CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDIT REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

TÜRK TUBORG BİRA VE MALT SANAYİİ A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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TÜRK TUBORG BİRA VE MALT SANAYİİ A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2013
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	*Audited* 31 December 2013	Restated(*) *Prior Period* *Audited* 31 December 2012
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**278.022.394**	**190.096.338**
Cash and cash equivalents	28	53.750.789	15.233.056
Financial investments	25	167.199	167.199
Trade receivables	4	168.543.899	127.934.470
Other receivables	5	535.195	2.930.038
Inventories	6	48.937.272	41.722.924
Prepaid expenses	16	6.088.040	2.108.651
Non-current assets		**178.816.669**	**145.198.229**
Other receivables	5	65.095	18.246
Investment properties	7	1.813.616	1.535.466
Property, plant and equipment	8	168.319.544	130.912.992
Intangible assets	9	331.087	743.044
Deferred tax assets	23	7.677.943	10.365.610
Prepaid expenses	16	609.384	1.622.871
TOTAL ASSETS		**456.839.063**	**335.294.567**

(*) Note 2.2

The accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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

	Notes	*Audited* 31 December 2013	**Restated(*)** *Prior Period* *Audited* 31 December 2012
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		**216.076.582**	**178.858.536**
Trade payables	4	50.657.371	36.007.510
- Due to related parties	3	1.189.090	1.145.138
- Other trade payables		49.468.281	34.862.372
Other payables	5	22.752.440	14.812.436
Deferred income	16	3.579.022	51.536
Current income tax liability	23	6.032.837	-
Short term provisions		50.628.585	45.982.414
-Provision for employee benefits	13	12.698.734	8.031.164
-Other short term provisions	11	37.929.851	37.951.250
Other current liabilities	17	82.426.327	82.004.640
Non-current liabilities		**7.459.526**	**6.661.426**
Long term provisions		7.459.526	6.661.426
- Provision for employee benefits	13	7.459.526	6.661.426
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**223.536.108**	**185.519.962**
EQUITY		**233.302.955**	**149.774.605**
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Group		**233.302.955**	**149.774.605**
Share capital	15	322.508.253	322.508.253
Adjustment to share capital	15	277.612.961	277.612.961
Share premium	15	153.768	153.768
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(773.509)	(780.546)
- Revaluation of defined employee benefit plans		(773.509)	(780.546)
Accumulated losses	15	(449.719.831)	(490.985.352)
Net profit for the year		83.521.313	41.265.521
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**456.839.063**	**335.294.567**

(*) Note 2.2

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

(Amounts expressed in TurkishLlira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	*Audited* *Current Period* 1 January- 31 December 2013	*Restated(*)* *Audited* *Prior Period* 1 January- 31 December 2012
Statement of Profit or Loss			
Revenue	18	461.410.228	325.053.538
Cost of sales (-)	18	(206.237.551)	(161.661.444)
GROSS PROFIT		**255.172.677**	**163.392.094**
General administrative expenses (-)	19	(24.402.188)	(21.147.323)
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses (-)	19	(123.922.031)	(104.405.803)
Other income from operating activities	20	7.530.161	3.420.401
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	20	(14.388.567)	(3.383.443)
OPERATING PROFIT		**99.990.052**	**37.875.926**
Income from investing activities	21	4.456.967	1.137.493
Expense from investing activities (-)	21	(535.199)	(228.447)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE EXPENSES		**103.911.820**	**38.784.972**
Finance expenses (-)	22	(1.903.836)	(7.689.924)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES		**102.007.984**	**31.095.048**
Taxes on income		(18.486.671)	10.170.473
- Current tax expense	23	(15.799.004)	-
- Deferred tax (expense)/ income	23	(2.687.667)	10.170.473
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**83.521.313**	**41.265.521**
Allocation of profit for the year:			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Equity holders of the Group		83.521.313	41.265.521
		83.521.313	**41.265.521**
Earnings per share for net profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent company (Kr)	**24**	**0,26**	**0,13**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Revaluation of defined employee benefit plans		7.037	(975.683)
-Deferred tax income		-	195.137
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**83.528.350**	**40.484.975**
Allocation of comprehensive income:			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Equity holders of the Group		83.528.350	40.484.975
		83.528.350	**40.484.975**

(*) Note 2.2

The accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRK TUBORG BİRA VE MALT SANAYİİ A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

Audited:

					Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit or Loss	*Accumulated Losses*		
	Share Capital	**Adjustment to Share Capital**	**Capital Advance**	**Share Premium**	**Revaluation of Defined Emp. Benefits**	**Accumulated Losses**	**Net Profit for the Year**	**Total Equity**
1 January 2012	**99.971.560**	**277.612.961**	**212.928.731**	**40.913**	**-**	**(482.532.607)**	**(8.452.745)**	**99.568.813**
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	(8.452.745)	8.452.745	-
Capital increase	222.536.693	-	(212.928.731)	112.855		-	-	9.720.817
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.484.975	40.484.975
31 December 2012- previously reported	**322.508.253**	**277.612.961**	**-**	**153.768**	**-**	**(490.985.352)**	**40.484.975**	**149.774.605**
Impact of first adoption of revised TAS 19 (Note 2.2)	-	-	-	-	(780.546)	-	780.546	-
31 December 2012- restated	**322.508.253**	**277.612.961**	**-**	**153.768**	**(780.546)**	**(490.985.352)**	**41.265.521**	**149.774.605**
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	41.265.521	(41.265.521)	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7.037	-	83.521.313	83.528.350
31 December 2013	**322.508.253**	**277.612.961**	**-**	**153.768**	**(773.509)**	**(449.719.831)**	**83.521.313**	**233.302.955**

The accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	*Audited* *Current Period* **1 January- 31 December 2013**	*Restated (*)* *Audited* *Prior Period* **1 January- 31 December 2012**
Cash flows provided from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		83.521.313	41.265.521
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period:			
Depreciation and amortisation	7-8-9	34.307.288	26.275.622
Interest expense		64.757	3.609.844
Interest income	21	(2.809.794)	(595.037)
Tax expense/ (income)	23	18.486.671	(10.170.473)
Rediscount interest expense/(income) (net)		479.128	(332.809)
Provision for doubtful receivables	20	2.201.908	1.790.154
Reversal of provision for doubtful receivables	20	(209.493)	(203.373)
Provision for employment termination benefits	13	1.626.113	1.871.771
Unused vacation pay obligation and other provisions	13	8.616.686	5.135.810
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment (net)	21	(803.271)	(39.515)
Provision for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	20	6.450.735	-
Provision for excise duty	11	1.558.773	1.558.774
Provision for net realizable values adjustment of inventories (net)	6	628.783	(131.699)
Other provisions and accruals	11	(892.193)	2.904.404
		153.227.404	**72.938.994**
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables	4	(43.140.926)	(19.662.654)
Increase in inventories	6	(7.843.131)	(14.896.725)
(Increase)/ decrease in other receivables and prepaid expenses	5-16	(606.134)	364.661
Increase in other payables, deferred income and other current liabilities	5-16-17	11.889.177	42.302.486
Increase in trade payables	4	14.709.815	13.110.122
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Unused vacation obligation and other provisions paid	13	(3.949.116)	(2.301.330)
Employment termination benefits paid	13	(820.976)	(674.574)
Legal case and legal case fee provisions paid	11	(687.979)	(358.507)
Prepaid taxes	23	(9.766.167)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		**113.011.967**	**90.822.473**
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8-9	(79.794.944)	(37.177.286)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		2.567.447	432.255
Interest received		2.798.020	595.037
Net cash used in investing activities		**(74.429.477)**	**(36.149.994)**
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from bank loans		113.807.888	404.249.749
Repayment of bank loans		(113.807.888)	(450.615.750)
Interest paid		(64.757)	(4.354.980)
Capital increase		-	9.720.817
Net cash used in financing activities		**(64.757)**	**(41.000.164)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**38.517.733**	**13.672.315**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	28	15.233.056	1.560.741
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**28**	**53.750.789**	**15.233.056**

(*) Note 2.2

The accompanying notes are integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Türk Tuborg Bira ve Malt Sanayii A.Ş. ("Türk Tuborg" or the "Company") was incorporated in İzmir in 1969. The Company is engaged in production, sales and distribution of beer and malt to the domestic and international markets.

The Company is registered in the Turkish Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and its shares have been traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange Market ("BIST") since 1989. As at 31 December 2013, the shares traded on BIST are 4,31% (2012: 4,31%) of the total shares. The ultimate shareholder and the party that controls the Company is International Beer Breweries Ltd ("IBBL") with a share of 95,69% (Note 15).

The average number of employees in the Company and Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş., its subsidiary, ("Group") as at 31 December 2013 is 630 (2012: 582).

The address of the registered office is follows:

Türk Tuborg Bira ve Malt Sanayii A.Ş.
Kemalpaşa Caddesi No: 52
Işıkkent 35070
İzmir

<u>Subsidiary</u>

The details of the subsidiary of the Company is as follows:

	Listed entity	Nature of operations	Core business
Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş.*	No	Selling and distribution	Selling and distribution of beer

(*) Based on the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting of Bimpaş Bira ve Meşrubat Pazarlama A.Ş., the subsidiary of Türk Tuborg, held on 12 September 2013 the legal entity name of the company has been amended as Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş. Related decision has been registered by İzmir Trade Registry office on 16 September 2013 and announced on the Trade Registry Gazetta on 23 September 2013.

The Company sells almost all of the beer which it produces to its subsidiary, Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş. ("Tuborg Pazarlama" or "Subsidiary"), in which it holds a share of 99,99% (2012: 99,99%). Accordingly, Tuborg Pazarlama performs sales and distribution of such products in the domestic market.

<u>Approval of the consolidated financial statements for issue:</u>

The consolidated financial statements of the Group were approved by the Board of Directors of Türk Tuborg Bira ve Malt Sanayii A.Ş. for issue on 11 March 2014. The General Assembly of the Company and/or governmental authorities are entitled to modify the consolidated financial statements as enclosed herein.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of presentation

a) Declaration of conformity to TAS

The Company and its Turkish subsidiary maintain their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting principles in the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") and tax legislation.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 “Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets”, which were published in the Official Gazette No:28676 on 13 June 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Accounting Standards and interpretations (“TFRS”) that have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) under Article 5 of the Communiqué.

Financial statements and its notes are also presented in accordance with the model requirements as announced by the CMB’s statement issued on 7 June 2013.

The consolidated financial statements are based on historical cost convention and prepared in terms of Turkish Lira (“TL”). In determination of historical cost, fair value of the cash consideration of the payment is taken into account.

b) Presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in TL, which is the parent Company’s functional and presentation currency.

c) Adjustment of financial statements in hyperinflationary economies

With the decision taken on 17 March 2005, the CMB announced that, effective from 1 January 2005, the application of inflation accounting is no longer required for companies operating in Turkey and preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards. Accordingly, TAS 29, “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”, has not been applied in the consolidated financial statements for the accounting year commencing from 1 January 2005.

d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary. Control is achieved when the Company;

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company’s voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The details of the Company's subsidiary as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Location of incorporation	Participation rate (%)	Voting power (%)	Core business
Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş.	Turkey	99,99%	99,99%	Selling and distribution of beer

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of the during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

Accounting policy changes arising from the first time adoption are applied retrospectively, in accordance with the adoption standards. The Group has adopted the amendments to TAS 19 in the current period. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognized under other comprehensive income and required the restatement of previous years. Changes were adjusted retrospectively, while adjusting the prior period financial statements.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Restatements to consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2012 during the adoption of the amendments to TAS 19 are as below:

For the year ended 31 December 2012	Previously reported	Effect of application of TAS 19 amendment	Restated
Balance Sheet:			
Revaluation of defined employee benefit plans	-	(780.546)	(780.546)
Profit for the year	40.484.975	780.546	41.265.521

For the period ended 31 December 2012	Previously reported	Effect of application of TAS 19 amendment	Restated
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income:			
Cost of sales	(162.164.035)	502.591	(161.661.444)
General administrative expenses	(21.277.895)	130.572	(21.147.323)
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses	(104.748.323)	342.520	(104.405.803)
Deferred tax expense	10.365.610	(195.137)	10.170.473
Profit for the year	40.484.975	780.546	41.265.521

The Group has also reclassified its prior period financial statements in the current period in order to comply with the formats announced by the CMB on 7 June 2013. The nature and amount of the classifications are explained below:

- "Short term prepaid expenses" and "advances given for inventories" amounting to TL 2.108.651 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Current Assets" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under short term "Prepaid Expenses" in the current period.
- "Advances given for property, plant and equipment" and other non-current assets amounting to TL 1.622.871 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Non-Current Assets" in prior period financial statement, have been reclassified under long term "Prepaid Expenses" in the current period.
- "Advances received from customer" amounting to TL 51.536 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Payables" in prior period consolidated financial statement, has been reclassified under "Deferred Income" in the current period.
- "Accured expenses" amounting to TL 1.523.456 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Provisions" in prior period consolidated financial statement, has been reclassified under "Other Trade Payables" in the current period.
- Various provisions amounting to TL 37.951.250 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Provisions" in prior period consolidated financial statement, has been reclassified under "Other Short-Term Provisions" in the current period.
- Various provisions amounting to TL 3.781.933 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Provisions" in prior period consolidated financial statement, has been reclassified under "Provision for Employee Benefits" in the current period.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- "Deposits liability" amounting to TL 14.812.436 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Short Term Liabilities" in prior period consolidated financial statement, has been reclassified under "Other Payables" in the current period.

- "Foreign exchange gain" and "other financial income" amounting to TL 1.758.923 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Financial Income" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under "Other Operating Income" in the current period.

- "Foreign exchange loss" and other financial expenses amounting to TL 1.420.924 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Financial Expenses" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under "Other Operating Expenses" in the current period.

- "Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment" and "rent income" amounting to TL 542.456 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Operating Income" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under "Income From Investment Activities" in the current period.

- "Interest income" amounting to TL 595.037 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Financial Income" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under "Income From Investment Activities" in the current period.

- "Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment" amounting to TL 228.447 in 31 December 2012 that was originally presented under "Other Operating Expenses" in prior period consolidated financial statement, have been reclassified under "Expense From Investment Activities" in the current period.

2.3 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Any significant changes in accounting estimates are prospectively applied in consolidated financial statements and accounted for in the current and preceding periods. There has been no significant change in the accounting estimates of the Group in the current year.

In relation to errors identified in financial reporting, they are accounted for retrospectively and prior year financial statements are restated.

2.4 Amendments to Turkish Accounting Standards

2.4.1 New and Revised TASs affecting presentation and disclosure only

Amendments to TAS 1 "Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income"

The amendments introduce new terminology for the statement of comprehensive income and income statement. Under the amendments to TAS 1, the 'statement of comprehensive income' is renamed as the 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income' and the 'income statement' is renamed as the 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income'.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The amendments to TAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to TAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories in the other comprehensive income section: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis - the amendments do not change the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the changes. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of the amendments to TAS 1 does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

TFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of TFRS 13 is broad; it applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other TFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. In general, the disclosure requirements in TFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy required for financial instruments only under TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures are extended by TFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

The Group included required extended disclosures under the Note "Investment Properties". Other than the additional disclosures, the application of TFRS 13 has not had any material impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

2.4.2 New and Revised TASs affecting the reported financial performance and/ or financial position

TAS 19 Employee Benefits

The amendments to TAS 19 change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor approach' permitted under the previous version of TAS 19 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs.

The amendments also require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognized immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus. Furthermore, the interest cost and expected return on plan assets used in the previous version of TAS 19 are replaced with a 'net-interest' amount, which is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The amendments to TAS 19 require retrospective application (Note 2.2).

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4.3 New and Revised TASs applied in 2013 with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

Amendments to TFRS 7	*Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*
Amendments to TASs	*TFRS10, TFRS 11, TFRS 12, TAS 27 (2011), TAS 28 (2011), .Annual Improvements to TFRSs 2009-2011, Amendment to TAS 1, TAS 16, TAS 32 and TAS 34*
TFRS Interpretation 20	*Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

2.4.4 New and Revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

TFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*
Amendments to TFRS9 and TFRS 7	*Mandatory Effective Date of TFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*
Amendments to TFRS 10, 11, TAS 27 (1)	*Investment Entities*
Amendments to TAS 32 (1)	*Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*
Amendments to TAS 36 (1)	*Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*
Amendments to TAS 39 (1)	*Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*
TFRS Interpretation 21 (1)	*Levies*

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

The Group has not yet had an opportunity to consider the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments to the standards.

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.5.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is generated from beer sales to domestic and foreign dealers and customers and by-product sales. Revenues are recognised on an accrual basis at the time deliveries are made, the amount of revenue can be measuredreliably and it's probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company at the fair value of considerations received or receivable.

Sale of goods:

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

- The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Interest income:

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Rental income:

Rental income from investment properties is accounted for during the duration of rent agreement based on straight-line method.

2.5.2 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 valued on a 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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period the write-down or loss occurred. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal amount is limited to the amount of the original write-down.

2.5.3 Property, plant and equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at cost in the equivalent purchasing power of TL as at 31 December 2004 and items acquired after 1 January 2005 are carried at cost, less the subsequent depreciation and impairment loss. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. In 2013, the Group does not have any qualified assets, and borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are capitalised and depreciated when they are fully commissioned and in a physical state to meet their designed production capacity. Residual values of property, plant and equipment are deemed as negligible.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Land is not depreciated and carried at cost less accumulated impairment. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets using the straight-line method.

The annual depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment, which are based on the approximate useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Rate (%)
Buildings and land improvements	2,5 - 4
Machinery and equipments	6,7 - 20
Furniture, fixtures and returnable bottles and crates	6,7 - 33
Motor vehicles	12,5 - 20

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statements of income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The Group derecognises the carrying amounts of the replaced parts related to renovations regardless of whether the replaced parts were depreciated separately. Major overhauls are depreciated over shorter of their useful lives or the remaining useful life of the related assets.

2.5.4 Investment property

Investment property, which are properties, held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Depreciation is provided on investment property on a straight line basis over 20-40 years.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in consolidated comprehensive profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

2.5.5 Financial leasing

<u>Leasing - the Group as Lessee</u>

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

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are mainly composed of computer software and other related intangible assets none of which were internally generated. All other items of intangible assets acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at cost in the equivalent purchasing power of TL as at 31 December 2004 and items acquired after 1 January 2005 are carried at cost, less the subsequent depreciation and impairment loss, if any, at the consolidated financial statements. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of three years. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Residual values of intangible assets are deemed as negligible. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.5.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is an impairment indication for the assets, stated at revalued amounts. When an indication of impairment exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amounts of such assets. Recoverable amounts of intangible assets that are not available for use, are estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or any cash-generating unit of that asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price or value in use. Impairment losses are accounted for in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses can be reversed to the extent that increased carrying amount of an asset shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years provided that increases in the recoverable amount of the asset can be associated with events that occur subsequent to the period in which the impairment loss was recognised.

2.5.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the proceeds received, net of any transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised at the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a finance cost over the period of the borrowings. Loans with a maturity of less than 12 months are included in current liabilities and in non-current liabilities with a maturity of longer than 12 months.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. In 2013, the Group did not have any qualified assets, and borrowing costs were therefore recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5.9 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The Group management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

The Group classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

i. Loans and receivables

Receivables constitute non-derivative financial instruments, which are not quoted in active markets and have fixed or scheduled payments. Receivables without held-for-sale intention arise from the Group's supply of goods and service to any debtor. If the maturity of these instruments are less than 12 months, these receivables are classified in current assets and if more than 12 months, classified in non-current assets. The receivables are included in trade receivables and other receivables in the consolidated balance sheet. Receivables are recognised initially at the proceeds received, net of any transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective yield 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.

ii. Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, are classified as available-for-sale. These are included in non-current assets unless management has expressed the intention of holding the investment for less than 12 months from the balance sheet date or unless they will need to be sold to raise operating capital, in which case they are included in current assets. The Group management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

All financial investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investments, and subsequently carried at fair value. The financial assets which the group has a participation rate less than 20% and are classified as available-for-sale investments, are carried at market value when there is quoted market price, they are carried at fair value by using generally accepted valuation techniques, when there is no active market for the financial asset quoted not active. When there is no quoted market price, and when a reasonable estimate of fair value could not be determined as a result of being other methods inappropriate and unworkable, available-for-sale investments acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at cost expressed in purchasing power of TL as at 31 December 2004 and available-for-sale investments acquired after 1 January 2005 are carried at cost, less impairment losses, if any. Impairment losses are recognized at consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced 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.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, 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.

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

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group 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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

i. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5.10 Foreign currency transactions

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in TL. In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than TL (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.5.11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are determined by dividing net profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the year.

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 issues and other similar movements without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier year.

2.5.12 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent events, announcements related to net profit or even declared after other selective financial information has been publicly announced, include all events that take place between the balance sheet date and the date when balance sheet was authorised for issue.

In the case that events require a correction to be made occur subsequent to the reporting period, the Group makes the necessary corrections to the consolidated financial statements. Moreover, the events that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date and not require a correction to be made are disclosed in accompanying notes, where the decisions of the users of consolidated financial statements are affected.

2.5.13 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

2.5.14 Related parties

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, shareholders, financial investments, International Beer Breweries Ltd Group companies, key management personnel, members of board of directors, close family members together with companies controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by them are considered as and referred to as related parties.

2.5.15 Operating segments

Due to the fact that the Group only operates in one single industrial segment, that a substantial part of its operations occur in Turkey and that all of its assets are located in Turkey, the financial information are not required to be reported by segments.

2.5.16 Taxation and deferred income taxes

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

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

i. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which is used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

iii.Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.5.17 Benefits provided to employees

Under Turkish law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees retiring or involuntarily leaving the Group. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per TAS 19.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. All actuarial gains and losses are charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.5.18 Statement of cash flows

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated cash flows for the term are classified and reported basing upon the operations, investment and financing activities. Consolidated cash flows from operating activities indicate the consolidated cash flows from the Group's activities. Consolidated cash flows related with the investment activities indicate the consolidated cash flows which the Group uses and acquires in its investment activities. Cash flows related with the financing activities indicate the consolidated resources which the Group uses in its financing activities and the repayments of such resources.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents include the cash and bank deposits as well as short-term high-liquidity investments with certain amounts and with maturities equal to or less than 3 months, which may be easily liquidated.

2.5.19 Capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as capital. As approved, the proportionate capital increases as applied to existing shareholders are reported at their nominal values. Dividend payments of ordinary shares are entered in the records in the term when they are described in the capital. And stock issuance premiums represent the difference between the face values of the publicly traded stocks and their sales prices.

2.6 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of consolidated financial statements requires disclosure of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date and utilization of estimates and assumptions that can affect income and expense amounts. The results of these estimations and assumptions can differ from the actual results even these estimations and assumptions are based on the management's best estimate.

Significant estimates of the Group management are as follows:

a) Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Group reviews its portfolio of available-for-sale financial assets for potential impairment. The determination of impairment requires management to use significant judgment especially in available-for-sale financial assets that do not have independent market valuation benchmarks.

In making its assessment, the Group evaluates various factors including the financial health of and outlook of the investee, the significance in the decline in the fair value of the investment and whether the decline is prolonged or temporary. In this respect, available-for-sale investments of the Group are stated at their costs less impairment losses, if any.

b) Income taxes

Significant judgment is required to determine the Group provision for income taxes. The Group estimates its liabilities for tax obligations as well as the utilization of available carry forward losses. When the final tax outcome is known, the actual positions may vary from these estimates and adjustments to deferred income tax positions may be required.

c) Provision for doubtful receivables

Impairment loss in the trade receivables and other receivables are based upon the Group management's evaluation about the volume of the amount of trade, past experiences and overall economic conditions.

d) Useful lives of the assets

The useful economic lives of the assets of the Group are determined on the acquisition date of such assets and reviewed at regular intervals by the Group management. The Group determines the useful life of an asset in consideration of the estimated benefit of such asset. Such evaluation is based upon the Group's experience with similar assets. In determining the useful life of an asset, the Group further considers the condition of the assets becoming useless in a technical and/or commercial manner as a consequence of the changes or developments in the market.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

e) Provision for employment termination benefits

The Group management employs actuary evaluation methods in order to estimate the severance pay liability. The provision for severance pay has been calculated at its current net amount of any liability amounts which shall arise in the future due to the retirement of all the employees and reflected in the consolidated financial statements enclosed herein. Accordingly, the following estimates have been used in the calculation of the total liability:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Discount rate	3,28%	2,27%
Probability of retirement	96,7%	96,4%

Basic assumption is the increase of the ceiling liability determined for each annual service in proportion with the inflation rate. Thus, the discount rate applied shows the actual rate which has been cleared of the expected impacts of the inflation.

NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Due from related parties:

None (2012: None).

b) Due to related parties:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Desa Enerji	1.188.944	1.131.982
Other	146	13.156
	1.189.090	**1.145.138**

Due to related parties has a weighted average maturity of one month (2012: one month).

c) Product and service sales:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	1 January - 31 December 2012
United Romanian Breweries Bereprod S.R.L ("URBB")	478.407	14.386
Other	603.037	-
	1.081.444	**14.386**

d) Product and service purchases:

Desa Enerji	10.530.406	9.344.935
URBB	7.498.637	101.846
	18.029.043	**9.446.781**

The Group purchases electricity and hot water from Desa Enerji. In addition, the Group subcontracted URBB the production of some finished goods for export customers in 2013.

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

NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

e) Key management compensation:

Key management includes general manager, vice presidents and directors. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee service is shown below:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	1 January - 31 December 2012
Short-term employee benefits	7.633.439	5.811.543
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Other	285.949	218.131
	7.919.388	**6.029.674**

NOTE 4 - TRADE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLES

a) Short-term trade receivables:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Customer current accounts	132.610.375	100.808.905
Notes receivables and customer cheques	37.886.094	41.463.576
Credit card receivables	23.162.470	8.227.447
	193.658.939	**150.499.928**
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(23.828.806)	(21.836.391)
Unearned finance income	(1.286.234)	(729.067)
	168.543.899	**127.934.470**

The effective weighted average interest rate applied to TL denominated receivables is 8,06% p.a. (2012: 5,87% p.a.) as of 31 December 2013. Trade receivables are all short term with a weighted average maturity of one month (2012: one month).

The amount of overdue trade receivables as of 31 December 2013 is TL 7.218.247 (2012: TL 7.285.355) and the aging of such receivables and credit risk analysis are disclosed in Note 26 in detail.

Movements in the provision for doubtful receivables are as follows:

	2013	2012
1 January	**(21.836.391)**	**(20.249.610)**
Reversal of current year provision (Note 20)	209.493	203.373
Charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income(Note 20)	(2.201.908)	(1.790.154)
31 December	**(23.828.806)**	**(21.836.391)**

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

NOTE 4 - TRADE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Trade receivables are assessed by Group management on the basis of past experiences and required provision for impairment is booked. In relation to the calculation of such provision, guarantees received from customers are considered. Therefore, considering the past experiences the Group management believes that there is no additional doubtful risk for the collection of receivables.

b) Short-term trade payables:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Supplier current accounts	45.353.284	33.480.044
Due to related parties (Note 3)	1.189.090	1.145.138
Accrued expenses	4.334.164	1.523.456
Less: Unincurred finance cost	(219.167)	(141.128)
	50.657.371	**36.007.510**

The effective weighted average interest rate on TL denominated payables is 7,98% p.a. as of 31 December 2013 (2012: 5,88% p.a.). Short term payables have a weighted average maturity of one month (2012: one month).

NOTE 5 - OTHER RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLES

a) Short-term other receivables:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Deposit and guarantees given	259.702	95.438
Advances given for business purposes	177.281	150.410
Value added tax receivable ("VAT")	36.372	2.632.050
Other	61.840	52.140
	535.195	**2.930.038**

b) Long-term other receivables:

Deposit and guarantees given	65.095	18.246
	65.095	**18.246**

c) Other payables:

Deposits received	22.752.440	14.812.436
	22.752.440	**14.812.436**

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

NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Raw material	16.364.745	9.979.335
Work in progress	11.670.441	7.638.489
Finished good	18.568.272	22.116.460
Other	2.333.814	1.988.640
	48.937.272	**41.722.924**

At 31 December 2013, other inventories are mainly composed of spare parts amounting to TL 1.945.291 (2012: TL 1.710.542).

At 31 December 2013, finished goods amounting to TL 18.658.190 (2012: TL 22.246.537) and raw material amounting to TL 17.033.687 were stated at their net realizable values by recording an obsolescence provision amounting to TL 89.918 (2012: TL 130.077) and TL 668.942, respectively while the other inventory items are valued at their costs. Such obsolescence provisions of TL 89.918 and TL 668.942 were accounted for under cost of sales and other expense from operating activities (Note 20), respectively.

Cost of materials recognized as expense and included in cost of sales amounts to TL 135.928.488 (2012: TL 105.184.521) (Note 18).

NOTE 7 - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	1 January 2013	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Transfers(*)**	**31 December 2013**
Buildings and land improvements:					
Cost	2.368.069	-	-	929.301	3.297.370
Accumulated depreciation	(832.603)	(62.604)	-	(588.547)	(1.483.754)
Net book value	**1.535.466**				**1.813.616**

	1 January 2012	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Transfers**	**31 December 2012**
Buildings and land improvements:					
Cost	2.368.069	-	-	-	2.368.069
Accumulated depreciation	(769.999)	(62.604)	-	-	(832.603)
Net book value	**1.598.070**				**1.535.466**

(*) Note 8.

Total rental income from the investment properties in 2013 amounts to TL 308.703 (2012: TL 274.494) (Note 21). There are no operating expenses arising from the investment property.

The fair value of the Group’s investment properties as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 have been arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out on 31 December 2013 for the commercial property unit located in İzmir and 31 July 2013 for the commercial property unit located in Ankara by Çelen Kurumsal Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. (“Çelen”), independent valuers not related to the Group. Çelen has the appropriate qualifications from CMB and has recent experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. The fair value was determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties and cost approach regarding building and land improvements. In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

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

NOTE 7 - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2013 are as follows:

		Fair values as at 31 December 2013		
	31 December 2013	Level 1 TL	Level 2 TL	Level 3 TL
Commercial property unit located in Ankara	3.805.000	-	3.805.000	-
Commercial property unit located in İzmir	1.676.700	-	1.676.700	-

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment between 1 January and 31 December 2013 were as follows:

	1 January 2013	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Transfers**	**Transfer to Investment Property(*)**	**Impairment Loss(**)**	**31 December 2013**
Cost:							
Land	1.762.446	-	(128.489)	-	-	-	1.633.957
Building and land improvements	77.307.715	6.492	-	1.062.511	(929.301)	-	77.447.417
Machinery and equipment	290.250.361	479.428	-	7.149.320	-	-	297.879.109
Furniture and fixtures and returnable bottles and crates	162.214.940	47.453.084	(13.937.540)	1.070.047	-	-	196.800.531
Motor vehicles	3.162.668	572.215	(240.823)	-	-	-	3.494.060
Construction in progess	2.687.438	31.255.809	(8.001)	(9.281.878)	-	-	24.653.368
	537.385.568	**79.767.028**	**(14.314.853)**	**-**	**(929.301)**	**-**	**601.908.442**
Accumulated depreciation:							
Building and land improvements	(53.028.049)	(2.187.993)	-	-	588.547	-	(54.627.495)
Machinery and equipment	(245.439.212)	(5.742.230)	-	-	-	-	(251.181.442)
Furniture and fixtures and returnable bottles and crates	(106.364.510)	(25.532.204)	12.468.389	-	-	(6.450.735)	(125.879.060)
Motor vehicles	(1.640.805)	(342.384)	82.288	-	-	-	(1.900.901)
	(406.472.576)	**(33.804.811)**	**12.550.677**	**-**	**588.547**	**(6.450.735)**	**(433.588.898)**
Net book value	**130.912.992**						**168.319.544**

(*) Note 7.

(**) Based on the recent regulatory changes in the industry in which the Group operates, the Group management has reviewed the carrying values of marketing related fixtures and identified an impairment loss amounting to TL 6.450.735, which has been accounted for under other expense from operating activities (Note 20).

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

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements of property, plant and equipment between 1 January and 31 December 2012 were as follows:

	1 January 2012	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Transfers**	**31 December 2012**
Cost:					
Land	1.762.446	-	-	-	1.762.446
Buildings and land improvements	76.545.813	250.749	-	511.153	77.307.715
Machinery and equipment	285.517.732	45.424	-	4.687.205	290.250.361
Furniture and fixtures and returnable bottles and crates	136.023.487	31.525.510	(6.104.248)	770.191	162.214.940
Motor vehicles	2.331.445	879.315	(48.092)	-	3.162.668
Construction in progress	4.601.736	4.054.251	-	(5.968.549)	2.687.438
	506.782.659	**36.755.249**	**(6.152.340)**	**-**	**537.385.568**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and land improvements	(50.882.995)	(2.145.054)	-	-	(53.028.049)
Machinery and equipment	(239.899.766)	(5.539.446)	-	-	(245.439.212)
Furniture and fixtures and returnable bottles and crates	(94.495.940)	(17.604.694)	5.736.124	-	(106.364.510)
Motor vehicles	(1.396.719)	(267.562)	23.476	-	(1.640.805)
	(386.675.420)	**(25.556.756)**	**5.759.600**	**-**	**(406.472.576)**
Net book value	**120.107.239**				**130.912.992**

Current year depreciation and amortisation expenses of TL 22.223.253 (2012: TL 16.290.435) have been charged to cost of production (Note 18), TL 11.205.343 (2012: TL 8.936.128) to marketing, selling and distribution costs (Note 19) and TL 878.692 (2012: TL 1.049.059) to general administrative expenses (Note 19).

Net book value of returnable bottles and crates classified under "Furniture and fixtures and returnable bottles and crates" amounts to TL 38.595.222 (2012: TL 20.989.649) at 31 December 2013.

Net book value of financial leased assets:

	Machinery and equipment	**Total**
31 December 2013	30.611	**30.611**
31 December 2012	59.366	**59.366**

The Group does not have any financial leasing liability as of 31 December 2013 (2012: None).

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

NOTE 9 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortisation for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

	1 January 2013	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2013
Rights	10.186.788	27.916	-	10.214.704
Accumulated amortisation	(9.443.744)	(439.873)	-	(9.883.617)
Net book value	**743.044**			**331.087**

	1 January 2012	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2012
Rights	9.764.751	422.037	-	10.186.788
Accumulated amortisation	(8.787.482)	(656.262)	-	(9.443.744)
Net book value	**977.269**			**743.044**

Rights are mainly composed of computer software. There were not any internally generated intangible assets.

NOTE 10 - IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON ASSETS

As explained at Note 8, based on the recent regulatory changes in the industry in which the Group operates, the Group management has reviewed the carrying values of marketing related fixtures and identified an impairment loss amounting to TL 6.450.735, which has been accounted for under other expense from operating activities.

NOTE 11 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a) Other short-term provisions:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Provision for excise duty (*)	26.101.200	24.542.427
Provision for sales discounts	8.375.508	5.302.774
Provision for legal cases fee	932.004	831.542
Provision for legal case	-	2.158.644
Other	2.521.139	5.115.863
	37.929.851	**37.951.250**

(*) The Group management has filed for the repeal of the Decrees of Council of Ministers ("DCM") No. 04/7792, 05/9281 and 05/8410 at the Council of State in relation to excise tax. The jurisdiction for all DCMs is still continued at the Office No. 7 of the Council of State. On the other hand, the Group management has allocated a provision of TL 26.101.200 (2012: TL 24.542.427) (for the principal of excise tax and its overdue charge) for the difference between the higher excise tax amount related to the aforementioned DCMs and the lower amount as stipulated for beer in the List no. 3 attached to the Excise Tax Act published in the Official Gazette dated December 31, 2004.

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

NOTE 11 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

Movements of provision for excise duty in the current year are as follows:

	2013
1 January	**24.542.427**
Current year charge	1.558.773
31 December	**26.101.200**

Movements of provision for legal case are as follows:

	2013
1 January	**2.158.644**
Utilized in the current year	(638.563)
Reversed in the current year (Note 20)	(1.520.081)
31 December	**-**

Provision for legal cases fee is composed of charges accrued for several legal actions calculated over 0,396%. Movements of provision for legal cases fee in the current year were as follows:

	2013
1 January	**831.542**
Utilised in the current year	(49.416)
Current year charge	149.878
31 December	**932.004**

b) Contingent assets and liabilities:

On the tax inspection reports related to the financial periods of 2008 and 2009, it was claimed that the capital advances, which were paid in cash to the Company's bank account by the Company's former majority shareholder and then added to paid-in capital account during the capital increase process in 2012, should have been treated as payables until it is added to paid-in capital; based on such so-called payable, even if no interest charge was calculated, VAT on the imputed cost of such interest should have been taken into consideration. As a result, tax office has notified a tax principal of TL 3.9 million for VAT and TL 5.8 million tax fine amounting to a total of TL 9.7 million. Considering that these capital advances were added to the paid-in capital in 2012 and that recent similar tax assessments made by the tax authorities were later decided in favour of companies at the exercise of jurisdiction, the Group management evaluated that the future outflow of resources from the Company is not probable and concluded that any situation requiring a provision to be provided to consolidated financial statements has not arisen. The Company is initiating all legal processes against such tax assessment and the legal process is continuing as of the date of the approval of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

NOTE 11 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Group management has filed legal actions for the cancellation and return of the excise tax and value added tax which was paid previously for the period of June-December 2004, the period of February-May 2005, the period of June-August 2005, August 26-31, 2005, September 2005, December 23-31, 2005, January 2006, and February 1-13, 2006. 20 of those legal actions filed for the cancellation and return of the excise tax and VAT were concluded against Türk Tuborg while the jurisdiction is continued for the others. As at 31 December 2013, the total value of legal actions is amounted to TL 109.741.203 (2012: TL 121.791.163) in relation to those legal actions not finalized yet.

As at 31 December 2013, the Group has letters of guarantee given amounting to TL 6.115.953 (2012: TL 6.802.121). The schedule for guarantee, pledge, mortgage and bails (GPM) given by the Group is as follows:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
A. Total value of GPM provided in favour of the Company itself	6.115.953	6.802.121
i. TL	6.115.953	6.802.121
B. Total value of GPM provided in favour of the subsidiary	78.153.153	44.932.521
C. Total value of GPM provided in favour of third parties engaged in ordinary course of operations	-	-
D. Total value of other GPM	-	-
i. Provided in favour of the main shareholder	-	-
ii. Provided in favour of related parties excluding those mentioned at article B and C above	-	-
iii. Provided in favour of third parties excluding those mentioned at C above	-	-
	84.269.106	**51.734.642**

The ratio of total value of other GPM to equity is 0% at 31 December 2013 (2012: 0%).

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS

Commitments related to operational leasings as of 31 December 2013 and 2012 are indicated below:

	31 December 2013			
	1 year		**1- 5 years**	
Foreign currency	**Original currency**	**TL equivalent**	**Original currency**	**TL equivalent**
Euro	1.319.523	3.874.779	1.423.891	4.181.256
USD	200.625	428.194	260.625	556.252
TL	-	272.835	-	444.407
		4.575.808		**5.181.915**

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

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS (Continued)

	31 December 2012			
	1 year		1- 5 years	
Foreign currency	**Original currency**	**TL equivalent**	**Original currency**	**TL equivalent**
Euro	1.390.008	3.268.882	785.882	1.848.160
USD	193.125	344.265	461.250	822.224
TL	-	411.759	-	24.778
		4.024.906		**2.695.162**

TL 1.504.918 (2012: TL 1.376.697) has been recognized as a current year rent expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Short term provision for employee benefits:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Vacation pay obligation and other provisions	12.698.734	8.031.164
	12.698.734	**8.031.164**

Movements of vacation pay obligation and other provisions in the current year are as follows:

	2013
1 January	**8.031.164**
Payment in the current year	(3.949.116)
Current year charge	8.616.686
31 December	**12.698.734**

b) Long term provision for employee benefits:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Provision for employment termination benefit	7.459.526	6.661.426
	7.459.526	**6.661.426**

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified. Also, employees are required to be paid their retirement pay provisions who retired by gaining right to receive retirement pay provisions according to current 506 numbered Social Insurance Law's 6 March 1981 dated, 2422 numbered, 25 August 1999 dated and 4447 numbered with 60th article that has been changed. Some transition provisions related to the pre-retirement service term was excluded from the law since the related law was changed as of 23 May 2002.

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 3.254,44 for each year of service as of 31 December 2013 (2012: TL 3.033,98).

The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of employees. TAS 19 requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

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

NOTE 13 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 31 December 2013, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 6,50% and an interest rate of 9,99%, resulting in a real discount rate of approximately 3,28% (2012: 2,27%).

The anticipated rate of forfeitures is considered as 96,7% (2012: 96,4%) As the maximum liability is revised semiannually, the maximum amount of TL 3.438,22 effective from 1 January 2014 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision from employment termination benefits.

Movements of the provision for employment benefits were as follows:

	2013	2012
1 January	**6.661.426**	**4.488.546**
Service cost	1.475.121	1.662.505
Interest cost	150.992	209.266
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(7.037)	975.683
Paid during the year	(820.976)	(674.574)
31 December	**7.459.526**	**6.661.426**

The total of service cost and interest cost for the year is amounted to TL 1.626.113 (2012: TL 1.871.771). TL 244.149 (2012: TL 113.175) has been charged to general administrative expenses (Note 19), TL 701.419 (2012: TL 1.140.305) has been charged to cost of production and TL 680.545 (2012: TL 618.291) has been charged to marketing, selling and distribution expenses, respectively.

NOTE 14 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

	1 January- 31 December 2013	1 January- 31 December 2012
Revenue	461.410.228	325.053.538
Other income from operating activities	7.530.161	3.420.401
Income from investing activities	4.456.967	1.137.493
Total revenue	**473.397.356**	**329.611.432**
Cost of direct materials and change in stocks	(135.928.488)	(105.184.521) (*)
Personnel expenses	(55.182.190)	(44.018.410)
Depreciation and amortisation	(34.307.288)	(26.275.622)
Marketing expenses	(23.857.217)	(25.607.693)
Other production cost	(35.684.896)	(29.912.144) (*)
Other expense	(84.525.457)	(59.828.070)
Finance expense	(1.903.836)	(7.689.924)
Total expense	**(371.389.372)**	**(298.516.384)**
Profit before taxes	**102.007.984**	**31.095.048**
Tax (expense)/ income	(18.486.671)	10.170.473
Net profit for the year	**83.521.313**	**41.265.521**

(*) TL 16.465.021 of cost of direct material was reclassified from other production cost in the current year.

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

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL RESERVES AND OTHER SHARE CAPITAL RESERVES

a) Share capital:

The Company adopted the registered share capital system available to companies registered with the CMB and set a limit on its registered share capital representing registered type shares with a nominal value of 1 TL. The Company's historical authorized registered share capital at 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Registered share capital (historical values)	500.000.000	400.000.000
Share capital with a nominal value	322.508.253	322.508.253

The compositions of the Company's share capital at 31 December 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	TL	Share (%)	TL	Share (%)
International Beer Breweries Ltd	308.597.141	95,69	308.597.141	95,69
Public quotation	13.911.112	4,31	13.911.112	4,31
	322.508.253		**322.508.253**	

There are 32.250.825.300 (2012: 32.250.825.300) units of shares with a face value of TL 0,01 each at 31 December 2013. There are no privileged stocks.

	Historical value	Restated value	Adjustment to share capital
Share capital	322.508.253	600.121.214	277.612.961

b) Restricted reserves:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Adjustment to share capital	277.612.961	277.612.961
Share premium	153.768	153.768
	277.766.729	**277.766.729**

The Company does not have any legal reserve in statutory financial statements at 31 December 2013, which is subject to profit distribution.

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the 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 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 capital.

Other equity items shall be carried at the amounts in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards.

c) Accumulated losses:

As at 31 December 2013, accumulated losses in consolidated balance sheet of the Group prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards amount to TL 449.719.831 (2012: TL 490.985.352).

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

NOTE 16 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

a) Short-term prepaid expenses:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Prepaid expenses	1.931.246	1.593.324
Order advances for inventories	4.156.794	515.327
	6.088.040	**2.108.651**

Prepaid expenses are mainly composed of prepaid insurance policies.

b) Long-term prepaid expenses:

Order advances for property, plant and equipment	609.384	1.617.871
Other	-	5.000
	609.384	**1.622.871**

c) Deferred income:

Order advances received from customers	3.579.022	51.536
	3.579.022	**51.536**

NOTE 17 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Taxes and funds payable	81.720.411	77.546.120
Other	705.916	4.458.520
	82.426.327	**82.004.640**

NOTE 18 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	1 January- 31 December 2013	1 January- 31 December 2012
Revenue		
Domestic sales- net	392.136.747	260.666.552
Export sales- net	69.273.481	64.386.986
Total revenue- net	**461.410.228**	**325.053.538**
Cost of sales		
Cost of direct materials and change in stocks	(135.928.488)	(105.184.521)(*)
Depreciation and amortisation	(22.223.253)	(16.290.435)
Labour expense	(12.400.914)	(10.274.344)
Other production cost	(35.684.896)	(29.912.144)(*)
Total cost of sales	**(206.237.551)**	**(161.661.444)**
GROSS PROFIT	**255.172.677**	**163.392.094**

(*) TL 16.465.021 of cost of direct material was reclassified from other production cost in the current year.

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

NOTE 19 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND MARKETING, SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

a) General administrative expenses:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	**1 January- 31 December 2012**
Personnel expenses	12.963.950	9.941.605
Outsourced services	3.187.863	2.756.124
Depreciation and amortisation	878.692	1.049.059
Taxes and funds	671.355	2.222.488
Employment termination benefits expenses	244.149	113.175
Other	6.456.179	5.064.872
	24.402.188	**21.147.323**

b) Marketing, selling and distribution expenses:

Transportation and distribution costs	30.935.793	24.122.869
Personnel expenses	29.817.326	23.802.461
Marketing expenses	23.857.217	25.607.693
Outsourced services	16.577.584	11.974.080
Depreciation and amortisation	11.205.343	8.936.128
Other	11.528.768	9.962.572
	123.922.031	**104.405.803**

NOTE 20 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

a) Other income from operating activities:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	**1 January- 31 December 2012**
Foreign exchange gain	2.022.219	1.426.114
Reversal of provision for legal case	1.520.081	-
Gain on sales of scrap materials	549.960	484.531
Indemnity income	356.603	344.230
Reversal of provision for doubtful receivables	209.493	203.373
Other	2.871.805	962.153
	7.530.161	**3.420.401**

b) Other expense from operating activities:

Provision for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(6.450.735)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(2.905.045)	(1.420.924)
Provision for doubtful receivables	(2.201.908)	(1.790.154)
Net realizable value adjustment for raw material	(668.942)	-
Other	(2.161.937)	(172.365)
	(14.388.567)	**(3.383.443)**

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

NOTE 21 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

a) Income from investing activities:

	1 January-31 December 2013	**1 January-31 December 2012**
Interest income	2.809.794	595.037
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	1.338.470	267.962
Rent income	308.703	274.494
	4.456.967	**1.137.493**

b) Expense from investing activities:

Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment	(535.199)	(228.447)
	(535.199)	**(228.447)**

NOTE 22 - FINANCE EXPENSES

	1 January-31 December 2013	**1 January-31 December 2012**
Interest expense	(681.998)	(6.239.201)
Bank commissions and other changes	(1.221.838)	(1.450.723)
	(1.903.836)	**(7.689.924)**

NOTE 23 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

Current income tax liability:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Provision for corporate tax expense	15.799.004	-
Less: Prepaid taxes	(9.766.167)	-
Current income tax liability	**6.032.837**	**-**

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Corporation tax is payable at a rate of 20% (2012: 20%) on the total income of the Company after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, exempt income and investment and other allowances (e.g. research and development allowance). No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed. Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 20% (2012: 20%) on their corporate income. Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

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

NOTE 23 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

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 which they relate. Tax returns are open for 5 years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing, during which time the tax authorities have the right to examine tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

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% (2012: 15%). An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

Investment Incentives

The revoked phrase "only attributable to 2006, 2007 and 2008" stated in Provisional Article 69 of Income Tax Law No:193 with the effect of Article 5 of Law No:6009 after having published in the Official Gazette No: 27659 as at 1 August 2010 and the Constitutional Court's issued resolution no: 2009/144 published in the Official Gazette as at 8 January 2010 has been revised. The revised regulation allows companies to continue to benefit from the exception of undeductible and carryforward investment incentive due to insufficient earnings irrespective of having any time constraints. However, deductible amount for investment incentive exception used in the determination of tax base cannot exceed 25% of the related period's income. In addition, companies that opt to use the investment incentive exemption are allowed to apply 20% of income tax, instead of 30% under the related revised regulation.

The additional paragraph to Provisional Article 69 included in accordance with Law No:6009, which is related to the 25% threshold and requires the incentive amount that will be subject to investment incentive exemption in determining tax base cannot exceed 25% of the respective income, has been revoked based on the ground that it is contrary to the Constitution upon the Constitutional Court's resolution No: E. 2010/93 K. 2012/9 ("stay of execution") issued on 9 February 2012 and published in the Official Gazette No: 28208 on 18 February 2012. The related Constitutional Court's decision was published in the official Gazette No: 28719 as at 26 July 2013.

Taxation on income for the year ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	**1 January - 31 December 2012**
Current tax expense	(15.799.004)	-
Deferred tax (expense)/ income	(2.687.667)	10.170.473
	(18.486.671)	**10.170.473**

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

NOTE 23 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

Reconciliation of the taxation on income/ expense for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2013	1 January - 31 December 2012
Income before tax	**102.007.984**	**31.095.048**
Tax calculated at tax rates applicable	(20.401.597)	(6.219.010)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(777.588)	(881.993)
Exemptions	1.063.494	58.670
Initial recognition of deferred tax assets	-	15.604.912
Other adjustments not subject to tax	1.629.020	1.607.894
Tax (expense)/ income	**(18.486.671)**	**10.170.473**

Movement of deferred tax assets for years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
1 January	**10.365.610**	**-**
Profit or loss effect	(2.687.667)	10.170.473
Other comprehensive income effect	-	195.137
31 December	**7.677.943**	**10.365.610**

Deferred taxes:

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between the consolidated financial statements and the statutory tax financial statements. Deferred taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled under the liability method using the principal enacted tax rate of 20% (2012: 20%).

In Turkey, the companies cannot declare a consolidated tax return, therefore subsidiaries that have deferred tax assets position were not net off against subsidiaries that have deferred tax liabilities position and disclosed separately.

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

NOTE 23 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities provided at 31 December 2013 and 2012, using enacted tax rates at the balance sheet dates, was as follows:

	31 December 2013		**31 December 2012**	
	Cumulative temporary differences	**Deferred tax (liability)/ asset**	**Cumulative temporary differences**	**Deferred tax (liability)/ asset**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets	(20.084)	(40.528)	2.516.308	(547.805)
Inventory	(1.432.620)	286.524	(888.871)	177.774
Provision for employment termination benefits	(7.459.526)	1.491.905	(6.661.426)	1.332.285
Provision for unused vacation	(5.456.689)	1.091.337	(4.249.231)	849.846
Carry- forward tax losses	-	-	(5.861.307)	1.172.261
Investment allowance	(14.839.203)	29.678	(45.725.195)	3.723.739
Provision for impairment of financial invesments	(3.462.874)	692.575	(3.462.874)	692.575
Provision for doubtful receivables	(8.640.790)	1.728.158	(8.202.405)	1.640.481
Other	(11.991.471)	2.398.294	(6.622.264)	1.324.454
		7.677.943		**10.365.610**

NOTE 24 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the current year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	1 January- 31 December 2013	**1 January - 31 December 2012**
Net profit for the year	83.521.313	41.265.521
Weighted number of ordinary shares	32.250.825.300	31.779.640.314
Gain per share with a 0,01 TL face value	**0,26**	**0,13**

There are no differences between basic and diluted gain per share for the years ended 31 December. There is no material effect due to the adoption of the amendments to TAS 19 on the earning per share.

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

NOTE 25 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Available-for-sale investments:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Amount	**Share (%)**	**Amount**	**Share (%)**
Çamlı Yem Besicilik Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.	167.199	0,19	167.199	0,19
Desa Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. ("Desa Enerji")	-	4,04	-	4,04
Bintur Turizm ve Catering Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	-	4,66	-	4,66
	167.199		**167.199**	

Available-for-sale investments of the Group are stated at their costs less impairment losses amounted to TL 3.889.355 (2012: TL 3.889.355) since they are not traded in active markets and their fair values could not be calculated reliably.

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Credit risk:

Ownership of financial assets brings about the risk of the other party's failure to perform the obligation of the contract. The Group management covers such risks by restricting the average risk for the other party in each contract and receiving guarantees if and when necessary. The Group does business through a dealers system to a great extent in the country. The Group reduces its collection risk with letters of guarantee, mortgages, a direct debit system and collections via credit cards which it received from its customers and controls the purchase orders of its customers not covered by such guarantees by comparing such guarantees received from customers with its receivables. Considering the past experience in the collection of the trade receivables of the Group, one can see that the provisions allocated are within the anticipated limits. Therefore, the Group management does not anticipate any additional risks related with the Group's trade receivables.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Group's credit risk analysis as of 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

31 December 2013:

	Receivables						
	Trade Receivables (1)		**Other Receivables**				
	Related Parties	**Other Parties**	**Related Parties**	**Other Parties**	**Bank Deposits**	**Financial Investments**	**Total**
Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (2)	**-**	**168.543.899**	**-**	**-**	**52.937.659**	**167.199**	**221.648.757**
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees etc	-	107.195.077	-	-	-	-	107.195.077
A. Net book value of financial assets not past due and not impaired (3)	-	161.325.652	-	-	52.937.659	-	214.263.311
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated, otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (3)	-	5.407.275	-	-	-	-	5.407.275
- The part covered by guarantees etc.	-	2.577.161	-	-	-	-	2.577.161
D. Net book value of assets impaired	-	1.810.972	-	-	-	167.199	1.978.171
- Past due (gross book value)	-	22.573.383	-	-	-	-	22.573.383
- Impairment (-)	-	(20.762.411)	-	-	-	-	(20.762.411)
- The part of net value covered with guarantees etc.	-	1.810.972	-	-	-	-	1.810.972
- Not due (gross book value)	-	3.066.395	-	-	-	4.056.554	7.122.949
- Impairment (-)	-	(3.066.395)	-	-	-	(3.889.355)	(6.955.750)
- The part of net value covered with guarantees etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off balance items exposed to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Trade receivables of the Group are mainly resulted from sales of beer and malt.
(2) Factors increasing credit reliability such as guarantees received are not taken into consideration while determination of aforementioned amounts.
(3) Considering the past experiences, the Group management believes that there are no additional credit risk for the collection of these receivables.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2012:

	Receivables						
	Trade Receivables (1)		Other Receivables				
	Related Parties	Other Parties	Related Parties	Other Parties	Bank Deposits	Financial Investments	Total
Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (2)	**-**	**127.934.470**	**-**	**-**	**14.640.908**	**167.199**	**142.742.577**
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees etc	-	68.505.609	-	-	-	-	68.505.609
A. Net book value of financial assets not past due and not impaired (3)	-	120.649.115	-	-	14.640.908	-	135.290.023
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated, otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (3)	-	5.528.843	-	-	-	-	5.528.843
- The part covered by guarantees etc.	-	2.175.465	-	-	-	-	2.175.465
D. Net book value of assets impaired	-	1.756.512	-	-	-	167.199	1.923.711
- Past due (gross book value)	-	21.098.065	-	-	-	-	21.098.065
- Impairment (-)	-	(19.341.553)	-	-	-	-	(19.341.553)
- The part of net value covered with guarantees etc.	-	1.756.512	-	-	-	-	1.756.512
- Not due (gross book value)	-	2.494.838	-	-	-	4.056.554	6.551.392
- Impairment (-)	-	(2.494.838)	-	-	-	(3.889.355)	(6.384.193)
- The part of net value covered with guarantees etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off balance items exposed to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Trade receivables of the Group are mainly resulted from sales of beer and malt.
(2) Factors increasing credit reliability such as guarantees received are not taken into consideration while determination of aforementioned amounts.
(3) Considering the past experiences, the Group management believes that there are no additional credit risk for the collection of these receivables.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The aging analysis of overdue financial assets as of 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

31 December 2013:

	Trade Receivables		
	Related Parties	**Other Parties**	**Total**
1-30 days overdue	-	2.488.628	2.488.628
1-3 months overdue	-	1.929.580	1.929.580
3-12 months overdue	-	1.081.929	1.081.929
1-5 years overdue	-	1.718.110	1.718.110
		7.218.247	7.218.247
The part covered by guarantees	-	(4.388.133)	(4.388.133)
- Bank letters of guarantee	-	(2.486.797)	(2.486.797)
- Mortgage	-	(1.901.336)	(1.901.336)
	-	**2.830.114**	**2.830.114**

31 December 2012:

	Trade Receivables		
	Related Parties	**Other Parties**	**Total**
1-30 days overdue	-	3.933.593	3.933.593
1-3 months overdue	-	340.522	340.522
3-12 months overdue	-	1.097.510	1.097.510
1-5 years overdue	-	1.913.730	1.913.730
	-	7.285.355	7.285.355
The part covered by guarantees	-	(3.931.977)	(3.931.977)
- Bank letters of guarantee	-	(1.433.554)	(1.433.554)
- Mortgage	-	(2.498.423)	(2.498.423)
	-	**3.353.378**	**3.353.378**

b) Liquidity risk:

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

Liquidity risk is managed by obtaining sufficient financing facilities from various financial institutions to be able to fund the present and future potential borrowing requirement. Liquidity risk represents the Group's risk of failure to cover its financial liabilities when they are due. The Group's liquidity management approach is to have sufficient liquidity in each and every term and to cover any liabilities both under normal and hard conditions when they are due without causing any unacceptable loss nor damaging the reputation of the Group in the market.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	31 December 2013				
	Book value	**Total cash outflows per agreement (I+II+III)**	**Less than 3 months (I)**	**3- 12 months (II)**	**1- 5 years (III)**
Contractual terms:					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Trade payables	50.657.371	50.876.538	50.876.538	-	-
	50.657.371	**50.876.538**	**50.876.538**	**-**	**-**

	31 December 2012				
	Book value	**Total cash outflows per agreement (I+II+III)**	**Less than 3 months (I)**	**3- 12 months (II)**	**1- 5 years (III)**
Contractual terms:					
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Trade payables	36.007.510	36.148.638	36.148.638	-	-
	36.007.510	**36.148.638**	**36.148.638**	**-**	**-**

The Group does not have any derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2013 (2012: None).

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Market risk:

i) Interest risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite; ensuring optimal hedging strategies are applied, by either positioning the balance sheet or protecting interest expense through different interest rate cycles. The Group had no financial instruments subject to interest rate risk as of 31 December 2013. The Group is therefore not subject to significant exposure from fluctuations in interest rates.

ii) Price risk

The Group's profitability and cash flows generated from operating activities depend in part on changes in the prices of raw materials. These relevant prices are followed closely by the Group and monitored by the Board of Directors in order to reduce pricing pressure and to take necessary precautions to mitigate cost fluctuations.

iii) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on translation into TL of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These risks are discussed at the meetings of Board of Directors, and closely monitored by analysis of the foreign currency position.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Currency Position Schedule

	31 December 2013				31 December 2012			
	TL Equivalent	USD	Euro	Other (TL Equivalent)	TL Equivalent	USD	Euro	Other (TL Equivalent)
1. Trade Receivables	4.027.640	1.678.039	151.950	-	2.145.099	1.202.362	752	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (Including Cash, Bank accounts)	238.760	104.008	3.240	7.261	5.790	915	-	4.159
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	3.780.083	169.493	1.162.810	3.743	192.834	19.513	65.705	3.532
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**8.046.483**	**1.951.540**	**1.318.000**	**11.004**	**2.343.723**	**1.222.790**	**66.457**	**7.691**
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	588.043	-	200.253	-	1.617.871	-	687.958	-
7. Other	3.246	1.521	-	-	7.886	2.616	-	3.223
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	**591.289**	**1.521**	**200.253**	**-**	**1.625.757**	**2.616**	**687.958**	**3.223**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**8.637.772**	**1.953.061**	**1.518.253**	**11.004**	**3.969.480**	**1.225.406**	**754.415**	**10.914**
10. Trade Payables	(8.070.869)	(775.006)	(2.093.627)	(268.838)	(4.688.162)	(575.448)	(1.551.323)	(14.122)
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	(3.579.023)	(1.676.907)	-	-	(28.900)	(16.212)	-	-
12b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	(52.410)	(24.556)	-	-	(43.774)	(24.556)	-	-
13. Short Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	**(11.702.302)**	**(2.476.469)**	**(2.093.627)**	**(268.838)**	**(4.760.836)**	**(616.216)**	**(1.551.323)**	**(14.122)**
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	**(11.702.302)**	**(2.476.469)**	**(2.093.627)**	**(268.838)**	**(4.760.836)**	**(616.216)**	**(1.551.323)**	**(14.122)**
19. Net Asset/(Liability) Position of Off-Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19a. Net Asset/(Liability) Position of Off-Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
19b. Amount of Liability Nature Off-Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
20. Net Foreign Asset/(Liability) Position (9-18+19)	**(3.064.530)**	**(523.408)**	**(575.374)**	**(257.834)**	**(791.356)**	**609.190**	**(796.908)**	**(3.208)**
21. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(7.383.492)**	**(669.866)**	**(1.938.437)**	**(261.577)**	**(2.566.173)**	**611.617**	**(1.550.571)**	**(9.963)**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Foreign Currency Hedging	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23. Amount of foreign currency denominated assets hedged	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
24. Amount of foreign currency denominated liabilities hedged	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2013:	**Profit/ Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
Change of USD by 10% against TL:		
1- Asset/Liability denominated in USD- net	(142.970)	142.970
2- The part of USD risk hedged (-)	-	-
3- USD effect- net (1+2)	**(142.970)**	**142.970**
Change of Euro by 10% against TL:		
4- Asset/Liability denominated in Euro- net	(569.222)	569.222
5- The part of EUR risk hedged (-)	-	-
6- Euro effect- net (4+5)	**(569.222)**	**569.222**
Change of other currencies by 10% against TL:		
7- Asset/Liability denominated in other currencies- net	(26.157)	26.157
8- The part of other currency risk hedged (-)	-	-
9- Other currency effect- net (7+8)	**(26.157)**	**26.157**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**(738.349)**	**738.349**

31 December 2012:	**Profit/ Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
Change of USD by 10% against TL:		
1- Asset/Liability denominated in USD- net	109.027	(109.027)
2- The part of USD risk hedged (-)	-	-
3- USD effect- net (1+2)	**109.027**	**(109.027)**
Change of Euro by 10% against TL:		
4- Asset/Liability denominated in Euro- net	(364.648)	364.648
5- The part of EUR risk hedged (-)	-	-
6- Euro effect- net (4+5)	**(364.648)**	**364.648**
Change of other currencies by 10% against TL:		
7- Asset/Liability denominated in other currencies- net	(996)	996
8- The part of other currency risk hedged (-)	-	-
9- Other currency effect- net (7+8)	**(996)**	**996**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**(256.617)**	**256.617**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

d) Capital risk management:

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

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as the total liability less cash and cash equivalents.

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Total liabilities	223.536.108	185.519.962
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(53.750.789)	(15.233.056)
Net Debt	169.785.319	170.286.906
Total equity	233.302.955	149.774.605
Debt/ equity ratio	**73%**	**114%**

NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classes of financial instruments and their fair values:

31 December 2013:

	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Book value	Note
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	53.750.789	-	53.750.789	28
Trade receivables	168.543.899	-	168.543.899	4
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	50.657.371	50.657.371	4

31 December 2012:

	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Book value	Note
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	15.233.056	-	15.233.056	28
Trade receivables	127.934.470	-	127.934.470	4
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	36.007.510	36.007.510	4

The Group management believes that the book values of financial instruments reflect their correponding fair values.

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

NOTE 28 - DISCLOSURES RELATED TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Banks	52.937.659	14.640.908
- TL denominated time deposits	49.405.000	11.543.804
- TL denominated demand deposits	3.532.659	3.097.104
Cash in hand	813.130	592.148
	53.750.789	**15.233.056**

TL denominated time deposits of TL 49.405.000 (2012: TL 11.543.804) at 31 December 2013 has an interest rate of 8,76% p.a. (2012: 7,72% p.a.) and its maturity is on 14 January 2014 (2012: 2 January 2013).

NOTE 29 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

It has been resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors' dated 7 March 2014 that the Company shall participate in the capital increase of its subsidiary, Tuborg Pazarlama A.Ş., in proportion of its shares and pay the corresponding amount of TL 10.190.565,60 in accordance with the decision of Extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated 14 February 2014.

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