

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☐ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-28542

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

The Netherlands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Walaardt Sacréstraat 425-4, 1117 BM Schiphol-Oost, The Netherlands

(Address of principal executive offices)

Alon Raich, Tel: +31-20-7163420,
Email: alon@ictsinternational.com, Address: Same as above

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number
and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each Class: None

Name of each exchange on which registered: None

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value 0.45 Euro per share

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to
Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 10,961,698.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

YES ☐ NO ☒

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

YES ☐ NO ☒

Note - Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ☒ International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other ☐
by the International Accounting Standards Board ☐

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 ☐

Item 18 ☐

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES ☐ NO ☒

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

YES ☐ NO ☐

When used in this Form 20-F, the words "may", "will", "expect", "anticipate", "continue", "estimates", "project", "intend" and similar expressions are intended to identify Forward-Looking Statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regarding events, conditions and financial trends that may affect the Company's future plans of operations, business strategy, operating results and financial position. Prospective investors are cautioned that any Forward-Looking Statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties and those actual results may differ materially from those included within the Forward-Looking Statements as a result of various factors.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not Applicable

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable

Item 3. Key information

Operations

ICTS International N.V. was registered at the Department of Justice in Amstelveen, Netherlands on October 9, 1992. ICTS and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "ICTS" or "Company") operate in three reportable segments: (a) corporate (b) aviation security and other aviation services and (c) technology. The corporate segment does not generate revenue and contains primarily non-operational expenses. The airport security and other aviation services business provide security and other services to airlines and airport authorities, predominantly in Europe and the United States. The technology segment is predominantly involved in the development and sale of identity security software to financial and other institutions, in Europe and the United States.

Selected Financial Data

Selected data set forth below have been derived from the ICTS Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The Selected Consolidated Financial Data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and the ICTS Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to those Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 in this Annual Report.

The following table summarizes certain balance sheet data for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)					
December 31,					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,912	\$ 5,973	\$ 3,134	\$ 945	\$ 2,278
Total current assets	40,002	32,893	26,938	20,154	20,664
Total assets from discontinued operations	-	134	484	1,404	2,735
Total assets	42,349	35,005	29,139	22,559	23,882
Total current liabilities	45,007	35,479	32,115	30,461	29,649
Total liabilities from discontinued operations	-	102	464	3,148	4,710
Total liabilities	84,557	74,064	69,495	59,245	51,496
Shareholders' deficit	(42,208)	(39,059)	(40,356)	(36,686)	(27,614)

The following table summarizes certain statement of operations data for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)					
Year ended December 31,					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	\$ 187,022	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497	\$ 96,346	\$ 93,340
Cost of revenue	167,844	152,224	108,995	84,531	80,903
GROSS PROFIT	19,178	20,705	15,502	11,815	12,437
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	2,565	2,207	2,182	2,264	2,810
Selling, general and administrative	20,406	17,316	16,925	14,047	14,032
Forgiveness of debt	-	-	(1,312)	-	-
Total operating expenses	22,971	19,523	17,795	16,311	16,842
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,793)	1,182	(2,293)	(4,496)	(4,405)
Other income (expenses), net	(760)	448	(3,987)	(3,107)	(688)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(4,553)	1,630	(6,280)	(7,603)	(5,093)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(149)	(90)	1,026	(223)	289
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(4,702)	1,540	(5,254)	(7,826)	(4,804)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(109)	1,821	(1,190)	2,656
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (4,702)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)	\$ (2,148)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED:					
Continuing Operations	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.66)	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.60)
Discontinuing Operations	-	(0.01)	0.23	(0.15)	0.33
Net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.43)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.27)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	8,085,599	8,054,390	8,036,780	8,036,698	8,014,882

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below regarding the business and the ownership of our shares. If any of the risks are realized, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected, and the price of our common stock could decline significantly.

Potential liability claims

As a result of the September 11th terrorist attacks, numerous lawsuits have been commenced against the Company and our U.S. subsidiary. The cases arise out of airport security services provided for United Flight 175 out of Logan Airport in Boston, Massachusetts, which crashed into the World Trade Center. Most of these cases have been settled at no cost to the Company. There is one case remaining and the outcome of this case is uncertain. If there is an adverse outcome with respect to any of these claims which is not covered by insurance, then there may be a significant adverse impact on the Company.

Losses in recent years

The Company incurred income (losses) from continuing operations of \$(4.7) million, \$1.5 million and \$(5.3) million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company has a shareholders' deficit of \$42.2 million and \$39.1 million as of December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. If we are unable to obtain new service contracts, increase revenues and achieve profitability, the viability of our Company will be in question, our financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected and our share price will likely decline.

Auditors' going concern opinion

The Company has a working capital deficit and a history of recurring losses from continuing operations and negative cash flows from operations. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, we have a working capital deficit of \$5.0 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we incurred income (losses) from continuing operations of (4.7) million, \$1.5 million and \$(5.3) million, respectively, and positive (negative) cash flows from operations of (\$1.1) million, \$1.8 million, (\$7.7) million, respectively.

In their report, our independent registered public accounting firm, Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs, stated that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate cash flows from our operations and obtain additional related party or third party financing. There can be no assurances that management's plans to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and obtain additional financing from related parties or third parties will be successful.

Loans from an entity related to our principal stockholder

Our financing activities have consisted primarily of convertible loans from an entity related to our principal shareholder. There is no assurance that our principal shareholder will continue making loans to the Company and even if loans are made, there is no assurance that the terms will be favorable to the Company.

Key personnel

Our success will largely depend on the services of our senior management and executive personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of such key personnel could have an adverse impact on our operations. Our success will also be dependent upon our ability to hire and retain additional qualified executive personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract, assimilate and retain personnel with the attributes necessary to execute our strategy. We cannot assure you that one or more of our executives will not leave our employment and either work for a competitor or otherwise compete with us.

Our contracts with airports or airlines may be canceled or not renewed

Our revenues are primarily provided from services pursuant to contracts, which are cancelable on short notice at any time, with or without cause. We cannot assure you that existing clients will decide not to terminate us or fail to renew a contract. In addition, consolidation in the airline industry could also result in a loss of customers. Any such termination or failure to renew a contract with us could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

If our relationships with our major customers are impaired, then there may be a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Our major customers include airports in Europe and major airlines servicing the United States. The airline industry might encounter difficulties and this may have a material adverse impact on our business.

Development of new technology

As part of our technology business strategy, we develop technological solutions and systems for financial and other industries and seek other revenue producing business and business opportunities.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop new systems or develop systems that are commercially viable. Our success in developing and marketing our systems will also depend on our ability to adapt to rapid technology changes in the industry and to integrate such changes into our systems.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in our attempts to change or implement our business strategy. We may not have the expertise to be successful in developing our business in areas that are not related to the security industry.

We compete in a highly competitive industry and our competitors may be more successful in developing new technology and achieving market acceptance of their products.

Cyber Security Measures

We rely on computer systems and information technology in our business and have established security programs for protection. Despite our security measures our systems may be vulnerable to interruption or damage from computer hackings, viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software, Process breakdowns, denial of service attacks, social engineering or other malicious activities or any combination of the foregoing.

Competition

Competition in the aviation security and other aviation services industry as well as in the technology industry is intense. Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical and marketing resources. We expect that our competitors will develop and market alternative systems and technologies that may have greater functionality or be more cost effective than the services we provide or the systems that we may develop. If our competitors develop such systems we may not be able to successfully market our systems. Even if we are able to develop systems with greater functionality, which are more cost effective than those developed by our competitors, we may not be able to achieve market acceptance of our systems.

Operations in international environments risk

The Company is currently engaged in direct operations in numerous countries and is therefore subject to risks associated with international operations (including economic and/or political instability and trade restrictions). Such risks can cause the Company to have significant difficulties in connection with the sale or provision of its services in international markets and have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Governmental regulation

The aviation security industry is subject to extensive governmental regulation, the impact of which is difficult to predict.

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (the "Security Act") has had a significant negative impact on our aviation security business in the USA. In addition, our ability to successfully market new systems will be dependent upon government regulations over which we have no control. Any existing or new regulation may cause us to incur increased expenses or impose substantial liability upon us. The likelihood of such new legislation is difficult to predict.

Legislation designed to protect privacy rights

From time to time, personal identity databases and technologies utilizing such databases have been the focus of organizations and individuals seeking to curtail or eliminate the use of personal identity information technologies on the grounds that personal information and these technologies may be used to diminish personal privacy rights. In the event that such initiatives result in restrictive legislation, the market for our products may be adversely affected. In addition, in the event that the Company fails to detect terrorist activity as a result of legislation designed to protect privacy rights, the market for our products may be adversely affected.

Licenses for operations

A license to operate is required from the airport authority in the airports in which we currently operate. The loss of, or failure to obtain, a license to operate in one or more of such airports could result in the loss of, or the inability to compete for, contracts in the airports in which we have licenses.

Poor Economic Conditions

Current economic conditions could adversely affect our business. Deterioration in the global economic environment may result in decreased demand for our services. Weakening economic conditions could also affect our customers, which may result in redirection of their request for our reviews.

Currency risk

A substantial portion of our revenue is generated in foreign countries. We generally retain our income in local currency at the location the funds are received. Since our financial statements are presented in United States dollars, any significant fluctuation in the currency exchange rate between such currency and the United States dollar would affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Limitations in price share

The market price of our common stock may from time to time be significantly affected by a large number of factors, including, among others, variations in our operating results, the depth and liquidity of the trading market for our shares, and differences between actual results of operations and the results anticipated by investors and securities analysts. Many of the factors which affect the market price of our common stock are outside of our control and may not even be directly related to us.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile, which may make it more difficult for you to resell your shares when you want at prices you find attractive.

Main shareholders

As of December 31, 2015, there are four shareholders who individually hold more than 5% of the Company's shares. All of them together hold approximately 78.2% of our shares (excluding conversion rights). Their interests could conflict with yours. In addition, significant sales of shares held by them could have a negative effect on our stock price.

The MacPherson Trust and Mr. M.J. Atzmon, owns or controls together approximately 57.9% of our issued and outstanding common stock (excluding conversion rights). As a result of such ownership and conversion rights, the MacPherson Trust together with Mr. Atzmon are able to significantly influence and / or control all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Such concentration may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control. Mr. Atzmon, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, disclaims any benefit or interest in the MacPherson Trust.

Dividends

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Laws in the Netherlands

As a Netherlands "Naamloze Vennootschap" (N.V.), public limited liability company, we are subject to certain requirements not generally applicable to corporations organized under the laws of jurisdictions within the United States. Among other things, the authority to issue shares is vested in the general meeting of shareholders, except to the extent such authority to issue shares has been delegated by the shareholders or by the Articles of Association to another corporate body for a period not exceeding five years.

The issuance of the common shares is generally subject to shareholder pre-emptive rights, except to the extent that such pre-emptive rights have been excluded or limited by the general meeting of shareholders (subject to a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes if less than 50% of the outstanding share capital is present or represented) or by the corporate body designated to do so by the general meeting of shareholders or the Articles of Association. Such a designation may only take place if such corporate body has also been designated to issue shares.

In this regard, the general meeting of shareholders has authorized our Supervisory Board to issue any authorized and unissued shares at any time up to five years from December 27, 2012, the date of such authorization, and has authorized the Supervisory Board to exclude or limit shareholder pre-emptive rights with respect to any issuance of common shares prior to such date. Such authorizations may be renewed by the general meeting of shareholders from time to time, for up to five years at a time. This authorization would also permit the issuance of shares in an acquisition, provided that shareholder approval is required in connection with a statutory merger (except that, in certain limited circumstances, the board of directors of a surviving company may resolve to legally merge the company). Shareholders do not have pre-emptive rights with respect to shares which are issued against payment other than in cash. On December 27, 2012, at the general meeting of shareholders it was approved to increase the authorized share capital to €15 million or 33,333,334 shares. In addition, it was approved at the shareholders' meeting that in the event that at least ninety percent of the authorized share capital is issued, the authorized capital of the Company can be increased to €67,5 million or 150,000,000 shares.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Articles of Association and by the laws governing corporations incorporated in the Netherlands. Our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions by the Supervisory Board or the Management Board, or their members, or controlling shareholders, than they would as shareholders of a company incorporated in the United States. Pursuant to mandatory Dutch corporate law, adoption of our annual accounts by the general meeting of shareholders does not automatically discharge the Supervisory Board and Management Board and their members from liability in respect of the exercise of their duties for the particular financial year. In order to discharge the Supervisory Board and Management Board and their members from liability a separate resolution thereto needs to be adopted by the general meeting of shareholders (which resolution can be adopted in the same meeting in which the annual accounts will be adopted). Such discharge of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board and their members by the shareholders is subject to the provisions of Dutch law, including provisions relating to liability of members of supervisory boards and management boards upon the bankruptcy of a company pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Dutch Civil Code and is furthermore not absolute and will not be effective as to matters misrepresented or not disclosed to the shareholders. An individual member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board who can prove that he is not at fault for such an omission or misrepresentation would not be liable.

U.S. judgments may not be enforceable in the Netherlands

A significant number of our activities are located outside the United States. In addition, members of the Management and Supervisory Boards and certain experts named herein are residents of countries other than the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against such persons judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liabilities under the United States federal securities laws.

There is no treaty between the United States and the Netherlands for the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments (other than arbitration awards) in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon the federal securities laws, would not be directly enforceable in the Netherlands. The party that wishes to enforce such judgment in the Netherlands will have to institute second proceedings before a competent court in the Netherlands in order to obtain a similar decision that is capable of enforcement. A court in the Netherlands will, under current practice, normally issue a judgment incorporating the judgment rendered by the United States court if it finds that (i) the United States court assumed jurisdiction on international recognized grounds, (ii) the judgment was obtained in compliance with principles of due process, (iii) the judgment is final and conclusive and (iv) recognition of the judgment does not contravene the public policy or public order of the Netherlands. We cannot assure you that United States investors will be able to enforce any judgments in civil and commercial matters, including judgments under the federal securities laws against us or members of the Management or Supervisory Board (or certain experts named herein) who are residents of the Netherlands or countries other than the United States. In addition, a court in the Netherlands might not impose civil liability on us or on the members of the Management or Supervisory Boards in an original action predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in the Netherlands.

Item 4. Information on the Company

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to the "Company" or "ICTS" include ICTS International N.V., and its subsidiaries.

History and Development of the Company

Aviation Security and Other Aviation Services Business

ICTS is a public limited liability company organized under the laws of The Netherlands in 1992. Our offices are located at Walaardt Sacréstraat 425-4, 1117 BM Schiphol-Oost, The Netherlands and its telephone number is +31-20-716-3420.

In the wake of the events which occurred on September 11, 2001, the Federal Government of the United States, in November, 2001, enacted the Security Act Public Law 107-71. Under the Security Act, entities may provide aviation security services in the United States only if they are owned and controlled at least 75% by U.S. citizens. As a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands, ICTS is not able to comply with the ownership requirements under the Security Act. The Security Act is administered through the TSA.

In the fourth quarter of 2002, pursuant to the Security Act, the Federal government through the TSA, took over substantially all of the aviation security operations in U.S. airports. As a result, ICTS, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Huntleigh, provides limited aviation security services in the United States.

In 2001 and 2002, ICTS sold substantially all of its European operations in two stages, for an aggregate purchase price of \$103 million. As a result of the sale, ICTS fully divested itself at that time from its European operations, except for its operations in the Netherlands and Russia.

In February 2005 the Company re-entered the European aviation security market. In March 2005, the Company established a wholly owned subsidiary, I-SEC International Security B.V. ("I-SEC"), under which all the European aviation security activities provided by ICTS are operated. Since then I-SEC established new subsidiaries throughout Europe and the Far East.

Technology Business

Our technology business is primarily involved in the development and sale of identity security software to financial and other institutions, in Europe and the United States.

Business Overview

General

ICTS specializes in the provision of aviation security and other aviation services. Following the taking of its aviation security business in the United States by the TSA in 2002, ICTS through its subsidiary Huntleigh, engages primarily in non-security related activities in the USA.

ICTS, through I-SEC International Security B.V. and its subsidiaries supplies aviation security services at airports in Europe and the Far East.

ICTS, through Au10tix Limited (“Au10Tix”) and AU10TIX B.V. (and its subsidiaries) develops technological systems and solutions for financial and other institutions.

Business Strategy

We are currently pursuing the following business strategy:

Aviation Security Operations in Europe and the Far East

Through the I-SEC subsidiaries, we supply aviation security to airports, airlines and governments in Europe and the Far East.

Other Aviation Services in the U.S.

We continue to provide limited security services and non-security aviation services in the U.S. through our subsidiary, Huntleigh.

Developing Security Related Technology

We are focusing on developing security systems and technology for the financial and other markets. ICTS is using the know-how and expertise it has acquired in the provision of enhanced aviation security services to develop such security systems and technologies.

Services

Services offered in Europe and the Far East

I-SEC specializes in the provision of advanced aviation security services worldwide. These include security consulting and security handling: security profiling, checkpoint screening, hold baggage screening (“HBS”), X-ray operator training and integrated services.

The Company benefits from the broad know-how and international operational experience it has acquired in more than two decades of intensive activity in the field of aviation security.

I-SEC's management and key personnel are widely recognized in the industry as developers of pioneering aviation security concepts, methods and technologies, focusing primarily on high-risk environments.

With its highly skilled and experienced professional staff, supported by proprietary technological innovations, I-SEC is ideally positioned to deliver cost-effective aviation security solutions and services to airlines and airports with varying operational volumes and needs.

I-SEC has operations in The Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Russia, and is continuing to expand to other countries in Europe. Additionally, I-SEC currently operates at the five major airports in Japan.

Building on its management's strong reputation and on its broad know-how and experience, I-SEC is committed to provide its clients with security services at the highest professional level, while offering unprecedented cost savings, due, in part, to the integration of advanced, proprietary technologies.

I-SEC aviation security services

Checkpoint screening

I-SEC provides trained checkpoint operators and supervisors to airline and airport clients in many countries.

The Company trains its staff to perform passenger screening at checkpoints, both efficiently and effectively, fully complying with international and national regulatory requirements on the one hand, and with airline customer service requirements, on the other hand.

Hold Baggage Operation (HBS)

Regulatory agencies in Europe and the USA require airlines and airports to perform 100% hold baggage screening. I-SEC provides the trained manpower required to carry out these tasks, as well as training services for the airport's own staff.

Integrated Services

I-SEC provides a wide variety of integrated services, combining security with customer service. These integrated services which combine security processing based on numerous years of experience and expertise, fully complying with all local and international regulatory requirements, with a wide variety of customer service functions, enables airlines to improve customer services while reducing manpower needs and operational costs.

Passengers Security Screening

I-SEC's unique passenger screening method, developed in the 1980s, has since been upgraded several times, and adapted to comply with amendments in regulatory requirements, as well as with changes in the threat environment and developing needs.

Passenger privacy and confidentiality are strictly maintained at all times, in accordance with all relevant regulations issued by both US and EU regulators.

Cargo Security

I-SEC provides a range of services that focuses on cargo security. Company assessment: Analyzing the cargo security program currently employed; identifying gaps in coverage and points of non-compliance with regulations; and recommending requisite actions.

Security program implementation: Planning and implementation of a cargo security program; training the client's management team.

Staff training: Training the client's employees to operate in accordance with the relevant security requirements, while maintaining flexibility with regard to course content, scope, duration, location and the number of trainees.

I-SEC aviation security training services

Training programs and seminars

I-SEC's training programs are the product of over 20 years of expertise and experience in the development of training materials covering every aspect of airline and airport security operations and their implementation worldwide.

Fourty seven training courses are offered, within the framework of training programs that are modular in nature, and are adapted to meet the specific needs of each client. The courses are constantly being updated to ensure that they cover all relevant material relating to new regulations, new threats, etc. Many of the courses include simulations, role play, situational exercises, case studies, etc. Sophisticated training aids are employed to make the training experience more efficient and interesting, thus ensuring optimal results.

I-SEC aviation security consulting services

Risk analysis

A comprehensive risk analysis is the essential, primary component of any security system. The identification of the risks relevant to the particular site or operation, and their grading according to their potential damage and probability enables to develop the security concept and design the security system that will effectively deal with these risks.

I-SEC employs security experts specializing in the performance of risk analyses in a variety of threat environments. When analysing risks, all relevant factors relating to the client, the operation, the environment, and potentially hostile elements are taken into account, to ensure the risks are fully and accurately mapped.

Security Concept Development

In order to enable the development of a cost-effective security system, that optimally meets the client's specific needs, an aviation security system must be constructed on the basis of a well thought-out security concept, which takes into consideration all relevant aspects and variables.

As the development and implementation of a comprehensive security system requires substantial resources, it is crucial that these be invested in the most productive way, in accordance with predetermined priorities.

When developing the aviation security concept, I-SEC specialists take into account the results of the risk analysis and the developing and anticipated changes and trends in the threat environment, to arrive at a concept that will be suitable for the predictable future, and easy to adapt in later years.

Security system design

I-SEC security experts possess broad experience in the design and development of modular, aviation security systems, customized to meet local needs and complying with international standards. Designed systems are both flexible and dynamic in nature, ensuring that any adaptations required to meet changes in the threat environment in the future can be carried out quickly, with minimal investment of effort and funds.

System development also covers the definition of needs in the areas of manpower, technical means and advanced technologies, with the aim of attaining the optimal balance, thus maximizing both efficiency and savings in operational and staffing costs. Our experts also assist the client to determine priorities in implementation, as a function of the prioritized needs and the available resources. Assistance in the recruitment of security managers and staff based on predefined standards is also offered.

Implementation and assimilation

For over two decades, I-SEC specialists have been assisting their clients to implement and assimilate proven work methods and security solutions designed on the basis of extensive know-how and experience, and tailored to meet their specific needs.

The client's staff members, at all levels, are trained to perform their relevant tasks, and are provided with ongoing consulting and support to ensure the smooth running of security operations.

Security surveys and audits

I-SEC's expert security consultants specializes in the performance of airports security surveys, the scope of which is determined together with the client, and can range from individual aspects of airport security to comprehensive, all-encompassing surveys. Special attention is focused on verification of compliance with all applicable regulations and presentation of recommendations regarding any amendments that may be required. Security surveys are particularly important as a step in the upgrading of an existing system – only by accurately mapping the existing system, all its components, strengths and weaknesses, is it possible to determine the required modifications.

As security systems are only effective if they continue to address existing and anticipated threats, and to fully comply with international and local regulatory requirements, periodical aviation security audits are of vital importance. I-SEC experts possess vast international experience in the performance of such audits, and recommending steps that must be taken to ensure full compliance and suitability of the aviation security system at all times.

Aviation Security Technology

In the interest of enabling its client to maintain the required level of security while reducing operational costs, I-SEC utilizes several innovative, proprietary means.

Advanced Passenger Screening (APS) is a copyright-protected, proprietary stand-alone rule engine that performs pre-screening of passengers on high-risk flights, based on several sources of information. This system is deployed in Europe and the Far East.

DOC-Check is an upgraded, new generation of I-SEC's proprietary automated Travel documents verification tool that helps combat illegal immigration and serves as a fine-prevention tool for airlines.

Employees Quality Management System (EQMS) is a proprietary system used to maintain, monitor and control employees' information such as training qualifications, level of training, exam results, assessment records, etc.

Services offered in the United States

Prior to the enactment of the Security Act, Huntleigh was one of the leading providers of security and non-security aviation services in the United States. Huntleigh currently provides limited aviation security services and other separate services at approximately 25 airports in 20 states.

The limited security services provided by Huntleigh involve the following:

- Charter Flight Screening for Airlines - which includes security check of passengers' body and carry-on items.
- Cargo Security Screening - for some international and domestic carriers.
- Aircraft Search – Search of the entire aircraft to detect dangerous objects.

Each of the non-security services involves one of the following specific job classifications:

Agent Services for Airlines

Agent services include: passenger service, ground handling, vendor behind counters, passenger service representative (PSR) and baggage service (BSO). Although an agent is a Huntleigh employee, the employee is considered a representative of specific airlines.

Guard Services

Guard services involve guarding secured areas, including aircraft. Huntleigh as well provides guard services outside of the airport to schools, shopping malls, etc.

Queue Monitors

Huntleigh provides queue monitors assisting passengers before the checkpoint.

Aircraft Cleaning

Huntleigh provides employees who perform aircraft cleaning services such as the following:

- cleaning the aircraft interior
- conducting cabin searches

Janitorial

Huntleigh provides janitorial services to airline airport offices, airline terminal areas, airline gates, police stations and office buildings.

Ramp and other Below the Wing Services

Huntleigh provides ramp services that include marshalling the aircraft, towing the aircraft, loading and off-loading baggage on/off aircraft, and Water service, and push back of the aircraft.

GSE Maintenance

Huntleigh provides mechanics to maintain Ground Service Equipment ("GSE") in a dedicated GSE Shop.

Shuttle Service

Huntleigh provides shuttle services to airline crews between hotels and airports.

Skycap Services Provider

A skycap assists passengers with their luggage. Located at the curbside of the check-in at airports, a skycap checks in passengers' luggage and meets security requirements established by the TSA to screen passengers. A skycap also assists arriving passengers with transporting luggage from the baggage carousel to ground transportation or other designated areas.

A skycap also may transport checked baggage from the curbside check-in to the airline counter. Concierge Service involves a skycap monitoring the baggage carousel to ensure that passengers do not remove luggage not belonging to them.

Wheelchair attendants

Wheelchair attendants transport passengers through the airport in airline and/or Company owned wheelchairs and may also operate electric carts for transporting passengers through the airport. Working closely with the attendants are dispatch agents who monitor requests and assignments for wheelchairs and dispatch the attendants as needed.

Baggage Handling Services

Huntleigh provides employees who move passengers' baggage from the check-in counter to screening machines and/or vice versa, as well as moving oversized baggage from check-in to appropriate bag belts.

Technological Systems and Solutions

The Company, through its subsidiaries, is involved in the development and sales of the technology listed below.

APS (Advanced Passenger Screening)

The APS is a sophisticated IT system that enables pre-departure analysis of passenger information and is designed to screen airline passengers in a faster and more efficient manner. It was developed based on the extensive experience and knowledge accumulated by the Company's professionals.

I-BOX

I-BOX, a unique technological platform developed by the Company, comprises one of the main contributors to the high operational efficiency of the Company and is used as part of our aviation security systems. It is an advanced mobile unit that can be implemented with multiple choices of software packages. The I-BOX

provides an unparalleled level of performance while reducing processing times to a minimum, thus eliminating related delays and avoiding inconvenience to the passengers. The I-BOX system has been deployed successfully in various locations around the world providing our customers with enhanced security operations.

SARA

SARA is an extensive real-time airport security assets management system. It is developed using the latest IT technologies, and provides an unparalleled monitoring and control tool for managing the security personnel and assets deployed in an airport. It can also give additional invaluable data about passenger flow through (security) checkpoints.

Front-end Identity Document Authentication and Management System (FDI)

FDI automates the authentication of physical ID documents and their conversion to workable digital records. FDI speeds up customer screening and enrollment while meeting the security standards of security- and business-sensitive environments such as airports, border control, financial services, etc. FDI solutions can be used with 3-illumination professional scanners for high security requirements or with regular TWAIN scanners and even mobile devices for standard security requirements, thus enabling broad usability for different markets.

Key Features: Hi-Resolution document imaging, auto image optimization, readable + encoded content extraction, photograph extraction, multi-layer identity authentication (according to scanner type), immediate detailed exception alerts, ability to integrate with chip readers and barcode readers, ability to integrate with biometric inputs, ability to query data against databases or watch-lists and ability to operate in stand-alone or networked modes.

FDI is relevant for a broad range of commercial and government markets.

Key markets for FDI are airports, airlines, bank branches, motor, financing dealerships, HR departments, etc.

Back office Identity Document Authentication and Management System (BOS)

BOS automates the authentication of ID document image files (i.e. not the physical documents) and their conversion to workable digital records. BOS speeds up customer screening and enrollment in the Customer-Not-Present (CNP) online and mobile space. BOS is the forerunner of 2nd generation technology that offers multi-factor, high-end image tampering forensics and collateral risk-factor processing. BOS is designed to process ID images produced by customers and service providers using mobile devices in sub-optimal conditions.

Key features: 100% automated (Click & Go, data entry free), seconds-fast processing, 3-way, multi-factor authentication(logical data integrity checks, advanced image tampering forensics incl. synthetic ID detection, collateral risk factor checks), detailed actionable exception reporting and superior capacity to handle sub-optimal image qualities.

BOS is designed to handle images that originate from any standard imaging device such as mobile phones, tablets, computer cams, etc. BOS is available as cloud (SaaS) or internal service and can be integrated with additional services such as data referencing, address verification, etc.

BOS is relevant for a broad range of commercial and government markets.

Key markets for BOS are financial services including payments, wallets, money transfer, lending, remittance, online investments, trading & forex, etc.

Marketing of Security Systems and Technology

We market our technologies by establishing projects with airports, airlines, financial services (including banks, leasing and car financing), telecom, and other existing and potential customers.

Discontinued Operations

In December 2005, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its entertainment segment in the United States. Accordingly, as of that date, the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the entertainment segment were classified as discontinued operations in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2011, the operations of the entertainment segment were liquidated.

In connection with the Company's settlement of certain assessments with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Company recognized in 2013 income of \$1.8 million from reversal of accrued expense regarding the settlement with the IRS, including interest and penalties, related to its entertainment segment from discontinued operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its subsidiary in France (I-SEC France) and in November 2012 transferred control of the subsidiary to a court-appointed liquidator. The subsidiary provided aviation security services in France.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company ceased the operations of its subsidiaries in Romania (I-SEC Romania) and Hungary (I-SEC Hungary), which provided aviation security services in the respective countries.

During the year end December 31, 2013, the Company ceased the operations of its subsidiaries in the United Kingdom (I-SEC UK) and Denmark (I-SEC Denmark). In addition, the Company committed to a plan to cease operations of its subsidiary in Belgium (I-SEC Belgium). All of the subsidiaries provided aviation security services in the respective countries.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its subsidiary in Switzerland (I-SEC Switzerland) which provided aviation security services.

Major Customers

Revenue from two customers represented 70% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2015, of which one customer accounted for 37% and the other customer accounts for 33% of total revenue.

Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 64% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2015.

Revenue from two customers represented 67% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014, of which one customer accounted for 38% of total revenue and the other customer accounted for 29% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 65% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2014.

Revenue from two customers represented 52% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013 of which one customer accounted for 42% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 37% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013.

One of the customers mentioned above, has been a principle customer in the last three years.

Prior year figures in this disclosure have been adjusted to the customer mergers within the aviation industry.

Revenue

Revenue in the U.S.

Our revenue in the United States during the years 2015, 2014 and 2013 totaled \$41.8 million (22% of total revenue), \$40 million (23% of total revenue) and \$41.6 million (33% of total revenue), respectively.

Revenue in Europe, Japan and other locations

Our revenue in Europe, Japan and other locations during the years 2015, 2014 and 2013 totaled \$145.2 million (78% of total revenue), \$132.9 million (77% of total revenue) and \$82.9 million (67% of total revenue), respectively.

Competition

Competition in the aviation security and aviation related services industry as well as in the technology industry is intense. Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical and marketing resources.

We expect that our competitors will develop and market alternative systems and technologies that may have greater functionality or be more cost effective than the services we provide or the systems that we may develop. If our competitors develop such systems we may not be able to successfully market our systems. Even if we are able to develop systems with greater functionality, which are more cost effective than those developed by our competitors, we may not be able to achieve market acceptance of our systems because our competitors have greater financial and marketing resources.

Aviation Security Regulatory Matters

Our aviation security activities are subject to various regulations imposed by authorities and various local and federal agencies having jurisdiction in the serviced area. The Company, on behalf of its clients, is responsible for adherence to such regulations relating to certain security aspects of their activities. The Company is also responsible to prevent passengers without proper travel documentation from boarding a flight, thereby avoiding fines otherwise imposed on its clients by immigration authorities.

We are subject to random periodic tests by government authorities with regard to the professional level of its services and training. Any failure to pass such a test may result in the loss of a contract or a license to perform services or a fine or both.

In the airports in which we operate, a license to operate is required from the respective airport authority. The Company currently holds the licenses required to operate in such locations.

Climate Change Regulation

Our business is not affected directly or indirectly in any way by existing and pending, local, state, regional, federal or international legal requirements and agreements related to climate change.

Organizational Structure

The following are the active subsidiaries of ICTS as of December 31, 2015:

I-SEC Global Security B.V. (The Netherlands - 100%) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries:

I-SEC International Security B.V. (The Netherlands - 100%), which holds the shares of:

Procheck International B.V. (The Netherlands - 100%)

I-SEC Nederland B.V. (Netherlands - 100%)

I-SEC Advanced Systems B.V. (Netherlands - 100%)

I-SEC Russia LLC (Russia - 100%)

I-SEC Spain Services Management S.L. (Spain - 100%)

I-SEC Spain Security Management S.L. (Spain - 100%)

I-SEC Italy (Italy - 100%)

I-SEC Services Italia s.r.l. (Italy – 100%)

I-SEC Japan K.K. (Japan - 100%)

I-SEC International Security Portugal (Portugal - 100%)

I-SEC Germany GmbH (Germany - 100%) which holds the shares of:

I-SEC Deutsche Luftsicherheit GmbH (Germany - 100%)

I-SEC Nord GmbH (Germany - 100%)

ICTS USA, Inc. (New York - 100%) which holds the shares of:

Huntleigh USA, Corp. (New York - 100%)

AU10TIX B.V. (The Netherlands - 100%, formerly I-SEC Technologies B.V.) which holds the shares of:

10TIX Authentication and Identification Advanced Systems Ltd. (Israel – 100%)

AU10TIX Limited (Cyprus – 100%)

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company leases certain premises under various operating leases. Future minimum lease payments under such operating leases are as follows:

Year ended December 31,		
2016	\$	1,356
2017		424
2018		353
2019		316
2020		312
	\$	2,761

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is \$3.4 million, \$3.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

This section contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning our business, operations and financial condition. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this annual report on Form 20-F regarding ICTS's strategy, future operations, financial position, costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. When used in this annual report on Form 20-F the words "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "believe", "seek", "estimate", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a number of important reasons, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

We cannot guarantee any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report on Form 20-F represent management's expectations as of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F and should not be relied upon as representing ICTS's expectations as of any other date. Subsequent events and developments will cause management's expectations to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements, ICTS specifically disclaims any obligation to do so, even if its expectations change.

Overview

The Company operates in three reportable segments (a) corporate (b) airport security and other aviation services and (c) technology. The corporate segment does not generate revenue and contains primarily non-operational expenses. The airport security and other aviation services segment provide security and other services to airlines and airport authorities, predominantly in Europe and the United States. The technology segment is predominantly involved in the development and sale of identity security software to financial and other institutions, in Europe and the United States. All inter-segment transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as the accounting policies of the Company as a whole.

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our critical accounting policies that require the use of judgment and estimates are listed below. Please refer to Note 2 of ICTS's consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2015 for a summary of ICTS's significant accounting policies.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts due to the Company for services rendered and are recorded net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on historical collection experience, factors related to a specific customer and current economic trends. The Company writes off accounts receivable against the allowance for doubtful accounts when the balance is determined to be uncollectible.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets, other than goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company assesses recoverability by determining whether the net book value of the related asset will be recovered through the projected undiscounted future cash flows of the asset. If the Company determines that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable, it measures any impairment based on the fair value of the asset as compared to its carrying value.

Contingent Liabilities

The Company is subject to various investigations, claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the normal course of its business activities. Liabilities for such contingencies are recognized when: (a) information available prior to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and (b) the amount of loss can reasonably be estimated.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation to employees, including stock options, are measured at the fair value of the award on the date of grant based on the estimated number of awards that are ultimately expected to vest. The compensation expense resulting from stock-based compensation to management and administrative employees is recorded over the vesting period of the award in selling, general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Compensation expense resulting from stock based compensation to operational employees is recorded over the vesting period of the award in cost of revenue.

Stock-based compensation issued to non-employees for services rendered are recorded at either the fair value of the services rendered or the fair value of the stock-based compensation, whichever is more readily determinable.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as services are rendered based on the terms contained in the Company's contractual arrangements with customers, provided that services have been rendered, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established when realization of net deferred tax assets is not considered more likely than not.

Uncertain income tax positions are determined based upon the likelihood of the positions being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period during which management believes it is more likely than not that the position will not be sustained. Income tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Income tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of income tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized if challenged by the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with income tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured is reflected as income taxes payable.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ 187,022	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497
Cost of revenue	167,844	152,224	108,995
GROSS PROFIT	19,178	20,705	15,502
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	2,565	2,207	2,182
Selling, general and administrative	20,406	17,316	16,925
Forgiveness of debt	-	-	(1,312)
Total operating expenses	22,971	19,523	17,795
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,793)	1,182	(2,293)
Other income (expenses), net	(760)	448	(3,987)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(4,553)	1,630	(6,280)
Income tax benefit(expense)	(149)	(90)	1,026
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(4,702)	1,540	(5,254)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(109)	1,821
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (4,702)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)

The following table sets forth, for the annual periods indicated, certain results of operations data as a percentage of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue	89.7%	88.0%	87.5%
Gross profit	10.3%	12.0%	12.5%
Research and development expenses	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.9%	10.0%	13.6%
Forgiveness of debt	0.0%	0.0%	(1.1%)
Total operating expenses	12.3%	11.3%	14.3%
Operating income (loss)	(2.0%)	0.7%	(1.8%)
Other income (expense), net	(0.4%)	0.2%	(3.2%)
Income (loss) before income tax benefit (expense)	(2.4%)	0.9%	(5.0%)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	0.8%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.4%)	0.9%	(4.2%)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.1%)	(0.1%)	1.5%
Net income (loss)	(2.5%)	0.8%	(2.7%)

The following table sets forth, for the annual periods indicated, revenue generated by country:

(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)			
Year ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	2013
United States of America	\$ 41,817	\$ 39,983	\$ 41,565
Netherlands	72,231	69,667	56,631
Germany	61,765	49,771	13,002
Other	11,209	13,508	13,299
Total	\$ 187,022	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

Revenue

Total revenue increased from \$172.9 million in 2014 to \$187.0 million in 2015.

Revenue generated in the Netherlands was \$72.2 million in 2015 compared to \$69.7 million in 2014. The increase in revenue generated in the Netherlands was primarily a result of additional services provided to Schiphol Airport. The average exchange rate Euro-Dollar went down by 16.5%. Revenue generated in the Netherlands in 2015 based on the 2014 exchange rate would have totaled \$86.4 million compared to \$72.2 million according to the current exchange rate.

Revenue generated in Germany was \$61.8 million in 2015 compared to \$49.8 million in 2014. The increase in revenue generated in Germany was primarily a result of additional services provided to Frankfurt Airport. The average exchange rate Euro-Dollar went down by 16.5%. Revenue generated in Germany in 2015 based on the 2014 exchange rate would have totaled \$74.0 million compared to \$61.8 million according to the current exchange rate.

Revenue generated in the United States of America was \$41.8 million compared to \$40.0 million in 2014. The increase of revenue generated in the United States was primarily a result of additional services provided to different customers and increases in prices of certain services provided by the Company.

Revenue outside the Netherlands, Germany and the United States totaled \$11.2 million compared to \$13.5 million in 2014. The decrease in revenue from other locations was primarily a result of fewer services required by customers in certain locations.

Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue increased from \$152.2 million or 88.0% in 2014 to \$167.8 million or 89.7%. Increases from \$152.2 million to \$167.8 million relates primarily to increase in revenues in the Netherlands and Germany and costs relating to the extended contracts in those countries. In addition, in August 2015, following a decision of the State Supreme Court of Washington regarding increase of the minimum wages for the town of SeaTac, Washington, effective January 1, 2014, the Company recorded an accrual for this liability of which \$3.0 million is expensed in cost of revenue.

Research and Development expenses ("R&D")

R&D expenses increased from \$2.2 million or 1.3% in 2014 to \$2.6 million or 1.4% in 2015. The increase relates mostly to increases in the number of employees working in our technology segment.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A")

SG&A expenses increased from \$17.3 million or 10.0% in 2014 to \$20.4 million or 10.9% in 2015. The increase from 10.0% in 2014 to 10.9% in 2015 is mostly a result of bonuses to certain officers in 2015 totaling \$1.6 million compared to \$0 in 2014.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net totaled \$(0.8) million in 2015 compared to \$0.4 million in 2014. Interest expense to a related party increased from \$2.3 million in 2014 to \$2.6 million in 2015. Borrowings from a related party continued to increase during the year 2015 thus increasing the interest expense related to that loan.

Interest expense and bank charges increased from \$1.1 million in 2014 to \$1.4 million, mostly because of an increase of usage of the lines of credit in Europe and the United States.

Foreign currency gain in 2015 totaled \$3.1 million in 2015 compared to \$3.7 million in 2014. During 2015 the exchange rate between the Dollar and the Euro dropped from 1.21 Dollar per Euro as of December 31, 2014 to 1.09 Dollar per Euro as of December 31, 2015, a decrease of approximately 10%. As substantial balances of the Company's liabilities are in Euro's, the Company recorded a foreign currency gain in 2015. In 2014 the exchange rate between the Dollar and the Euro decreased by 12% which created higher foreign currency profit.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

The Company had income tax expense of \$(0.1) million both in 2015 and 2014.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenue

Total revenue increased from \$124.5 million in 2013 to \$172.9 million in 2014.

Revenue generated in the Netherlands was \$69.7 million in 2014 compared to \$56.6 million in 2013. The increase in revenue generated in the Netherlands was primarily a result of additional services provided to Schiphol Airport. The effect of the exchange rates on 2014 revenue compared to 2013 was not significant.

In June 2013, the Company acquired an entity in Germany that provides aviation security services. Revenue generated in Germany was \$49.8 million in 2014 compared to \$13.0 million in 2013 (since date of acquisition until December 31, 2013).

Revenue in the United States decreased from \$41.6 million in 2013 to \$40.0 million in 2014 due to decreased services provided as well as the loss of certain contracts.

Revenue outside the United States, the Netherlands and Germany totaled to \$13.5 million in 2014 compared to \$13.3 in 2013.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased from \$109 million or 87.5% in 2013 to \$152.2 million or 88.0% in 2014. Cost of revenue was fairly consistent at 87.5% of revenue in 2013 compared to 88.0% in 2014. Increases from \$109 million in 2013 to \$152.2 million in 2014 relates primarily to an increase in revenues in the Netherlands and Germany.

Research and Development expenses ("R&D")

R&D expenses were fairly consistent at \$2.2 million both in 2014 and 2013.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A")

SG&A expenses increased from \$16.9 million or 13.6% in 2013 to \$17.3 million or 10.0% in 2014. SG&A was fairly consistent at \$16.9 million in 2013 compared to \$17.3 million in 2014. Decrease from 13.6% of revenue in 2013 to 10.0% of revenue in 2014 is a result of increases in revenues primarily in the Netherlands and Germany.

Forgiveness of debt

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company reversed certain accounts payable in the amount of \$1.3 million as the Company believes it is no longer obligated for these accounts payable.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net totaled \$0.4 million in 2014 compared to \$(4.0) million in 2013.

Interest expense to a related party was fairly consistent from \$2.3 million in 2014 compared to \$2.2 million in 2013. Borrowings from a related party, including accrued interest, increased from \$36.6 million in 2013 to \$38.5 million in 2014. Interest related to the related party debt is expected to increase in the future as borrowings from the related party are expected to increase.

Interest expense and bank charges were fairly consistent at \$1.1 million both in 2014 and 2013.

Interest income related to uncertain tax positions totaled \$0 million in 2014 compared to income of \$0.3 million in 2013. Interest income in 2013 resulted from the Company's reversal of an accrued expense following a settlement with the IRS.

Foreign currency gain (loss) in 2014 totaled \$3.7 million compared to \$(1.0) million in 2013. During 2014 the exchange rate between the Dollar and the Euro dropped from 1.38 Dollar per Euro as of December 31, 2013 to 1.21 Dollar per Euro, a decrease of approximately 12%. As substantial balances of the Company's liabilities are in Euros, the Company recorded a foreign currency gain in 2014. In 2013 the exchange rate between the Dollar and the Euro increased from 1.32 Dollar per Euro to 1.38, which created a foreign currency loss.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

The Company had income tax expense of \$(0.1) million in 2014 compared to an income tax benefit of \$1.0 million in 2013. The income tax benefit in 2013 relates primarily to the reversal of an accrued expense following a settlement of debt with the IRS, creating an income tax benefit of \$1.1 million. This tax benefit was offset with \$(0.1) million tax expense which relates primarily to certain profitable subsidiaries in Europe and the Far East, similar to the income tax expense of \$(0.1) in 2014.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

Loss from discontinued operations in 2014 of \$0.1 million relates primarily to discontinued operations of European subsidiaries. Income from discontinued operations in 2013 of \$1.9 million relates primarily to the reversal of accrued expense following a settlement of certain income tax assessments with the IRS related to the discontinued entertainment segment.

The following table sets forth, for the annual periods indicated, certain financial data related to the Company's reportable segments.

	Corporate	Airport Security and Other Aviation Services	Technology	Total
Year ended December 31, 2015:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 185,519	\$ 1,503	\$ 187,022
Depreciation and amortization	1	655	57	713
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,182)	1,597	(3,117)	(4,702)
Total assets from continuing operations	440	41,056	853	42,349
Year ended December 31, 2014:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 172,102	\$ 827	\$ 172,929
Depreciation and amortization	3	689	69	761
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(99)	5,106	(3,467)	1,540
Total assets from continuing operations	404	34,006	461	34,871
Year ended December 31, 2013:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 124,130	\$ 367	\$ 124,497
Depreciation and amortization	2	671	91	764
Income (Loss) from continuing operations	(3,938)	2,373	(3,689)	(5,254)
Total assets from continuing operations	447	27,720	488	28,655

Corporate Segment

The Company's loss from continuing operations in the corporate segment increased from \$0.1 million in 2014 to \$3.2 million in 2015. The increase is primarily due to the following: (a) bonuses granted to certain officers in 2015 totaling \$1.6 million compared to \$0 in 2014.(b) Grant of \$0.7 million to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board as compensation for the last eleven years. (c) Decrease of exchange rate income by \$0.6 million.

The Company's loss from continuing operations in the corporate segment decreased from \$3.9 million in 2013 to \$0.1 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily due to the following: (a) foreign currency gain in 2014 totaled \$3.7 million compared to foreign currency loss of \$1.0 million in 2013 and (b) income of \$0 in 2014 compared to \$0.7 million related to reversal of accrual following the settlement of uncertain income tax positions with the IRS.

Airport Security and Other Aviation Services Segment

Increases in revenue from \$172.1 million in 2014 to \$185.5 million in 2015 relates primarily to: (a) an increase of revenues in Germany from \$49.8 million in 2014 to \$61.8 million in 2015. (b) An increase of revenues in the Netherlands from \$69.7 million in 2014 to \$72.2 million in 2015.

Revenue generated in the Netherlands, Germany and some other European countries was affected by exchange rate fluctuations as the average rate of the Euro–Dollar decreased by 16.5% in 2015 compared to 2014.

In 2015, the Company's income from continuing operations related to aviation services was \$1.6 million compared to \$5.1 million in 2014. The 2015 profit includes an expense of \$3.3 million relating to a minimum wage increase in SeaTac Airport, Washington, USA, following a recent decision of the Washington State Supreme Court. According to the court's decision, the minimum wage increase is effective from January 1, 2014. The Company has estimated that it has a liability of approximately \$3.3 million for back wages and accrued interest and has recorded in 2015 an accrual for this liability.

Increase in revenue from \$124.1 million in 2013 to \$172.1 million in 2014 relates primarily to: (a) an increase of revenues in the Netherlands from \$56.6 million in 2013 to \$69.7 million in 2014. Revenue generated in the Netherlands increased primarily due to increases in services provided to customers (b) following an acquisition of a German company in the aviation security field, revenues in Germany were \$49.8 million in 2014 compared to \$13.0 in 2013 (since date of acquisition until December 31, 2013). In 2014, the Company's income from continuing operations related to aviation services was \$5.1 million compared to \$2.4 million in 2013. The 2013 figures include a non-recurring income of \$1.3 million related to forgiveness of debt as a result of the Company reversing certain accounts payable.

Technology Segment

Revenue in 2015 was \$1.5 million compared to \$0.8 million in 2014. The loss from continuing operations amounted to \$3.1 million in 2015 compared to \$3.5 million in 2014.

Revenue in 2014 was \$0.8 million compared to 0.4 million in 2013. The loss from continuing operations to \$3.5 million in 2014 compared to \$3.7 million in 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's most significant expenditures consist of payroll, related costs and professional fees. The Company has historically financed such expenditures through cash flows from operations, funding received from lines of credit with lenders in the United States and Europe and borrowings from a convertible note arrangement with a related party.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had cash on hand of \$7.9 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, not including restricted cash of \$4.4 million and \$4.8 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the restricted cash serves as collateral for our letters of credit in

the United States and restricted bank accounts in the Netherlands, which are restricted for payments to local tax authorities.

The Company has a working capital and shareholders' deficits and a history of recurring losses from continuing operations and negative cash flows from operations. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$5.0 million and \$2.5 million, respectively and shareholders' deficit of \$42.2 million and \$39.1 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company incurred income (loss) from continuing operations of \$(4.7) million, \$1.5 million and \$(5.3) million, respectively, and provided (used) cash flows from operations of \$(1.1) million, \$1.8 million and \$(7.7) million, respectively. Collectively, these factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on our 2015 consolidated financial statements includes an explanatory paragraph stating that there is substantial doubt with respect to our ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that our operating cash flows and a related party / third party financing activities will provide it with sufficient funds to meet its obligations and execute its business plan for the next twelve months. However, there are no assurances that management's plans to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and obtain additional financing from a related party or third parties will be successful. In May 2014, the Company increased its borrowing capacity under the convertible notes payable to related party to \$37.0 million. In addition, in April 2015, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangements in Europe to provide it with up to €5.5 million in borrowing capacity. In January 2016 the Company signed with the same bank a new line of credit arrangement to replace the previous agreement. According to the new agreement the line of credit increased up to €10.0 million.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities vary significantly from year to year, depending on our operating results and timing of cash receipts and disbursements on accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2015 was \$1.1 million. This used cash resulted primarily from net loss of \$4.7 million and a non-cash charge of \$0.7 million for depreciation and amortization. Net cash provided by continuing operating assets and liabilities of \$2.8 million is primarily attributable to an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$9.1 million, increase of accounts payable of \$0.5 million and increase of VAT payable of \$0.5 million. This was offset by an increase in accounts receivable, net, of \$6.3 million and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$1.0 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2014 was \$1.8 million. This provided cash resulted primarily from net income from continuing operations of \$1.5 million and a non-cash charge of \$0.8 million for depreciation and amortization. Net cash used in continuing operating assets and liabilities of \$0.4 million is primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable, net of \$6.9 million, payments made to the U.S. Department of Labor of \$0.3 million and decrease in other liabilities of \$0.4 million. This was offset by an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$5.4 million increase of accounts payable of \$0.7 million and increase of VAT payable of \$1.2 million. Net cash used in discontinued operations in 2014 was \$0.1 million.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2013 was \$7.7 million. This use of cash resulted primarily from a net loss from continuing operations of \$5.3 million and non-cash gain related to forgiveness of debt of \$1.3 million. This amount was partially offset by: (a) a non-cash charge of \$0.8 million for depreciation and amortization, and (b) amortization of deferred financing costs of \$0.1 million. Net cash used by continuing operating assets and liabilities of \$2.2 million is primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable, net of \$3.5 million, decrease of accounts payable of \$0.3 million, decrease in income taxes payable of \$1.7 million following the 2013 reversal of

accrual following a settlement with the IRS and payments made to the U.S. Department of Labor of \$0.3 million. This was offset by an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$2.8 million and increase of \$0.5 million in other liabilities. Net cash provided by discontinued operations in 2013 was \$0.1 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1.1 million and consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$1.0 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1.2 million and consisted primarily of a decrease in restricted cash of \$1.9 million, offset by capital expenditures of \$ 0.6 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2.1 million and consisted primarily of an increase in restricted cash of \$1.5 million and capital expenditures of \$0.7 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2015 was \$7.8 million, which consisted primarily of an increase of \$4.0 million, net, from the Company's convertible note arrangement with a related party, an increase of \$1.9 million on our line of credit in Europe and the United States and stock issuance for \$1.7 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2014 was \$4.3 million, which consisted primarily of an increase of \$5.7 million of proceeds from our convertible note arrangement with a related party, a decrease in net borrowings on our lines of credit in Europe and the United States of \$2.2 million and increase of cash overdraft of \$0.8 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2013 was \$11.0 million, which consisted primarily of an increase of \$7.3 million of net proceeds from our convertible note arrangement with a related party and an increase in net borrowings on our lines of credit in Europe and the United States of \$4.1 million.

We expect to continue to draw down from our convertible note arrangement with a related party as necessary to meet our short-term cash needs. In addition, we increased several times a line of credit in Europe and expect to use the available funds pursuant to the new arrangement.

Borrowings

United States

The Company was a party to a credit facility with an independent lender, which provided it with up to \$10.5 million in borrowings subject to a borrowing base limitation. The borrowing base limitation was equivalent to: (i) 80% of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus (ii) 70% of eligible unbilled receivables, as defined, plus (iii) 100% of the Company's \$3.5 million in cash collateral plus (iv) 95% of a \$1.0 million standby letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. Borrowings under the credit facility were secured by the Company's accounts receivable, unbilled receivables, equipment, cash, a \$3.5 million certificate of deposit, and the \$1.0 million letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder.

In June 2014, the Company amended the credit facility to decrease the maximum borrowing capacity to \$6.5 million and amend existing financial and non-financial covenants, including the maintenance of a specified fixed charge coverage ratio. The borrowing base limitation was also amended and is equivalent to: (i) 85% of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus (ii) 75% of eligible unbilled receivables, as defined, plus (iii) 95% of a \$1,0 million standby letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. In addition, as part of the amendment, the Company's \$3.5 million cash collateral was released and used to reduce outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. The credit facility expires in June 2016.

On March 2015, the Company amended its credit facility with its lender. The amendment revised existing financial covenants, including the maintenance of a specified fixed charge coverage ratio and maintenance of minimum monthly EBITDA requirements. As of December 31, 2015 the Company is in violation of its financial covenants. As of March 2016, the lender waived this violation.

Borrowings made under the credit facility bore interest, which was payable monthly, at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.375%) plus 4.5% per annum (5.875% as of December 31, 2015).

The company evaluated the terms of the amendments and concluded that they do not constitute substantive modification.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had approximately \$5.6 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, outstanding under line of credit arrangements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$0.9 million, and \$0 million, respectively, in unused borrowing capacity under the line of credit facility.

Europe

In June 2013, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €1.1 million (\$1.3 million as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly.

The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €0.1 million every quarter, starting December 31, 2013. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €0.6 (\$0.7 as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015.

In January 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €0.8 (\$1.0 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €0.1 million every quarter, starting July 1, 2014. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit expires on September 30, 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €0.6 million (\$0.8 million as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015.

In March 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €1.1 million (\$1.3 million as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €0.1 million every quarter, starting June 30, 2014. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit expires on December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €0.8 million (\$1.0 million as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015.

In April 2015, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €5.5 million (\$6.0 million as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings until further notice. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.75% as of December 31, 2015) per annum. Non-borrowed amounts under this agreement bear interest of 0.75% per annum, which is payable quarterly.

The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of three of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit cannot exceed 80% of the borrowing base. As of December 31, 2015 the Company had €5.0 million (\$5.4 million as of December 31, 2015) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

The line of credit replaces all other existing lines of credit with that commercial bank.

In August 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €0.5 million (\$0.5 million as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings. Borrowings under this arrangement bore interest at 3.5% per annum, which was payable on August 1, 2014, the original maturity date of the arrangement. In July 2014, the line of credit arrangement was extended until August 1, 2015. The line of credit is secured by a bank guarantee provided by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder as well as a guarantee from another bank. In July 2015, the line of credit was fully paid and the line of credit expired. As of December 31, 2014 the Company had €0.5 million (\$0.6 million as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

In November 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €1.2 million (\$1.3 million as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit arrangement bear interest at 1.2% per annum, which is payable quarterly. The line of credit is secured by a guarantee provided by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. The line of credit was originally set to expire in May, 2014 and was extended until July 31, 2015. In June 2014, the borrowing capacity under the line of credit was increased up to €1.5 million (\$1.6 million as of December 31, 2015). In December 2015 the borrowing capacity was reduced by €1.2 million (\$1.3 million as of December 31, 2015). As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had €0.4 million and €1.3 million (\$0.4 million and \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

The Company's weighted average interest rate in Europe during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 3.2%, 3.5% and 3.7% respectively.

Related party financing

In November 2013, the Company entered into a new arrangement with an entity related to its main shareholder, which replaced all previous arrangements between the parties, to provide it with up to \$32 million in revolving loans through November 2015. The term of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six-month periods at the option of the holder. All outstanding borrowings from previous arrangements were applied to the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement. Loans received under the arrangement bear interest, which is compounded semi-annually and payable at maturity, at the interest rate charged by the Company's European commercial bank (LIBOR plus 6% for U.S. dollar-denominated loans and the base rate plus 2% for Euro-denominated loans). The arrangement is secured by a 26% interest in one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In connection with the arrangement, the holder was granted an option to convert outstanding notes payable (including accrued interest) under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and, therefore, it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualified as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

In May 2014, the Company entered into a new arrangement with an entity related to its main shareholder, which replaced all previous arrangements between the parties, to provide it with up to \$37 million in revolving loans through December 2016. The term of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six-month periods at the option of the holder. All outstanding borrowings from previous arrangements were applied to the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement. Loans received under the arrangement bear interest, which is compounded semi-annually and payable at maturity, at the interest rate charged by the Company's European commercial bank (LIBOR plus 6% for U.S. dollar-denominated loans and the base rate plus 2% for Euro-denominated loans). The arrangement is secured by a 26% interest in one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In connection with the arrangement, the holder was granted an option to convert outstanding notes payable (including accrued interest) under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and, therefore, it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualified as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

In October 2015, the Supervisory Board of Directors approved a reduction to the convertible price of the unpaid interest from \$1.50 per share to \$0.75 per share. In addition, the loan period was extended till January 1, 2018. The term of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six months periods at the option of the holder. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and therefore it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualifies as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

The Company's weighted average interest during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 5.99%, 6.06% and 6.18%, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, convertible notes payable to a related party consist of \$29.0 million and \$30.2 million respectively, in principal and \$10.4 million and \$8.3 million respectively, in accrued interest. Interest expense related to these notes is \$2.6 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of payroll and related costs. Research and development costs are \$2.6 million, \$2.2 million and \$2.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Trend Information

Labor market conditions may require the Company to increase its prices. Cost of labor is the main variable in determining any cost increases.

The Company might be affected by the worldwide economic slowdown, which might affect the aviation industry. As the Company is a service provider to this industry, such trends can affect the results of the Company.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company is a party to a consulting arrangement, an agency agreement and various operating lease arrangements. In addition, the Company has no unconsolidated special purpose entities.

Future Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations as of December 31, 2015:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period (U.S. Dollars in Thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	more than 5 years
Line of credit in the U.S.	\$ 5,569	\$ 5,569	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Consulting agreements	1,063	218	518	327	-
Lines of credit in Europe	5,840	5,840	-	-	-
Convertible notes payable - related party (including interest)	39,402	-	39,402	-	-
Operating lease obligations	2,761	1,356	1,093	312	-
Future interest and fees on line of credit and convertible notes payable to related party (1)	9,303	-	9,303	-	-
	<u>\$ 63,938</u>	<u>\$ 12,983</u>	<u>\$ 50,316</u>	<u>\$ 639</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(1) Interest and fees are estimated based on future interest rates expected to be applicable.

The following table summarizes the Company's other future commercial obligations as of December 31, 2015:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period (U.S. Dollars in Thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	more than 5 years
Guarantees	\$ 290	\$ 290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Letters of credit	274	274	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 564</u>	<u>\$ 564</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

The following table lists the directors and executive officers of ICTS:

	Age	Position
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Menachem Atzmon	71	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
David W. Sass	80	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gail F. Lieberman	72	Member of the Supervisory Board, Member of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Compensation Committee
Gordon Hausmann	70	Member of the Supervisory Board, Member of the Compensation Committee and Member of the Audit Committee
Philip M. Getter	79	Member of the Supervisory Board, Chairman of the Audit Committee
Ran Langer	70	Managing Director
Alon Raich	40	Chief Financial Officer

Menachem J. Atzmon is a CPA (Isr). From 1996 until 2012 Mr. Atzmon has been the managing director of Albermale Investment Ltd., an investment company. Since 1998 until 2012 he has served as the Chairman of the Management Board of Seehafen Rostock, Umschlagsgesellschaft GmbH and its Holding Company. Mr. Atzmon has been a member of the Supervisory Board of ICTS since 1999 and acts as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board since 2004. Since 2010 he serves as the Chairman of the of Arrow Ecology & Engineering Overseas (1999) Ltd, an advance recycling company. During 2014 Mr. Atzmon was appointed in addition to his role of Chairman of the Supervisory Board to CEO of the Arrow Ecology & Engineering Overseas Ltd.

David W. Sass for the past 54 years has been a practicing attorney in New York City and is currently a senior partner in the law firm of McLaughlin & Stern, LLP. He has been a director of ICTS since 2002 and is also a director of several privately held corporations. He is an Honorary Trustee of Ithaca College and a director of the TCI College of Technology.

Gail F. Lieberman is the founder and Managing Partner of Rudder Capital, LLC, which provides financial and strategic advisory services for middle-market companies in the services & technology sectors. Previously, she was the Chief Financial Officer for Thomson Corporation's Financial & Professional Publishing division, Moody's Investor Service, Inc. and Scali, McCabe, Sloves, Inc. (Ogilvy Group). Ms. Lieberman is a director of Tradeworx, a private financial technology company and the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority. Formerly she served as board member, Compensation Committee Chair and Audit Committee Member for Dara Biosciences (NASDAQ: DARA), board member and Audit Committee Chair for I-Trax Inc. (Amex: DMX), board member and Audit and Governance Committee Member for TriPath Imaging Inc. (NASDAQ: TPTH) and board member and Audit Committee Chair for Breeze-Eastern Corporation (Amex: BZC). She also served on the board of FTEN, a financial technology company. Ms. Lieberman holds a BA in Mathematics and Physics and an MBA in Finance from Temple University.

Gordon Hausmann is the senior partner of his own law firm, founded in London over 30 years ago. He specializes, amongst other things, in corporate and commercial law, including business finance and banking law, litigation and representation of several substantial family offices. He holds office as a board member of numerous companies, including listed companies in the UK and abroad. These include an international airline, some Embassies, finance companies (including a company associated with a private Swiss banking group) and other well-known and governmental entities. He also holds office and advises a number of charities, including Governor of the Hebrew University.

Philip M. Getter has been on the board of TCI College of Technology and since 2012 been Chairman of TCI. Since 1985 he has been managing member of GEMPH Development LLC a major shareholder of EVCI Career Colleges and the sole shareholder of TCI College. From 2000 to 2005 he was president of DAMG Capital, LLC Investment Bankers. Prior thereto he was most recently head of Investment Banking and a member of the board of directors of Prime Charter, Ltd. He has more than thirty years of corporate finance experience. After graduation from Cornell University he served as Administrative Assistant to the Director of United States Atomic Energy Commission. From 1960 to 1969 he was a partner with Shearson, Hammill and then Senior Partner of Devon Securities, an international investment banking boutique from 1969 to 1975. From 1975 to 1984 he was President/CEO of Generics Corporation of America, one of the largest generic drug manufacturers in the United States. As Chairman and CEO of Wolins Pharmaceutical (1977 to 1984) he led the reorganization and restructuring of this direct to the profession distributor of pharmaceuticals. Mr. Getter was Chairman of Inksure Technologies, Inc. and a director from 2003 thru 2009. He has been a member of the League of American Theatres and Producers/The Broadway League, Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Kurt Weill Foundation for Music, and a Director of the American Theatre Wing, the TONY (awards) Administration as well as OBIE Administration Committee and has produced for Broadway, television and film.

Ran Langer joined ICTS in 1988 through 1998 as General Manager of the German subsidiaries of ICTS. From 1998 to 2013, he served as General Manager of Seehafen Rostock Umschlagsgesellschaft GmbH, the operator of the Seaport in Rostock, Germany. Mr. Langer became a Managing Director of ICTS in 2004. In 2013 Mr. Langer was appointed also as CEO of I-SEC International Security B.V., a fully owned subsidiary of ICTS.

Alon Raich is a CPA (Isr), joined ICTS in September 2005 as Financial Controller and became Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company in 2008. From 2001 to 2005 he worked in the accounting firm, Kesselman & Kesselman, PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC). Mr. Raich holds a BA degree in economics and accounting and an MA degree in law from Bar-Ilan University, Israel.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth compensation earned by the Company's Managing Directors and the highest paid executives during the years 2012 until 2014 (U.S. Dollars in thousands):

Principal Position	Year	Salary \$	Bonus \$	All Other Compensations \$	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation \$	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings \$	Number of Option Awards	Number of Stock Awards	Total \$
Managing Director	2015	222	1,110	21	-	-	-	-	1,353
(a)	2014	191	0	21	-	-	-	-	212
(a)	2013	70	33	9	-	-	-	-	112
Managing Director	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	2014	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	48
(b)	2013	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	58
General Manager of a subsidiary	2015	128	73	22	-	-	-	-	223
(c)	2014	153	80	26	-	-	-	-	259
(c)	2013	146	0	26	-	-	-	-	172
General Manager of a subsidiary	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	2013	267	148	46	-	-	-	-	461

a. Highest paid employee in 2015

b. Highest paid employee in 2014

c. Highest paid employee in 2013

Each member of the Supervisory Board who is not an employee of the Company receives an annual fee of \$10 and a fee for each Supervisory Board or committee meeting attended of \$1. The Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$20 per year.

Mr. Langer has been employed as Managing Director since 2004 without compensation. During 2013, the Company signed an employment agreement with Mr. Langer for which he will be entitled to a yearly salary of €144 per year (\$160 as of December 2015). In May 2015 the compensation committee and the Supervisory Board approved to increase Mr. Langer's salary to €240 per year (\$222 as of December 2015) and a one-time bonus of €1,000 (\$1,110 as of December 31, 2015).

Mr. Nir has been employed as a Managing Director since 2008 until December 31, 2014, at an annual cost of \$0, \$48 and \$58 during the years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In December 2015 the compensation committee approved an increase in the Supervisory Board fees starting 2016. The annual fee was increased to \$20 and the fee for each supervisory board or committee meeting was increased to \$2. The Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$10 per year. In addition, the compensation committee approved an annual fee of \$60 for the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, in addition to a one time grant of \$660 representing the annual salary for the last eleven years for which he was not compensated.

The following table sets forth information concerning the aggregate compensation paid or accrued on behalf of all of our directors and executive officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2015.

	Salaries, fees, commissions and bonuses	Pension, retirement and other similar benefits
	(in thousands)	
Directors as a group (5 persons)	\$ 752	\$ -
All officers as a group(4 persons)	\$ 2,308	\$ 85

Background and Compensation Philosophy

Our Compensation Committee consists of Gail Lieberman, Chairman and Gordon Hausmann, all independent directors. The Compensation Committee and, prior to its establishment our Supervisory Board of Directors determined the compensation to be paid to our executive officers based on our financial and operating performance and prospects, the level of compensation paid to similarly situated executives in comparably sized companies, and contributions made by the officers' to our success. Each of the named officers will be measured by a series of performance criteria by the Supervisory Board of directors, or the compensation committee on a yearly basis. Such criteria will be set forth based on certain objective parameters such as job characteristics, required professionalism, management skills, interpersonal skills, related experience, personal performance and overall corporate performance.

Our Supervisory Board of Directors and Compensation Committee have not adopted or established a formal policy or procedure for determining the amount of compensation paid to our executive officers. The Compensation Committee makes an independent evaluation of appropriate compensation of key employees, with input from management. The Compensation Committee has oversight of executive compensation plans, policies and programs.

Our compensation program for our executive officers and all other employees is designed such that it will not incentivize unnecessary risk-taking. The base salary component of our compensation program is a fixed amount and does not depend on performance. Our cash incentive program takes into account multiple metrics, thus diversifying the risk associated with any single performance metric, and we believe it does not incentivize our executive officers to focus exclusively on short-term outcomes. Our equity awards are limited by the terms of our equity plans to a fixed maximum specified in the plan, and are subject to vesting to align the long-term interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders.

Elements of Compensation

We provide our executive officers with a base salary and certain bonuses to compensate them for services rendered during the year. Our policy of compensating our executives with a cash salary has served us well.

Board Practices

We have a Supervisory Board and a Management Board. The Supervisory Board has the primary responsibility for supervising the policies of the Management Board and the general course of corporate affairs and recommending the adoption of the annual financial statements of ICTS by its shareholders. The Management Board is responsible for the day-to-day operations of ICTS. Members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are appointed by the shareholders for a term of one year. Non-executive officers are appointed by and serve at the satisfaction of the Management Board.

The members of the Supervisory Board as of December 31, 2015 and the initial year they joined the Supervisory Board are as follows: Menachem Atzmon (1999), Gordon Hausmann (2005), David W. Sass (2002), Gail F. Lieberman (2010) and Philip M. Getter (2003).

The Audit Committee consists of Philip M. Getter, Chairman, Gail F. Lieberman and Gordon Hausmann, all of whom are independent. Mr. Getter and Ms. Lieberman have financial expertise. The audit committee evaluates ICTS's accounting policies and practices and financial reporting and internal control structures, selects independent auditors to audit the Company's financial statements and confers with the auditors and the officers. The Audit Committee has an Operating Charter as well.

We do not have a Nominating Committee. The members of the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee are all independent and were never officers or employees of the Company.

The Supervisory Board of the Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for principal Executive Officers, Directors and senior financial officers.

The Articles of Association of ICTS require at least one member of both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, but do not specify a maximum number of members for such boards. The general meeting of shareholders determines the exact number of members of both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. Under the laws of the Netherlands and the Articles of Association, each member of the Supervisory Board and Management Board holds office until such member's resignation, death or removal, with or without cause, by the shareholders.

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, we have 5,536 employees, of which 3,302 employees are located in Europe, Far East and Israel and 2,234 are located in the United States.

Share Ownership

See tables under Item 7: "Major Shareholders" and "Related Party Transactions" below.

Options to Purchase Securities

In February 2005, the Company adopted the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and reserved 1,500,000 shares of common stock for future issuance. The plan expired in 2015 (the "Plan").

The Plan provided means whereby employees, officers, directors, and certain consultants and independent contractors of the Company ("Qualified Grantees") may acquire the Common Shares of the Company pursuant to grants of (i) Incentive Stock Options ("ISO"), (ii) non-qualified stock options (the NQSO) and (iii) restricted stock. A summary of the significant provisions of the Plan is set forth below. The following description of the Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Plan itself.

The purpose of the Plan was to further the long-term stability, continuing growth and financial success of the Company by attracting and retaining key employees, directors and selected advisors through the use of stock incentives, while stimulating the efforts of these individuals upon whose judgment and interest the Company is and will be largely dependent for the successful conduct of its business. The Company believed that the Plan would strengthen these persons' desire to remain with the Company and will further the identification of those persons' interests with those of the Company's shareholders.

The Plan was administered by the Compensation Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The Plan provided that options to purchase up to 1,500,000 Common Shares of the Company may have been issued to the employees, certain consultants and directors.

The exercise price of shares of Company Stock covered by an ISO and NQSO should have not been less than 100% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant; provided that if an ISO was granted to an employee who, at the time of the grant was a 10% shareholder, then the exercise price of the shares covered by the incentive stock option should have not been less than 110% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant. The Plan also provided for cashless exercise of Options at the discretion of the Compensation Committee. In such event, there would have been a charge to the earnings of the Company with respect to the cashless exercise of the Options.

The Compensation Committee could determine the number of shares that would be awarded to a participant as restricted stock and the provisions relating to risk of forfeiture and may determine that the restricted stock is only earned upon the satisfaction of performance goals established by the Committee. The Committee should have also determine the nature, length and starting date of any performance period and the terms thereof.

As of December 31, 2015 there are 150,000 options outstanding under the plan. As the plan expired there are no more options available for grant under this plan.

On December 2008 shareholders adopted the 2008 Employee, Director and Commitment Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides a means whereby employees, officers, directors, and certain consultants and independent contractors of the Company ("Qualified Grantees") may acquire the Common Shares of the Company pursuant to grants of (i) Incentive Stock Options ("ISO") and (ii) "non-qualified stock options". A summary of the significant provisions of the Plan is set forth below. The following description of the Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Plan itself.

The purpose of the Plan is to further the long-term stability, continuing growth and financial success of the Company by attracting and retaining key employees, directors and selected advisors through the use of stock incentives, while stimulating the efforts of these individuals upon whose judgment and interest the Company is and will be largely dependent for the successful conduct of its business. The Company believes that the Plan will strengthen these individuals' desire to remain with the Company and will further the identification of their interests with those of the Company's shareholders.

The Plan provides that options to purchase up to 1,500,000 Common Shares of the Company may be issued to the employees and outside directors. All present and future employees shall be eligible to receive incentive awards under the Plan, and all present and future non-employee directors shall be eligible to receive non-statutory options under the Plan. An eligible employee or non-employee director shall be notified in writing, stating the number of shares for which options are granted, the option price per share, and conditions surrounding the grant and exercise of the options.

The exercise price of shares of Company Stock covered by an ISO shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant; provided that if an ISO is granted to an employee who, at the time of the grant, is a 10% shareholder, then the exercise price of the shares covered by the incentive stock option shall not be less than 110% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of the grant. The exercise price of shares covered by a non-qualified stock option shall be not less than 85% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of the grant. The Plan shall be administered by the Compensation Committee. No options have been granted under this plan as of the date hereof.

As of December 31, 2015, there were no outstanding options under the plan. Options available for grant under the plan are 1,500,000. The plan expires in 2018.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The rules governing the U.S. federal tax treatment of stock options, restricted stock and shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options are quite technical. Therefore, the description of U.S. federal income tax consequences set forth below is necessarily general in nature and does not purport to be complete. Moreover, the statutory provisions are subject to change, as are their interpretations, and their application may vary in individual circumstances. In particular, the "American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" imposed rules concerning the taxation of various deferred compensation arrangements. It is not clear whether, and to what extent, these rules apply to awards under the Plan. Although the Company does not believe that awards under the Plan are affected by the rules, there can be no assurance to that effect until adequate guidance is forthcoming from the U.S. Treasury Department. Finally, the tax consequences under applicable state, local and foreign income tax laws may not be the same as under the U.S. federal income tax laws.

Incentive Stock Options

ISOs granted pursuant to the Plan are intended to qualify as incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code. If the participant makes no disposition of the shares acquired pursuant to exercise of an ISO within one year after the transfer of shares to such participant and within two years from grant of the option, such participant will realize no taxable income as a result of the grant or exercise of such option, and any gain or loss that is subsequently realized may be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, as the case may be. Under these circumstances, neither the Company nor any subsidiary will be entitled to a deduction for federal income tax purposes with respect to either the issuance of the ISOs or the issuance of shares upon their exercise.

If shares acquired upon exercise of ISOs are disposed of prior to the expiration of the above time periods, the participant will recognize ordinary income in the year in which the disqualifying disposition occurs, the amount of which will generally be the lesser of (i) the excess of the fair market value of the shares on the date of exercise over the option price, or (ii) the gain recognized on such disposition. Such amount will ordinarily be deductible for federal income tax purposes by the Company or subsidiary for which the participant performs services ("service recipient") in the same year, provided that the amount constitutes reasonable compensation for services that would result in a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that certain federal income tax withholding requirements are satisfied. In addition, the excess, if any, of the amount realized on a disqualifying disposition over the market value of the shares on the date of exercise will be treated as capital gain.

The foregoing discussion does not consider the impact of the alternative minimum tax, which may be particularly applicable to the year in which an ISO is exercised.

Non-qualified Stock Options

A participant who acquires shares by exercise of a NQSO generally realizes as taxable ordinary income, at the time of exercise, the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the shares on the date of exercise. Such amount will ordinarily be deductible by the service recipient for federal income tax purposes in the same year, provided that the amount constitutes reasonable compensation for services that would result in a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that certain federal income tax withholding requirements are satisfied. Subsequent appreciation or decline in the value of the shares on the sale or other disposition of the shares will generally be treated as capital gain or loss.

Restricted Stock

A participant granted shares of restricted stock under the Plan is not required to include the value of such shares in ordinary income until the first time such participant's rights in the shares are transferable or are not subject to substantial risk of forfeiture, whichever occurs earlier, unless such participant timely files an election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to be taxed on the receipt of the shares. In either case, the amount of such income will be equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock at the time the income is recognized over the amount (if any) paid for the stock.

The service recipient will ordinarily be entitled to a deduction, in the amount of the ordinary income recognized by the participant, for the service recipient's taxable year in which the participant recognizes such income, provided that the amount constitutes reasonable compensation for services that would result in a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that certain federal income tax withholding requirements are satisfied.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information regarding ownership of the Company's Common Shares as of April 15, 2016 with respect to:

(1) Each person who is known by the Company to own beneficially more than 5% of the Company's outstanding Common Shares.

(2) Each director or officer who holds more than 1% of the Common shares. Except the Chairman of the Supervisory Board none of the directors or officers owns 1% or more of ICTS outstanding share capital.

(3) All directors and officers as a group.

Name Shareholders Holding Five Percent or More	Percent of Amount Beneficially Owned (a)	Common Shares Outstanding (b)
MacPherson Trust (c)	44.2%	4,847,226
Menachem J. Atzmon	13.7%	1,500,000
Igal Tavori	11.0%	1,202,483
Amos Megides	9.4%	1,025,692
All officers and directors as a group including the MacPherson Trust (10 persons)	71.9%	7,833,272

(a) The amounts include common shares owned by each of the above, directly or indirectly.

(b) As to each shareholder, the percentage is calculated using the amount beneficially owned by such shareholder (as determined in accordance with (a) above) divided by the number of total outstanding common shares and the shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days from the date of the grant, if any held by such shareholder. Common shares subject to options that are immediately exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of the grant are deemed outstanding for computing the ownership percentage of the shareholder holding such options, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the ownership of any other shareholders.

(c) 1. The MacPherson Trust ("Trust") was created for the benefit of the family of Mr. Menachem J. Atzmon. The Trust owns Spencer Corporation, Limited, which holds together with the Trust approximately 44.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on behalf of the Trust. Mr. Atzmon disclaims any beneficial interest in the MacPherson Trust. Spencer Corporation, Limited and the MacPherson Trust together with Mr. Atzmon are able to appoint all the directors of ICTS and control the affairs of ICTS.

2. As of April 15, 2016 the Company received loans from a related party in the total amount of \$30.3 million and accrued interest of \$11.2 million. The principle is convertible to the Company's common stock at a rate of \$1.50 per share and the accrued interest is convertible at a rate of \$0.75 per share. The calculation above does not take into consideration the conversion of those loans.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

All ongoing and future transactions between us and any of our officers and directors and their respective affiliates, including loans by our officers and directors, will be on terms believed by us to be no less favorable than are available from unaffiliated third parties. Such transactions or loans, including any forgiveness of loans, will require prior approval by the Audit Committee (whose members are "independent" directors) and by a majority of our disinterested "independent" directors (to the extent we have any) or the members of our Supervisory Board who do not have an interest in the transaction, in either case who had access, at our expense, to our attorneys or independent legal counsel. We will not enter into any such transaction unless our disinterested ("independent") directors determine that the terms of such transaction are no less favorable to us than those that would be available to us with respect to such a transaction from unaffiliated third parties. We will not enter into a business combination or invest alongside any of our directors, officers, any affiliate of ours or of any of our directors or officers or a portfolio company of any affiliate of our directors or officers.

Related Party Transactions

Entities related to two of the Company's Supervisory Board members provide legal services to the Company. Legal expense related to these services is \$47 thousand, \$58 thousand and \$36 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Included in accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is \$28 and \$64 due for these services as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In January 2009, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain selling and management services to its technology segment. The Company incurred expenses of \$0.2 million for such services for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In June 2009, a European bank, issued a performance guarantee in the amount of €1.2 million (\$1.5 million as of December 31, 2014) to one of the Company's customers to secure the Company's performance under a service contract between the parties. To secure the European bank's guarantee, an entity related to the Company's main shareholder provided a guarantee to the European bank for the same amount. The guarantee issued by the European bank was renewed in April 2013 until April 2014. The performance guarantee was renewed by the European bank until April 2015 without a corresponding guarantee by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder.

In September 2010, an entity related to the Company's main shareholder provided a letter of credit of \$0.8 million to a commercial bank to guarantee an extension of a borrowing arrangement on behalf of one of the Company's subsidiaries. In May 2013 the letter of credit was increased to \$1.0 million.

In February 2014, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain selling services to its technology segment. The Company incurred expenses of \$48 and \$49 for such services for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively.

In May 2014, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain administrative services. The Company incurred expenses of \$15 for such services for each of the years ended December 31, 2015

and 2014, respectively.

In December 2015 the Supervisory Board approved an annual compensation for the Chairman of the Board, a related party, of \$60. In addition, as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board was not compensated for the last eleven years, a one-time grant of \$0.7 million was approved.

In December 2015, the Company issued 2.9 million shares to certain Supervisory and Management Directors as well as officers of the Company for a price of \$0.60 per share.

Item 8. Financial Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule are included herein on pages F-1 through F-33.

Legal Proceedings

September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, numerous lawsuits charging the Company with wrongful death and/or property damage were commenced in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (the "Court"), resulting from certain airport security services provided by the Company for United Flight 175 out of Logan Airport in Boston, Massachusetts.

All the wrongful death personal injury cases have been settled or dismissed at no cost to the Company because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. The Court approved the settlements.

All but one of the property loss cases also has been settled at no cost to the Company, because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. One of the property loss cases remain pending against, among others, the Company.

The Court granted defendants motion for summary judgements that the plaintiffs have appealed and oral arguments have been held. The plaintiffs in that case are seeking reimbursement for claimed damages relating to their lease of the towers. The defendants are hopeful that the remaining property loss cases will be dismissed.

In any event, the Company has already paid the limits of its liability insurance in settlement costs. The Company contends that a federal statute passed after the events of September 11, 2001 protects it from having to make any further monetary payments, regardless of whether it is found liable in any of the remaining cases.

Claims by former employees

The Company is subject to wrongful termination claims made by certain former employees of one of its European subsidiaries. The aggregate amount of such claims is approximately \$0.7 million. At the present time, the Company is not able to determine the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or estimate a range of potential loss related to these matters.

Minimum wage increase

In August 2015, the Company was informed about a court decision, which approved an increase to the minimum wage for the city of SeaTac, Washington (location of Seattle Airport). The increase to the minimum wage was originally approved by a vote in King County, Washington in 2013 (to be effective January 1, 2014); however, a court ruled that SeaTac employees were excluded from this increase because the airport was under the jurisdiction of the Port of Seattle and not the city of SeaTac. In August 2015, this decision was overturned by the State Supreme Court and accordingly, the Company is required to increase the minimum wage of its employees at the SeaTac Airport according to the court decision, effective January 1, 2014. The Company has estimated that it has a liability of approximately \$3.3 million for back wages (inclusive of interest amounting to approximately \$0.3 million as of December 31, 2015) and has recorded an accrual for this liability.

The Company is also a party to a lawsuit from a former employee seeking class action status and payment of back wages.

General

The Company is subject to various investigations, claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities. These claims are primarily related to grievances filed by current and former employees for unfair labor practices or discrimination, and for passenger aviation claims. Management recognizes a liability for any matter when the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is deemed to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Management has concluded that such claims, in the aggregate, would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Our shares of common stock are currently traded on the OTC under the symbol ICTSF.

The reported high and low closing sales prices per shares during the last five years were as follows:

Year	High	Low
2011	\$1.50	\$0.40
2112	\$1.60	\$0.04
2013	\$1.39	\$0.45
2014	\$2.39	\$0.75
2015	\$0.85	\$0.51

The reported high and low closing sales prices per share during each quarter for the last 3 years were as follows:

2015	High	Low
First quarter	\$0.85	\$0.59
Second quarter	\$0.73	\$0.55
Third Quarter	\$0.79	\$0.56
Fourth Quarter	\$0.60	\$0.51
2014	High	Low
First quarter	\$0.90	\$0.75
Second quarter	\$2.39	\$0.87
Third Quarter	\$1.30	\$0.96
Fourth Quarter	\$1.20	\$0.85
2013	High	Low
First quarter	\$0.70	\$0.45
Second quarter	\$1.38	\$0.45
Third Quarter	\$1.37	\$1.05
Fourth Quarter	\$1.39	\$0.75

Articles of Association

Introduction

The material provisions of the Company's Articles of Association are summarized below. Such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of these provisions and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such exhibit. The Company was established by the Department of Justice at Amstelveen, Netherlands on October 9, 1992. The objectives of the Company are generally to manage and finance businesses, extend loans and invest capital as described in greater detail in Article 2 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Shares

Our authorized share capital is currently divided into 33,333,334 common shares, par value 0.45 Euro per common share. Article 24, of the Articles of Association provide that in the event the Management Board files a declaration with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce that at least ninety percent of the authorized share capital is issued, Article 3 of the Articles of Association will provide as follows: "The authorized capital of the Company amounts to EUR 67,500,000 dividend into one hundred fifty million (150,000,000) shares, each share having a par value of EUR 0.45."

The common shares may be in bearer or registered form. As of December 31, 2015, 10,961,698 shares were issued and outstanding.

Dividends

The Supervisory Board, may decide that all or part of the Company's profits should be retained and not be made available for distribution to shareholders. Those profits that are not retained shall be distributed to holders of common shares, provided that the distribution does not reduce shareholders' equity below the issued share capital increased by the amount of reserves required by Netherlands law. Dividends on common shares may be paid out of annual profits shown in the Company's annual accounts, which must be adopted by the general meeting. At its discretion, subject to statutory provisions, the Management Board may, with the prior approval of the Supervisory Board, distribute one or more interim dividends on the common shares before the annual accounts have been adopted by the Company's general meeting. Existing reserves that are distributable in accordance with Netherlands law may be made available for distribution upon proposal by the Management Board, subject to prior approval by the Supervisory Board. With respect to cash payments, the rights to dividends and distributions shall lapse if such dividends or distributions are not claimed within five years following the day after the date on which they were made payable.

Supervisory Board

Members of our Supervisory Board are appointed by the general meeting. Members of the Supervisory Board are appointed for a term of one year.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The Company's general meeting of shareholders will be held at least once a year, not later than six months after the end of the fiscal year. Notices convening a general meeting will be mailed to holders of registered shares at least 15 days before the general meeting and will be published in national newspapers in the Netherlands and abroad in countries where the Company's bearer shares are admitted for official quotation. In order to attend, address and vote at the general meeting of shareholders, the holders of the Company's registered shares must notify it in writing of their intention to attend the meeting and holders of the Company's bearer shares must direct the depository to their bearer shares, each as specified in the published notice. However, shareholders and other persons entitled to attend the general meetings of shareholders may be represented by proxies with written authority.

Other general meetings of shareholders may be held as often as deemed necessary by the Supervisory Board or the Management Board and must be held if one or more shareholders or other persons entitled to attend the general meeting of shareholders jointly representing at least 10% of the Company's issued share capital make a written request to the Supervisory Board or the Management Board that a meeting must be held and specifying in detail the business to be dealt with at such meeting. Resolutions are adopted at general meetings of shareholders by a majority of the votes cast, except where a different proportion of votes are required by the Articles of Association or Netherlands law, in a meeting in which holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding common shares are represented. Each share carries one vote.

Amendment of Articles of Association and Winding Up

A resolution presented to the general meeting amending the Company's Articles of Association or winding up the Company may only be taken when a proposal thereto is stated in the notice of meeting and with respect to amending the Company's Articles of Association, a copy of the proposal in which the modification is stated in full on file and available for inspection. A resolution to dissolve the Company must be approved by at least a two-third majority of the votes cast, in a meeting in which holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding common shares are represented.

Adoption of Annual Accounts

The Company's annual Netherlands statutory accounts, together with a certificate of its auditors, will be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for adoption. Contrary to what is provided in the Company's Articles of Association, approval of the annual accounts by the shareholders does not discharge the Management Board and the Supervisory Board from liability for the performance of their respective duties for the past financial year. In order to discharge the Supervisory Board and Management Board and their members from liability a separate resolution thereto needs to be adopted by the general meeting of shareholders (which resolution can be adopted in the same meeting in which the annual accounts will be adopted). Under Netherlands law, this discharge is not absolute and will not be effective with respect to matters which are not disclosed to the shareholders.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of the Company's dissolution and liquidation, the assets remaining after payment of all debts and liquidation expenses are to be divided proportionately among the holders of the common shares.

Issues of new shares and pre-emptive rights

The authority to issue shares is vested in the general meeting of shareholders, except to the extent such authority to issue shares has been delegated by the shareholders to another corporate body for a period not exceeding five years. The issuance of the common shares is generally subject to shareholder pre-emptive rights, except to the extent that such pre-emptive rights have been excluded or limited by the general meeting of shareholders (subject to a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes if less than 50% of the outstanding share capital is present or represented) or by the corporate body designated to do so by the general meeting of shareholders. Such a designation may only take place if such corporate body has also been designated to issue shares. In this regard, the general meeting of shareholders has authorized our Supervisory Board to issue any authorized and unissued shares at any time up to five years from December 17, 2012, the date of such authorization, and has authorized the Supervisory Board to exclude or limit shareholder pre-emptive rights with respect to any issuance of common shares prior to such date. This authorization would also permit the issuance of shares in an acquisition, provided that shareholder approval is required in connection with a statutory merger (except that, in certain limited circumstances, the Supervisory Board of directors of a surviving company may resolve to legally merge the company).

Repurchase and Cancellation of Shares

We may repurchase our common shares, subject to compliance with the requirements of certain laws of the Netherlands (and provided the aggregate nominal value of the Company's common shares acquired by it at any one time amounts to no more than one-tenth of its issued share capital). Common shares owned by the Company may not be voted or counted for quorum purposes. Any such purchases are subject to the authorization of the general meeting of shareholders. Such authorization is not effective for more than 18 months. The Company may resell shares it purchases. Upon a proposal of the Supervisory Board, the Company's general meeting shall have the power to decide to cancel shares acquired by the Company or to reduce the nominal value of the common shares. Any such proposal is subject to general requirements of Netherlands law with respect to reduction of share capital.

Only shares which the Company holds or for which it holds the depository receipts may be cancelled.

Material contracts

For material contracts See "Item 8 - Financial Information".

Exchange controls

There are no governmental laws, decrees or regulations in The Netherlands, the Company's jurisdiction of organization, that restrict the Company's export or import of capital in any material respect, including, but not limited to, foreign exchange controls.

There are no limitations imposed by Netherlands law or the Company's charter documents on the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote Common Shares.

Taxation

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion summarizes the material anticipated U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below). This summary deals only with shares held as capital assets and does not deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors some of which (such as tax-exempt entities, banks, broker-dealers, investors who hold shares as part of hedging or conversion transactions and investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar) may be subject to special rules.

The summary does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all the potential tax consequences of holding shares, nor does it purport to furnish information in the same detail or with the attention to an investor's specific tax circumstances that would be provided by an investor's own tax adviser. Accordingly, U.S. holders of shares are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to their particular circumstances and with respect to the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, or other laws to which they may be subject.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of shares that is (i) for United States federal income tax purposes a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (iii) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (iv) an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source.

The summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, and existing and proposed Treasury Department regulations, changes to any of which after the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F could apply on a retroactive basis and affect the tax consequences described herein.

Taxation of Dividends

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of distributions, if any, (including any withholding tax thereon) made by the Company out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles) will be included in the gross income of a direct U.S. Holder as foreign source dividend income on the date of receipt but will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations. Subject to the discussion below regarding passive foreign investment companies, the Company should be considered to be a "qualified foreign corporation" so that such dividends should be eligible to be taxed as net capital gains (at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 20 percent). Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits of the Company will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's basis in the shares (thereby increasing the amount of any gain and decreasing the amount of any loss realized on the subsequent disposition of such shares) and then as a gain from the sale or exchange of the shares. The amount of any dividend paid in Euro will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the Euro on the date of receipt regardless of whether the U.S. Holder converts the payment into U.S. dollars.

The declaration of dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's Supervisory Board of directors and will depend upon the Company's earnings, capital requirements, financial position, general economic conditions, and other pertinent factors. The Company cannot assure Holders that dividends will be paid in the future.

Foreign Tax Credits

U.S. Holders will generally be entitled to claim a credit against their United States federal income tax liability for the amount of Netherlands dividend withholding tax imposed on dividends paid to U.S. Holders. See Netherlands Dividend Withholding Tax. U.S. Holders who are entitled to the benefits of a reduced rate of Netherlands dividend withholding tax under the tax treaty between the United States and the Netherlands will be allowed a credit for only the amount of withholding tax provided for under the U.S. Tax Treaty (i.e. 15%).

However, the full amount of the dividend, including any withheld amounts, will be subject to current United States federal income taxation whether or not such Holder obtained a refund of the excess amount withheld. In the event the Company pays a dividend to a U.S. Holder out of the earnings of a non-Dutch subsidiary, however, it is possible that under certain circumstances such U.S. Holder would not be entitled to claim a credit for a portion of any Dutch taxes withheld by the Company from such dividend. The portion of Dutch withholding tax that may not be creditable in this instance equals a maximum of 3% of the gross amount of such dividend (or 20% of the Dutch taxes withheld in the case of a U.S. Holder entitled to claim a 15% withholding rate under the U.S. Tax Treaty). This limitation could potentially apply only under circumstances where the Company pays dividends on the shares.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the U.S. Holder, dividends accrued from shares will generally be classified, for foreign tax credit purposes, as passive income. A U.S. Holder who finds it more advantageous because of such limitations, to claim the Netherlands dividend withholding tax as a deduction instead of a credit may do so, but only for a year for which such Holder does not claim a credit for any foreign taxes. If the U.S. Holder is a U.S. partnership, trust, or estate, any tax credit is available only to the extent that the income derived by such partnership, trust, or estate is subject to U.S. tax on the income of a resident either in its hands or in the hands of its partners or beneficiaries, as the case may be.

Taxation on Sale or Disposition of Shares

Subject to the discussion below regarding passive foreign investment companies, U.S. Holders will recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the sale or other disposition of shares in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares. In general, a U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares will be equal to the amount paid by the U.S. Holder for such shares reduced by any distribution in excess of the earnings and profits of the Company. For shares held for one year or less, any such gain or loss will generally be treated as short-term gain or loss. Short-term capital gains are taxed at the same rate as ordinary income. If the shares have been held for more than a year, any such gain or loss will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss. U.S. Holders are advised to consult a competent tax adviser regarding applicable capital gains tax provisions and sourcing of capital gains and losses for foreign tax credit purposes.

Gift and Estate Tax

An individual U.S. Holder may be subject to U.S. gift and estate taxes on shares in the same manner and to the same extent as on other types of personal property.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments in respect of the shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and to a 31% U.S. backup withholding tax. Backup withholding generally will not apply, however, to a Holder who furnishes a correct

taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Generally, a U.S. Holder will provide such certification on Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) and a non-US Holder will provide such certification on a version of Form W-8 (Certificate of Foreign Status).

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Management has determined that the Company has not been a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for United States federal income tax purposes for prior taxable years and believes that the Company will not be treated as a PFIC for the current and future taxable years, but this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and thus subject to change. The Company would be a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if, for any taxable year in which such U.S. Holder held shares, either (i) at least 75% of the Company's gross income for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the Company's assets are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Under a "look-through" rule, a corporation takes into account a pro rata share of the income and the assets of any corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the stock by value. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than rents and royalties derived from the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person), annuities, and gains from assets that produce passive income. The 50% asset test would apply to the Company based on fair market values.

If the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds shares, the U.S. Holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to:

- any "excess distribution" that the U.S. Holder receives on shares, and
- any gain the U.S. Holder realizes from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the shares.

Unless the U.S. Holder makes a "qualified electing fund" or "mark-to-market" election as discussed below.

Distributions the U.S. Holder receives in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions the U.S. Holder received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or the U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares,
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which the Company was a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or "excess distribution" cannot be offset by any net operating losses, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the shares cannot be treated as capital, even if the U.S. Holder holds the shares as capital assets.

If the Company were to become a PFIC, a U.S. Holder may avoid taxation under the excess distribution rules discussed above by making a “qualified electing fund” election to include the U.S. Holder’s share of the Company’s income on a current basis. However, a U.S. Holder may make a qualified electing fund election only if the Company, as a PFIC, agrees to furnish the shareholder annually with certain tax information. Management has not decided whether, under such circumstances, the Company would prepare or provide such information.

Alternatively, if the Company were to become a PFIC, a U.S. Holder might, depending on the volume of trading of our stock, make a mark-to-market election to elect out of the excess distribution rules discussed above. If a U.S. Holder made a mark-to-market election for the shares, the U.S. Holder would include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares as of the close of the U.S. Holder’s taxable year over the U.S. Holder’s adjusted basis in such shares. A U.S. Holder is allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the shares included in the U.S. Holder’s income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in a U.S. Holder’s income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other dispositions of the shares are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the shares, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such shares. A U.S. Holder’s basis in the shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.

The mark-to-market election is available only for stock which is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the national market system established pursuant to section 11A of the Exchange Act, or any exchange or market that the IRS has determined has rules sufficient to carry out the purposes of the income tax rules. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to satisfy the requirements of the mark-to-market election.

Tax assessment in the U.S

The Company was subject to a tax examination for one of its subsidiaries in the United States by the IRS for the tax years 2002 to 2004. In connection with this examination, the subsidiary was required to provide information regarding its treatment of certain expenses. The IRS proposed a number of adjustments to the subsidiary’s filed income tax returns for the tax years 2002 to 2004, which collectively resulted in an assessed income tax liability of \$7.3 million. In July 2011 and January 2012, the Company entered into arrangements with the IRS to settle all outstanding claims against it for \$3.3 million. In August 2012, the Company filed an Offer in Compromise with the IRS to reduce the amount payable to the IRS under the settlements citing unfavorable financial condition of its American subsidiaries. In July 2013, The IRS accepted the Company’s offer to settle all outstanding amounts for \$0.2 million, which has been paid in full as of December 31, 2013.

Taxes in the Netherlands

The following is a general non-exhaustive discussion of the tax laws in the Netherlands as they relate to the operations of the Company.

Corporate Income Taxes

We are incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands and are therefore subject to the tax laws of the Netherlands. In 2015 the standard corporate income tax rate was 20% on profits up to €0.2 million (\$0.2 million as of December 31, 2014) and 25% on the excess. In 2016 the standard corporate income tax rate will be the same as in 2015.

ICTS International and a number of our Dutch resident subsidiary companies form a fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes. As a result, Dutch corporate income tax is levied from these entities on a consolidated basis at the level of ICTS.

For Dutch corporate income tax purposes business affiliates should calculate their profits on an “at arm’s length” basis. In case transactions between such affiliates are made or imposed on conditions (transfer prices) which differ from those conditions which would have been made or imposed between independent entities in the free market, the profits of those entities are determined as if the latter conditions had been agreed.

Participation Exemption

Under the Dutch participation exemption regime that is applicable as from 1 January 2010, roughly summarized, when determining whether or not the participation exemption is applicable, it should first be considered with what objective the parent company holds its participation in the subsidiary company.

If the parent company holds its participation in the subsidiary company as a portfolio investment, the participation exemption is not applicable, unless it is a “qualifying portfolio investment”. This is a subjective test and should be determined on a case by case basis taking into account all of the relevant facts and circumstances.

The parent company would be considered to hold the participation in the subsidiary company as a portfolio investment, if holding this participation is merely aimed at receiving a return therefrom that could be expected for normal asset management. The parent company would generally not be considered to hold the participation in the subsidiary company as a portfolio investment, if the business carried on by the subsidiary company is in line with the business carried on by the parent company. This should normally also apply to a holding company, which, based on its activities on a managerial, policy-making or financial level, performs a material function for the benefit of the group of companies that it forms part of, or to an intermediate holding company in case this company plays a linking role between the business activities of its parent company and the business activities of its subsidiary companies.

The subsidiary company would be deemed to be held as a portfolio investment by the parent company if (i) generally the subsidiary company’s assets consist on a consolidated basis for more than 50% of interests of less than 5% in other entities, or (ii) the subsidiary company’s activities consist for more than 50% of group financing activities. Group finance includes loans, credit instruments and also leasing of equipment, intangibles and other assets.

If the parent company would (be deemed to) hold the participation in the subsidiary company as a portfolio investment, the participation exemption would still be applicable if the investment is a “qualifying portfolio investment”. That would be the case if the “subject-to-tax” test or the “asset test” is met. We will not elaborate on these tests.

In case the participation exemption is applicable, income in the hands of ICTS arising from dividends paid by subsidiaries or capital gains from the disposal of its shares in such subsidiaries is exempt from corporate income tax in The Netherlands. Apart from special provisions in relation to certain liquidation losses, capital losses incurred in relation to qualifying participations are not deductible for Dutch corporate income tax purposes.

In case the participation exemption is not applicable, income derived from a subsidiary company will be taxed in the hands of ICTS against ordinary corporate income tax rates, while a (partial) credit may be allowed for underlying taxes. In certain cases, a yearly revaluation of the participation to its fair market value is required.

Costs related to the acquisition of qualifying participations are generally added to the cost price of the participation and are as such not deductible. Costs related to the disposal of participations falling within the scope of the participation exemption are also not deductible. Other expenses relating to participations (e.g. the cost of financing) are in principle deductible.

Interest deduction limitations

As per January 1, 2013, the thin capitalization rules have been abandoned. Instead, as per the same date the “participation debt interest limitation” was introduced in the Netherlands.

The participation debt interest limitation applies to interest and costs of loans that are (deemed to be) related to the financing of subsidiaries (“participation debt”). The interest limitation only affects the tax deductibility of the so called “excessive participation interest”, whereby excessive relates to the fiscal value of participations exceeding the taxpayer’s equity for tax purposes. Financing of subsidiaries includes the acquisition of subsidiaries and capital injections in subsidiaries.

Investments in subsidiaries that relate to the operational expansion of the activities of the group are excluded from the participation debt interest limitation. The participation debt interest limitation only applies to groups that qualify for the participation exemption.

The first €0.8 million (\$0.9 million as of December 31, 2015) of “excessive participation interest” is exempt from the interest deduction limitation and is therefore deductible (unless other interest limitation rules apply). “Excessive participation interest” that exceeds the €0.8 million threshold is not tax deductible; it makes no difference if this interest is paid to related entities or to third parties.

According to the definition of the interest limitation, interest costs include: foreign exchange results, the costs of hedging currency risks and the costs of hedging interest risks. The interest costs also include, besides the cost of loans, the costs of financial lease contracts and hire-purchase contracts.

An investment can never be considered to be an expansion of the operational activities in case the financing is artificially constructed in order to obtain a tax advantage, if the interest can be deducted twice in the group (double dip) or when a hybrid loan is used (e.g. a profit participating loan).

In case of ICTS, there is no excessive debt at this stage, since its equity exceeds the cost price of the participations. Insofar this is the situation, participation debt interest limitation rules in principle do not apply.

Besides the participation debt interest limitation, Dutch tax law includes various other sets of anti-abuse provisions in relation to deduction of interest. Further, interest deduction may be disallowed based on case law.

Loss compensation

As of 2007 the term for carry-back of operating losses is reduced to one year. Further, the term for carry-forward of losses is restricted to nine years, subject to certain anti-abuse provisions. Not yet compensated losses will disappear after these terms have lapsed.

Limitations on loss compensation may also apply in the case of so-called "holding losses", being losses incurred in a book year during which the activities of ICTS (jointly with the subsidiary companies that form part of the fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes) for the entire or almost entire year, entirely or almost entirely consist of the holding of participations or the financing of related companies. This will be deemed not to be the case if at least 25 employees are engaged in other activities on a full-time basis.

Innovation box

In the innovation box regime, which has entered into force as per 2010, income from self-developed intangible assets will be taxed against an effective tax rate of 5%. The innovation box is not only applicable to intangible assets for which a patent was granted, but also to intangible assets which are eligible for an R&D certificate (S&O verklaring). Further, application of the innovation box regime is subject to the condition that the income generated with an intangible asset, can for 30% or more, be attributed to the intangible. Brands, images and similar assets are excluded from the innovation box regime. Application of the innovation box regime is optional on a product by product basis. ICTS may also decide to deduct R&D costs against other regularly taxed income when determining its taxable income. At a later stage and subject to certain conditions aiming at avoiding that costs are deducted against regular corporate income tax rates whereas income is taxed under the innovation box regime against an effective rate of 5%, ICTS may in this case still decide to apply the innovation box regime.

Depreciation limitations; depreciation at will

As of January 1, 2007 restrictions apply on the depreciation amount for goodwill and other business assets. The maximum yearly depreciation charge for goodwill is 10% of the cost price. The maximum yearly depreciation charge for other business assets is 20% of the cost price of said assets. It should still be possible to value assets at lower going-concern value. Further, restrictions have been introduced on the depreciation of real estate property. Depreciation of investment property is no longer allowed in case the book value of the property falls below the official fair market value of the property for tax purposes. The depreciation of real estate property used as part of a trade or business is allowed as long as the book value of the real estate property does not fall below 50% of the official fair market value of the property for tax purposes.

To stimulate the economy, investments in new assets in 2009, 2010 and 2011 can be depreciated at will, with a maximum of 50% in the year of investment. Investments in 2009 should come into operation before 1 January 2012. Investments in 2010 and 2011 should come into operation before January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014, respectively. Excluded from the accelerated depreciation are, amongst others, investments in real estate, intangible assets and cars.

For the second half of 2013 (July 1 up to and including December 31), a temporary depreciation at will regime, similar to previous regime, has been re-introduced to boost the economy. Investments depreciated at will during this period must come into operation prior to January 1, 2016.

Dutch Tax Consequences of Holding Shares by a non-Dutch resident shareholder

The following is a general, non-exhaustive summary of Dutch tax consequences to a holder of Common Shares who is not, or is not deemed to be, a resident of the Netherlands for purposes of the relevant tax codes (a "non-resident Shareholder") and is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this Annual Report, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. The summary does not address taxes imposed by the Netherlands other than dividend withholding tax, personal income tax, corporate income tax and gift and inheritance tax. The discussion does not address the tax consequences under tax laws of any other jurisdiction than the Netherlands.

Dividend Withholding Tax in the Netherlands

We currently do not anticipate distributing any dividends in the foreseeable future. To the extent that dividends are distributed by ICTS, such dividends ordinarily would be subject, under the tax laws of the Netherlands, to a withholding tax at a rate of 15%. Dividends include distributions in cash or in kind, deemed dividends and redemption and liquidation proceeds in excess of, for Dutch tax purposes, recognized paid-in capital. In case there are profits or in case profits can be anticipated, the repayment of ICTS' share premium is also subject to dividend withholding tax. Further, stock dividends are subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax, unless distributed out of the paid-in share premium of ICTS as recognized for tax purposes in the Netherlands.

A non-resident Shareholder could be eligible for a reduction or a refund of Dutch dividend withholding tax under a tax convention which is in effect between the country of residence of the shareholder and the Netherlands, or under provisions similar to the EU Parent/Subsidiary Directive. The Netherlands has concluded such conventions with, among others, the United States, most European Union member states, Canada, Switzerland and Japan. Under most of these conventions, dividend withholding tax in the Netherlands is effectively set at a rate of 15% (primarily applicable to individual shareholder) and may be further reduced to lower rates in the case of a corporate shareholder with a certain percentage of shareholding interest, depending on the applicable tax treaty. Based on Dutch domestic law, a 0% withholding tax rate applies to certain (corporate) shareholders.

Under the tax convention currently in force between the United States and the Netherlands (the "Treaty"), dividends paid by us to an individual shareholder resident in the United States or a corporate shareholder organized under the laws of the United States or any State or territory thereof holding less than 10% of the voting power in ICTS (each, a "U.S. Treaty Shareholder"), are subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax of 15%, unless such U.S. Treaty Shareholder has a permanent establishment or permanent representative in the Netherlands to which or to whom the Common Shares are attributable. Subject to certain conditions, the dividend withholding tax rate may be reduced to 5% or 0% in case a qualifying U.S. resident corporate shareholder would hold at least 10% respectively at least 80% of the voting power in ICTS.

Generally, there is no dividend withholding tax applicable in the Netherlands on the sale or disposition of Common Shares to persons other than ICTS or its subsidiaries or affiliates. In case of sale or disposition of Common Shares to ICTS or any of its subsidiaries, dividend withholding tax in the Netherlands may apply.

In addition, in an effort to prevent the practice of dividend stripping, strict beneficial ownership rules are incorporated in the Dutch dividend withholding tax act, which may have an impact on the levy of dividend withholding tax.

Non-resident shareholders; Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax in the Netherlands

Based on Dutch domestic tax law, a non-resident Shareholder is subject to Dutch personal income tax or Dutch corporate income tax with respect to dividends distributed by us on the Common Shares or with respect to capital gains derived from the sale or disposal of Common Shares in case:

(a) the non-resident Shareholder carries on a business in the Netherlands through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative to which or to whom the Common Shares are attributable; or

(b) the non-resident Shareholder has a direct or indirect substantial interest or deemed substantial interest in the share capital of ICTS as defined in the tax code of the Netherlands, which interest does not form part of the assets of an enterprise of that non-resident Shareholder and the interest is held with the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, to prevent the levy of personal income tax or dividend withholding tax at the level of another (legal) person; or

(c) the non-resident Shareholder is entitled to a share in the profits of an enterprise effectively managed in The Netherlands, other than through ownership of securities or, in the case of an individual shareholder, through employment, to which enterprise the Common Shares are attributable.

Generally, there is a substantial interest in the share capital of ICTS if the Shareholder, alone or together with his or her partner (spouse, registered partner or other individuals as defined in Dutch tax law), owns, directly or indirectly, (i) 5% or more of the issued capital of any class of shares in ICTS, (ii) options to acquire 5% or more of the issued capital of any class of shares or (iii) profit-sharing rights to 5% or more of the annual profits or liquidation distributions of ICTS. If an individual, alone or together with his partner, does not have a substantial interest based on these tests, he or she may nevertheless be deemed to have a substantial interest in case certain relatives hold a substantial interest in ICTS. In case of a substantial interest held by a corporate shareholder, a receivable the non-resident Shareholder has from ICTS may also belong to such substantial interest. Non-resident Shareholders owning a substantial interest in ICTS may be subject to income tax upon the occurrence of certain events, for example when they cease to own a substantial interest.

The Netherlands' right to levy tax with respect to dividends distributed by ICTS to a non-resident Shareholder or capital gains derived from the sale or disposal of shares in ICTS by a non-resident Shareholder may be limited under a tax convention which may be in effect between the country of residence of the shareholder and the Netherlands.

In case Dutch income tax is due with respect to dividends distributed by ICTS, Dutch dividend withholding tax levied with respect to such dividends can generally be credited against the income tax due as a pre-tax.

If certain conditions are met, a non-resident individual taxpayer can opt to be treated as a resident of the Netherlands for tax purposes. This choice will allow the individual to benefit from deductions and other tax benefits only available to residents of the Netherlands. Whether or not such choice could be beneficial should be determined separately in each individual case. As of January 1, 2015, this optional treatment will be abandoned and will be replaced by a special scheme for qualifying foreign taxpayers.

Netherlands Gift and Inheritance Tax

A gift or inheritance of Common Shares received from a non-resident Shareholder will be subject to Dutch gift or inheritance tax in case:

(a) the non-resident Shareholder has been a resident of the Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the time of the gift or death and is a national of the Netherlands at the time of the gift or death; or

(b) for purposes of the tax on gifts, the non-resident Shareholder has been a resident of the Netherlands at any time during the twelve months preceding the time of the gift.

Please note that this summary of Dutch gift and inheritance tax is not exhaustive.

Documents on display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, the Company files reports and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These materials may be inspected at the Company's office in Schiphol-Oost, The Netherlands. Documents filed with the SEC may also be read and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street N.E. Room 1580 Washington, DC 20549 USA. For further information please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.. All the SEC filings made electronically by ICTS are available to the public on the SEC web site at <http://www.sec.gov> (commission file number 0-28542). Those reports are also available free of charge at www.icts-int.com.

Subsidiary Information

Not applicable

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk - applies to our operations outside the USA. In 2015, approximately 22% of the Companies revenues were derived in the United States, and approximately 78% was derived in Europe and the Far East. The Company is subject to market risks associated with foreign currency exchange rate

fluctuations. We do not utilize derivative instruments to manage its exposure to such market risk. As such, significant foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations can have a material impact of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Interest Rate Risk - We are subject to changes in interest rates based on Federal Reserve actions and general market conditions. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. We believe that moderate interest rate increases will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations and cash flows. An increase of 1% in the interest rate would have increased the Company's interest expense for bank loans, convertible notes payable to a related party and other parties, by approximately \$0.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2015.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

(a) Our management, including our Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our management, including our Managing Director and our Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that our internal control over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to comply with our internal procedures, as all internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective may not prevent or detect misstatements.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

(c) On the evaluation conducted by our Managing Director and our Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) under the Exchange Act, our management has concluded that there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2015 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Experts

The members of the Audit Committee consist of Philip M. Getter, Gordon Hausmann and Gail F. Lieberman. All members are independent, with no relationship with management. Mr. Getter and Ms. Lieberman have financial expertise. Mr. Getter is the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for principal's executive officers and senior financial officers.

Item 16C. Fees Paid to Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed by our independent registered public accounting firms, Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs ("MHM"), for services rendered to us during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The audit committee has considered whether the provision of these services is compatible with maintaining the principal accountant's independence and has concluded that such services are compatible. All fees were reviewed and pre-approved by the audit committee (U.S. Dollars in thousands).

	2015	2014
Audit fees	\$ 205	\$ 210
Audit related fees	-	-
Tax fees	-	-
Total fees	\$ 205	\$ 210

Item 16D. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Change in Accountants Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 16F. Corporate Governance.

There are no significant differences between the corporate governance practices in the Netherlands and the U.S. The Company has adopted the U.S. practices.

PART III**Item 17. Financial Statements**

See Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule of the Company as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, including the report of our independent registered public accounting firm thereon are set forth on pages F-1 to F-33.

Item 19. Exhibits

1. Articles of Association of the Company.*
2. Articles of Amendment of the Articles of Association filed as Exhibit to Form 6K dated April 22, 2009.
3. Articles of Amendment of the Articles of Association filed as exhibit to Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012.
4. Specimen of the Company's Common Stock.*
5. Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officers and Senior Financial Officers.

Certification by the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Certification by the Registrant's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Incorporated by reference to the Company's 1999 annual report filed with the Commission on Form 20-F.

** Incorporated by reference to the Company's 2003 annual report filed with the Commission on Form 20-F.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

By: /s/ Ran Langer

Name: Ran Langer

Title: Managing Director

Date: April 27, 2016

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Supervisory Board of Directors and Shareholders of
ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ICTS International N.V. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule presented on page F-39 for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and on the financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ICTS International N.V. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has a history of losses from continuing operations, negative cash flows from operations and a working capital and shareholders' deficit. Collectively, these conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 1. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

/s/ Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs
(The New York Practice of Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.)
New York, New York
April 27, 2016

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,912	\$ 5,973
Restricted cash	4,388	4,759
Accounts receivable, net	25,715	20,991
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,987	1,036
Current assets from discontinued operations	-	134
Total current assets	40,002	32,893
Deferred tax assets, net	92	131
Property and equipment, net	1,493	1,257
Goodwill	314	314
Other assets	448	410
Total assets	\$ 42,349	\$ 35,005
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes payable-banks	\$ 11,412	\$ 10,022
Accounts payable	3,079	2,786
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	25,065	17,086
Income taxes payable	89	53
Value added tax (VAT) payable	5,362	5,430
Current liabilities from discontinued operations	-	102
Total current liabilities	45,007	35,479
Convertible notes payable to a related party, including accrued interest	39,403	38,504
Other liabilities	147	81
Total liabilities	84,557	74,064
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTES 11 and 14)		
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Common stock, €0.45 par value; 33,333,334 shares authorized as of December 31, 2015 and 2014; 10,961,698 and 8,061,698 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	5,928	4,507
Additional paid-in capital	21,267	20,949
Accumulated deficit	(61,896)	(57,194)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,507)	(7,321)
Total shareholders' deficit	(42,208)	(39,059)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$ 42,349	\$ 35,005

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ 187,022	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497
Cost of revenue	167,844	152,224	108,995
GROSS PROFIT	19,178	20,705	15,502
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	2,565	2,207	2,182
Selling, general, and administrative	20,406	17,316	16,925
Forgiveness of debt	-	-	(1,312)
Total operating expenses	22,971	19,523	17,795
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,793)	1,182	(2,293)
Other income (expense), net	(760)	448	(3,987)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(4,553)	1,630	(6,280)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(149)	(90)	1,026
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(4,702)	1,540	(5,254)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit (expense) of \$0, \$0 and \$1,221 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	-	(109)	1,821
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (4,702)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
Continuing operations	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.66)
Discontinued operations	-	(0.01)	0.23
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.43)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	8,085,599	8,054,390	8,036,780
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,702)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)
Translation adjustment	(186)	(168)	(276)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (4,888)	\$ 1,263	\$ (3,709)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Deficit	Other	Shareholders'
			Capital		Comprehensive	Deficit
					Loss	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2012	8,036,698	\$ 4,492	\$ 20,891	\$ (55,192)	\$ (6,877)	\$ (36,686)
Exercise of stock options	5,000	3	(3)	-	-	-
Stock based compensation	-	-	39	-	-	39
Net loss	-	-	-	(3,433)	-	(3,433)
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(276)	(276)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	8,041,698	4,495	20,927	(58,625)	(7,153)	(40,356)
Issuance of common stock	20,000	12	8	-	-	20
Stock based compensation	-	-	14	-	-	14
Net income	-	-	-	1,431	-	1,431
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(168)	(168)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	8,061,698	4,507	20,949	(57,194)	(7,321)	(39,059)
Issuance of common stock	2,900,000	1,421	318	-	-	1,739
Net income	-	-	-	(4,702)	-	(4,702)
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(186)	(186)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	10,961,698	\$ 5,928	\$ 21,267	\$ (61,896)	\$ (7,507)	\$ (42,208)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,702)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(109)	1,821
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,702)	1,540	(5,254)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	713	761	764
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	-	123
Gain on the sale of property and equipment	-	(10)	(29)
Forgiveness of debt	-	-	(1,312)
Bad debt expense (income)	(43)	30	30
Deferred income taxes	26	(30)	38
Stock-based compensation	-	14	39
Stock issued for services	-	20	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(6,279)	(6,926)	(3,452)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,020)	(72)	(122)
Other assets	(15)	16	(20)
Accounts payable	463	659	(272)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,102	5,354	2,774
VAT Payable	491	1,242	450
Income taxes payable	40	(3)	(1,659)
Liability to United States Department of Labor	-	(259)	(323)
Other liabilities	66	(406)	470
Net cash provided by (used in) in discontinued operations	27	(124)	65
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,131)	1,806	(7,690)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,037)	(645)	(699)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	9	95
Change in restricted cash	(91)	1,859	(1,515)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (1,128)	\$ 1,223	\$ (2,119)

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONCLUDED)
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings (repayments) under lines of credit, net	1,877	(2,194)	4,056
Net proceeds from convertible notes payable to a related party	3,965	5,675	7,257
Proceeds from stock issuance	1,739	-	-
Increase (decrease) in cash overdraft	264	800	(272)
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,845	4,281	11,041
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,647)	(4,471)	957
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,939	2,839	2,189
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	5,973	3,134	945
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 7,912	\$ 5,973	\$ 3,134
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cashless exercise of stock options	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 543	\$ 748	\$ 635
Income taxes	\$ 305	\$ 100	\$ 218

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

Description of Business

ICTS International N.V. ("ICTS" or "Company") was established by the Department of Justice in Amstelveen, Netherlands on October 9, 1992. ICTS and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company") operate in three reportable segments: (a) corporate (b) airport security and other aviation services and (c) technology. The corporate segment does not generate revenue and contains primarily non-operational expenses. The airport security and other aviation services segment provides security and other services to airlines and airport authorities, predominantly in Europe and the United States. The technology segment is predominantly involved in the development and sale of identity security software to financial and other institutions, predominantly in Europe and the United States of America.

Liquidity and Financial Condition

The Company has a working capital and shareholders' deficit and a history of losses from continuing operations and negative cash flows from continuing operations. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$5,005 and \$2,455, respectively and shareholders' deficit of \$42,208 and \$39,059, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company incurred income (losses) from continuing operations of (\$4,702), \$1,540 and (\$5,254), respectively, and positive (negative) cash flows from operations of (\$1,131), \$1,806 and (\$7,690), respectively. Collectively, these factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that the Company's operating cash flows and related party/third party financing activities will provide it with sufficient funds to meet its obligations and execute its business plan for the next twelve months. However, there are no assurances that management's plans to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and obtain additional financing from related parties/third parties will be successful.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The significant accounting policies are as follows:

Functional Currency

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars. The Company has determined that the functional currency of its foreign subsidiaries is the local currency, which is predominantly the Euro. For financial reporting purposes, the assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries are translated into United States dollars using exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The revenue and expenses of such subsidiaries are translated into United States dollars using average exchange rates in effect during the reporting period. Resulting translation adjustments are presented as a separate category in shareholders' deficit called accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The most significant estimates and assumptions included in these consolidated financial statements consist of the: (a) calculation of the allowance for doubtful accounts, (b) determination of the fair value of stock options, (c) recognition of contingent liabilities, and (d) valuation of deferred income taxes.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ICTS International N.V. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash as of December 31, 2015 consists of: (a) \$274 held in a bank account that serves as cash collateral for outstanding letters of credit, which is to be released from restriction on various dates from October 2016 to December 2016 and (b) \$4,114 held in several bank accounts in the Netherlands, which is restricted for payments to local tax authorities.

Restricted cash as of December 31, 2014 consists of: (a) \$274 held in a bank account that serves as cash collateral for outstanding letters of credit, which was released from restriction on various dates from October 2015 to December 2015 and (b) \$4,485 held in several bank accounts in the Netherlands, which is restricted for payments to local tax authorities.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts due to the Company for services rendered and are recorded net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on historical collection experience, factors related to a specific customer and current economic trends. The Company writes off accounts receivable against the allowance for doubtful accounts when the balance is determined to be uncollectible. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the allowance for doubtful accounts is \$50 and \$ 116, respectively.

Investments in Affiliates

The Company accounts for investments in the equity securities of companies which represent an ownership interest of 20% to 50% and the ability to exercise significant influence, provided that ability does not represent control, using the equity method. The equity method requires the Company to recognize its share of the net income (loss) of its investees in the consolidated statement of operations until the carrying value of the investment is zero.

Property and Equipment

Equipment and facilities, internal-use software, and vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used in determining depreciation are as follows:

	Years
Equipment and facilities	3-7
Internal-use software	7
Vehicles	3-7

Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the term of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the assets.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capitalized Internal-Use Software Costs

The Company capitalizes the cost of internal-use software that has a useful life in excess of one year in property and equipment. These costs consist of payments made to third party consultants for the installation and integration of software and related travel costs. Software maintenance and training costs, including related travel costs, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets of an acquired business. Goodwill is assessed for impairment by reporting unit on an annual basis or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The assessment begins with an analysis of qualitative factors as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If it is determined that goodwill should be reviewed for impairment, then a discounted cash flow analysis is performed to determine whether the goodwill is recoverable. If the carrying value of the goodwill is not recoverable based upon the discounted cash flow analysis, then an impairment charge is recorded for the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the goodwill. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company has not recorded any impairment charges on its goodwill.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets, other than goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company assesses recoverability by determining whether the net book value of the related asset will be recovered through the projected undiscounted future cash flows of the asset. If the Company determines that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable, it measures any impairment based on the fair value of the asset as compared to its carrying value. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the Company did not record any impairment charges on its long-lived assets.

Convertible Debt Instruments

The Company evaluates convertible debt instruments to determine whether the embedded conversion option needs to be bifurcated from the debt instrument and accounted for as a freestanding derivative instrument or considered a beneficial conversion option. An embedded conversion option is considered to be a freestanding derivative when: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded conversion option are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host instrument, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded conversion option and the host instrument is not re-measured at fair value under otherwise applicable US GAAP with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur, and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded conversion option would be considered a derivative instrument subject to certain requirements (except when the host instrument is deemed to be conventional). When it is determined that an embedded conversion option should not be bifurcated from its host instrument, the embedded conversion option is evaluated to determine whether it contains any intrinsic value which needs to be discounted from the carrying value of the convertible debt instrument. The intrinsic value of an embedded conversion option is considered to be the difference between the fair value of the underlying security on the commitment date of the debt instrument and the effective conversion price embedded in the debt instrument.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent Liabilities

The Company is subject to various investigations, claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the normal course of its business activities. Liabilities for such contingencies are recognized when: (a) information available prior to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and (b) the amount of loss can reasonably be estimated.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consists of the Company's net income (loss) and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consist of the Company's foreign exchange currency adjustments.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation to employees, including stock options, are measured at the fair value of the award on the date of grant based on the estimated number of awards that are ultimately expected to vest. The compensation expense resulting from stock-based compensation to management and administrative employees is recorded over the vesting period of the award in selling, general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Compensation expense resulting from stock-based compensation to operational employees is recorded over the vesting period of the award in cost of revenue.

Stock-based compensation issued to non-employees for services rendered are recorded at either the fair value of the services rendered or the fair value of the stock-based compensation, whichever is more readily determinable.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as services are rendered based on the terms contained in the Company's contractual arrangements with customers, provided that services have been rendered, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue represents primarily payroll and related costs associated with employees who provide services under the terms of the Company's contractual arrangements, insurance and depreciation and amortization.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of payroll and related costs.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are \$202, \$130 and \$89, respectively.

Value Added Tax

Certain of the Company's operations are subject to Value Added Tax ("VAT") applied on the services sold in those respective countries. The Company is required to remit the VAT collected to the tax authorities, but may deduct the VAT paid on certain eligible purchases.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date.

A valuation allowance is established when realization of net deferred tax assets is not considered more likely than not.

Uncertain income tax positions are determined based upon the likelihood of the positions being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period during which management believes it is more likely than not that the position will not be sustained. Income tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Income tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of income tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized if challenged by the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with income tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured is reflected as income taxes payable.

The Company recognizes interest related to uncertain tax positions in interest expense. The Company recognizes penalties related to uncertain tax positions in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is determined in the same manner as basic income (loss) per share, except that the number of shares is increased to include potentially dilutive securities using the treasury stock method.

Because the Company incurred losses from continuing operations during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, all potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted income (loss) per share during these years because the effect of including them is anti-dilutive.

Although the Company had an income from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, all potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted income (loss) per share as the conversion rate of the convertible note payable to a related party and the exercise price of the stock options was higher than the market price of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2014 and the effect of including them is anti-dilutive.

The following table summarizes the number of shares of common stock attributable to potentially dilutive securities outstanding for each of the periods which were excluded from the calculation of diluted income (loss) per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Stock Options	150,000	150,000	150,000
Shares Issuable upon Conversion of			
Convertible Notes Payable to a Related Party	33,171,710	25,669,039	24,379,883
Total	33,321,710	25,819,039	24,529,883

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, income taxes payable and notes payable - banks approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of the instruments. The carrying values of the convertible notes payable to a related party and other liabilities are not readily determinable because: (a) these instruments are not traded and, therefore, no quoted market prices exist upon which to base an estimate of fair value and (b) there were no readily determinable similar instruments on which to base an estimate of fair value.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which are subject to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and accounts receivable.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in accounts with financial institutions in the United States, Europe, Japan and Israel. As of December 31, 2015, accounts at financial institutions located in the United States are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250 per institution. As of December 31, 2015, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$318 is being held in the United States. Bank accounts located in Europe, Japan and Israel, totaling \$11,982 as of December 31, 2015, are uninsured.

The Company renders services to a limited number of airlines and airports through service contracts and provides credit without collateral. Some of these airlines and airports may have difficulties in meeting their financial obligations, which can have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. To mitigate this risk, the Company regularly reviews the creditworthiness of its customers through its credit evaluation process.

Revenue from two customers represented 70% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2015, of which one customer accounted for 37% and the other customer accounts for 33% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 64% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2015.

Revenue from two customers represented 67% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014, of which one customer accounted for 38% and the other customer accounted for 29% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 65% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2014.

Revenue from two customers represented 52% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013, of which one customer accounted for 42% and the other customer accounted for 10% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from the two customers represented 37% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013.

One of the customers mentioned above, has been a principle customer in the last three years.

Prior year figures in this disclosure have been adjusted to reflect the customer mergers within the aviation industry.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is currently engaged in direct operations in numerous countries and is therefore subject to risks associated with international operations (including economic and/or political instability and trade restrictions). Such risks can cause the Company to have significant difficulties in connection with the sale or provision of its services in international markets and have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company is subject to changes in interest rates based on Federal Reserve actions and general market conditions. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk.

ICTS INTERNATIONAL N.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(US \$ in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risks and uncertainties (continued)

Furthermore, as a result of its international operations, the Company is subject to market risks associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments to manage its exposure to such market risk. As such, significant foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations can have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior years balance sheet, statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) and statements of cash flows have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update 2015-03

In April 2015 the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-03, *Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. The amendments in this ASU require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this ASU.

For public business entities, the amendments are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

Early adoption of the amendments is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued.

The amendments should be applied on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. Upon transition, an entity is required to comply with the applicable disclosures for a change in an accounting principle.

These disclosures include the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle, the transition method, a description of the prior-period information that has been retrospectively adjusted, and the effect of the change on the financial statement line items (i.e., debt issuance cost asset and the debt liability).

This update is not expected to have material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-14

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, and the guidance defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, which deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. The ASU, as amended, is effective for the Company's 2018 fiscal year and may be applied either (i) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented with an election for certain specified practical expedients, or (ii) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the ASU recognized at the date of initial application, with additional disclosure requirements.

The update is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update 2015-16

In September 2015 the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-16, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*. To simplify the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination, the amendments eliminate the requirement to retrospectively account for those adjustments.

U.S. GAAP currently requires that during the measurement period, the acquirer retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill. Those adjustments are required when new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts initially recognized or would have resulted in the recognition of additional assets or liabilities. The acquirer also must revise comparative information for prior periods presented in financial statements as needed, including revising depreciation, amortization, or other income effects as a result of changes made to provisional amounts.

The amendments require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date.

The amendments require an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date.

For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued.

The only disclosures required at transition should be the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle. An entity should disclose that information in the first annual period of adoption and in the interim periods within the first annual period if there is a measurement-period adjustment during the first annual period in which the changes are effective.

The update is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2015-17

In November 2015, the FASB has issued ASU No. 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*, which changes how deferred taxes are classified on organizations' balance sheets.

The ASU eliminates the current requirement for organizations to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. Instead, organizations will be required to classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent.

The amendments apply to all organizations that present a classified balance sheet. For public companies, the amendments are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted

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NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update 2015-17 (continued)

The Company has early adopted ASU 2015-17 retrospectively, which did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 3 – DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In December 2005, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its entertainment segment in the United States. Accordingly, as of that date, the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the entertainment segment were classified as discontinued operations in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2011, the operations of the entertainment segment were liquidated.

In connection with the Company's settlement of certain assessments with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") (see Note 11), the Company recognized income of \$1,847 related to reversal of accrued expenses in 2013 following an agreement with the IRS, including interest and penalties, related to its entertainment segment from discontinued operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its subsidiary in France (I-SEC France) and in November 2012 transferred control of the subsidiary to a court-appointed liquidator. The subsidiary provided aviation security services in France.

During the year end December 31, 2013, the Company ceased the operations of its subsidiaries in the United Kingdom (I-SEC UK) and Denmark (I-SEC Denmark). In addition, the Company committed to a plan to cease operations of its subsidiary in Belgium (I-SEC Belgium). All of the subsidiaries provided aviation security services in the respective countries.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company committed to a plan to cease the operations of its subsidiary in Switzerland (I-SEC Switzerland), which provided aviation security services.

A summary of the Company's assets and liabilities from discontinued operations as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 30
Accounts receivable, net	-	104
Total current assets from discontinued operations	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 97
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	-	5
Total current liabilities from discontinued operations	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>

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NOTE 3 – DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ 97	\$ 1,152	\$ 4,988
Cost of revenue	94	1,132	4,275
GROSS PROFIT	3	20	713
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6	114	729
OPERATING LOSS	(3)	(94)	(16)
Other income (expense), net	3	(15)	616
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	-	1,221
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (109)	\$ 1,821

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENT IN AN AFFILIATE

New York Global Innovations, Inc. (formerly Inksure Technologies, Inc.)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company owns 9,915,555 shares or 23% of the outstanding common stock of New York Global Innovations, Inc. ("NYGI") (formerly Inksure Technologies, Inc. – "Inksure"). In February 2014, Inksure sold all of its assets to a third party buyer, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement and changed its name to New York Global Innovations, Inc. Inksure specialized in comprehensive security solutions, designed to protect branded products and documents of value from counterfeiting, fraud and diversion.

The Company suspended its use of the equity method to account for this investment in 2007 after its investment balance was reduced to zero.

The Company's Chief Financial Officer served as a non-employee director of NYGI until October 2015. In addition, one of the members of the Company's Supervisory Board of Directors served as a non-employee director of NYGI until February 2015.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's share of the underlying net assets of NYGI exceeds the Company's carrying value of its investment in NYGI (\$0 at December 31, 2015 and 2014) by \$150 and \$177, respectively. The market value of the Company's investment in NYGI as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is \$99 and \$198 respectively.

Balance sheet data for NYGI is summarized below:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Current assets	\$ 706	\$ 896
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	\$ 706	\$ 896
Current liabilities	\$ 50	\$ 66
Non-current liabilities	5	60
Stockholders' equity	651	770
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 706	\$ 896

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NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

New York Global Innovations, Inc. (formerly Inksure Technologies, Inc.) (continued)

Statement of operations data for NYGI is summarized below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 244	\$ 1,288
Gross profit	\$ -	\$ 204	\$ 724
Gain on sale of assets	\$ -	\$ 754	\$ -
Net income (loss)	\$ (139)	\$ 342	\$ (298)

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Equipment and facilities	\$ 4,360	\$ 3,896
Internal-use software	531	519
Vehicles	1,031	910
Leasehold improvements	262	280
	6,184	5,605
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,691	4,348
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,257

Depreciation and amortization expense is \$713, \$761 and \$764 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – BANKS

United States

The Company was a party to a credit facility with an independent lender, which provided it with up to \$10,500 in borrowings subject to a borrowing base limitation. The borrowing base limitation was equivalent to: (i) 80% of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus (ii) 70% of eligible unbilled receivables, as defined, plus (iii) 100% of the Company's \$3,500 in cash collateral plus (iv) 95% of a \$1,000 standby letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder (see note 12). Borrowings under the credit facility were secured by the Company's accounts receivable, unbilled receivables, equipment, cash, a \$3,500 certificate of deposit, and the \$1,000 letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder.

In June 2014, the Company amended the credit facility to decrease the maximum borrowing capacity to \$6,500 and amend existing financial and non-financial covenants, including the maintenance of a specified fixed charge coverage ratio. The borrowing base limitation was also amended and is equivalent to: (i) 85% of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus (ii) 75% of eligible unbilled receivables, as defined, plus (iii) 95% of a \$1,000 standby letter of credit that was provided to the lender by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. In addition,

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NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE - BANKS (CONTINUED)

United States (continued)

as part of the amendment, the Company's \$3,500 cash collateral was released and used to reduce outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. The credit facility expires in June 2016.

In March 2015, the Company amended its credit facility with its lender. The amendment revised existing financial covenants, including the maintenance of a specified fix charge coverage ratio and maintenance of minimum monthly EBITDA requirements. As of December 31, 2015 the Company is in violation of its financial covenants. As of March 2016, the lender waived the violation.

Borrowings made under the credit facility bore interest, which was payable monthly, at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.375%) plus 4.5% per annum (5.875% as of December 31, 2015).

The Company's weighted average interest rate in the United States during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 5.88%, 6.02% and 6.25% respectively.

The company evaluated the terms of the amendments and concluded that they do not constitute substantive modification.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had approximately \$5,569 and \$5,285, respectively, outstanding under line of credit arrangements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$572, and \$24, respectively, in unused borrowing capacity under the line of credit facility.

Europe

In June 2013, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €1,100 (\$1,337 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly.

The borrowing capacity under the credit facility was reduced by €100 every quarter, starting December 31, 2013. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit was secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €600 (\$729 as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015 (see note 16).

In January 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €800 (\$972 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €80 every quarter, starting July 1, 2014. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit expires on September 30, 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €640 (\$778 as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015 (see note 16).

In March 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €1,100 (\$1,337 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €100 every quarter, starting June 30, 2014. The line of credit must be repaid in full on a monthly basis before any additional borrowings can be made. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit expires on December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €800 (\$972 as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement. The line of credit was replaced in April 2015 (see note 16).

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NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – BANKS (CONTINUED)

Europe (continued)

In April 2015, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank, replacing all previous lines of credit, to provide it with up to €5,500 (\$5,996 as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings until further notice. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.75% as of December 31, 2015) per annum. The Company is also subject to an unused line fee of 0.75% per annum, which is payable quarterly.

The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of three of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit cannot exceed 80% of the borrowing base. As of December 31, 2015 the Company had €5,007 (\$5,459 as of December 31, 2015) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

The line of credit replaces all other existing lines of credit with that commercial bank (see note 16).

The Company evaluated the terms of the amendments and concluded that they do not constitute a substantive modification.

In August 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €500 (\$545 as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings. Borrowings under this arrangement bore interest at 3.5% per annum, which was payable on August 1, 2014, the original maturity date of the arrangement. In July 2014, the line of credit arrangement was extended until August 1, 2015. The line of credit is secured by a bank guarantee provided by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder as well as a guarantee from another bank. In July 2015, the line of credit was fully paid and the line of credit expired. As of December 31, 2014 the Company had €500 (\$608 as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

In November 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €1,200 (\$1,308 as of December 31, 2015) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit arrangement bear interest at 1.2% per annum, which is payable quarterly. The line of credit is secured by a guarantee provided by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. The line of credit was originally set to expire on May, 2014 and was extended until July 31, 2015. In June 2014, the borrowing capacity under the line of credit was increased up to €1,508 (\$1,644 as of December 31, 2015). In December 2015 the borrowing capacity was reduced by €1,158 (\$1,265 as of December 31, 2015). As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had €350 and €1,358 (\$382 and \$1,480 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

The Company evaluated the terms of the amendment and concluded that they constitute a substantive modification, however, there is no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

The Company's weighted average interest rate in Europe during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 3.2%, 3.5% and 3.7% respectively.

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NOTE 7 - ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accrued payroll and related costs	\$ 12,363	\$ 8,719
Accrued vacation	4,522	3,526
Accrual for minimum wage increase	3,284	-
Cash overdraft	1,300	1,036
Accrued agency fees	-	413
Labor union contribution	920	730
Other	2,676	2,662
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 25,065</u>	<u>\$ 17,086</u>

The cash overdraft balance above represents outstanding checks as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

NOTE 8 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE TO A RELATED PARTY

In November 2013, the Company entered into a new arrangement with an entity related to its main shareholder, which replaced all previous arrangements between the parties, to provide it with up to \$32,000 in revolving loans through November 2015. The term of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six-month periods at the option of the holder. All outstanding borrowings from previous arrangements were applied to the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement. Loans received under the arrangement bear interest, which is compounded semi-annually and payable at maturity, at the interest rate charged by the Company's European commercial bank (LIBOR plus 6% for U.S. dollar-denominated loans and the base rate plus 2% for Euro-denominated loans). The arrangement is secured by a 26% interest in one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In connection with the arrangement, the holder was granted an option to convert outstanding notes payable (including accrued interest) under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and, therefore, it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualified as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

In May 2014, the Company entered into a new arrangement with an entity related to its main shareholder, which replaced all previous arrangements between the parties, to provide it with up to \$37,000 in revolving loans through December 2016. The term of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six-month periods at the option of the holder. All outstanding borrowings from previous arrangements were applied to the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement. Loans received under the arrangement bear interest, which is compounded semi-annually and payable at maturity, at the interest rate charged by the Company's European commercial bank (LIBOR plus 6% for U.S. dollar-denominated loans and the base rate plus 2% for Euro-denominated loans). The arrangement is secured by a 26% interest in one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In connection with the arrangement, the holder was granted an option to convert outstanding notes payable (including accrued interest) under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and, therefore, it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualified as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

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NOTE 8 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE TO A RELATED PARTY (CONTINUED)

In October 2015, the Supervisory Board of Directors approved to reduce the convertible price of the unpaid interest from \$1.50 per share to \$0.75 per share. In addition, the loan period was extended till January 1, 2018. The terms of the arrangement can be automatically extended for four additional six months periods at the option of the holder. The Company determined that the new arrangement did not represent a substantive modification and therefore it was not necessary to evaluate whether the conversion feature qualifies as a free-standing derivative instrument or contained any intrinsic value which would be considered beneficial.

The Company's weighted average interest during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 5.99%, 6.06% and 6.18%, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, convertible notes payable to a related party consist of \$29,048 and \$30,186, respectively, in principal and \$10,355 and \$8,318, respectively, in accrued interest. Interest expense related to these notes is \$2,601, \$2,321 and \$2,185 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see Note 10).

NOTE 9 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In February 2005, the Company adopted the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and reserved 1,500,000 shares of common stock for future issuance. The plan expired in 2015.

In December 2008, the Company adopted the 2008 Employees and Directors Commitment Stock Option Plan and reserved 1,500,000 shares of common stock for future issuance. The plan expires in 2018.

Under the Company's stock option plans, stock options may be granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company at an exercise price equivalent to at least the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant with expiration terms of not more than ten years. Options granted under the plans generally vest over a period of three years.

In September 2009, the Supervisory Board of Directors ratified the cashless exercise feature contained in the Company's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan. Under the cashless exercise feature of these plans, an option holder electing to exercise stock options using this feature would effectively pay for the exercise of a portion of his stock options by surrendering their rights to another portion of their stock options to affect a stock-for-stock transfer. The Company determined that the modification of the stock option plans did not result in any incremental compensation cost.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, 210,000 options were granted to certain directors, under the Employees and Directors Commitment Stock Option Plan. The weighted average grant date fair value of the stock was \$1.05. The Company used the Binominal lattice pricing model to estimate the fair value of the options granted. The Company believes this model provides the best estimate of fair value due to its ability to incorporate inputs that change over time. There were no stock options granted, exercised or forfeited / expired during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has 1,500,000 options available for future grants.

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NOTE 9 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2015	150,000	\$ 1.05	2.33	\$ -
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	150,000	\$ 1.05	1.33	\$ -

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company does not have unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the stock option plans.

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 the Company recognized compensation expense related to the issuance of stock options under the stock option plans of \$0, \$14 and \$39 respectively.

NOTE 10 – OTHER EXPENSE

Other expense is summarized as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Interest expense to related party (see Note 8)	\$ (2,601)	\$ (2,321)	\$ (2,185)
Interest income (expense) related to uncertain tax positions (see Note 11)	-	-	280
Interest expense and other bank charges	(1,374)	(1,064)	(1,063)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	-	(123)
Interest income	169	104	26
Foreign currency gain (loss)	3,066	3,749	(951)
Other income (expense)	(20)	(20)	29
Total other income (expense), net	\$ (760)	\$ 448	\$ (3,987)

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NOTE 11 – INCOME TAXES

The components of income (loss) before income tax benefit (expense) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
The Netherlands	\$ (2,048)	\$ 3,574	\$ (4,600)
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands	(2,505)	(1,944)	(1,600)
Income (Loss) before income tax benefit (expense)	<u>\$ (4,553)</u>	<u>\$ 1,630</u>	<u>\$ (6,200)</u>

The components of income tax benefit (expense) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
The Netherlands	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands, net of			
\$0, \$0 and \$1,125 in income tax benefit (expense)			
related to prior period income tax positions			
in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	(110)	(107)	1,057
	<u>(110)</u>	<u>(107)</u>	<u>1,057</u>
Deferred:			
The Netherlands	-	-	-
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands	(39)	17	(31)
Total income tax benefit (expense)	<u>\$ (149)</u>	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ 1,026</u>

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NOTE 11 – INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating loss carryforwards	\$ 19,890	\$ 18,234
Capital loss carryforwards	143	143
Allowance for doubtful accounts	21	36
Tax credit carryforwards	568	571
Accrued expenses	1,669	509
Total deferred tax assets	22,291	19,493
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	(56)	(87)
	22,235	19,406
Valuation allowance	(22,143)	(19,275)
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 92	\$ 131

The ultimate realization of the net deferred tax assets in each jurisdiction the Company does business in is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in that jurisdiction during the periods in which net operating loss carry forwards are available and items that gave rise to the net deferred tax assets become deductible. At present, the Company does not have a sufficient history of generating taxable income in the various jurisdictions it does business in to conclude that it is more likely than not that the Company will be able to realize its net deferred tax assets in the near future and, therefore, a valuation allowance was established for the carrying value of the net deferred tax assets, with the exception of one location, which is currently generating taxable income. A valuation allowance will be maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of any portion of the valuation allowance in other jurisdictions.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of \$24,372 in the Netherlands, which will expire in 2016 through 2024. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of \$30,516 in the United States, which will expire in 2025 through 2034 and \$4,245 in Israel, which do not expire. The ultimate utilization of such net operating loss carry forwards is limited in certain situations.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has capital loss carry forwards of \$574 in Israel. Such capital loss carry forwards do not expire and can be offset against future capital gains generated in Israel.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has \$568 in tax credits for the welfare to work and work opportunity programs in the United States that expire in 2024 through 2029.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 the valuation allowance increased (decreased) by \$2,868 and \$(1,569), respectively.

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NOTE 11 – INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company's effective income tax rate differs from the Netherlands' statutory rate of 25% as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Effective loss (income) tax benefit from continuing operations at statutory rate	\$ 1,138	\$ (408)	\$ 1,5
Rate differential	334	104	
Non-deductible income (expense)	(162)	(46)	(
Adjustments to prior year tax losses	1,097	(1,053)	
Changes in valuation allowance	(2,868)	1,569	(
Other	312	(256)	(4
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	\$ (149)	\$ (90)	\$ 1,0

The Company was subject to a tax examination for one of its subsidiaries in the United States by the IRS for the tax years 2002 to 2004. In connection with this examination, the subsidiary was required to provide information regarding its treatment of certain expenses. The IRS proposed a number of adjustments to the subsidiary's filed income tax returns for the tax years 2002 to 2004, which collectively resulted in an assessed income tax liability of \$7,325.

In July 2011 and January 2012, the Company entered into arrangements with the IRS to settle all outstanding claims against it for \$3,329. In August 2012, the Company filed an Offer in Compromise Form with the IRS to reduce the amount payable to the IRS under the settlements citing unfavorable financial condition of its American subsidiaries. In July 2013, the IRS accepted the Company's offer to settle all outstanding amounts for \$200, which has been paid in full as of December 31 2013.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 there are no unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, \$89 and \$53 of income taxes payable, respectively, related to current operations are included in income tax payable.

The Company files income tax returns in the Netherlands and other foreign jurisdictions. Income tax returns for the tax years 2013 to 2015 are subject to examination in the Netherlands. Income tax returns for the tax years 2011 to 2015 are subject to examination in foreign jurisdictions.

NOTE 12 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Entities related to two of the Company's Supervisory Board members provide legal services to the Company. Legal expense related to these services is \$47, \$58 and \$36 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Included in accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is \$28 and \$64 due for these services as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In January 2009, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain selling and management services to its technology segment. The Company incurred expenses of \$223, \$161 and \$163 for such services for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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NOTE 12 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

In June 2009, a European bank, issued a performance guarantee in the amount of €1,200 (\$1,458 as of December 31, 2014) to one of the Company's customers to secure the Company's performance under a service contract between the parties. To secure the European bank's guarantee, an entity related to the Company's main shareholder provided a guarantee to the European bank for the same amount. The guarantee issued by the European bank was renewed in April 2013 until April 2014. Since April 2014, the performance guarantee is renewed every year by the European bank without a corresponding guarantee by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder.

In September 2010, an entity related to the Company's main shareholder provided a letter of credit of \$775 to a commercial bank to guarantee an extension of a borrowing arrangement on behalf of one of the Company's subsidiaries. In May 2013 the letter of credit was increased to \$1,000 (see Note 6).

In February 2014, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain selling services to its technology segment. The Company incurred expenses of \$48 and \$49 for such services for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively.

In May 2014, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide certain administrative services. The Company incurred expenses of \$15 for such services in each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In November 2015, the Company engaged the services of a related party to provide internal audit services. The Company incurred expenses of \$13 for such services for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In December 2015, the Supervisory Board approved an annual compensation for the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, a related party, of \$60. In addition, as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board was not compensated for the last eleven years, a one-time grant of \$660 was approved.

In December 2015, the Company issued 2.9 million shares to certain directors and officers of the Company for a price of \$0.60 per share.

NOTE 13 – FORGIVENESS OF DEBT

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company reversed certain accounts payable in the amount of \$1,312 as the Company believes it is no longer obligated for these accounts payable.

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NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Company leases certain premises under various operating leases.

Future minimum lease payments under such operating leases are as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>		
2016	\$	1,356
2017		424
2018		353
2019		316
2020		312
	<u>\$</u>	<u>2,761</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is \$3,409, \$3,257, and \$1,694, respectively.

Letters of Credit and Guarantees

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has approximately \$274 in outstanding letters of credit. Such letters of credit are being secured by \$274 in restricted cash with a commercial bank (see Note 2).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company has €266 and €151 (\$290 and \$165 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively) in outstanding guarantees on its lines of credit arrangement in Europe.

Legal Proceedings

September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, numerous lawsuits charging the Company with wrongful death and/or property damage were commenced in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (the "Court"), resulting from certain airport security services provided by the Company for United Flight 175 out of Logan Airport in Boston, Massachusetts.

All the wrongful death personal injury cases have been settled or dismissed at no cost to the Company because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. The Court approved the settlements.

All but one of the property loss cases also has been settled at no cost to the Company, because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. One of the property loss cases remain pending against, among others, the Company. The Court granted defendants motion for summary judgments that the plaintiffs have appealed and oral arguments have been held. The plaintiffs in the case are seeking reimbursement for claimed damages relating to their lease of the towers. The defendants are hopeful that the remaining property loss cases will be dismissed.

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NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

In any event, the Company has already paid the limits of its liability insurance in settlement costs. The Company contends that a federal statute passed after the events of September 11, 2001 protects it from having to make any further monetary payments, regardless of whether it is found liable in any of the remaining cases.

Claims by former employees

The Company is subject to wrongful termination claims made by certain former employees of one of its European subsidiaries. The aggregate amount of such claims is approximately \$734. At the present time, the Company is not able to determine the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or estimate a range of potential loss related to these matters.

Minimum wage increase

In August 2015, the Company was informed about a court decision, which approved an increase to the minimum wage for the city of SeaTac, Washington (location of Seattle Airport). The increase to the minimum wage was originally approved by a vote in King County, Washington in 2013 (to be effective January 1, 2014); however, a court ruled that SeaTac employees were excluded from this increase because the airport was under the jurisdiction of the Port of Seattle and not the city of SeaTac. In August 2015, this decision was overturned by the State Supreme Court and accordingly, the Company is required to increase the minimum wage of its employees at the SeaTac Airport according to the court decision, effective January 1, 2014. The Company has estimated that it has a liability of approximately \$3,300 for back wages (inclusive of interest amounting to approximately \$300) as of December 31, 2015 and has recorded an accrual for this liability.

The Company is also a party to a lawsuit from a former employee seeking class action status and payment of back wages.

General

The Company is subject to various investigations, claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities. These claims are primarily related to grievances filed by current and former employees for unfair labor practices or discrimination, and for passenger aviation claims. Management recognizes a liability for any matter when the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is deemed to be probable and the amount is able to be reasonably estimated. Management has concluded that such claims, in the aggregate, would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Consulting and Service Agreements

In June 2013, pursuant to a share purchase and transfer agreement ("Purchase Agreement"), the Company, through one of its European subsidiaries, acquired 100% of shares of Brink's Deutsche Luftsicherheit GmbH ("BDLG") for €25. BDLG was created prior to the consummation of the transaction as a result of a spin-off by its former parent, Brink's Sicherheit GmbH ("BSG"). BDLG is engaged in the provision of aviation security services in Germany.

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NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Consulting and Service Agreements (continued)

In April 2013, prior to the closing of the transaction described in the preceding paragraph, the Company entered into an agency agreement with a third party to assist it with this transaction. Pursuant to the terms of the agency agreement, the Company is obligated to pay this third party an agency fee in the amount of €1,000 (\$1,090 as of December 31, 2015) as consideration for its services in facilitating the transaction with BDLG. The €1,000 agency fee is payable in three installments. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized a one-time expense of €1,000 (\$1,323) for the agency services. As of December 31, 2015, the Company paid the agency fee in full. In addition, in the event that the operations of BDLG are sold in the future, the third party agent is entitled to an additional payment of €2,000 (\$2,180 as of December 31, 2015).

In April 2013, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with the same third party. The agreement is for a term of three years and obligates the Company to pay the third party an annual consulting fee of €50 (\$55 as of December 31, 2015). The consultant is also entitled to commissions of 0.75% of revenue resulting from any aviation security contracts in Germany for the duration of such contracts. Should the net revenue from the aviation security contracts in Germany exceed €20,000 (\$21,804 as of December 31, 2015) per year, the payment of commissions due on revenue in excess of €20,000 per year will be deferred and become due when the German operations are sold to a third party. The maximum amount of the annual commissions payable is €182 (\$198 as of December 31, 2015).

In June 2015, the Company amended the consulting agreement. The annual commission of 0.75% of revenue was limited to €150 (\$164 as of December 31, 2015) without any deferred payments. In addition, the Agency agreement was amended and in the event that the German operations are sold in the future, the third party agent is entitled to an additional payment of €3,000 (\$3,271 as of December 31, 2015) instead of €2,000 (\$2,180 as of December 31, 2015).

NOTE 15 – SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Company operates in three reportable segments: (a) corporate (b) airport security and other aviation services and (c) technology. The corporate segment does not generate revenue and contains primarily non-operational expenses. The airport security and other aviation services segment provides security and other aviation services to airlines and airport authorities, predominantly in Europe and the United States of America. The technology segment is predominantly involved in the development and sale of identity security software to customers, predominantly in Europe and the United States of America. All inter-segment transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as the accounting policies of the Company as a whole.

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NOTE 15 – SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The operating results of these reportable segments are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision.

	Corporate	Airport Security and Other Aviation Services	Technology	Total
Year ended December 31, 2015:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 185,519	\$ 1,503	\$ 187,022
Depreciation and amortization	1	655	57	713
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,182)	1,597	(3,117)	(4,702)
Total assets from continuing operations	440	41,056	853	42,349
Year ended December 31, 2014:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 172,102	\$ 827	\$ 172,929
Depreciation and amortization	3	689	69	761
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(99)	5,106	(3,467)	1,540
Total assets from continuing operations	404	34,006	461	34,871
Year ended December 31, 2013:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 124,130	\$ 367	\$ 124,497
Depreciation and amortization	2	671	91	764
Income(Loss) from continuing operations	(3,938)	2,373	(3,689)	(5,254)
Total assets from continuing operations	447	27,720	488	28,655

Revenue by country is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
United States	\$ 41,817	\$ 39,983	\$ 41,565
The Netherlands	72,231	69,667	56,631
Germany	61,765	49,771	13,002
Other	11,209	13,508	13,299
Total	\$ 187,022	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497

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NOTE 15 – SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, by country is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
United States	\$ 385	\$ 361
The Netherlands	673	446
Germany	235	192
Other	200	258
Total	<u>\$ 1,493</u>	<u>\$ 1,257</u>

NOTE 16 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Line of credit

In January 2016 the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with one of its commercial banks in Europe to provide it with up to €10,000 in borrowings, with the purpose to refinance the prevailing credit facility with this bank. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.50% per annum for the borrowed amount and 0.75% for the non borrowed balance, which is payable quarterly. The line of credit is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of six of the Company's European subsidiaries. The line of credit cannot exceed 80% of the borrowing base. The line of credit is made available until further notice.

In January 2016 the company entered into a bank guarantee facility with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €2,500 in guarantees, with the purpose to finance existing and new bank guarantees. Amounts under this bank guarantee facility bear interest at 1.9% per annum for the used amounts, and 0.75% for the unused balance, which is payable quarterly.

The bank guarantee facility is secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of six of the Company's European subsidiaries. The bank guarantee facility is made available until further notice.

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Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(US \$ in thousands)

	Beginning of year	Charges (Credit) to Costs and Expenses	Charges to Other Accounts	Deductions	End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts(1):					
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ (4)	\$ 57
Year ended December 31, 2014	57	74	-	(15)	116
Year ended December 31, 2015	116	(65)	-	(1)	50
Allowance for net deferred tax assets:					
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$ 20,781	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63	\$ 20,844
Year ended December 31, 2014	20,844	-	-	(1,569)	19,275
Year ended December 31, 2015	19,275	-	-	2,868	22,143

(1) Write-off, net of recoveries for the allowance for doubtful accounts.

