CONSOLIDATED INTERIM REPORT
Q1 2016
FOR THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY 2016 - 31 MARCH 2016

in accordance with International Financial
Reporting Standards
as approved by the European Union

FAST FINANCE S.A.
UL. WOŁOWSKA 20
51-116 WROCŁAW

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM REPORT FOR Q1 2016

FAST FINANCE is one of the leaders of the sector of collection of purchased consumer debt. Among other things, the Company owes its competitive advantage to twelve years of market experience, proprietary debt portfolio valuation methods and to the in-house Non-Standard Closed-End Securitization Investment Fund.

With a headcount of several dozen employees, the Company manages debt portfolios with a nominal value in excess of PLN 500m.

Due to the fact that on 4 January 2016 a subsidiary of the Company was established, this interim report has been prepared in a consolidated format. The main object of the new entity FF Inkaso Spółka z o.o. is other financial intermediation.

At the end of Q1 2016 the consolidated results of FAST FINANCE S.A. were as follows:

- net profit of PLN 2.1m,
- equity of PLN 64.3m,
- balance sheet total of PLN 282.6m,
- net Debt/Equity ratio of 0.70

In Q1 2016 the Company was consistently reducing its financial debt by redeeming bonds in order to cancel them. In the above period FAST FINANCE purchased and cancelled a total of 3,600 series J bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 3,600,000. From the end of Q1 2016 until the date of publication of this report the Issuer purchased as part of periodical redemption 466 series M bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 466,000.

The results achieved in the first three months of 2016 provide stable ground for future operations.

In accordance with the adopted business model, FAST FINANCE intends to purchase selected portfolios of retail debts (not time barred) offered at tenders. The Company will also continue investing in organizational growth through management training and improvement of its legal and debt collection processes.

The growing supply of debts and the image of the industry that has been improving year by year form together favourable external conditions to future growth.

On behalf of the Management Board of FAST FINANCE S.A. we present to you our consolidated report for the first quarter of 2016.

Yours faithfully,

Jacek Longin Daroszewski
President of the Management Board

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR Q1 2016

	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/12/2015 (*)	Period ended 31/03/2015 (*)	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/12/2015 (*)	Period ended 31/03/2015 (*)
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Net revenue from sales of products, trade goods and materials	6 782		6 871	1 557		1 656
Operating profit (loss)	3 189		3 301	732		796
Gross profit (loss)	2 599		2 629	597		634
Net profit (loss)	2 097		2 108	481		508
Net cash flows from operating activities	(2 530)		(949)	(581)		(229)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(638)		2 781	(146)		670
Net cash flows from financing activities	(5 655)		(4 761)	(1 298)		(1 148)
Total net cash flows	(8 823)		(2 929)	(2 026)		(706)
Total assets	282 600	285 760	304 640	66 207	67 056	74 502
Non-current liabilities	154 654	159 233	215 222	36 232	37 365	52 634
Current liabilities	63 619	64 297	34 981	14 905	15 088	8 555
Equity	64 327	62 230	54 437	15 071	14 603	13 313
Share capital	1 000	1 000	1 000	234	235	245
No. of shares	25 000 000		25 000 000	25 000 000		25 000 000
Earnings per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	0,08		0,08	0,02		0,02
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	0,08		0,08	0,02		0,02
Book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	2,57		2,18	0,60		0,53
Diluted book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	2,57		2,18	0,60		0,53
Dividend declared or paid per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	-		-	-		-

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A.

The average PLN to EUR exchange rates for the periods covered by the financial statements and for comparative periods are determined using the exchange rates published by the National Bank of Poland (NBP). The key items of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement in the presented financial statements and in comparative information have been translated into the euro.

Individual balance sheet items have been translated using the euro exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland for the last day of the period – the mid rate for 31 March 2015 was PLN 4.0890, the mid rate for 31 December 2015 was PLN 4.2615, and the mid rate for 31 March 2016 was PLN 4.2684.

Individual items of the profit and loss account and cash flow statement have been translated using the arithmetic mean of the mid rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland for EUR on the last day of each month of the reporting period.

The mid rate in the period 1 January 2015 – 31 March 2015 calculated as an arithmetic mean of the exchange rates prevailing on the last day of each month was EUR 1 = PLN 4,1489.

The mid rate in the period 1 January 2016 – 31 March 2016 calculated as an arithmetic mean of the exchange rates prevailing on the last day of each month was EUR 1 = PLN 4,3559.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF FAST FINANCE SA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	3 months ended 31/03/2016	3 months ended 31/03/2015 (*)
	PLN'000	PLN'000
Continued operations		
Revenues from receivables transfer agreements	6 733	6 871
Debt collection revenues	37	-
Revenue from sales of trade goods and materials	12	-
Debt acquisition costs	628	810
Gross profit (loss) on sales	6 154	6 061
Selling costs	13	-
Administrative expenses	3 397	3 150
Profit (loss) on sales	2 744	2 911
Other operating revenue	697	426
Other operating expenses	252	36
Operating profit (loss)	3 189	3 301
Finance income	989	998
Finance costs	1 579	1 670
Profit (loss) before taxation	2 599	2 629
Income tax	502	521
Net profit (loss) on continued operations	2 097	2 108
Net profit (loss) on discontinued operations	-	-
Net profit (loss)	2 097	2 108
Net profit (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	2 097	2 108
Non-controlling shareholders	-	-
Total income for the period	2 097	2 108
Earnings per share (PLN per share)		
Basic	0,08	0,08
Diluted	0,08	0,08

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A. The Company has presented standalone data due to the lack of consolidated comparative information for a corresponding period of last year

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31/03/2016	As at 31/12/2015 (*)	As at 31/03/2015 (*)
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1 413	1 530	1 180
Investment properties	-	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	522	552	341
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-
Other financial assets	54 700	53 787	15 989
Other assets	6 492	1 027	555
Total fixed assets	**63 127**	**56 896**	**18 065**
Current assets			
Inventories	4	17	-
Trade and other receivables	171 709	166 042	191 611
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4 216	3 573	39 414
Current tax assets	-	-	-
Other assets	42 494	49 428	55 259
Cash and cash equivalents	1 050	9 804	291
Total current assets	**219 473**	**228 864**	**286 575**
Total assets	**282 600**	**285 760**	**304 640**

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A. The Company has presented standalone data due to the lack of consolidated comparative information for a corresponding period of last year

	As at 31/03/2016	As at 31/12/2015 (*)	As at 31/03/2015 (*)
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Equity			
Share capital	1 000	1 000	1 000
Share premium	-	-	-
Reserve capital	51 329	51 329	41 452
Retained profit (loss)	9 901	-	9 877
Retained profit	2 097	9 901	2 108
Equity attributable to owners	64 327	62 230	54 437
Equity attributable to the noncontrolling interest	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	**64 327**	**62 230**	**54 437**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans and bank credit lines	15 279	9 560	49 301
Other financial liabilities	799	897	646
Pension liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets/provision	2 537	2 557	1 921
Long-term provisions	-	-	-
Deferred income	136 039	146 219	163 354
Other liabilities	-	-	-

Total non-current liabilities	**154 654**	**159 233**	**215 222**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	949	941	2 625
Short-term loans and bank credit lines	29 784	39 534	9 007
Other financial liabilities	384	384	316
Current tax liabilities	1 558	1 171	557
Short-term provisions	1 064	469	415
Deferred income	26 777	19 314	20 474
Other liabilities	3 103	2 484	1 587
Total current liabilities	**63 619**	**64 297**	**34 981**
Total liabilities	**218 273**	**223 530**	**250 203**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**282 600**	**285 760**	**304 640**

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A. The Company has presented standalone data due to the lack of consolidated comparative information for a corresponding period of last year

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/03/2015 (*)
	PLN'000	PLN'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit (loss)	2 097	2 108
Total adjustments	(4 627)	(3 057)
Depreciation	117	98
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	-	-
Interest and share in profits (dividends)	602	683
Profit (loss) from investing activities	-	-
Change in provisions	575	(16)
Change in inventories	13	-
Change in receivables	(4 536)	(6 997)
Change in current liabilities, excluding financial liabilities	(186)	1 916
Change in prepayments and accrued income	(1 218)	1 257
Other adjustments	6	2
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(2 530)**	**(949)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Disposal of intangible assets	-	-
Acquisition of fixed tangible assets	(638)	-
Disposal of fixed tangible assets	-	-
Acquisition of investment properties	-	-
Disposal of investment properties	-	-
Acquisition of financial assets available for sale	-	-
Sale of financial assets available for sale	-	-
Acquisition of financial assets held for trading	-	-
Sale of financial assets held for trading	-	-
Loans advanced	-	-
Repayments of loans advanced	-	-
Interest received	-	2 781
Dividend received	-	-

Net cash flows from investing activities	**(638)**	**2 781**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from share issue	-	-
Purchase of own shares	-	-
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	-	24 848
Redemption of debt securities	(2 364)	(33 100)
Proceeds from loans and credits payable	364	6 454
Repayment of credits and loans	(1 970)	(454)
Payments under finance lease agreements	(99)	(131)
Dividend paid	-	-
Interest paid	(1 073)	(2 345)
Other cash inflows	1	-
Other cash outflows on financing activities	(514)	(33)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(5 655)**	**(4 761)**
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS	(8 823)	(2 929)
Net change in cash, including:	(8 823)	(2 929)
- change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange differences	-	-
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	9 873	3 220
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	1 050	291
- including restricted cash	-	-

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A. The Company has presented standalone data due to the lack of consolidated comparative information for a corresponding period of last year

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve capital	Retained profit (loss)	Undistributed earnings	**Equity of the owners of the parent**	Non-controlling interestes	**Total equity**
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
Changes in equity from 01/01/2015 to 31/03/2015 (*)							
As at 01/01/2015	1 000	41 452	-	9 877	52 329	-	52 329
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 877)	(9 877)	-	(9 877)
Increase	-	-	9 877	2 108	11 985	-	11 985
As at 31/03/2015	**1 000**	**41 452**	**9 877**	**2 108**	**54 437**	**-**	**54 437**
Changes in equity from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015 (*)							
As at 01/01/2015	1 000	41 452	-	9 877	52 329	-	52 329
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 877)	(9 877)	-	(9 877)
Increase	-	9 877	-	9 901	19 778	-	19 778
As at 31/12/2015	**1 000**	**51 329**	**-**	**9 901**	**62 230**	**-**	**62 230**
Changes in equity from 01/01/2016 to 31/03/2016							
As at 01/01/2016	1 000	51 329	-	9 901	62 230	-	62 230
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 901)	(9 901)	-	(9 901)
Increase	-	-	9 901	2 097	11 998	-	11 998
As at 31/03/2016	**1 000**	**51 329**	**9 901**	**2 097**	**64 327**	**-**	**64 327**

(*) standalone data for Fast Finance S.A.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of operation of FAST FINANCE S.A Group

The parent of the FAST FINANCE S.A. Group ("Group of Companies", "Group") is FAST FINANCE S.A. ("Company", "Parent", "Issuer") with its registered office in Wrocław at ul. Wołowska 20.

Fast Finance has been in the market since 2004. The Company was established as a result of transformation of its legal predecessor – Fast Finance Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (LLC) into Fast Finance Spółka Akcyjna (joint stock company). The resolution on the transformation was approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Fast Finance Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością which was recorded by Notary Robert Bronsztajn of a notary's office in Wrocław at Rynek 7, Wrocław, Rep. A No. 264/2008 on 15 January 2008. The transformation was registered by the District Court in Wrocław, 6th Commercial Division of the National Court Register on 19 February 2008. The Company is registered in the National Court Register under number KRS 0000299407. Until 18 February 2008 the Company was entered under KRS number 0000210322.

Name and registered office:	Fast Finance Spółka Akcyjna we Wrocławiu,	
registered office:	ul. Wołowska 20, 51-116 Wrocław,	
tel.:	+48 71 361 20 42,	
fax:	+48 71 361 20 42,	
email:	biuro@fastfinance.plWebsite:	www.fastfinance.pl

A list of entities consolidated using the full consolidation method as well as changes in the structure of the Group are presented in items 5 and 9 of this report.

2. Objects

The Issuer's core business includes purchasing of consumer debts and their recovery on its own account. Upon purchasing the debt portfolios in a receivables transfer agreement, the Issuer becomes the owner of the debts and acquires the right to pursue claims against the debtors. As the owner of the receivables, the Issuer takes efforts to collect them on its own account. The Issuer operates an in-house securitization fund FAST FINANCE NS FIZ for which it provides its debt collection activities.

Issuer's duration: indefinite.

Members of the Management Board:

President of the Management Board	Jacek Longin Daroszewski
Vice President of the Management Board	Jacek Zbigniew Krzemiński

Members of the Supervisory Board:

Andrzej Kiełczewski	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Marek Ochota	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dorota Wiktoria Stempniak	Member of the Supervisory Board
Grzegorz Kawczak	Member of the Supervisory Board
Hildegarda Kaufeld	Member of the Supervisory Board

3. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These condensed interim financial statements of Fast Finance S.A have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), including the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as at 31 March 2016. The accounting standards adopted for the purposes of these financial statements, including in particular the principles of valuation of assets and liabilities and measurement of profit for the periods from 1 January to 31 March 2015 and from 1 January to 31 March 2016 were applied in a consistent manner, including adjustments to ensure comparability of data. All the amounts in the financial statements and in other financial information are given in thousands of Polish zloty (or thousands of euro), unless indicated otherwise.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information presented in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of FAST FINANCE S.A. for the financial year 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company would continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and that there are no circumstances indicating a threat to its going concern status.

Early adoption of standards and interpretations

In the current reporting period the Issuer's Management Board did not elect to make an early adoption of the amendments to the standards and interpretations of IFRS. The Group intends to adopt the published but not yet effective as at the date of publication of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, amendments to IFRS, in accordance with the date of their entry into force. The estimation of the impact of these amendments on future consolidated financial statements of the Group is currently being analysed.

Uncertainty of estimates

In preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the Management of the parent uses judgment for making a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the applied accounting policies and the disclosed values of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The actual values may differ from the management's estimates.

Changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Issuer do not include any changes in accounting policies that would have an impact on the comparative data for prior periods.

4. Accounting standards followed in the preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for Q1 2016

The following accounting standards, including methods of valuation of assets and liabilities, revenues and costs and calculation of the profit (loss) were applied.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not depreciated in the consolidated financial statements but is subject to periodical impairment testing.

Measurement of assets, liabilities and profit

The Company's financial statements show economic events in accordance with their substance. The financial result of the Company for the financial year covers all collected and due revenues and the related expenses on an accrual basis, in line with the principles of matching of revenues and expenses and of prudent valuation.

Intangible assets and fixed assets

Intangibles and fixed assets with a value below the amount specified in the Corporate Income Tax Act permitting such assets to be expensed are depreciated by expensing their value in the month when they were put to use.

The initial value of intangible assets and fixed assets is reduced by depreciation charges.

Intangible assets and fixed assets with a value in excess of the amount set forth in the Corporate Income Tax Act are subject to depreciation by way of systematic planned write-offs of the initial value over the applicable depreciation period.

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their anticipated useful life at the following rates:

Perpetual usufruct right of land	2,5%
Buildings and structures	2,5%
Plant and machinery (with the exception of computer hardware)	14-20%
Computer hardware	33%
Transport vehicles	20%
Other fixed assets	10-25%

If the Company uses third party fixed assets or intangible assets under a contract whereby a party (lessor, financing party) gives the other party (the lessee) fixed assets or intangible assets for use for a fee and for collecting profits for a specified period of time, such assets are classified as the lessee's fixed assets.

Fixed assets held for sale

Fixed assets classified as held for sale are measured using one of the following: carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The Company classifies an asset as held for sale if its carrying amount is recovered through a disposal and not through its further use.

Tangible current assets

The Company does not keep a register of materials and trade goods.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised on the trade date. On the date of acquisition or creation, financial assets are classified as: financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, financial assets held to maturity, financial assets available for sale.

Domestic receivables are disclosed at nominal value, ie. the value determined at recognition. At the balance sheet date, they are disclosed in amounts payable, subject to prudent valuation.

Short-term receivables include purchased and verified receivables to which the Company holds legal title and confirmation by creditors. Such receivables are measured as at the balance sheet date in amounts payable broken down by those payable within twelve months from the balance sheet date and after more than twelve months from such date. As at the balance sheet date, receivables are measured in amounts payable less impairment charges, if any.

Receivables in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the mid rate set for the given currency for that date by the National Bank of Poland.

Long-term financial assets

As at the balance sheet date, interests in other entities and other investments are measured at cost less impairment charges, if any. After initial recognition at cost, shares and other interests are measured and adjusted to the realisable value. The difference is recognised as financial costs. Shares in related undertakings are measured at cost less impairment charges or at fair value. Items valued at cost are revalued to market values or using the equity method.

Short-term financial assets

Short-term investments are measured not less frequently than as at the balance sheet date at cost or at market value, whichever is lower, and short-term investments for which there is no active market are carried at fair value.

If an investment is measured at market value, the difference between the higher cost and lower market value is charged to finance costs.

If the reason for which an impairment charge was made no longer exists, the whole or part of the respective portion of the impairment charge increases the value of a given asset and is recognised in other finance income.

Classification and measurement of shares and participating interests in other entities

Shares and participating interests are carried at fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand bank deposits, other short-term investments with the original maturity up to three months from their start, receipt, acquisition or issue and of high liquidity. They are carried at nominal value. Receivables in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the mid rate set for the given currency for that date by the National Bank of Poland.

Equity

Shareholders' equity is stated at nominal value by type and in accordance with the provisions of law and of the Articles of Association.

Share capital is shown in the financial statements at the value given in the Articles of Association and registered in the National Court Register.

Treasury shares are carried at cost.

Rules for provisions

Provisions are measured at reasonable, reliably estimated amounts.

Provisions are established for: certain or highly probable future liabilities that can be reliably assessed, in particular for losses on business under way. In particular, provisions may be established for:

- losses on pending transactions like guarantees and sureties granted, credit operations and results of litigation pending,
- future liabilities due to restructuring, if on the basis of separate legislation the Company is obliged to conduct such restructuring or if binding contracts have been signed, and restructuring plans enable a reliable estimation of the value of such future liabilities,

- deferred income tax,
- employee benefits.

Non-current and current liabilities

Liabilities are measured in amounts payable. Liabilities in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the average rate for the given currency set for such date by the National Bank of Poland.

Accruals

Accruals include purchased and verified long-term and short-term receivables. Accrued expenses are carried at the amounts of liabilities for the reporting period in question.

Determination of profit

Sales revenues include the amounts recovered from debtors.

The costs of operating activity that can be directly attributed to the revenues generated by the entity affect the financial result of the entity in the reporting period when such revenues were generated. The costs that may be only indirectly attributed to revenues or to other benefits achieved by the entity affect the entity's profit or loss in the part in which they relate to a given reporting period, ensuring their matching to revenues or other economic benefits.

Other operating revenues and expenses

Other operating revenues and expenses include in particular items related to:

- disposal of fixed assets, fixed assets under construction, intangible assets,
- write-off of receivables and liabilities that are time-barred, amortized, uncollectible, except for regulatory receivables and liabilities that are not charged to costs and expenses,
- the creation and release of provisions, except for the provisions concerning financial operations,
- impairment charges to assets and their adjustments, except for charges charged to the costs of products or goods sold, including selling costs or finance costs,
- damages, penalties and fines,
- transfer or receipt free of charge, including by way of gift, of assets, including cash for other purposes than purchase or manufacturing fixed assets, fixed assets under construction or intangible assets.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income and finance costs include in particular the income and costs relating to:

- disposal of financial fixed assets and investments,
- impairment of financial assets and investments,
- profit distributions from other entities,
- interest accrued, paid and received,
- realized and unrealized exchange differences,
- other items related to financing activities.

Finance income and finance costs are recognised in the financial statements in accordance with the prudence and matching principle.

Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax includes actual tax payables for the reporting period, determined in accordance with the act on corporate income tax and the change in deferred tax assets and deferred tax provision.

In connection with temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax value, the Company establishes a deferred income tax provision and asset.

The tax value of assets is the amount decreasing the income tax base if, directly or indirectly, taxable economic benefits are derived from such assets. If economic benefits generated from such assets do not reduce the income tax base, the tax value of assets is equal to their book value.

The tax value of liabilities is their carrying amount less the amounts which in the future will reduce the income tax base.

Deferred tax assets are determined in the amount planned for deduction from income tax, in connection with deductible temporary differences which will cause in the future a reduction of the income tax base or deductible tax loss determined according to the prudence concept.

The deferred income tax provision is recognised as the amount of income tax payable in the future in connection with temporary positive differences that will result in an increase of the income tax base in the future.

The amounts of the deferred income tax provision and asset are determined at the income tax rates prevailing in the year when the tax liability arises. Income tax provision and asset are disclosed separately in the balance sheet. Income tax provision and asset referring to transactions recognised in equity are recognised in equity.

Impairment

As at each balance sheet date, the net values of fixed assets are reviewed to determine the existence of any potential factors for impairment. If such factors exist, the asset recovery value is estimated to determine the amount of possible write-down. The estimated value is the selling price or value in use, whichever is higher.

Consolidation principles

Investments in the Group's subsidiaries are accounted for using full consolidation method in accordance with IFRS 3 and IAS 27.

Investments in associates over which the Group has significant influence, being the power to participate in their financial and operating policy decisions (but not control), are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IFRS 3 and IAS 28.

5. Organisation of the Issuer's Group of Companies, including entities subject to consolidation

As at 31 March 2016 FAST FINANCE S.A. is a parent of the FAST FINANCE S.A. Group composed of:

Name:	Registered office:	Relationship	Consolidation method:	Group's share in the share capital:	Group's share of votes:
				31.03.2016	31.03.2016
FF Inkaso sp. z o.o.	Wrocław	Subsidiary	Full	100%	100%

6. Operating segments

The intention of IFRS 8 "Operating segments" is to present information about operating segments based on an internal reporting structure. Currently the Issuer's Management Board is in the process of analysing its consolidated results and of making buisness decisions based on them. Therefore, at the date of this interim report the Fast Finance S.A. Group does not have any operating or reporting segments.

7. Shareholders holding, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, 5% or more of total voting rights at the General Meeting of the Issuer as at the reporting date

The Issuer's shareholders:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Share in the share capital	Number of votes at the GM	Share in total vote at the GM	Change
Jacek Longin Daroszewski	10.633 808	42,53 %	16.258.058	44,85 %	none
Jacek Zbigniew Krzemiński	10.625 250	42,50 %	16.250.250	44,82 %	none

8. Members of management or supervisory bodies holding the Issuer's shares or rights to the Issuer's shares as at the reporting date

The Issuer's shareholders:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Share in the share capital	Number of votes at the GM	Share in total vote at the GM	Change
Jacek Longin Daroszewski President of the Management Board	10.633.808	42,53 %	16.258.058	44,85 %	none
Jacek Zbigniew Krzemiński Vice President of the Management Board	10.625.250	42,50 %	16.250.250	44,82 %	none
Marek Ochota Member of the Supervisory Board	3.000	0,01 %	3.000	0.01 %	none

9. Effects of changes in the entity's structure

On 25 January 2016 the Issuer's subsidiary FF Inkaso Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (limited liability company) with its registered office in Wrocław was registered in the register of entrepreneurs under number KRS 0000598451.

FAST FINANCE S.A. acquired and paid for in cash 50 shares with a nominal value of PLN 100 each with a total nominal value of PLN 5,000, or 100% of the share capital entitling to 100% votes at the Company's general meeting.

The Company's core business is other monetary intermediation, not elsewhere classified (PKD: 65.12.B). The Company's first management board is composed of Jacek Longin Daroszewski, President of the Management Board of the Issuer.

10. Seasonality and cyclicality of operations of the Issuer and of the Group in the reporting period

The Group's operations are not subject to seasonal or cyclical fluctuations that could have an impact on its financial performance.

11. Factors and events affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows, that are unusual beacuse of their nature, size or impact

In the first quarter of 2016 there were no factors of non-recurring nature with a material bearing on the Group's financial performance.

12. Information on changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets subsequent to the end of the previous financial year

In the reporting period there were no changes to contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

13. The nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years

There were no changes in estimates referred to above in the reporting period.

14. Management Board's position on the feasibility of meeting previously published forecasts for a given year

The Issuer's Management Board did not publish any forecasts concerning its financial performance for the year.

15. Dividend paid our (or declared), in total and per share, broken down into ordinary and preference shares

In the first quarter of 2016 the Issuer did not pay or declare any dividend.

16. Issue, redemption and repayment of non-equity and equity securities

In Q1 2016 the Issuer purchased for cancellation a total of 3,600 series J bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 3,600,000. From the end of Q1 2016 until the date of publication of this report the Issuer purchased as part of periodical redemption 466 series M bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 466,000.

17. Litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings

a) proceedings with regard to liabilities or receivables of the Issuer or its subsidiary whose value would constitute at least 10% of the Issuer's equity, including: subject of the proceedings, value of the claim, date of initiation of proceedings, parties to the proceedings pending and the Issuer's position.

   There are no proceedings pending before a court of law, arbitration tribunal or public administration body relating to the Issuer's liabilities or receivables whose value is at least 10% of the Issuer's equity.

b) two or more proceedings relating to liabilities or receivables whose total value is respectively at least 10% of the Issuer's equity, including the total value of proceedings separately for liabilities and receivables together with the Issuer's position on the issue and, with respect to the largest proceedings in the group of liabilities and receivables - their subject, value of the claim, date of initiation of proceedings and parties to the proceedings.

There are no proceedings pending before a court of law, arbitration tribunal or public administration body relating to the Issuer's liabilities or receivables whose total value is at least 10% of the Issuer's equity.

18. Information about the conclusion by the Issuer or its subsidiary of one or more transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties in the first quarter of 2016.

19. Information about extending by the Issuer or its subsidiary of a surety for a loan or credit facility or extending a guarantee - if the aggregate value of existing sureties or guarantees is an equivalent of at least 10% of the Issuer's equity

In Q1 2016 the Issuer did not extend any security for a line of credit, loan or guarantee.

20. Other information which, in the opinion of the Issuer, is relevant to the assessment of the Group's staffing levels, assets, financial standing and financial performance

The Issuer's assets, staffing levels and financial position reflect the Issuer's operating strategy and the utilisation of its existing resources for the implementation of its key operating goals.

Assets position

The Issuer leases office space that meets the standards required for its type of business in terms of operation of the call center and as regards the security of the documentation containing debtor details. The Issuer leases a total of 772 m2 of office space located in Wrocław at ul. Wołowska 20.

Additionally, the Issuer has computer and telecommunications equipment used in its daily business.

Staffing levels

As at 31 March 2016 the Issuer had 60 employees (including 2 members of the management board).

Financial standing

In the first quarter of 2016 the Issuer's Group generated revenues of PLN 6.7m, including PLN 6.2m generated by the Issuer. Like in previous periods, receivables transfer agreements accounted for a majority of the Group's sales revenues.

In Q1 2016, the Group's operating profit reached PLN 3.2m, including an individual profit of PLN 2.7 million. In the corresponding period of last year the Issuer's operating profit stood at PLN 3.3m. The Group's consolidated operating profit in Q1 2016 was mainly owed to sales revenues and stable overhead costs.

The Issuer's Group closed the first quarter of 2016 with a net profit of PLN 2.1m. In Q1 2015 the Issuer reported a similar net profit (PLN 2.1m), which confirms the ability of the Issuer and of its Group to generate stable, predictable profits while maintaining an optmium level of costs relative to the scale of business.

At the end of the first quarter 2016 the consolidated balance sheet total reached PLN 282.6m (with PLN 263.3 million at the individual level). At the end of Q1 2015 the Issuer's balance sheet total was PLN 304.6m. It should be pointed out that the drop in balance sheet total as against the corresponding period last year was caused mainly by payment of a part of liabilities in respect of the bonds issued and by the disposal in 2015 of a part of debt portfolios proceeds of which were also used to reduce the debt, which had a positive impact on balance sheet structure.

At around 78%, current assets account for the lion's share of total assets. The largest share of current assets (78%) is represented by trade receivables in which the Issuer recognises the value of payments due from debtors. At PLN 54.7m, other financial assets constitute an important share of fixed assets which account for approximately 22% of the balance sheet total.

As at the end of March 2016 the largest item on the liabilities side were non-current and current liabilities (constituting together 77% of the balance sheet total), which include items relating to revenues of future periods under monetary receivables.

The remaining liabilities items include: (i) equity constituting 23% and (ii) financial liabilities (lines of credit, bonds, leases, other) with a share of 18% as at the end of March 2016.

The Issuer's equity includes mainly: supplementary capital - 80% and undistributed current year net profit - 18%. Supplementary capital is created mainly from retained profit and at the end of Q1 2016 stood at PLN 51.3m.

In the first quarter of 2016 the Issuer Group's cash flows were lower, with cash and cash equivalents at the end of Q1 2016 at PLN 1.05m.

At the end of Q1 2016 consolidated operating cash flows were negative and reached PLN (-2.5m). The above was mainly due to change in adjustments PLN (-4.6m) and change in receivables PLN (- 4.5m).

The value of the Issuer's Group's investing cash flows was negative and reached PLN (-0.6m), with the same figure at the individual level (in the corresponding period of 2015 investing cash flows were positive and reached PLN 2.8m). The negative value of cash flows was due to the expenditures the Issuer incurred to purchase tangible fixed assets.

Cash flows from financing activities in the first quarter of 2016 were negative and reached nearly PLN (-5.7m). The above negative cash flows from financing activities were mainly due to bond redemptions PLN (-2.4m), payment of interest on loans and bonds PLN (-1.1m) and repayment of lines of credit PLN (-2m). Cash flows on the liabilities side were related to the payments under bonds and to payments of other liabilities.

The most important factor with a positive impact on the Issuer's financial performance are inflows from debt portfolios, composed of payments from the debtors and management of the Issuer's in-house securitization fund. It should be stressed that bond redemptions contributed the most to the negative financing cash flows. In the longer term the above will translate into decreased finance costs connected with interest on the bonds.

In the opinion of the Management Board, among factors of future high significance for further improvement of the Issuer's financial performance will be revenues from the debt portfolios held, the Issuer's ability to finance its debt purchases directly or via the Issuer's in-house securitization fund and to service the debt under the bonds issued.

Information about the debt portfolios

The Issuer specialises in purchasing consumer debts with an average value not exceeding PLN 6,000, purchased in pools prepared by the selling institutions. As the portfolios comprise debts of a large number of individual debtors, the Issuer is not dependent on the solvency of any particular debtor.

Since the establishment of FAST FINANCE NS FIZ until the end of Q1 2016 the Issuer purchased via FAST FINANCE NS FIZ debt portfolios with a total nominal value in excess of PLN 95m and took an active part in the tenders held by financial institutions.

Upon purchasing monetary receivables under receivables transfer agreements, the Issuer then recovers the debts from the debtors by entering into settlement agreements including the agreed repayment plans. It then recognises them in the balance sheet as receivables and short- or long-term provisions. The value of receivables is determined on the basis of amounts included in the settlement agreements signed with the debtors (repayment schedules acknowledged by the debtors) and is presented as the total amount payable (principal + interest).

As at the end of March 2016 the total value of the debts under collection exceeded PLN 500m.

Information about the Issuer's debt

As at 31 March 2016 the Issuer's total current and non-current liabilities reached PLN 199m, of which 72% (PLN 144m) were liabilities classified by the Issuer as deferred income under revenues from the debt portfolios purchased.

The remaining liabilities of around PLN 46.2m are composed of bonds issued, loans, trade payables, leases and tax and payroll liabilities. At the end of Q1 2016 the value of financial debt under bonds, loans and leases stood at PLN 44.3m.

The above drop in financial debt was caused by the Issuer's continued redemptions in Q1 of 2016 of bonds for cancellation. In Q1 2016 the Issuer purchased for cancellation a total of 3,600 series J bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 3,600,000.

The payments of liabilities under the bonds are financed from the Issuer's own funds, from payments made by debtors until bond redemption date, sale of purchased debt portfolios, and repayment in full or in part of the loans identified as other financial assets.

Financial data used to calculate individual ratios

	As at 31 March 2016 PLN '000
Equity	**63 924**
Cash	**1045**
	-
	-

	As at 31 March 2016 PLN '000
Loans	**356**
Bonds	**42 782**
Leases	**1183**
Bills of exchange	**1924**

Source: the Issuer

Values of the debt ratio

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the issue of series F, G, H, I, J, K and M bonds, the Issuer has a duty to keep:

- a debt ratio defined in other terms and conditions of bonds issue as net financial debt to equity at a level not exceeding 2.5.

	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015	Q1 2015	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014
Debt ratio (other series)	0,70	0,65	0,87	0,90	1,08	1,13	1,29	1,18	1.37

Source: the Issuer

The value of the debt ratio (defined in the terms and conditions of the issue of the above-mentioned bonds) achieved by the Issuer at the end of Q1 2016 rose by 5 p.p. in comparison with the data for the end of Q4 2015 and reached 0.65x.

Milestones of the period covered by this consolidated interim report:

In the first quarter of 2016 the Issuer pursued its business in accordance with the adopted strategy including:

- participation in tendering procedures for the sale of debt portfolios held by financial institutions,
- submission of bids for the purchase of debt portfolios,
- recovery of the debts on its own account,
- operation of Fast Finance Niestandaryzowany Sekurytyzacyjny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty (NSFIZ, Fast Finance Non-Standard Closed-End Securitization Investment Fund). The Issuer is the sole shareholder of Fast Finance NSFIZ.

On 4 January 2016 the Issuer's subsidiary FF Inkaso spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (limited liability company) with its registered office in Wrocław was established and on 25 January 2016 registered in the register of entrepreneurs, in which the Issuer acquired and paid for 50 shares with a nominal value of PLN 100 each, or 100% of the share capital and votes in the company. The Company's core business is other monetary intermediation, not elsewhere classified (PKD: 65.12.B). Jacek Longin Daroszewski - President of the Management Board of the Issuer was appointed President of the Company's one-person management board.

On 14 January 2016, in connection with the issue of bonds, the Issuer informed that on 30 December 2015 it had established a registered pledge for the benefit of the pledge Administrator – a law firm serving the bondholders. A registered pledge was created on a pool of receivables held by the Issuer in respect of past due consumer debts purchased from businesses and financial institutions. The value of the receivables pool was estimated at PLN 50m.

On 14 January 2016, in connection with the issue of bonds, the Issuer informed that on 30 December 2015 it had established a registered pledge for the benefit of the pledge Administrator – a law firm serving the bondholders. The registered pledge was created on a pool of receivables held by the Issuer in connection with defaulted credits or loans, purchased from commercial banks. The value of the receivables pool was estimated at PLN 30m.

Additionally, on 14 January 2016 the Issuer passed a resolution to allot 9,319 series M, ordinary coupon secured bearer bonds with a nominal value of PLN 1,000 each with a total value of PLN 9,319,000. The series M bonds were offered in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 33(2) of the Bonds Act (private placement).

On 24 February 2016 the Issuer's Supervisory Board passed a resolution to appoint a statutory auditor to review the Company's annual financial statements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015. The appointed statutory auditor is Zakład Badań Finansowych "Kryter" Sp. z o.o. with its registered office in Wrocław.

On 29 February 2016 the National Depository for Securities registered in the depository for securities 9,319 series M bearer bonds of the Issuer, with a nominal value of PLN 1,000 each and redemption date of 15 January 2021. The bonds were marked with the PLFSTFC00087 code. Series M bonds will be sought to be introduced to trading on the Catalyst market.

21. Events subsequent to the reporting date, not disclosed in these financial statements but potentially having a material bearing on the Group's future performance

After the reporting date, there were no events that could have a material bearing on the Issuer's and the Group's future performance.

22. Factors which, in the Issuer's opinion, may have a bearing on the Group's results in the next quarter or in a longer term

The Issuer's operating activity is based on the underlying business model connected with the recovery of consumer debt.

The following factors have a bearing on the Issuer's future activity:

(i) investments made so far by the Issuer in legal and debt collection services with respect to the debts purchased, which in the coming calendar half-year will contribute to a stable and growing cash inflows from the debtors,
(ii) increased volume of consumer lending by financial institutions,
(iii) increased number of debt portfolios offered for sale by financial institutions and a strong competition during bidding procedures,
(iv) the Issuer's positive image,
(v) possibility of obtaining additional funds from bond issues or from increased credit borrowing.

Major risks relating to the Issuer's business and to the business of the FAST FINANCE SA Group:

Risk of a downturn in the macroeconomic and industry environment

In the long-term, the sector in which the Issuer and its subsidiary operate obviously depends on the macroeconomic situation. An economic downturn may have a negative impact on the financial standing of creditors and may result in a smaller volume of loans. In the medium-term, the situation of the Issuer and of its Group is determined by the volume and price of consumer debts offered for sale. Therefore, it may be assumed that in the next five years the risk of deterioration of the business environment due to the above reason (macroeconomic downturn) is low.

Competitive risk

There are many companies in the market involved in a business similar to the Issuer's business. One can name a few direct competitors. Additionally, there are many smaller entities whose business is similar to the Issuer's. Also, owing to the large size of the market and its growth prospects it is possible that new competitors will appear, which may negatively affect the Group's performance.

However, the Group's business largely relies on the trust the sellers of receivables place in their buyers. Over the past years, the Issuer's compliance with good market practice and with ethical norms has earned it the trust of other market participants. In its debt collection process, the Group uses an individual approach to debtors, which manifests itself in adjusting the payments to the individual situation of each of them and in starting legal action only if all other efforts fail.

Risk of a drop in statutory interest rates

The amount of statutory interest is significant for this part of the Group's revenues which concerns the right to demand from debtors the payment of default interest based on statutory rates. Over the past years, these rates have not changed significantly, despite a very low inflation. Because statutory interest rates should be set above the interest rates of bank loans available on the market, no major statutory interest rate reductions are expected in the future.

Risk of improper functioning of law enforcement agencies and enforcements by court enforcement officers

A part of the Group's business involves the use of litigation. The Group's performance is affected by factors such as delays and lengthiness in decision-making and in activities of law enforcement agencies and of court enforcement officers. The Group's business is also affected by the legislation and fees relating to judicial collection, where major changes in legislation and fees could have a significant impact on the Group's performance.

It should be pointed out however that the cases brought by the Group to the court are decided in two types of summary proceedings called *postępowanie nakazowe* (proceedings by writ of payment based on documentary evidence) and *postępowanie upominawcze* (similar proceedings for smaller claims based on the claimant's statement), and the time it takes for a case to be ruled on is 3 months at a maximum. The amount of court fees has a temporary influence on the Group's performance because the fees incurred in the course of judicial proceedings increase the amount of the debtor's liability.

Risk of interpretation of tax legislation on distressed debt trading

Like its peers, companies of the Group are exposed to the negative influence of frequent amendments of tax regulations and of a multitude of interpretations of legislation. In order to prevent possible doubts and uncertainties in the interpretation of tax regulations in respect of Group companies, the Group has been using the services of a professional tax advisory firm. Under the EU law, value added tax may not be determined in violation of Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347).

Tax policy risk

The Polish tax system is characterised by frequent changes of regulations. Additionally, many of the regulations are not sufficiently precise, which leads to interpretation problems. Interpretations of tax regulations are subject to frequent changes, while the practice of tax authorities and the judicial decisions regarding tax issues are not coherent. Because of the divergent interpretations of tax regulations, Polish entities incur a risk that their operations and their tax accounting may be later questioned by the tax authorities. For companies operating under more stable tax systems, the above risk is smaller.

Like its peers, the Issuer and its subsidiary are exposed to the negative influence of frequent amendments of tax regulations and of a multitude of interpretations of legislation. In order to prevent possible doubts and uncertainties in the interpretation of tax regulations in respect of the Group, the Group has been using the services of a professional tax advisory firm.

Consumer bankruptcy risk

The Group identifies the risk of consumer bankruptcy in respect of individuals who are not sole proprietors whose bankruptcy arose as a result of circumstances which were of extraordinary nature and for which the said individuals were not responsible. In the event of declaration of consumer bankruptcy by individuals whose debts are under collection by the Issuer or its subsidiary, the ultimate amount of recovery under bankruptcy proceedings may be lower than if collected by the Issuer or its subsidiary.

Currently, taking into account the average amounts owed by the Issuer's or its subsidiary's debtors, the risk of declaration of consumer bankruptcy with respect to such debtors is identified as marginal.

Risk of insolvency of a major debtor

The Group's performance partly depends on the solvency of individual debtors. In order to mitigate the risk associated with the insolvency of individual debtors, the Issuer purchases debts that are very diversified in terms of the debtors' age, income and assets. However, insolvency of a large number of debtors cannot be ruled out completely and such insolvency could negatively affect the Group's situation, including in particular its financial position and performance.

Risk of loss of key personnel

In providing its services, the Issuer relies on the knowledge, skills and experience of its employees. However, key role is played for the Issuer's company and for the Group by members of the Issuer's management board who serve as strategic decision-makers. The loss by the Issuer of a member of its management board without a previous obtaining of a replacement may have a temporary negative effect on the Group's business and performance. However, because members of the management board are the Company's main shareholders, it may be assumed that the above risk is smaller than in companies whose management board does not have such strong capital ties with the Company.

Debt financing risk

The Issuer has used and intends to use in the future external financing in the form of loans, credit lines and corporate bond issues. New debt purchases are most often financed by outside capital. The Group's failure to raise sufficient outside financing may affect its further growth including in particular the size of the debt portfolios held. In order to mitigate the above risk the Issuer makes efforts to diversify the type, cost and sources of outside capital. In the Issuer's opinion, as at the reporting date and taking into account bond maturities, there is no risk of the Issuer's inability to pay its obligations.

Investment contract risk

The Issuer has concluded investment contracts with investors (hitherto holders of series D bonds) under which it is obliged to make gradual redemptions of series J bonds. The Issuer may redeem the bonds directly or through a third party. Non-performance of an investment contract with any of the investors may also result in contractual penalty. In the Issuer's opinion, the performance of the above obligations may be jeopardised only if the Group's liquidity position deteriorates significantly.

Risk of adopting a wrong strategy

The Group's operational effectiveness depends on the ability of the Management Board to adopt an adequate strategy and to implement it effectively.

Therefore, the Management Board has been continuously working on the strategy, including verification of assumptions and improvement of implementation tools.

Risk of delays in recovering the debts

There exists a risk that the Issuer or its subsidiary will be conducting ineffective collection efforts for an extensive period of time. The above delay may concern in particular the debts pursued in court and by court enforcement officers. The delay depends on factors such as the amount of debt or the financial circumstances of the debtor.

The risk of delays in collecting the debts is not high, as so far the Issuer and its subsidiary have been recovering the entire capital invested in debt purchases over approximately two years. The consumer debt portfolios collected by the Group are composed of low-value debts (on average PLN 6,000) and therefore the impact of a delay in the recovery of a single account is small, and this type of portfolios are statistically characterised by the highest recovery ratios.

Risk of lack of new debt portfolios

As a result of competitive activity or changes in the behaviour of debt sellers the Group may face difficulties in acquiring new debt portfolios. In the current economic situation, purchases of new debt portfolios may be hindered by limited access to capital. Acquisition by the Issuer of capital that is not subsequently invested in debt purchases may lead to a risk of incurring the cost of capital without deriving the relevant benefits. The above scenario would pose a significant threat in the event of a long term lack of new debt purchases. Currently, even in the case of a short break in new debt purchases, revenues and profits are expected to grow, driven by the debt portfolios acquired in the previous years. However, in the longer term the Group's growth may be hindered if new debt purchases are not made regularly.

Risk of dominant two main shareholders

The existing main shareholders are not interested in selling their shares. However, the Issuer may not predict the supply of shares from the existing shareholders in the future. A sale of a major block of shares on the regulated market may negatively affect the share price on the secondary market. The risk of supply of shares from the existing shareholders is mitigated by the nature of series A shares which are registered shares with preference voting rights and are not admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange. As regards corporate rights, there exists a risk associated with the fact that the same persons manage the Company and are its majority shareholders. Therefore, purchasers of shares on the secondary market must take into account the possibility of their minimal influence on the Company's operating activity. Minority shareholders are protected by law and by the market supervisory body (The Polish Financial Supervisory Authority, KNF).

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF FAST FINANCE S.A.

Q1 2016

FOR THE PERIOD 1 January 2016 - 31 March 2016

SELECTED STANDALONE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF Q1 2016

	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/12/2015	Period ended 31/03/2015	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/12/2015	Period ended 31/03/2015
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Net revenue from sales of products, trade goods and materials	6 225		6 871	1 429		1 656
Operating profit (loss)	2 691		3 301	618		796
Gross profit (loss)	2 101		2 629	482		634
Net profit (loss)	1 694		2 108	389		508
Net cash flows from operating activities	(2 530)		(949)	(581)		(229)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(643)		2 781	(148)		670
Net cash flows from financing activities	(5 655)		(4 761)	(1 298)		(1 148)
Total net cash flows	(8 828)		(2 929)	(2 027)		(706)
Total assets	263 292	285 760	304 640	61 684	67 056	74 502
Non-current liabilities	135 844	159 233	215 222	31 826	37 365	52 634
Current liabilities	63 524	64 297	34 981	14 882	15 088	8 555
Equity	63 924	62 230	54 437	14 976	14 603	13 313
Share capital	1 000	1 000	1 000	234	235	245
No. of shares	25 000 000		25 000 000	25 000 000		25 000 000
Earnings per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	0,07		0,08	0,02		0,02
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	0,07		0,08	0,02		0,02
Book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	2,56		2,18	0,60		0,53
Diluted book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	2,56		2,18	0,60		0,53
Dividend declared or paid per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	-		-	-		-

The average PLN to EUR exchange rates for the periods covered by the financial statements and for comparative periods are determined using the exchange rates published by the National Bank of Poland (NBP). The key items of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement in the presented financial statements and in comparative information have been translated into the euro.

Individual balance sheet items have been translated using the euro exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland for the last day of the period – the mid rate for 31 March 2015 was PLN 4.0890, the mid rate for 31 December 2015 was PLN 4.2615, and the mid rate for 31 March 2016 was PLN 4.2684.

Individual items of the profit and loss account and cash flow statement have been translated using the arithmetic mean of the mid rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland for EUR on the last day of each month of the reporting period.

The mid rate in the period 1 January 2015 – 31 March 2015 calculated as an arithmetic mean of the exchange rates prevailing on the last day of each month was EUR 1 = PLN 4.1489.The mid rate in the period 1 January 2016 – 31 March 2016 calculated as an arithmetic mean of the exchange rates prevailing on the last day of each month was EUR 1 = PLN 4.3559.

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	3 months ended 31/03/2016	3 months ended 31/03/2015
	PLN'000	PLN'000
Continued operations		
Revenues from receivables transfer agreements	6 176	6 871
Debt collection revenues	37	-
Revenue from sales of trade goods and materials	12	-
Debt acquisition costs	569	810
Gross profit (loss) on sales	5 656	6 061
Selling costs	13	-
Administrative expenses	3 397	3 150
Profit (loss) on sales	2 246	2 911
Other operating revenue	697	426
Other operating expenses	252	36
Operating profit (loss)	2 691	3 301
Finance income	989	998
Finance costs	1 579	1 670
Profit (loss) before taxation	2 101	2 629
Income tax	407	521
Net profit (loss) on continued operations	1 694	2 108
Net profit (loss) on discontinued operations	-	-
Net profit (loss)	1 694	2 108
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total income for the period	1 694	2 108
Earnings per share (PLN per share)		
Basic	0,07	0,08
Diluted	0,07	0,08

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at 31/03/2016	As at 31/12/2015	As at 31/03/2015
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1 413	1 530	1 180
Investment properties	-	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	522	552	341
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-
Other financial assets in related undertakings	5	-	-
Other financial assets in other undertakings	54 700	53 787	15 989
Other assets	1 005	1 027	555
Total fixed assets	**57 645**	**56 896**	**18 065**
Current assets			
Inventories	4	17	-
Trade and other receivables from related parties	4 989	-	-
Trade and other receivables from other parties	152 899	166 042	191 611
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4 216	3 573	39 414
Current tax assets	-	-	-
Other assets	42 494	49 428	55 259
Cash and cash equivalents	1 045	9 804	291
Total current assets	**205 647**	**228 864**	**286 575**
Total assets	**263 292**	**285 760**	**304 640**

	As at 31/03/2016	As at 31/12/2015	As at 31/03/2015
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Equity			
Share capital	1 000	1 000	1 000
Share premium	-	-	-
Reserve capital	51 329	51 329	41 452
Retained profit (loss)	9 901	-	9 877
Retained profit	1 694	9 901	2 108
Equity attributable to owners	63 924	62 230	54 437
Equity attributable to the noncontrolling interest	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	**63 924**	**62 230**	**54 437**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans and bank credit lines	15 279	9 560	49 301
Other financial liabilities	799	897	646
Pension liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets/provision	2 537	2 557	1 921
Long-term provisions	-	-	-
Deferred income	117 229	146 219	163 354
Other liabilities	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	**135 844**	**159 233**	**215 222**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	949	941	2 625
Short-term loans and bank credit lines	29 784	39 534	9 007
Other financial liabilities	384	384	316
Current tax liabilities	1 463	1 171	557
Short-term provisions	1 064	469	415
Deferred income	26 777	19 314	20 474
Other liabilities	3 103	2 484	1 587
Total current liabilities	**63 524**	**64 297**	**34 981**
Total liabilities	**199 368**	**223 530**	**250 203**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**263 292**	**285 760**	**304 640**

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Period ended 31/03/2016	Period ended 31/03/2015
	PLN'000	PLN'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit (loss)	1 694	2 108
Total adjustments	(4 224)	(3 057)
Depreciation	117	98
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	-	-
Interest and share in profits (dividends)	602	683
Profit (loss) from investing activities	-	-
Change in provisions	575	(16)
Change in inventories	13	-
Change in receivables	9 285	(6 997)
Change in current liabilities, excluding financial liabilities	(281)	1 916
Change in prepayments and accrued income	(14 541)	1 257
Other adjustments	6	2
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(2 530)**	**(949)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Disposal of intangible assets	-	-
Acquisition of fixed tangible assets	(638)	-
Disposal of fixed tangible assets	-	-
Acquisition of investment properties	-	-
Disposal of investment properties	-	-
Acquisition of financial assets available for sale	-	-
Sale of financial assets available for sale	-	-
Acquisition of financial assets held for trading	(5)	-
Sale of financial assets held for trading	-	-
Loans advanced	-	-
Repayments of loans advanced	-	-
Interest received	-	2 781
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(643)**	**2 781**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from share issue	-	-
Purchase of own shares	-	-
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	-	24 848
Redemption of debt securities	(2 364)	(33 100)
Proceeds from loans and credits payable	364	6 454
Repayment of credits and loans	(1 970)	(454)
Payments under finance lease agreements	(99)	(131)
Dividend paid	-	-
Interest paid	(1 073)	(2 345)
Other cash inflows	1	-
Other cash outflows on financing activities	(514)	(33)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(5 655)**	**(4 761)**
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS	(8 828)	(2 929)
Net change in cash, including:	(8 828)	(2 929)
- change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange differences	-	-
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	9 873	3 220
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	1 045	291
- including restricted cash	-	-

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve capital	Retained profit (loss)	Undistributed earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000	PLN'000
Changes in equity from 01/01/2015 to 31/03/2015					
As at 01/01/2015	1 000	41 452	-	9 877	52 329
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 877)	(9 877)
Increase	-	-	9 877	2 108	11 985
As at 31/03/2015	**1 000**	**41 452**	**9 877**	**2 108**	**54 437**
Changes in equity from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015					
As at 01/01/2015	1 000	41 452	-	9 877	52 329
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 877)	(9 877)
Increase	-	9 877	-	9 901	19 778
As at 31/12/2015	**1 000**	**51 329**	**-**	**9 901**	**62 230**
Changes in equity from 01/01/2016 to 31/03/2016					
As at 01/01/2016	1 000	51 329	-	9 901	62 230
Share issue	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(9 901)	(9 901)
Increase	-	-	9 901	1 694	11 595
As at 31/03/2016	**1 000**	**51 329**	**9 901**	**1 694**	**63 924**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) as at 31 March 2016. The accounting standards adopted for the purposes of these financial statements, including in particular the principles of valuation of assets and liabilities and measurement of profit for the periods from 1 January to 31 March 2015 and from 1 January to 31 March 2016 and in the Issuer's recent annual financial statements were applied in a consistent manner, including adjustments to ensure comparability of data. All the amounts in the financial statements and in other financial information are given in thousands of Polish zloty (or thousands of euro), unless indicated otherwise.

Interim financial statements do not include all information disclosed in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of FAST FINANCE S.A. for the financial year 2015.

The interim financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company would continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and that there are no circumstances indicating a threat to its going concern status.

Changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Issuer do not include any changes in accounting policies that would have an impact on the comparative data for prior periods.

The nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years

There were no changes in estimates referred to above in the reporting period.

4. Accounting policies applied in the interim financial statements

The following accounting policies were applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements which include measurement methods of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses and calculation of profit (loss).

Goodwill

Goodwill is not depreciated in the consolidated financial statements but is subject to periodical impairment testing.

Measurement of assets, liabilities and profit

The Company's interim financial statements show economic events in accordance with their substance. The financial result of the Company for the financial year covers all collected and due revenues and the related expenses on an accrual basis, in line with the principles of matching of revenues and expenses and of prudent valuation.

Intangible assets and fixed assets

Intangibles and fixed assets with a value below the amount specified in the Corporate Income Tax Act permitting such assets to be expensed are depreciated by expensing their value in the month when they were put to use.

The initial value of intangible assets and fixed assets is reduced by depreciation charges.

Intangible assets and fixed assets with a value in excess of the amount set forth in the Corporate Income Tax Act are subject to depreciation by way of systematic planned write-offs of the initial value over the applicable depreciation period.

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their anticipated useful life at the following rates:

Perpetual usufruct right of land	2,5%
Buildings and structures	2,5%
Plant and machinery (with the exception of computer hardware)	14-20%
Computer hardware	33%
Transport vehicles	20%
Other fixed assets	10-25%

If the Company uses third party fixed assets or intangible assets under a contract whereby a party (lessor, financing party) gives the other party (the lessee) fixed assets or intangible assets for use for a fee and for collecting profits for a specified period of time, such assets are classified as the lessee's fixed assets.

Fixed assets held for sale

Fixed assets classified as held for sale are measured using one of the following: carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The Company classifies an asset as held for sale if its carrying amount is recovered through a disposal and not through its further use.

Tangible current assets

The Company does not keep a register of materials and trade goods.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised on the trade date. On the date of acquisition or creation, financial assets are classified as: financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, financial assets held to maturity, financial assets available for sale.

Domestic receivables are disclosed at nominal value, ie. the value determined at recognition. At the balance sheet date, they are disclosed in amounts payable, subject to prudent valuation.

Short-term receivables include purchased and verified receivables to which the Company holds legal title and confirmation by creditors. Such receivables are measured as at the balance sheet date in amounts payable broken down by those payable within twelve months from the balance sheet date and after more than twelve months from such date. As at the balance sheet date, receivables are measured in amounts payable less impairment charges, if any.

Receivables in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the mid rate set for the given currency for that date by the National Bank of Poland.

Long-term financial assets

As at the balance sheet date, interests in other entities and other investments are measured at cost less impairment charges, if any. After initial recognition at cost, shares and other interests are measured and adjusted to the realisable value. The difference is recognised as financial costs. Shares in related undertakings are measured at cost less impairment charges or at fair value. Items valued at cost are revalued to market values or using the equity method.

Short-term financial assets

Short-term investments are measured not less frequently than as at the balance sheet date at cost or at market value, whichever is lower, and short-term investments for which there is no active market are carried at fair value.

If an investment is measured at market value, the difference between the higher cost and lower market value is charged to finance costs.

If the reason for which an impairment charge was made no longer exists, the whole or part of the respective portion of the impairment charge increases the value of a given asset and is recognised in other finance income.

Classification and measurement of shares and participating interests in other entities

Shares and participating interests are carried at fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand bank deposits, other short-term investments with the original maturity up to three months from their start, receipt, acquisition or issue and of high liquidity. They are carried at nominal value. Receivables in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the mid rate set for the given currency for that date by the National Bank of Poland.

Equity

Shareholders' equity is stated at nominal value by type and in accordance with the provisions of law and of the Articles of Association.

Share capital is shown in the financial statements at the value given in the Articles of Association and registered in the National Court Register.

Treasury shares are carried at cost.

Rules for provisions

Provisions are measured at reasonable, reliably estimated amounts.

Provisions are established for: certain or highly probable future liabilities that can be reliably assessed, in particular for losses on business under way. In particular, provisions may be established for:

- losses on pending transactions like guarantees and sureties granted, credit operations and results of litigation pending,
- future liabilities due to restructuring, if on the basis of separate legislation the Company is obliged to conduct such restructuring or if binding contracts have been signed, and restructuring plans enable a reliable estimation of the value of such future liabilities,
- deferred income tax,
- employee benefits.

Non-current and current liabilities

Liabilities are measured in amounts payable. Liabilities in foreign currencies are measured as at the balance sheet date at the buy rate of the entity's bank, which may not be higher than the average rate for the given currency set for such date by the National Bank of Poland.

Accruals

Accruals includes purchased and verified long-term and short-term receivables. Accrued expenses are carried at the amounts of liabilities for the reporting period in question.

Determination of profit

Sales revenues include the amounts recovered from debtors.

The costs of operating activity that can be directly attributed to the revenues generated by the entity affect the financial result of the entity in the reporting period when such revenues were generated. The costs that may be only indirectly attributed to revenues or to other benefits achieved by the entity affect the entity's profit or loss in the part in which they relate to a given reporting period, ensuring their matching to revenues or other economic benefits.

Other operating revenues and expenses

Other operating revenues and expenses include in particular items related to:

- disposal of fixed assets, fixed assets under construction, intangible assets,
- write-off of receivables and liabilities that are time-barred, amortized, uncollectible, except for regulatory receivables and liabilities that are not charged to costs and expenses,
- the creation and release of provisions, except for the provisions concerning financial operations,
- impairment charges to assets and their adjustments, except for charges charged to the costs of products or goods sold, including selling costs or finance costs,
- damages, penalties and fines,
- transfer or receipt free of charge, including by way of gift, of assets, including cash for other purposes than purchase or manufacturing fixed assets, fixed assets under construction or intangible assets.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income and finance costs include in particular the income and costs relating to:

- disposal of financial fixed assets and investments,
- impairment of financial assets and investments,
- profit distributions from other entities,
- interest accrued, paid and received,
- realized and unrealized exchange differences,
- other items related to financing activities.

Finance income and finance costs are recognised in the financial statements in accordance with the prudence and matching principle.

Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax includes actual tax payables for the reporting period, determined in accordance with the act on corporate income tax and the change in deferred tax assets and deferred tax provision.

In connection with temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax value, the Company establishes a deferred income tax provision and asset.

The tax value of assets is the amount decreasing the income tax base if, directly or indirectly, taxable economic benefits are derived from such assets. If economic benefits generated from such assets do not reduce the income tax base, the tax value of assets is equal to their book value.

The tax value of liabilities is their carrying amount less the amounts which in the future will reduce the income tax base.

Deferred tax assets are determined in the amount planned for deduction from income tax, in connection with deductible temporary differences which will cause in the future a reduction of the income tax base or deductible tax loss determined according to the prudence concept.

The deferred income tax provision is recognised as the amount of income tax payable in the future in connection with temporary positive differences that will result in an increase of the income tax base in the future.

The amounts of the deferred income tax provision and asset are determined at the income tax rates prevailing in the year when the tax liability arises.

Income tax provision and asset are disclosed separately in the balance sheet. Income tax provision and asset referring to transactions recognised in equity are recognised in equity.

Impairment

As at each balance sheet date, the net values of fixed assets are reviewed to determine the existence of any potential factors for impairment. If such factors exist, the asset recovery value is estimated to determine the amount of possible write-down. The estimated value is the selling price or value in use, whichever is higher.

Wrocław, 12 May 2016

Jacek Longin Daroszewski
President of the Management Board

Jacek Zbigniew Krzemiński
Vice President of the Management Board