya Tekstil San. Tic. A.Ş. (46	-	
- Kordsa (2) (*)	2	- 29	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)			-
- Temsa (2) (*)	-	1	-
Total	100	30	-

	1 April - 30 June 2014		
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset
2) Group Companies	-	44	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	42	-
- Temsa (2) (*)	-	2	-
Total	-	44	

(*) These companies are no longer related parties. Sabancı Holding A.Ş sold %51 share in Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş as of 30 April 2015.

SASA POLYESTER SANAYİ A.Ş.

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

NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

e) **Purchases from related parties:**

	1 January 2015 - 30 June 2015			
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset	Rent
1) Shareholders	-	-	-	36
- Sabancı Holding (3) (*)	-	-	-	36
2) Group Companies	-	17.324	15.222	-
-Toroslar Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş. (2) (*)	-	15.136	-	-
- Aksigorta (2) (*)	-	1.820	-	-
- Bimsa (2) (*)	-	243	463	-
- Avivasa (2) (*)	-	117	-	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	-	14.759	-
- Sabtek (2) (*)	-	8	-	-
Total		17.324	15.222	36

	1 January 2014 - 30 June 2014			
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset	Rent
1) Shareholders	-	-	-	49
- Sabancı Holding (3) (*)	2	-	-	49
2) Group Companies	1	44.083	535	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	41.565	¥	-
- Aksigorta (2) (*)	~	1.850	-	-
- Bimsa (2) (*)	-	323	535	-
- Toroslar Elektrik Dağıtım (2) (*)	-	157	<u></u>	-
- Avivasa (2) (*)	-	157	-	-
- Akyatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.(2) (*)	-	16	-	-
- Sabtek (2) (*)	-	10	-	-
- Sabancı Üniversitesi (2) (*)	-	5	-	-
- Yünsa(2) (*)	1	-	-	-
Total	1	44.083	535	49

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

NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

	1 April - 30 June 2015			
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset	Rent
1) Shareholders	-	-	-	9
- Sabancı Holding (3) (*)	-	-	-	9
2) Group Companies	-	7.448	12.730	-
-Toroslar Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş. (2) (*)	-	6.884	-	-
- Aksigorta (2) (*)	-	456	-	-
- Bimsa (2) (*)	-	118	4	-
- Avivasa (2) (*)	-	(10)	-	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	-	12.726	-
- Sabtek (2)(*)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	7.448	12.730	9

e) Purchases from related parties (continued) :

	1 April - 30 June 2014			
	Good	Service	Fixed Asset	Rent
1) Shareholders	-	-	-	25
- Sabancı Holding (3) (*)	-	-	-	25
2) Group Companies	-	22.429	92	-
- Enerjisa (2) (*)	-	21.440	-	-
- Aksigorta (2) (*)	-	642	-	-
- Bimsa (2) (*)	-	200	92	-
- Toroslar Elektrik Dağıtım (2) (*)	-	69	-	
- Avivasa (2) (*)	-	78	-	-
Total	-	22.429	92	25

(*) These companies are no longer related parties. Sabancı Holding A.Ş sold %51 share in Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş as of April 30, 2015.

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NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

f) Financial income

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014	1 April - 30 June 2015	1 April - 30 June 2014
Akbank (2)	-	13	-	4
Total		13	-	4

g) Financial expense

	1 January - 30 June 2015	1 January - 30 June 2014	1 April - 30 June 2015	1 April - 30 June 2014
Akbank (2)	-	78	-	24
Total		78		24

f) As of 30 June 2015 and 2014 remuneration of directors and key management personnel amounts are as follows:

	1 January - 30 1 June 2015	January - 30 June 2014	1 April - 30 June 2015	1 April - 30 June 2014
Short term employee benefits	1.415	992	652	607
Total	1.415	992	652	607

NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's risk management is implemented by the Company's Treasury Department according to approved policies by Board of Directors. Treasury Department detects and evaluates financial risks and relieve of a risk through close relations with other departments of the Company.

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is subject to foreign exchange risk due to foreign currency denominated liabilities and assets' translation to Turkish Lira. Foreign exchange risk is traced and minimized through the analysis of foreign currency position.

Foreign Currency Position Table

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	30 June 2015			
	TL	USD	EURO	GBP
Trade receivables (including other receivables)	245.073	62.529.579	25.794.467	41.479
Monetary financial assets				
(including cash and banks)	31.672	9.971.968	1.624.402	9.499
Other	121	-	29.960	7.511
Current Asset	276.866	72.501.547	27.448.829	58.489
Total Asset	276.866	72.501.547	27.448.829	58.489
Trade payables (including other				
payables)	126.109	2.248.469	40.255.477	4.498
Financial liabilities	144.888	44.500.000	8.500.000	-
Other	1.271	36.409	389.392	2.732
Short term liabilities	272.268	46.784.878	49.144.869	7.230
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	272.268	46.784.878	49.144.869	7.230
Net foreign currency position	4.598	25.716.669	(21.696.040)	51.259
Export	250.596	7.056.126	77.019.140	210.586
Import	324.616	21.712.974	93.279.657	-

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

NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

		31 Decemb	er 2014	
	TL	USD	EURO	GBP
Trade receivables (including other receivables)	214.645	72.239.991	16.707.388	-
Monetary financial assets				
(including cash and banks)	2.062	664.032	179.614	4.278
Other	1.206	3.847	414.814	7.511
Current Asset	217.913	72.907.870	17.301.816	11.789
Total Asset	217.913	72.907.870	17.301.816	11.789
Trade payables (including other				
payables)	84.934	1.254.205	29.076.665	2.594
Financial liabilities	134.813	58.136.581	-	-
Other	88	37.721	15	-
Short term liabilities	219.835	59.428.507	29.076.680	2.594
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	219.835	59.428.507	29.076.680	2.594
Net foreign currency position	(1.922)	13.479.363	(11.774.864)	9.195
Export	486.373	20.220.656	151.103.786	79.968
Import	563.573	73.296.991	139.743.628	2.611

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

	Profit / (Loss)		
	Appreciation of	Depreciation of	
As of 30 June 2015	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency	
10% change in US Dollar/TL Parity:			
US Dollar net asset	6.908	(6.908)	
US Dollar net hedged amount	-	-	
US Dollar Net Effect	6.908	(6.908)	
10% change in Euro/TL Parity:			
Euro net asset	(6.470)	6.470	
Euro net hedged amount	-	-	
Euro Net Effect	(6.470)	6.470	
10% change in GBP/TL Parity:			
GBP net asset	22	(22)	
GBP net hedged amount	-	-	
GBP Net Effect	22	(22)	
Total	460	(460)	

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

NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	<u>Profit / (Loss)</u>		
	Appreciation of	Depreciation of	
As of 31 December 2014	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency	
10% change in US Dollar/TL Parity:			
US Dollar net asset	3.126	(3.126)	
US Dollar net hedged amount	-	-	
US Dollar Net Effect	3.126	(3.126)	
10% change in Euro/TL Parity:			
Euro net asset	(3.321)	3.321	
Euro net hedged amount	-	-	
Euro Net Effect	(3.321)	3.321	
10% change in GBP/TL Parity:			
GBP net asset	3	(3)	
GBP net hedged amount	-	-	
GBP Net Effect	3	(3)	
Total	(192)	192	

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities and assets. The company manages its not used cash on hand by time deposits. Income, other than not used cash on hand, and cash flows from operations are considerably free from market interest rate changes. The interest risk of the company arises from fixed rate short term borrowings.

To keep this exposure at a minimum level, the Company tries to borrow at the most suitable rates.

Interest Rate Position Table

30 June 2015 31 December 2014

Fixed interest rate financial instruments

Principle	188.427	197.782
Interest	1.634	6.060
Total fixed financial liabilities	190.061	203.842

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists of cash and cash equivalents, deposits at banks, customers subject to credit risk due to uncollected receivables.

Receivables

The Company implements Credit Control procedure approved by the Board of Directors in order to manage credit risk due to receivables from customers. According to the procedure, the Company determine a risk limit for every single customer (except related parties) by taking into consideration receivable insurance, bank guarantee, mortgage and other guarantees and sales are conducted without exceeding customer risk limits. In circumstances where these guarantees do not exist or it is required to exceed the guarantees, sales are conducted through determined internal limits which are specified in the procedure.

Credit Risk Exposure according to Financial Instruments Types

	Receivables						
	Trade Reco	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
30 June 2015	Related Party	Other	Related Party	Other	Deposit		
- Maximum credit risk exposure							
as of balance sheet date	56	252.158	-	1.319	57.236		
- Guaranteed maximum risk by					·····		
Commitment or etc (*)	-	206.051	-	-	-		
- Net book value of non-overdue of		-					
unimpaired financial asset	56	237.186	-	1.319	57.236		
Net book value of financial assets					<u>_</u>		
that would be overdue or impaired							
unless restricted	-	-	-	-	-		
Net book value of overdue assets							
that are not impaired	-	11.539	-	-	-		
- The part that is guaranteed by							
commitment or etc		10.182	-	-	-		
Net book value of impaired assets	2	3.433	-	-			
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	3.433	-	-	-		
- Impairment		(3.433)	-	-	-		

(*) Guarantees include receivable insurance, bank collateral, mortgages, and customer checks.

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk Exposure according to Financial Instruments Types (continued)

	Receivables						
	Trade Reco	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
30 June 2014	Related Party	Other	Related Party	Other	Deposit		
- Maximum credit risk exposure							
as of balance sheet date	-	235.651	327	3.237	13.982		
- Guaranteed maximum risk by							
Commitment or etc (*)	-	218.303	-	-	-		
- Net book value of non-overdue of			77				
unimpaired financial asset	-	218.303	327	3.237	13.982		
Net book value of financial assets							
that would be overdue or impaired							
unless restricted	-	-	-	-	-		
Net book value of overdue assets							
that are not impaired	-	14.066	-	-	-		
- The part that is guaranteed by							
commitment or etc		12.288	-	-	-		
Net book value of impaired assets	•	3.282	-	-	-		
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	3.282	-	-	-		
- Impairment	-	(3.282)		-	-		

As of 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 net book value of overdue assets that not impaired is as follows:

Trade Receivables	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Overdue 1-30 days	10.121	12.156
Overdue 1-3 months	920	1.714
Overdue 3-12 months	498	196
Total	11.539	14.066
Portion under the guarantee of collaterals, etc (*)	10.182	12.288

(*) Guarantees include receivable insurance, bank collateral, mortgages, and customer checks.

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business the Company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

As of 30 June 2015;

Contractual maturities

	Financial I	Liabilities Other t	han Derivatives		
	0	Total Cash outflow Due to			
	Book Value	Contracts	3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Bank borrowings	190.061	191.924	79.128	112.796	-
Trade payables	12.050	12.050	12.050	-	-
Expected maturities		Total Cash			
	0	utflow Due to			
*:.	Book Value	Contracts	3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	144.892	145.073	116.934	28.139	8 <u>7</u> 8
Other payables	2.239	2.239	2.239	-	-

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

NOTE 30 -FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

As of 31 December 2014;

Contractual maturities

	Financial I	Liabilities Other t	han Derivatives		
	0	Total Cash outflow Due to			
	Book Value	Contracts	3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Bank borrowings	203.992	204.963	94.228	106.543	4.192
Trade payables	16.481	16.481	16.481	-	
Expected maturities					
	Financial I	Liabilities Other t	han Derivatives		

	O	Total Cash Outflow Due to			
	Book Value	Contracts	3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	96.422	94.951	77.841	17.110	
Other payables	1.697	1.697	1.697	-	

Funding risk

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

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NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt/ (shareholders' equity + net debt) ratio. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including borrowings, trade and other payables as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and deferred tax liability.

As of 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 net debt/ (shareholders' equity + net debt) ratio is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Total borrowings	383.149	345.208
Cash and cash equivalents	(57.239)	(13.986)
Deferred tax liabilities	10.268	5.694
Net debt	336.178	336.916
Shareholder's equity	360.748	320.336
Shareholder's equity+net debt	696.926	657.252
Net debt/(Shareholders' equity+net debt) ratio	48%	51%

NOTE 31 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Haci Ömer Sabanci Holding A.Ş sold all shares in SASA Polyester Sanayi A.Ş with a nominal value of 110.313.001,18 TL corresponding to 51 % of the share capital of the Company, to Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. with the cost of USD 104.189.990; the transfer of shares took place on 30 April 2015. Erdemoğlu Holding A.Ş. has made the share purchase transaction between 14 July 2015 and 4 August 2015 in accordance with Capital Markets Board's II.26.1 takeover bids communiqué. At the end of takeover bids, Erdemoğlu Holding ratio of shares owned by Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. has reached 84,80% and a nominal amount of TL 183.430.724,77.