MICROFINANCE ORGANIZATION
GIRO CREDIT
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities for the Preparation and Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the independent auditor's responsibilities stated in the independent auditor's report set out on page 2, is made with a view to distinguish the respective responsibilities of management and those of the independent auditor in relation to the financial statements of Microfinance Organization Giro Credit Limited Liability Company (the "MFO").

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the MFO at 31 December 2015, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized enterprises ("IFRS for SMEs").

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- Making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Stating whether IFRS for SMEs have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the MFO will continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the MFO;
- Maintaining proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the MFO, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the MFO comply with IFRS for SMEs;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation of Georgia;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the MFO; and
- Detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorized for issue on 1 August 2016 by the Management Board.

Giorgi Gugumberidze	Mariana Mkhitaryan
Director	Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Owner and Management of Microfinance Organization Giro Credit Limited Liability Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Microfinance Organization Giro Credit Limited Liability Company (the "MFO"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (the "Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("IFRS for SMEs"). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies that are consistent with IFRS for SMEs; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the MFO as at 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

1 August 2016

RSM Georgia

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
Interest income	4	1,359,975	1,081,460
Interest expense	4	(563,062)	(342,542)
Net interest income	4	796,913	738,918
Loan impairment losses	10	(128,808)	(170,466)
Net interest income after loan impairment losses		668,105	568,452
Income from fines	5	347,893	222,199
Other operating income		1,142	14,085
Operating expenses	6	(423,498)	(303,178)
Net foreign exchange translation gain/(loss)	7	618,178	175,231
Profit before tax		1,211,820	676,789
Income tax expense	8	(201,347)	(128,445)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**1,010,473**	**548,344**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 1 August 2016.

Giorgi Gugumberidze
Director

Mariana Mkhitaryan
Accountant

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
ASSETS			
Property and equipment	9	804,608	737,697
Loans to customers	10	6,195,410	3,945,824
Other assets		685	1,323
Cash and cash equivalents	11	978,081	336,861
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,978,784**	**5,021,705**
EQUITY			
Owner's capital	12	251,083	251,083
Retained earnings		1,922,028	1,089,883
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,173,111**	**1,340,966**
LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	5,560,603	3,537,116
Deferred tax liability	14	107,681	109,847
Other liabilities		4,625	13,322
Current income tax liability		132,764	20,454
TOTAL LIABILITIE		**5,805,673**	**3,680,739**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**7,978,784**	**5,021,705**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 1 August 2016.

Giorgi Gugumberidze
Director

Mariana Mkhitaryan
Accountant

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Notes	Owners capital GEL	Retained earnings GEL	TOTAL GEL
Balance at 1 January 2014		251,083	706,270	957,353
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		-	548,344	548,344
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	548,344	548,344
Dividend paid - Final for 2013		-	(164,731)	(164,731)
Balance at 31 December 2014		251,083	1,089,883	1,340,966
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		-	1,010,473	1,010,473
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	1,010,473	1,010,473
Dividend paid - Final for 2014		-	(178,328)	(178,328)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2015		**251,083**	**1,922,028**	**2,173,111**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 1 August 2016.

Giorgi Gugumberidze
Director

Mariana Mkhitaryan
Accountant

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	**GEL**	GEL
Profit for the year		1,010,473	548,344
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		201,347	128,445
Depreciation and amortization	6	37,418	34,634
Loss on sale of office equipment		86	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in loans to customers		(2,249,586)	(1,599,421)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		638	(782)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(8,697)	5,594
Cash used in operations		(1,008,321)	(883,186)
Income tax paid		(91,203)	(17,451)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,099,524)	(900,637)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(104,708)	(418,517)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		293	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(104,415)	(418,517)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase in borrowings		2,023,487	1,697,376
Dividends paid		(178,328)	(164,731)
Net cash generated by financing activities		1,845,159	1,532,645
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**641,220**	**213,491**
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
At the beginning of the year		336,861	123,370
Increase/(Decrease)		641,220	213,491
AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**11**	**978,081**	**336,861**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 1 August 2016.

Giorgi Gugumberidze
Director

Mariana Mkhitaryan
Accountant

NOTES

1 General information

Microfinance Organization Giro Credit Limited Liability Company ("the MFO") is domiciled in and registered under the laws of Georgia (the date of incorporation: 21 October 2010). The address of its office is 3 Gamsakhurdia avenue, Tbilisi, Georgia. The MFO operates as lending organization offering micro loans (up to GEL 50,000 per borrower) collateralized by motor vehicles, precious metals, real estate, and computer and other equipment. It was registered as microfinance organization by National Bank of Georgia on 20 December 2011.

The founder and sole owner of the MFO is Giorgi Gugumberidze.

The MFO employed total staff of 24 as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: 21).

These financial statements were approved for issue by the management on 1 August 2016.

2 Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They are presented in Georgian Lari ("GEL"). The measurement basis used is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

Financial instruments

(a) Loans to customers

Loans to customers are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, the MFO assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of the financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the MFO recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately. The impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

(b) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Income and expense recognition

(a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) Income from fines

Income from fines is recognised when the management decides to exercise its right to impose fine on borrower due to breaching loan agreement.

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(c) Gain/loss gain from currency trading

The gain/loss from currency trading is measured as difference between the exchange rate used in trading and official exchange rate of the National Bank of Georgia at the date of the transaction and recognized as a result of the transaction.

(d) Operating expenses

Staff costs – gross salaries, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees. The MFO does not have post-employment benefit obligations.

Office rent – rentals payable under operating leases are accrued on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Translation of foreign currencies

The functional currency of the MFO is Georgian Lari ("GEL"). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency using the official exchange rates of the National Bank of Georgia ("NBG") at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement are recognised in profit or loss.

The applicable exchange rates used were:

	Official currency rate of the NBG	
	USD	EUR
Exchange rate as at 31 December 2015	2.39	2.62
Exchange rate as at 31 December 2014	1.86	2.27
Average rate for the year ended 31 December 2015	2.27	2.52
Average rate for the year ended 31 December 2014	1.77	2.35

Income tax

Income tax expense represents the aggregate amount included in profit or loss for the period in respect of current income tax and deferred income tax.

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable or refundable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the current or prior periods.

A deferred income tax asset or liability is recognised for tax recoverable or payable in future periods as a result of past transactions or events. Deferred income tax arises from differences (known as temporary differences) between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases. The tax bases of assets are determined by the consequences of sale of the assets.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future and any unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax assets are measured at the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered, based on current or estimated future taxable profit. The net carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognised in profit or loss, unless attributable to an item in other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which management expects the deferred income tax asset to be realised or the deferred income tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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Owner's capital and dividends payable

Owner's capital is determined by the decision of the MFO's founder. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

Property and equipment

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

Construction in progress is not depreciated. For all other assets, depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. 2% annual rate is used for the depreciation of office space, 14% - for vehicles and office equipment.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in profit or loss.

At each reporting date, property and equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management has made key assumptions regarding the impairment of financial assets, as disclosed in Note10.

4 Net interest income

	2015 **GEL**	2014 GEL
Interest income from loans collateralized by precious metals	663,046	396,704
Interest income from loans collateralized by real estate	368,710	233,103
Interest income from loans collateralized by motor vehicles	323,556	366,943
Interest income from loans collateralized by computer and other equipment	4,663	84,710
	1,359,975	**1,081,460**
Interest expense on loans from banks	(404,465)	(230,485)
Interest expense on loans from individuals	(158,597)	(112,057)
	(563,062)	**(342,542)**
NET INTEREST INCOME	**796,913**	**738,918**

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5 Income from fines

	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
Income from fines on loans collateralized by precious metals	221,253	101,627
Income from fines on loans collateralized by motor vehicles	75,779	95,025
Income from fines on loans collateralized by real estate	50,861	25,481
Income from fines on loans collateralized by computer equipment	-	66
	347,893	**222,199**

6 Operating expenses

	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
Staff costs	254,172	179,933
Depreciation and amortization	37,562	34,634
Taxes other than income tax	21,017	10,891
Professional services	15,300	12,063
Office rent	13,794	10,648
Utilities	12,055	8,570
Communication	12,016	7,582
Marketing	4,948	10,075
Other operating expenses	52,634	28,782
	423,498	**303,178**

7 Net foreign exchange translation gain

	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
Foreign exchange translation gain	2,094,955	234,223
Foreign exchange translation loss	(1,884,134)	(202,461)
Net gain from currency trading	407,357	143,469
	618,178	**175,231**

8 Income tax expense

	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
Current tax	203,513	70,751
Deferred tax (Note 14)	(2,166)	57,694
	201,347	**128,445**

Income tax is calculated at 15 per cent (2014: 15 per cent) of the estimated assessable profit for the year. Income tax expense for the year ended at 31 December 2015 of GEL 201,347 (2014: GEL 128,445) differs from the amount that would result from applying the tax rate of 15 per cent (both 2015 and 2014) to profit before tax because the MFO does not deduct loan impairment losses from taxable profit.

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9 Property and equipment

	Office space	Office equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Construction in progress	Total
	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL
COST						
AT 1 JANUARY 2014	**298,423**	**70,133**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**368,556**
Additions	316,385	78,199	23,933	-	-	418,517
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**614,808**	**148,332**	**23,933**	**-**	**-**	**787,073**
Additions	-	17,540	-	2,884	84,284	104,708
Transfers	(3,510)	3,510	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(1,050)	-	-	-	(1,050)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	**611,298**	**168,332**	**23,933**	**2,884**	**84,284**	**890,731**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
AT 1 JANUARY 2014	**6,379**	**8,508**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,887**
Depreciation/amortization charge	12,703	18,367	3,419	-	-	34,489
Depreciation eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**19,082**	**26,875**	**3,419**	**-**	**-**	**49,376**
Depreciation/amortization charge	12,703	20,719	3,419	577	-	37,418
Depreciation eliminated on disposal	-	(671)	-	-	-	(671)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	**31,785**	**46,923**	**6,838**	**577**	**-**	**86,123**
CARRYING AMOUNT						
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**595,726**	**121,457**	**20,514**	**-**	**-**	**737,697**
AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	**579,513**	**121,409**	**17,095**	**2,307**	**84,284**	**804,608**

Construction in progress, intended to be used as a new head office, was acquired on November 19th, 2015. This asset is situated at Dadiani street 193/195/197, Tbilisi. Purchase price amounted to USD 35,000 (GEL 84,284).
Two office spaces (where MFO's branches are located), are being pledged under the bank loan (see Note 13).

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10 Loans to customers

	2015	2014
	GEL	GEL
Loans collateralized by precious metals	4,313,252	2,823,030
Loans collateralized by real estate	1,623,339	844,071
Loans collateralized by motor vehicles	543,459	527,855
Loans collateralized by computer and other equipment	1,696	65,236
Total loans to customers (before impairment)	**6,481,746**	**4,260,192**
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(286,336)	(314,368)
	6,195,410	**3,945,824**

Movements in the provision for loan impairment during 2015 were as follows:

	Loans secured by precious metals	Loans secured by real estate	Loans secured by motor vehicles	Loans secured by computer and other equipment	Total
	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL
At 1 January 2014	**195,804**	**53,870**	**32,212**	**32,482**	**314,368**
Provision for impairment during the year	177,368	(44,905)	6,431	(10,084)	128,808
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(125,537)	(634)	(9,969)	(20,702)	(156,840)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**247,635**	**8,331**	**28,674**	**1,696**	**286,336**

At the end of each reporting period, the management assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of loans to customers and on the basis of this assessment, estimates the future cash flows from the financial asset (including estimated value of collateral in case the instalments made by borrower are not sufficient to repay the loan). Objective evidence of the impairment includes observable data that come to the attention about the following loss events:
(a) significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

Loans collateralized by precious metals are initially offered for one-month term. However, if there are no past due payments, the repayment of principal may be rescheduled every month. Weighted average monthly interest rate on the loans outstanding as at December 31, 2015 was 1.54% (December 31, 2014: 1.72%). The precious metals are pledged under the loan from bank (see Note 13).

Loans collateralized by real estate are initially given for six-month term with interest payable monthly and principal at maturity. However, if the monthly interest is paid timely, the principal repayment may be rescheduled for every six months. Weighted average monthly interest rate on the loans outstanding as at December 31, 2015 was 2.07% (December 31, 2014: 2.27%).

Loans collateralized by motor vehicles are initially given for the three-month term with interest payable monthly and principal at maturity. However, if the monthly interest is repaid timely, the principal repayment may be rescheduled every three months. Weighted average monthly interest rate on the loans outstanding as at December 31, 2015 was 3.81% (December 31, 2014: 4.81%).

Loans collateralized by computer and other equipment are initially given for ten and fifteen days. However, if there are no

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overdue payments, the repayment of principal may be rescheduled for every ten or fifteen days. Weighted average monthly interest rate on the loans outstanding as at December 31, 2015 was 8.00% (December 31, 2014: 15.46%).

All the loans are issued in USD.

Credit quality of loans as at 31 December 2015 were as follows (the loans that are no longer being repaid by the customers and the MFO has decided to recover by selling underlying collateral are classified as bad debts):

	Loans secured by precious metals	Loans secured by real estate	Loans secured by motor vehicles	Loans secured by computer and other equipment	Total
	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL	GEL
Loans without overdue payments	3,547,360	1,521,443	393,005	-	5,461,808
Loans with overdue payments	606,379	81,296	120,158	371	808,204
Bad debts	159,513	20,600	30,296	1,325	211,734
Total loans to customers (before impairment)	**4,313,252**	**1,623,339**	**543,459**	**1,696**	**6,481,746**
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(247,635)	(8,331)	(28,674)	(1,696)	(286,336)
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS	**4,065,617**	**1,615,008**	**514,785**	**-**	**6,195,410**

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	GEL	GEL
Cash in hand	496,034	336,546
Cash at bank	482,047	315
	978,081	**336,861**

12 Owner's capital

According to the decision #4 of the MFO's sole founder Giorgi Gugumberidze dated 12 December 2011, the MFO's authorized capital was determined to be GEL 251,083 contributable in cash.

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13 Borrowings

	2015 GEL	2014 GEL
NON-CURRENT		
Long-term loans from banks	3,680,194	2,356,497
	3,680,194	**2,356,497**
CURRENT		
Current portion of long-term loans from banks	567,335	283,955
Loans from individuals	1,313,074	896,664
	1,880,409	**1,180,619**
TOTAL BORROWINGS	**5,560,603**	**3,537,116**

Loans from banks as at 31 December 2015 consist of the following loans:

	Maturity date	Annual interest rate	Amount in USD	Equivalent in GEL
Loan from TBC Bank, JSC	02-April-17	12%	1,453,557	3,481,123
Loan from TBC Bank, JSC	27-November-17	18%	-	151,752
Loan from Bank of Georgia, JSC in USD	30-January-17	8.5%+LIBOR 6M	256,651	614,654
			1,710,208	**4,247,529**

TBC loan is the line of credit with the limit of USD 2,500,000. Its interest is payable monthly and the principal is repayable on the maturity date. The loan is secured by the precious metals pledged under the loans to customers (see Note 10).

Bank of Georgia term loan is secured by the office spaces (see Note 9) and the living spaces owned by Gela Gugumberidze and Liana Leqvtadze (the MFO's sole founder's family members). The loan is repayable in equal monthly instalments until the maturity date.

Loans from individuals as at 31 December 2015 contains unsecured loans with interest payable monthly at 13% to 16% annual rate and the principal repayable on the maturity dates within one year.

14 Deferred income tax

The deferred income tax liability is the tax effect of expected future income tax benefit relating to differences between the carrying amounts and tax values of property and equipment. Deferred income tax liability as at 31 December 2015 was GEL107,681 (2014: GEL 109,847) and deferred income tax benefit during the period was GEL 2,166 (2014: expense GEL 57,694).

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15 Commitments under operating leases

The MFO rents office space (31 Kazbegi street, Tbilisi) under non-cancellable operating lease agreement with maturity on 30 May 2018.

At year-end, the MFO has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases that fall due as follows:

	2015	2014
	GEL	GEL
Within one year	14,369	11,182
Later than one year but not later than five years	20,357	27,022
Later than five years	-	-
TOTAL FUTURE MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS	**34,726**	**38,204**

16 Related party transactions

The following table illustrates the material transactions with related parties that occurred during the period concerned and outstanding balances with related parties at 31 December 2015:

	2015	2014
	GEL	GEL
AMOUNT OF TRANSACTIONS:		
Interest expense	63,678	54,425
Interest income	4,408	-
OUTSTANDING BALANCES:		
Borrowings	475,268	335,448
Loans to costumers	67,385	-

Key management compensation in 2015 was GEL 24,120 (2014: GEL 21,600).

17 Events after the end of the reporting period

From 2 to 24 of March, 2016 the MFO was audited by NBG for the money laundering and terrorist financing control regulations violation. There was given some recommendations to the MFO to implement.