

ICTS INTERNATIONAL, N.V.

**Annual Report
Year Ended December 31, 2014**

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

**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, 2014

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: +31-20-3471077,
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: 8,061,698.

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.

Table of Contents

Part I

Item 1	<u>Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers</u>	2
Item 2	<u>Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable</u>	2
Item 3	<u>Key Information</u>	2
Item 4	<u>Information on the Company</u>	7
Item 5	<u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	16
Item 6	<u>Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	31
Item 7	<u>Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	37
Item 8	<u>Financial Information</u>	38
Item 9	<u>The Offer and Listing</u>	39
Item 10	<u>Additional Information</u>	40
Item 11	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	49
Item 12	<u>Description of Securities other than Equity Securities</u>	49

Part II

Item 13	<u>Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies</u>	50
Item 14	<u>Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and the Use of Proceeds</u>	50
Item 15	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	50
Item 16A	<u>Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	50
Item 16B	<u>Code of Ethics</u>	50
Item 16C	<u>Fees Paid to our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	50
Item 16D	<u>Exemptions from Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	51
Item 16E	<u>Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	51
Item 16F	<u>Change in Accountant's Disclosure</u>	51
Item 16G	<u>Corporate Governance</u>	51

Part III

Item 17	<u>Financial Statements</u>	51
Item 18	<u>Financial Statements</u>	51
Item 19	<u>Exhibits</u>	51

Exhibits

Exhibit 12.1	Certification
Exhibit 12.2	Certification
Exhibit 13.1	Certification

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

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. (“ICTS” or “Company”) was registered at 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) 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, United States and Israel.

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, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)				
	December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,973	\$ 3,134	\$ 945	\$ 2,278	\$ 2,145
Total current assets	33,024	26,938	20,154	20,664	21,480
Total assets from discontinued operations	134	484	1,404	2,735	2,910
Total assets	35,005	29,139	22,559	23,882	23,984
Total current liabilities	35,479	32,115	30,461	29,649	33,419
Total liabilities from discontinued operations	102	464	3,148	4,710	9,795
Total liabilities	74,064	69,495	59,245	51,496	49,518
Shareholders’ deficit	(39,059)	(40,356)	(36,686)	(27,614)	(25,534)

The following table summarizes certain statement of operations data for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2010:

(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)					
Year ended December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Revenue	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497	\$ 96,346	\$ 93,340	\$ 87,594
Cost of revenue	152,224	108,995	84,531	80,903	74,358
GROSS PROFIT	20,705	15,502	11,815	12,437	13,236
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	2,207	2,182	2,264	2,810	1,724
Selling, general and administrative	17,316	16,925	14,047	14,032	12,943
Forgiveness of debt		(1,312)	-	-	-
Settlement loss, net	-	-	-	-	1,455
Total operating expenses	19,523	17,795	16,311	16,842	16,122
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	1,182	(2,293)	(4,496)	(4,405)	(2,886)
Other income (expenses), net	448	(3,987)	(3,107)	(688)	(2,213)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY LOSS FROM INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATE AND INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	1,630	(6,280)	(7,603)	(5,093)	(5,099)
Equity loss from investment in affiliate	-	-	-		(675)
Income tax benefit(expense)	(90)	1,026	(223)	289	(704)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	1,540	(5,254)	(7,826)	(4,804)	(6,478)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(109)	1,821	(1,190)	2,656	(1,646)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)	\$ (2,148)	\$ (8,124)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED:					
Continuing Operations	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.66)	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.81)
Discontinuing Operations	(0.01)	0.23	(0.15)	0.33	(0.21)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.43)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.27)	\$ (1.02)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	8,054,390	8,036,780	8,036,698	8,014,882	7,949,661

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 us 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 are three cases remaining and the outcome of these cases 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 us.

Losses in recent years

We incurred income (losses) from continuing operations of \$1.5 million, \$(5.3) million and \$(7.8) million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and have a shareholders' deficit of \$39.1 million and \$40.4 million as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, 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

We have a working capital deficit and a history of recurring losses from continuing operations and negative cash flows from operations. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we have a working capital deficit of \$2.5 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we incurred income (losses) from continuing operations of \$1.5 million, \$(5.3) million and \$(7.8) million, respectively, and positive (negative) cash flows from operations of \$2.6 million, \$(8.0) million, \$(7.9) 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, 2014 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 an existing client 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 major airlines servicing the United States and airports in Europe. 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.

Operation in international environment risk

The Company is currently engaged in direct operations in numerous countries and is therefore subject to risk 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.

Health Care Reform Law

The Affordable Care Act materially impact our Company and in particular, our U.S. operations conducted by Huntleigh USA Corp. It significantly expands health insurance coverage to uninsured Americans among many other changes. The law requires companies to provide a minimum amount of health insurance coverage to their eligible employees by January 1, 2015. If the companies fail to do so, the companies will incur a penalty of \$2 per eligible employee. Additionally, further federal and state proposals for health care reform are likely. The Company is in compliance with all current legislation but we cannot predict what further reform proposals, if any, will be adopted, when they will be adapted, or what impact they may have on the Company.

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 and increased competition. 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, 2014, there are three shareholders who individually hold more than 5% of the Company's shares. All of them together hold approximately 87.8% 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 Atzmon Family Trust, owns or controls approximately 60.1% of our issued and outstanding common stock (excluding conversion rights). As a result of such ownership and conversion rights, the MacPherson Atzmon Family Trust is 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 Board, disclaims any benefit or interest in the MacPherson Atzmon Family 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 €15,000,000 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 €67,500,000 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 +31-20-347-1077.

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 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, United States and Israel.

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 Ltd. ("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.

Forty 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 sale of the technology listed below.

APS

The accumulated know-how and expertise of ICTS in the implementation of computer-based processors for advanced passenger screening enabled ICTS to develop its APS technology and system. The APS system is an automated computerized system that enables the pre-departure analysis of passenger information and is designed to screen airline passengers in a faster and more efficient manner.

I-BOX

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

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

FDI is designed to speed-up client authentication and capture/retrieve document data and images. FDI is a fully automated, easy to operate, front-end client enrollment system.

Key Features:

- Full page document capture
- Hi-Resolution document imaging
- Full content extraction
- Photograph identification & extraction
- Multi-layer identity authentication (pending scanning type)
- External data access (e.g. watch lists)
- Alerts & checks management
- Data sharing (XML Based)

FDI works with a range of operating system environments and terminals with minimal system requirements.

The system supports a wide range of document scanners (from simple flatbed scanners to full featured 3-illumination enterprise scanners) and links with any type of biometric input device. FDI-equipped terminals can work stand-alone or in real-time through tight integration with enterprise back-office systems.

Back office Identity Document Authentication and Management System (BOS)

BOS is designed to speed-up remote (via the internet) client authentication and capture/retrieve document data and images. BOS is a fully automated, easy to operate, Back-end client enrollment system.

Key features:

- Full page document handling
- Hi-Resolution document imaging
- Full content extraction
- Photograph identification & extraction
- External data access (e.g. watch lists)
- Alerts & checks management
- Data sharing (XML Based)

BOS works with a range of environments with minimal integration requirements.

The system supports a wide range of document capture devices (from simple flatbed scanners through PC & laptops cameras to mobile camera's). BOS works over the internet and provides real-time communication & support to the enterprise systems via an industry standard API.

Smart Document Reader (SDR)

SDR is a proprietary state-of-the-art software engine that automatically extracts data from a variety of standard and non-standard travel documents, ID documents, E-ID documents, driver's licenses, and other formal identity cards at extremely high levels of accuracy and speed. SDR also implements various advanced means and proprietary checks to detect forged documents. It communicates and integrated to other applications through standard XML based API. SDR is part of the advanced technological systems offered by the Company (i.e. FDI & BOS).

Financial Services Client Authentication and Regulatory Compliance Solution

Au10Tix offers a unique front-end solution meeting the financial services industry's (including banks, leasing and car financing companies) security and regulatory compliance requirements, including Section 326 of the USA Patriot Act, while also ensuring that institution clients are provided with a high level of customer service. It is a fully automated check authentication system. Our front-end solution incorporates unique features, such as a dynamic questionnaire, developed on the basis of ICTS's experience in detection of suspicious signs and in advanced document checks.

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 an income of \$1.8 million, and a loss of \$0.1 million related to uncertain income tax positions in 2013 and 2012, respectively, 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 67% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014, of which one customer accounted for 38% 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.

Revenue from two customers represented 60% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2012 of which one customer accounted for 49% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 45% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012.

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 recent customer mergers within the aviation industry.

Revenue

Revenue in the U.S.

Our revenue in the United States during the years 2014, 2013 and 2012 totaled \$40.0 million (23% of total revenue), \$41.6 million (33% of total revenue) and \$36.9 million (38% of total revenue), respectively.

Revenue in Europe, Japan and other locations

Our revenue in Europe, Japan and other locations during the years 2014, 2013 and 2012 totaled \$132.9 million (77% of total revenue), \$82.9 million (67% of total revenue) and \$59.4 million (62% 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 significant subsidiaries of ICTS as of December 31, 2014:

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

ICTS USA, Inc. (New York - 100%) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Huntleigh USA, Corp. (New York - 100%)

AU10TIX B.V. (The Netherlands - 100%, formerly I-SEC Technologies B.V.) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Year ended December 31,	
2015	\$ 1,147
2016	724
2017	616
	<u>\$ 2,487</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is \$3.3 million, \$1.7 million and \$1.9 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

We 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 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, United States and Israel. 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, 2014 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.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update 2014-08

In April 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-08, *Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*. The amendments in the update change the criteria for reporting discontinued operations while enhancing disclosures in this area. It also addresses sources of confusion and inconsistent application related to financial reporting of discontinued operations guidance in U.S. GAAP.

Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. Those strategic shifts should have a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment.

In addition, the new guidance requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations.

The new guidance also requires disclosure of the pre-tax income attributable to a disposal of a significant part of an organization that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. This disclosure will provide users with information about the ongoing trends in a reporting organization's results from continuing operations.

The amendments in this update enhance convergence between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Part of the new definition of discontinued operation is based on elements of the definition of discontinued operations in IFRS 5, *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

The amendments in this update are effective in the first quarter of 2015 for public organizations with calendar year ends. Early adoption is permitted.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*" (Topic 606) which supersedes previously issued revenue recognition requirements, including substantially all industry specific revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance utilizes a contract-based approach that places the focus on the assets and liabilities that are created when an entity enters into and performs under a contract. 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. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: (a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; (b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract; (c) Determine the transaction price; (d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; (e) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

For a public entity, the amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted.

An entity should apply the amendments in this update using one of the following two methods:

1. Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented the entity may elect any of the following practical expedients:

For completed contracts, an entity need not restate contracts that begin and end within the same annual reporting period.

For completed contracts that have variable consideration, an entity may use the transaction price at the date the contract was completed rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods.

For all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, an entity need not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognize that amount as revenue.

2. Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this ASU recognized at the date of initial application. If an entity elects this transition method it also should provide the additional disclosures in reporting periods that include the date of initial application of the amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of this ASU as compared to the guidance that was in effect before the change.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-12

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-12, "*Compensation – Stock Compensation*" (Topic 718) amended guidance to require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718 as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it

becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end of the requisite service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost should be recognized prospectively over the remaining requisite service period. The total amount of compensation cost recognized during and after the requisite service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. The requisite service period ends when the employee can cease rendering service and still be eligible to vest in the award if the performance target is achieved. As indicated in the definition of vest, the stated vesting period (which includes the period in which the performance target could be achieved) may differ from the requisite service period.

Current U.S. GAAP does not contain explicit guidance on whether to treat a performance target that could be achieved after the requisite service period as a performance condition that affects vesting or as a nonvesting condition that affects the grant-date fair value of an award.

For all entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. The effective date is the same for both public business entities and all other entities. Entities may apply the amendments in this update either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-15

In August 2014 the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, "*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*." ASU 2014-15 is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures.

Under U.S. GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities.

Currently, U.S. GAAP lacks guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 provides guidance to an organization's management, with principles and definitions that are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of disclosures that are commonly provided by organizations today in the financial statement footnotes.

The amendments are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted for annual or interim reporting periods for which the financial statements have not previously been issued.

U.S. auditing standards and federal securities law require that an auditor evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time not to exceed one year beyond the date of the financial statements being audited. U.S. auditing standards also require an auditor to consider the possible financial statement effects, including footnote disclosures on uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's AU Section 341, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*). The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) also has guidance on disclosures that it expects from an entity when an auditor's report includes an explanatory paragraph that reflects substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The amendments in this update provide guidance in GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. In doing so, the amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosures.

In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity's management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or within one year after the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or at the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable).

Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued).

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management's plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (1) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans); (2) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations; (3) management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is *substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern* within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand (1) the principal conditions giving rise to substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; (2) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations; (3) management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-16

In November 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-16, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity*. The amendments in ASU 2014-16 do not change the current criteria in U.S. GAAP for determining when separation of certain embedded derivative features in a hybrid financial instrument is required. The amendments clarify how current U.S. GAAP should be interpreted in evaluating the economic characteristics and risks of a host contract in a hybrid financial instrument that is issued in the form of a share. Specifically, the amendments clarify that an entity should consider all relevant terms and features, including the embedded derivative feature being evaluated for bifurcation, in evaluating the nature of the host contract. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that no single term or feature would necessarily determine the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract. Rather, the nature of the host contract depends upon the economic characteristics and risks of the entire hybrid financial instrument.

The amendments in ASU 2014-16 also clarify that, in evaluating the nature of a host contract, an entity should assess the substance of the relevant terms and features (i.e., the relative strength of the debt-like or equity-like terms and features given the facts and circumstances) when considering how to weight those terms and features. Specifically, the assessment of the substance of the relevant terms and features should incorporate a consideration of: (1) the characteristics of the terms and features themselves (for example, contingent versus non contingent, in-the-money versus out-of-the-money); (2) the circumstances under which the hybrid financial instrument was issued or acquired (e.g., issuer-specific characteristics, such as whether the issuer is thinly capitalized or profitable and well-capitalized); and (3) the potential outcomes of the hybrid financial instrument (e.g., the instrument may be settled by the issuer issuing a fixed number of shares, the instrument may be settled by the issuer transferring a specified amount of cash, or the instrument may remain legal-form equity), as well as the likelihood of those potential outcomes. The amendments in ASU 2014-16 apply to all entities that are issuers of, or investors in, hybrid financial instruments that are issued in the form of a share.

The amendments in ASU 2014-16 are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption, including adoption in an interim period, is permitted. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period.

The effects of initially adopting the amendments in ASU 2014-16 should be applied on a modified retrospective basis to existing hybrid financial instruments issued in the form of a share as of the beginning of the fiscal year for which the amendments are effective. Retrospective application is permitted to all relevant prior periods.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-17

In November 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-17, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Pushdown Accounting (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. The amendments in this ASU apply to the separate financial statements of an acquired entity and its subsidiaries that are a business or nonprofit activity (either public or nonpublic) upon the occurrence of an event in which an acquirer (an individual or an entity) obtains control of the acquired entity.

The amendments in this ASU provide an acquired entity with an option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements upon occurrence of an event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. An acquired entity may elect the option to apply pushdown accounting in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs. An acquired entity should determine whether to elect to apply pushdown accounting for each individual change-in-control event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. If pushdown accounting is not applied in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs, an acquired entity will have the option to elect to apply pushdown accounting in a subsequent reporting period to the acquired entity's most recent change-in-control event. An election to apply pushdown accounting in a reporting period after the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurred should be considered a change in accounting principle. If pushdown accounting is applied to an individual change-in-control event, that election is irrevocable.

If an acquired entity elects the option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements, it should disclose information in the current reporting period that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the effect of pushdown accounting.

The amendments in this ASU are effective on November 18, 2014. After the effective date, an acquired entity can make an election to apply the guidance to future change-in-control events or to its most recent change-in-control event. However, if the financial statements for the period in which the most recent change-in-control event occurred already have been issued or made available to be issued, the application of this guidance would be a change in accounting principle.

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

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497	\$ 96,346
Cost of revenue	152,224	108,995	84,531
GROSS PROFIT	20,705	15,502	11,815
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	2,207	2,182	2,264
Selling, general and administrative	17,316	16,925	14,047
Forgiveness of debt	-	(1,312)	-
Total operating expenses	19,523	17,795	16,311
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	1,182	(2,293)	(4,496)
Other income (expenses), net	448	(3,987)	(3,107)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	1,630	(6,280)	(7,603)
Income tax benefit(expense)	(90)	1,026	(223)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	1,540	(5,254)	(7,826)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(109)	1,821	(1,190)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)

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, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue	88.0%	87.5%	87.7%
Gross profit	12.0%	12.5%	12.3%
Research and development expenses	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.0%	13.6%	14.7%
Forgiveness of debt	0.0%	(1.1%)	0.0%
Total operating expenses	11.3%	14.3%	17.0%
Operating income (loss)	0.7%	(1.8%)	(4.7%)
Other income (expense), net	0.2%	(3.2%)	(3.2%)
Income (loss) before income tax benefit (expense)	0.9%	(5.0%)	(7.9%)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(0.0%)	0.8%	(0.3%)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.9%	(4.2%)	(8.2%)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.1%)	1.5%	(1.2%)
Net income (loss)	0.8%	(2.7%)	(9.4%)

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

	(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
United States of America	\$ 39,983	\$ 41,565	\$ 36,866
Netherlands	69,667	56,631	48,284
Germany	49,771	13,002	-
Other	13,508	13,299	11,196
Total	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497	\$ 96,346

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. In addition revenues are expected to be lower in the United States in 2015 due to a loss of a significant contract.

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 \$17.0 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 related party was fairly consistent from \$2.3 million in 2014 compared to \$2.2 million in 2013. Borrowings from 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 debt 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 income tax benefit of \$1.0 million in 2013. The income tax benefit in 2013 relates primarily to the settlement of the debt to 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 settlement of certain income tax assessments with the IRS related to the discontinued entertainment segment.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenue

Revenue increased from \$96.3 million in 2012 to \$124.5 million in 2013.

Revenue in the United States increased from \$36.9 million in 2012 to \$41.6 million in 2013 as a result of new business and new bids won during the year.

Revenue generated in the Netherlands was \$56.6 million in 2013 compared to \$48.3 million in 2012. Revenue generated in the Netherlands in 2012 based on the 2013 exchange rates would have totaled \$49.7 million. The increase in revenue generated in the Netherlands was primarily a result of additional services provided to Schiphol Airport.

In June 2013, the Company acquired an entity in Germany that provides aviation security services. This acquisition resulted in additional revenue of \$13.0 million (since date of acquisition until December 31, 2013).

Increase in revenue outside the United States, the Netherlands and Germany relates primarily to an increase in revenue generated in Italy as a result of additional services provided in that country.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased from \$84.5 million or 87.7% in 2012 to \$109.0 million or 87.5% in 2013. Cost of revenue was fairly consistent at 87.7% of revenue in 2012 compared to 87.5% in 2013. Increase from \$84.5 million in 2012 to \$109.0 million in 2013 relates to increase in revenues in the United States, the Netherlands, Germany and other locations.

Research and Development expenses ("R&D")

R&D expenses were fairly consistent at \$2.2 million in 2013 compared to \$2.3 million in 2012.

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

SG&A expenses increased from \$14.0 million or 14.7% in 2012 to \$16.9 million or 13.6% in 2013. The increase in SG&A expenses relates primarily to the new operations in 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 Expense, net

Other expense, net increased to \$4.0 million in 2013 compared to \$3.1 million in 2012.

Interest expense to related party increased from \$1.6 million in 2012 to \$2.2 million in 2013 as a result of an increase in borrowings, which increased from \$28.1 million in 2012 to \$36.6 million in 2013. Interest expense related to 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 to non-related parties increased from \$0.9 million in 2012 to of \$1.1 million in 2013 primarily as a result of new lines of credit in Europe.

Interest income related to uncertain tax positions totaled \$0.3 million in 2013 compared to an expense of \$0.1 million in 2012. Interest income in 2013 resulted from the Company's debt settlement with the IRS during 2013.

Foreign currency loss in 2013 totaled \$1.0 million compared to \$0.3 million in 2012.

Amortization expense related to deferred financing cost decreased from \$0.3 million in 2012 to \$0.1 million in 2013 as the deferred costs were fully amortized in 2013.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

The Company had an income tax benefit of \$1.0 million in 2013 compared to income tax expense of \$(0.2) million in 2012. The income tax benefit in 2013 relates primarily to the settlement of a tax assessment to 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.

Income (loss) from Discontinued Operations

Income from discontinued operations in 2013 of \$1.8 million primarily relates to the settlement of certain income tax assessments to the IRS related to the discontinued entertainment segment. Loss from discontinued operations of \$1.2 million in 2012 consists of income tax expenses of \$0.1 million and losses related to discontinued operations of the European subsidiaries.

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, 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
Year ended December 31, 2012:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 95,945	\$ 401	\$ 96,346
Depreciation and amortization	3	653	55	711
Loss from continuing operations	(3,268)	(1,254)	(3,304)	(7,826)
Total assets from continuing operations	411	20,307	438	21,156

Corporate Segment

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 the settlement of uncertain income tax positions with the IRS.

Our loss from continuing operations increased from \$3.3 million in 2012 to \$3.9 million in 2013. The increase is primarily due to the following: (a) interest expense to related party increased from \$1.6 million in 2012 to \$2.2 million in 2013 as a result of an increase in borrowings, which increased from \$28.1 million in 2012 to \$36.6 million in 2013, (b) foreign currency loss in 2013 totaled \$0.9 million compared to foreign currency loss of \$0.3 million in 2012. In addition, included in the loss from continuing operations in 2013 was income of \$0.7 million related to the settlement of uncertain income tax positions with the IRS, compared to income of \$1.0 million in 2012.

Airport Security and Other Aviation Services Segment

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 one-time income of \$1.3 million related to forgiveness of debt as a result of the Company reversing certain accounts payable. The effect of the exchange rates on 2014 revenue compared to 2013 was not significant.

Increase in revenue from \$95.9 million in 2012 to \$124.1 million in 2013 relates primarily to: (a) an increase in services provided in the United States, which increased from \$36.9 million in 2012 to \$41.6 million in 2013. (b) Increase of revenues in the Netherlands from \$48.3 million in 2012 to \$56.6 million in 2013. Revenue generated in the Netherlands was affected by exchange rate fluctuations as the average rate of the Euro-Dollar increased by 3.0% in 2013 compared to 2012. (c)

Following an acquisition of a German company in the aviation security field, revenues in Germany were \$13.0 million in 2013 (since date of acquisition until December 31, 2013) compared to \$0 in 2012 (d) an increase of revenue from Aviation Services provided in other locations increased from \$11.2 million in 2012 to \$13.3 million in 2013. In 2013, the Company's income from continuing operations related to aviation services was \$2.4 million compared to a loss of \$1.3 million in 2012. In addition, the 2013 figures include a one-time income of \$1.3 million related to forgiveness of debt as a result of the Company reversing certain accounts payable.

Technology Segment

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

Revenue in 2013 and 2012 was \$0.4 million. The loss from continuing operations was fairly consistent and amounted to \$3.7 million in 2013 compared to \$3.3 million in 2012.

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, 2014 and 2013, the Company had cash on hand of \$6.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, not including restricted cash of \$4.8 million and \$7.0 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 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. As of December 31, 2013 it also served as collateral for the Company's line of credit in the United States.

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, 2014 and 2013, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2.5 million and \$5.2 million, respectively and shareholders' deficit of \$39.1 million and \$40.4 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred income (loss) from continuing operations of \$1.5 million, \$(5.3) million and \$(7.9) million, respectively, and provided (used) cash flows from operations of \$2.6 million, \$(8.0) million and \$(7.9) 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 2014 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 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 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, subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangements in Europe to provide it with up to €5.5 million in borrowing capacity.

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 provided by operating activities in 2014 was \$2.6 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 provided by 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 \$7.4 million and increase of accounts payable of \$0.7 million. Net cash used in discontinued operations in 2014 was \$0.1 million.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2013 was \$8.0 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 \$2.4 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 debt 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 \$3.0 million and increase of \$0.5 million in other liabilities. Net cash provided by discontinued operations in 2013 was \$0.1 million.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2012 was \$7.9 million. This use of cash resulted primarily from a net loss from continuing operations of \$7.8 million. This amount was partially offset by: (a) a noncash charge of \$0.7 million for depreciation and amortization and (b) the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$0.3 million. Net cash used by continuing operating assets and liabilities of \$0.2 million is primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable, net of \$1.0 million and payments made to the U.S. Department of Labor of \$0.3 million. This was offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$0.4 million and an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$1.1 million. Net cash used in discontinued operations in 2012 was \$1.4 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

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.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1.1 million and consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$0.6 million and a \$0.5 million increase in restricted cash.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2014 was \$3.5 million, which consisted primarily of an increase of \$5.7 million of proceeds from our convertible note arrangement with a related party and a decrease in net borrowings on our lines of credit in Europe and the United States of \$2.2 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2013 was \$11.3 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.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2012 was \$7.4 million, which consisted primarily of \$6.9 million of net proceeds from our convertible note arrangement with a related party and an increase in net borrowings on our line of credit in the United States of \$0.5 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 entered into several lines of credit arrangements in Europe and expect to use the available funds pursuant to these arrangements.

Borrowings

United States

The Company was a party to a credit facility with an independent lender, which provides it with up to \$10.5 million in borrowings subject to a borrowing base limitation. The borrowing base limitation is 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.

Borrowings made under the credit facility bore interest, which is payable monthly, at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.75%) plus 4.5% per annum (6.25% as of December 31, 2014).

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.

Borrowings made under the amended credit facility bear interest, which is payable monthly, at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.375%) plus 4.5% per annum (5.875% at December 31, 2014).

The Company's weighted average interest rate during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 6.02%, 6.25% and 6.25%, respectively.

The Company evaluated the terms of the amendment and concluded that they do not constitute substantive modifications.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had approximately \$5.3 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, outstanding under line of credit arrangements. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had \$0, and \$0.3 million, respectively, in unused borrowing capacity under the line of credit facility.

Europe

The Company was a party to a credit facility with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €0.5 million (\$0.6 million as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit arrangement bore interest, which was payable monthly, at 6% per annum. The line of credit arrangement was secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In June 2013, the interest rate on the credit arrangement was amended to LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, payable quarterly. In addition, the maximum borrowing capacity under the line of credit was increased to €0.8 million (\$1.0 million as of December 31, 2014) during the months of April 2014 to September 2014 and the expiration date was extended to December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, the Company didn't have any outstanding borrowings under the line of credit. The credit facility expired on December 31, 2014.

In June 2013, 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, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum. 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. The line of credit expires on December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had €0.6 million (\$0.7 million as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

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 million (\$1.0 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum. 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.

In February 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €0.6 million (\$0.7 million as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €0.2 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 credit facility expired on December 31, 2014.

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, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum. 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.

In April 2015, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with one of its commercial banks in Europe to replace all the existing lines of credit mentioned above and to provide it with up to €5.5 million in borrowings for two years. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% per annum. 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 replace 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 (\$0.6 million as of December 31, 2014) 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. 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 2014, the line of credit arrangement was extended until August 1, 2015. 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 (\$1.5 million as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit arrangement bear interest, which is payable quarterly, at 1.2% per annum. The line of credit is secured by a guarantee provided by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder. The borrowing capacity under the line of credit expired on May 26, 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 (\$1.8 million as of December 31, 2014). As of December 31, 2014 the Company had €1.4 million (\$1.7 million as of December 31, 2014) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement.

The Company's weighted average interest rate in Europe during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 3.5%, 3.7% and 6.0% respectively.

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

Related party financing

In May 2012, 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 \$21.0 million in revolving loans through November 2013. 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 under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$2.10 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 December 2012, 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 \$27.0 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 under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$2.10 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 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 \$32.0 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 under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.5 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 oral arrangement with an entity related to its main shareholder, which replaced all previous arrangements between the parties, to provide it with up to \$37.0 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 under the arrangement into the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.5 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.

The Company's weighted average interest during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 6.06%, 6.18% and 6.28%, respectively.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, convertible notes payable to related party consist of \$30.2 million and \$29.9 million, respectively, in principal and \$8.3 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, in accrued interest. Interest expense related to these notes is \$2.3 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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 \$2.2 million, \$2.2 million and \$2.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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, 2014:

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.	\$ 5,285	\$ -	\$ 5,285	\$ -	\$ -
Agency agreement	413	413	-	-	-
Consulting agreements	1,185	243	577	365	-
Lines of credit in Europe	4,737	3,862	875	-	-
Convertible notes payable - related party (including interest)	38,504	-	38,504	-	-
Operating lease obligations	2,487	1,147	1,340	-	-
Liability to Department of Labor	100	100	-	-	-
Future interest and fees on line of credit and convertible notes payable to related party (1)	12,384	-	12,384	-	-
	<u>\$ 65,095</u>	<u>\$ 5,765</u>	<u>\$ 58,965</u>	<u>\$ 365</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, 2014:

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	\$ 182	\$ -	\$ 182	\$ -	\$ -
Letters of credit	274	274	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 182</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
	---	-----
Menachem Atzmon	70	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
David W. Sass	79	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gail F. Lieberman	71	Member of the Supervisory Board, Member of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Compensation Committee
Gordon Hausmann	69	Member of the Supervisory Board, Member of the Compensation Committee and Member of the Audit Committee
Philip M. Getter	78	Member of the Supervisory Board, Chairman of the Audit Committee
Ran Langer	69	Managing Director
Alon Raich	39	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 January 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. Since July 2010 chairman of the Board 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 Board to CEO of the Arrow Ecology & Engineering Overseas Ltd.

David W. Sass for the past 52 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.

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. She has been a 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 Dara Biosciences (NASDAQ: DARA) since April 2009 and is currently chair of the compensation committee as well as a member of the audit and nominating and governance committees. She is also a director of the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority since January 2012. She has served on the board of FTEN, a private financial services technology company and for three public companies in the healthcare and aerospace sectors: I-Trax Inc. (Amex: DMX); TriPath Imaging Inc. (NASDAQ: TPTH); and Breeze-Eastern Corporation (Amex: BZC). Ms. Lieberman has also served as the Audit Committee Chair for I-Trax, Inc. and Breeze-Eastern Corporation. 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 is currently President and CEO of KIDSRx International, a provider of all natural health care products. He has been managing member of GEMPH Development LLC since 1985. 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. Mr. Getter is Chairman of TCI College of Technology the second largest for profit post-secondary in the United States.

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 mbH, the operator of the Seaport in Rostock, Germany. Mr. Langer became a Managing Director of ICTS in September 2004 and was appointed 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 is currently on the Board of New York Global Innovations, Inc. (formerly Inksure Technologies, Inc), serving as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. 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):

Name and 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	2014	191	-	21	-	-	-	-	212
	2013	70	33	9	-	-	-	-	112
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managing Director	2014	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	48
	2013	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	58
	2012	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	77
General Manager of a subsidiary	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	267	148	46	-	-	-	-	461
	2012	283	913	44	-	-	-	-	1,240
General Manager of a subsidiary	2014	153	80	26	-	-	-	-	259
	2013	146	-	26	-	-	-	-	172
	2012	132	-	26	-	-	-	-	158

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 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 on which he will be entitled to a yearly salary of €144 per year (\$175 as of December 2014).

Mr. Nir has been employed as a Managing Director since 2008 until December 31, 2014, at an annual cost of \$48, \$58 and \$77 during the years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Mr. Doron Zicher has been employed as a General Manager of the Company's European subsidiaries. In February 2012, the Company entered into a non-cancellable employment and termination agreement with Mr. Zicher. Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Zicher was entitled to a special bonus payment over the term of the agreement of €1.5 million, of which €0.3 million was paid during the year ended December 31, 2011. The timing of the remaining bonus payments was at the discretion of the Company unless certain performance conditions are met. The employment agreement was to continue until the additional bonus payment is earned and paid in full. At such time, the manager will cease to be employed at the Company. This agreement superseded and replaces all previous agreements between the Company and the employee, with the exception of certain provisions in the original employment agreement surrounding the manager's right to earn a bonus upon the sale of one of the Company's European subsidiaries remain in effect.

In February 2013 the Company amended the employment and termination agreement with Mr. Zicher to update the terms of payment regarding the special bonus. The Company shall provide at its own expense two bank guarantees of €0.5 million (\$0.7 million as of December 31, 2013). Each shall unconditionally become payable on December 2, 2013 if by that time the Company has not paid the entire outstanding amount of €1.0 million (\$1.3 million as of December 31, 2013). These guarantees were provided in March 2013 by an entity related to the Company's main shareholder.

In November 2013 the Company paid the liability to Mr. Doron Zicher pursuant to the termination contract and Mr. Zicher's employment was terminated.

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, 2014.

	Salaries, fees, commissions and bonuses	Pension, retirement and other similar benefits
	(in thousands)	
Directors as a group (6 persons)	\$ 79	\$ -
All officers as a group (6 persons)	\$ 699	\$ 104

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, 2014 and the initial year they joined the 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, 2014, we have 4,784 employees, of which 2,736 employees are located in Europe, Far East and Israel and 2,048 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 expires in 2015 (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"), (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 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 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 shall be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The Plan provides that options to purchase up to 1,500,000 Common Shares of the Company may be issued to the employees, certain consultants and 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 and NQSO shall be not 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 be not less than 110% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant. The Plan also provides for cashless exercise of Options at the discretion of the Compensation Committee. In such event, there may be a charge to the earnings of the Company with respect to the cashless exercise of the Options.

The Compensation Committee may determine the number of shares that may 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 shall also determine the nature, length and starting date of any performance period and the terms thereof.

As of December 31, 2014 there are 150,000 options outstanding under the plan. Options available for grant under the plan are 923,989.

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, 2014, 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, 2015 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. 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 Atzmon Family Trust (c)	60.1%	4,847,226
Amos Megides	12.7%	1,025,692
Igal Tavori	14.9%	1,202,483
All officers and directors as a group including the MacPherson Atzmon Family Trust (9 persons)	61.9%	5,083,272

(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 Atzmon Family 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 60.1% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on behalf of the Trust. Mr. Atzmon disclaims any beneficial interest in the MacPherson Atzmon

Family Trust. Spencer Corporation, Limited and the MacPherson Atzmon Family Trust may be able to appoint all the directors of ICTS and control the affairs of ICTS.

2. As of April 15, 2015 the Company received loans from related party in the total amount of \$31.1 million and accrued interest of \$9.2 million. The loan is convertible to the Company's common stock at a rate of \$1.50 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 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 board members provide legal services to the Company. Legal expense related to these services is \$58, \$36 and \$66 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is \$64 and \$78 due for these services as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for such services for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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 \$49 for such services for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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 the year ended December 31, 2014.

Item 8. Financial Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule are included herein on pages F-1 through F-39.

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 settlements were approved by the Court, but because of disputes with respect to the estate of one decedent, that matter currently is on appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

All but two of the property loss cases also have been settled at no cost to the Company, because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. Two of the property loss cases remain pending against, among others, the Company. The Court granted defendants motion for summary judgments which plaintiffs have appealed and oral arguments have been held. The defendants are hopeful that the remaining property loss cases will be dismissed shortly, but the result is expected to be appealed by the plaintiffs.

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 \$0.6 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.

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 unfavourable 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.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

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
2010	\$2.80	\$1.25
2011	\$1.50	\$0.40
2012	\$1.60	\$0.04
2013	\$1.39	\$0.45
2014	\$2.39	\$0.75

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

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
2012	High	Low
First quarter	\$1.60	\$0.80
Second quarter	\$1.40	\$0.11
Third Quarter	\$1.50	\$0.35
Fourth Quarter	\$1.50	\$0.04

Item 10. Additional Information

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, 2014, 8,061,698 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 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, of (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 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. 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 gain. 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 attributable to 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 2014 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 2015 the standard corporate income tax rate will be the same as in 2014.

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 (\$1.0 million as of December 31, 2014) 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 Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza Building, 450 Fifth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the regional offices of the SEC located at 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60661. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

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 2014, approximately 23% of the Companies revenues were derived in the United States, and approximately 77% 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 related party and other parties, by approximately \$0.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2014.

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(e) and 15d-15(e) 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, 2014. 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, 2014 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, 2014 and 2013. 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).

	2014	2013
Audit fees	\$ 210	\$ 215
Audit related fees	-	-
Tax fees	-	-
Total fees	\$ 210	\$ 215

Item 16D. Exemptions from listing standards for Audit Committees

As of December 31, 2014 the Company's CFO and a director serve as directors of an affiliate of the Company and also serves on the Audit Committee of that affiliate with the CFO as Chairman. The director is also Chairman of the Compensation Committee. Other than such affiliation such director meets the independence requirement for each such entity.

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

Not applicable.

Item 16F. Change in Accountants Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

There are no significant differences between the corporate governance practices in the Netherlands and the U.S. The Company has adapted 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, 2014 and 2013 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, including the report of our independent registered public accounting firm thereon are set forth on pages F-1 to F-39.

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: May 5, 2015

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Consolidated Financial Statements:	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Deficit for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-8
Financial Statement Schedule:	
<u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	F-38

[This Page Intentionally Left Blank]

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the 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, 2014 and 2013 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, 2014. 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, 2014. 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, 2014 and 2013 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 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
May 5, 2015

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

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2014	2013
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,973	\$ 3,134
Restricted cash	4,759	6,996
Accounts receivable, net	20,991	15,161
Deferred tax assets, net	131	114
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,036	1,049
Current assets from discontinued operations	134	484
Total current assets	33,024	26,938
Property and equipment, net	1,257	1,492
Goodwill	314	314
Other assets	410	395
Total assets	\$ 35,005	29,139
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes payable-banks	\$ 10,022	12,653
Accounts payable	2,786	2,295
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22,516	16,642
Income taxes payable	53	61
Current liabilities from discontinued operations	102	464
Total current liabilities	35,479	32,115
Convertible notes payable to related party, including accrued interest	38,504	36,570
Liability to United States Department of Labor	-	259
Other liabilities	81	551
Total liabilities	74,064	69,495
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTES 12 and 15)		
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Common stock, €0.45 par value; 33,333,334 shares authorized as of December 31, 2014 and 2013; 8,061,698 and 8,041,698 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively	4,507	4,495
Additional paid-in capital	20,949	20,927
Accumulated deficit	(57,194)	(58,625)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,321)	(7,153)
Total shareholders' deficit	(39,059)	(40,356)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$ 35,005	\$ 29,139

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,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 172,929	\$ 124,497	\$ 96,346
Cost of revenue	152,224	108,995	84,531
GROSS PROFIT	20,705	15,502	11,815
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	2,207	2,182	2,264
Selling, general, and administrative	17,316	16,925	14,047
Forgiveness of debt	-	(1,312)	-
Total operating expenses	19,523	17,795	16,311
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	1,182	(2,293)	(4,496)
Other income (expense), net	448	(3,987)	(3,107)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	1,630	(6,280)	(7,603)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(90)	1,026	(223)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	1,540	(5,254)	(7,826)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit (expense) of \$0, \$1,221 and \$(21) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(109)	1,821	(1,190)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.66)	\$ (0.97)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.23	(0.15)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.43)	\$ (1.12)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	8,054,390	8,036,780	8,036,698
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)
Translation adjustment	(168)	(276)	(119)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,263	\$ (3,709)	\$ (9,135)

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 Other Comprehensive	Total Shareholders'
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Deficit	Loss	Deficit
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2011	8,036,698	\$ 4,492	\$ 20,828	\$ (46,176)	\$ (6,758)	\$ (27,614)
Stock based compensation	-	-	63	-	-	63
Net loss	-	-	-	(9,016)	-	(9,016)
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(119)	(119)
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)

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,		
	2014	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,431	\$ (3,433)	\$ (9,016)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(109)	1,821	(1,190)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,540	(5,254)	(7,826)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	761	764	711
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	123	325
Gain on the sale of property and equipment	(10)	(29)	-
Forgiveness of debt	-	(1,312)	-
Bad debt expense	30	30	46
Deferred income taxes	(30)	38	(10)
Stock-based compensation	14	39	63
Stock issued for services	20	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(6,926)	(3,452)	(976)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(72)	(122)	(176)
Other assets	16	(20)	3
Accounts payable	659	(272)	433
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	7,396	2,953	1,121
Income taxes payable	(3)	(1,659)	129
Liability to United States Department of Labor	(259)	(323)	(254)
Other liabilities	(406)	470	(92)
Net cash provided by (used in) in discontinued operations	(124)	65	(1,416)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,606	(7,961)	(7,919)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(645)	(699)	(633)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9	95	39
Change in restricted cash	1,859	(1,515)	(530)
Net cash used in discontinued operations	-	-	(10)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 1,223	\$ (2,119)	\$ (1,134)

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings (repayments) under lines of credit, net	(2,194)	4,056	510
Net proceeds from convertible notes payable to related party	5,675	7,257	6,863
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,481	11,313	7,373
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE			
RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,471)	957	347
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,839	2,189	(1,333)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,134	945	2,278
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 5,973</u>	<u>\$ 3,134</u>	<u>\$ 945</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND			
Cashless exercise of stock options	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	<u>\$ 748</u>	<u>\$ 635</u>	<u>\$ 613</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>

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”) 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, in Europe, United States and Israel.

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, 2014 and 2013, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$2,455 and \$5,177, respectively and shareholders’ deficit of \$39,059 and \$40,356, respectively. While during the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company has income from continuing operations of \$1,540 and positive cash flow from operations of \$2,606, during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred losses from continuing operations of \$5,254 and \$7,826, respectively, and negative cash flows from operations of \$7,961 and \$7,919, 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. In May 2014, the Company increased its borrowing capacity under the convertible notes payable to related party to \$37,000 (see Note 8).

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

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Functional Currency (continued)

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.

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, 2014 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 2015 to December 2015 (see Note 15) and (b) \$4,485 held in several bank accounts in the Netherlands, which is restricted for payments to local tax authorities.

Restricted cash as of December 31, 2013 consists of: (a) a \$3,500 certificate of deposit that matures in May 2014 and serves as cash collateral for the Company's line of credit arrangement in the United States (see Note 6). Upon maturity of the \$3,500 certificate of deposit, the Company used this amount to reduce the outstanding borrowings under its line of credit in the United States; (b) \$285 held in several bank accounts that serves as cash collateral for outstanding letters of credit, which are released from restriction on various dates from September 2014 to December 2014 (see Note 15) and (c) \$3,211 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, 2014 and 2013, the allowance for doubtful accounts is \$116 and \$57, respectively.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

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, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company has not recorded any impairment charges on its goodwill.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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, 2014, 2013, and 2012, 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.

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)

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 consists of the Company's net income (loss) and foreign currency translation adjustments.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are \$130, \$89 and \$88, respectively.

Research and Development Costs

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

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.

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

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income taxes (continued)

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. 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 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.

Because the Company incurred losses from continuing operations during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, all potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted income (loss) per share during the years because 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:

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income (Loss) per share (continued)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Stock Options	150,000	150,000	210,000
Shares Issuable upon Conversion of Convertible Notes Payable to Related Party	25,669,039	24,379,883	13,393,600
Total	25,819,039	24,529,883	13,603,600

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 related party, liability to the United States Department of Labor 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, 2014, 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, 2014, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$288 is being held in the United States. Bank accounts located in Europe, Japan and Israel, totaling \$10,444 as of December 31, 2014, 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 67% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014, of which one customer accounted for 38% 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 the two customers represented 37% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Concentration of credit risk (continued)

Revenue from two customers represented 60% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2012 of which one customer accounted for 49% of total revenue. Accounts receivable from these two customers represented 45% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012.

Prior year figures in this disclosure have been adjusted to reflect the recent 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.

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, related primarily to discontinued operations in the prior year 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 2014-08

In April 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-08, *Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*. The amendments in the update change the criteria for reporting discontinued operations while enhancing disclosures in this area. It also addresses sources of confusion and inconsistent application related to financial reporting of discontinued operations guidance in U.S. GAAP.

Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. Those strategic shifts should have a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In addition, the new guidance requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations.

The new guidance also requires disclosure of the pre-tax income attributable to a disposal of a significant part of an organization that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. This disclosure will provide users with information about the ongoing trends in a reporting organization's results from continuing operations.

The amendments in this update enhance convergence between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Part of the new definition of discontinued operation is based on elements of the definition of discontinued operations in IFRS 5, *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

The amendments in this update are effective in the first quarter of 2015 for public organizations with calendar year ends. Early adoption is permitted.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*" (Topic 606) which supersedes previously issued revenue recognition requirements, including substantially all industry specific revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance utilizes a contract-based approach that places the focus on the assets and liabilities that are created when an entity enters into and performs under a contract. 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. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: (a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; (b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract; (c) Determine the transaction price; (d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; (e) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

For a public entity, the amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted.

An entity should apply the amendments in this update using one of the following two methods:

1. Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented the entity may elect any of the following practical expedients:

For completed contracts, an entity need not restate contracts that begin and end within the same annual reporting period.

For completed contracts that have variable consideration, an entity may use the transaction price at the date the contract was completed rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

For all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, an entity need not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognize that amount as revenue.

2. Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this ASU recognized at the date of initial application. If an entity elects this transition method it also should provide the additional disclosures in reporting periods that include the date of initial application of the amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of this ASU as compared to the guidance that was in effect before the change.

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-12

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-12, "*Compensation – Stock Compensation*" (Topic 718) amended guidance to require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718 as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end of the requisite service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost should be recognized prospectively over the remaining requisite service period. The total amount of compensation cost recognized during and after the requisite service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. The requisite service period ends when the employee can cease rendering service and still be eligible to vest in the award if the performance target is achieved. As indicated in the definition of vest, the stated vesting period (which includes the period in which the performance target could be achieved) may differ from the requisite service period.

Current U.S. GAAP does not contain explicit guidance on whether to treat a performance target that could be achieved after the requisite service period as a performance condition that affects vesting or as a nonvesting condition that affects the grant-date fair value of an award.

For all entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. The effective date is the same for both public business entities and all other entities. Entities may apply the amendments in this update either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

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

Accounting Standards Update 2014-15

In August 2014 the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, "*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*". ASU 2014-15 is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures.

Under U.S. GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities.

Currently, U.S. GAAP lacks guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 provides guidance to an organization's management, with principles and definitions that are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of disclosures that are commonly provided by organizations today in the financial statement footnotes.

The amendments are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted for annual or interim reporting periods for which the financial statements have not previously been issued.

U.S. auditing standards and federal securities law require that an auditor evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time not to exceed one year beyond the date of the financial statements being audited. U.S. auditing standards also require an auditor to consider the possible financial statement effects, including footnote disclosures on uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's AU Section 341, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*). The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) also has guidance on disclosures that it expects from an entity when an auditor's report includes an explanatory paragraph that reflects substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The amendments in this update provide guidance in GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. In doing so, the amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosures.

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity's management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or within one year after the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or at the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable).

Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued).

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management's plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (1) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans); (2) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations; (3) management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is *substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern* within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand (1) the principal conditions giving rise to substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; (2) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations; (3) management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update 2014-16

In November 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-16, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity*. The amendments in ASU 2014-16 do not change the current criteria in U.S. GAAP for determining when separation of certain embedded derivative features in a hybrid financial instrument is required. The amendments clarify how current U.S. GAAP should be interpreted in evaluating the economic characteristics and risks of a host contract in a hybrid financial instrument that is issued in the form of a share. Specifically, the amendments clarify that an entity should consider all relevant terms and features, including the embedded derivative feature being evaluated for bifurcation, in evaluating the nature of the host contract. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that no single term or feature would necessarily determine the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract. Rather, the nature of the host contract depends upon the economic characteristics and risks of the entire hybrid financial instrument.

The amendments in ASU 2014-16 also clarify that, in evaluating the nature of a host contract, an entity should assess the substance of the relevant terms and features (i.e., the relative strength of the debt-like or equity-like terms and features given the facts and circumstances) when considering how to weight those terms and features. Specifically, the assessment of the substance of the relevant terms and features should incorporate a consideration of: (1) the characteristics of the terms and features themselves (for example, contingent versus non contingent, in-the-money versus out-of-the-money); (2) the circumstances under which the hybrid financial instrument was issued or acquired (e.g., issuer-specific characteristics, such as whether the issuer is thinly capitalized or profitable and well-capitalized); and (3) the potential outcomes of the hybrid financial instrument (e.g., the instrument may be settled by the issuer issuing a fixed number of shares, the instrument may be settled by the issuer transferring a specified amount of cash, or the instrument may remain legal-form equity), as well as the likelihood of those potential outcomes. The amendments in ASU 2014-16 apply to all entities that are issuers of, or investors in, hybrid financial instruments that are issued in the form of a share.

The amendments in ASU 2014-16 are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption, including adoption in an interim period, is permitted. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The effects of initially adopting the amendments in ASU 2014-16 should be applied on a modified retrospective basis to existing hybrid financial instruments issued in the form of a share as of the beginning of the fiscal year for which the amendments are effective. Retrospective application is permitted to all relevant prior periods.

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

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Accounting Standards Update 2014-17

In November 2014, the FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-17, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Pushdown Accounting (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. The amendments in this ASU apply to the separate financial statements of an acquired entity and its subsidiaries that are a business or nonprofit activity (either public or nonpublic) upon the occurrence of an event in which an acquirer (an individual or an entity) obtains control of the acquired entity.

The amendments in this ASU provide an acquired entity with an option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements upon occurrence of an event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. An acquired entity may elect the option to apply pushdown accounting in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs. An acquired entity should determine whether to elect to apply pushdown accounting for each individual change-in-control event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. If pushdown accounting is not applied in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs, an acquired entity will have the option to elect to apply pushdown accounting in a subsequent reporting period to the acquired entity's most recent change-in-control event. An election to apply pushdown accounting in a reporting period after the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurred should be considered a change in accounting principle. If pushdown accounting is applied to an individual change-in-control event, that election is irrevocable.

If an acquired entity elects the option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements, it should disclose information in the current reporting period that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the effect of pushdown accounting.

The amendments in this ASU are effective on November 18, 2014. After the effective date, an acquired entity can make an election to apply the guidance to future change-in-control events or to its most recent change-in-control event. However, if the financial statements for the period in which the most recent change-in-control event occurred already have been issued or made available to be issued, the application of this guidance would be a change in accounting principle.

This update is not expected to 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 12), the Company recognized income of \$1,847, and a loss of \$79 related to uncertain income tax positions in 2013 and 2012, respectively, including interest and penalties, related to its entertainment segment from discontinued operations.

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

NOTE 3 – DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

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.

A summary of the Company's assets and liabilities from discontinued operations as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30	\$ 126
Accounts receivable, net	104	302
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	-	56
Total current assets from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 484</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 97	\$ 104
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	5	360
Total current liabilities from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ 464</u>

A summary of the Company's results from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

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

NOTE 3 – DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 1,152	\$ 4,988	\$ 9,355
Cost of revenue	1,132	4,275	9,002
GROSS PROFIT	20	713	353
Selling, general and administrative expenses	114	729	1,453
OPERATING LOSS	(94)	(16)	(1,100)
Other income (expense), net	(15)	616	(69)
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	1,221	(21)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (109)	\$ 1,821	\$ (1,190)

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENT IN AN AFFILIATE

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

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 serves as a non-employee director of NYGI. In addition, one of the members of the Company’s Board of Directors served as a non-employee director of NYGI until February 2015.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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, 2014 and 2013) by \$177 and \$98, respectively. The market value of the Company’s investment in NYGI as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is \$198.

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

Balance sheet data for NYGI is summarized below:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Current assets	\$ 896	\$ 672
Non-current assets	-	31
Total assets	\$ 896	\$ 703
Current liabilities	\$ 66	\$ 237
Non-current liabilities	60	38
Shareholders’ equity	770	428
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	\$ 896	\$ 703

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

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

Statement of operations data for NYGI is summarized below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 244	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,061
Gross profit	\$ 204	\$ 724	\$ 544
Gain on sale of assets	\$ 754	\$ -	\$ -
Net income (loss)	\$ 342	\$ (298)	\$ (1,076)

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Equipment and facilities	\$ 3,896	\$ 3,992
Internal-use software	519	519
Vehicles	910	932
Leasehold improvements	280	319
	5,605	5,762
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,348	4,270
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 1,257	\$ 1,492

Depreciation expense is \$761, \$764 and \$711 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – BANKS

United States

The Company is 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 8). 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.

Borrowings made under the credit facility bore interest, which was payable monthly, at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.75%) plus 4.5% per annum (6.25% as of December 31, 2014).

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, 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.

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

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – BANKS (CONTINUED)

United States (continued)

The Company's weighted average interest rate in the United States during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 6.02%, 6.25% 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, 2014 and 2013, the Company had approximately \$5,285 and \$8,935, respectively, outstanding under line of credit arrangements. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had \$24, and \$281, respectively, in unused borrowing capacity under the line of credit facility.

Europe

The Company was a party to a credit facility with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €500 (\$608 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit arrangement bore interest, which was payable monthly, at 6% per annum. The line of credit arrangement was secured by the accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets of one of the Company's European subsidiaries. In June 2013, the interest rate on the credit arrangement was amended to LIBOR plus 3.75% (3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, payable quarterly. In addition, the maximum borrowing capacity under the line of credit was increased to €800 (\$972 as of December 31, 2014) during the months of April 2014 to September 2014 and the expiration date was extended to December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, the Company didn't have any outstanding borrowings under the line of credit. The credit facility expired on December 31, 2014.

In June 2013, 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 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. The line of credit expires on December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had €600 and €1,000 (\$729 and \$1,377 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively) in outstanding borrowings under the line of credit arrangement (see Note 17).

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 (see Note 17).

In February 2014, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with the same commercial bank to provide it with up to €600 (\$729 as of December 31, 2014) in borrowings. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.75%

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

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – BANKS (CONTINUED)

Europe (continued)

(3.98% as of December 31, 2014) per annum, which is payable quarterly. The borrowing capacity under the credit facility is reduced by €200 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 credit facility expired on December 31, 2014.

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 (see note 17).

In August 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit arrangement with a commercial bank to provide it with up to €500 (\$608 as of December 31, 2014) 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. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 the Company had €500 (\$608 and \$689 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively) 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 (\$1,458 as of December 31, 2014) 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 26, 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 (\$1,833 as of December 31, 2014). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had €1,358 and €1,200 (\$1,650 and \$1,652 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 3.5%, 3.7% and 6%, respectively.

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

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

NOTE 7 - ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Accrued payroll and related	\$ 8,719	\$ 5,594
Accrued vacation	3,526	4,265
Accrued VAT	5,430	3,481
Current portion of liability to United States		
Department of Labor (see Note 9)	100	179
Accrued agency fees	413	458
Labor union contribution	730	257
Other	3,598	2,408
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 22,516</u>	<u>\$ 16,642</u>

NOTE 8 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY

In May 2012, 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 \$21,000 in revolving loans through November 2013. 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 \$2.10 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 December 2012, 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 \$27,000 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 \$2.10 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.

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

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

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 oral 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.

The Company's weighted average interest during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is 6.06%, 6.18% and 6.28%, respectively.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, convertible notes payable to related party consist of \$30,186 and \$29,870, respectively, in principal and \$8,318 and \$6,700, respectively, in accrued interest. Interest expense related to these notes is \$2,321, \$2,185 and \$1,570 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively (see Note 11).

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

NOTE 9 – LIABILITY TO UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

In December 2010, the Company entered into a settlement arrangement with the United States Department of Labor (“DOL”) and agreed to pay \$1,500 to the DOL, which will be used to pay back wages and benefits to the individuals employed under its contract with the United States Transportation Security Administration (“TSA”), and be responsible for remitting any and all employer payroll tax obligations payable upon the distribution of these back wages and benefits through 2015, which the Company estimates to be approximately \$100.

The liability to the DOL is payable in installments of \$100 on January 1, 2011 and \$175 on every July 1 and January 1 from July 1, 2011 through January 1, 2015 (the January 1, 2015 payment was remitted prior to December 31, 2014 and the January 2014 payment was remitted prior to December 31, 2013).

NOTE 10 – 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 expires 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 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 during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company has 2,423,989 options available for future grants.

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

NOTE 10 – 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, 2014	150,000	\$ 1.05	3.33	\$ -
Granted	-		-	-
Exercised			-	-
Forfeited/Expired			-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2014	150,000	\$ 1.05	2.33	\$ -

As of December 31, 2014, the Company does not have unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the stock option plans. As of December 31, 2013 the Company had unrecognized compensation related to the stock options granted under the stock options plans of \$14.

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 the Company recognized compensation expense related to the issuance of stock options under the stock option plans of \$14, \$39 and \$63 respectively.

NOTE 11 – OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Other expense is summarized as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Interest expense to related party (see Note 8)	\$ (2,321)	\$ (2,185)	\$ (1,570)
Interest income (expense) related to uncertain tax positions (see Note 12)	-	280	(124)
Interest expense and other bank charges	(1,064)	(1,063)	(872)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	(123)	(325)
Interest income	104	26	26
Foreign currency gain (loss)	3,749	(951)	(321)
Other income (expense)	(20)	29	79
Total other income (expense), net	\$ 448	\$ (3,987)	\$ (3,107)

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

NOTE 12 – INCOME TAXES

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
The Netherlands	\$ 3,574	\$ (4,662)	\$ (6,899)
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands	(1,944)	(1,618)	(704)
Income (Loss) before income tax benefit (expense)	<u>\$ 1,630</u>	<u>\$ (6,280)</u>	<u>\$ (7,603)</u>

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
The Netherlands	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands, net of \$0, \$1,125 and \$0 in income tax benefit (expense) related to prior period income tax positions in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(107)	1,057	(235)
	<u>(107)</u>	<u>1,057</u>	<u>(235)</u>
Deferred:			
The Netherlands	-	-	-
Subsidiaries outside of the Netherlands	17	(31)	12
Total income tax benefit (expense)	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ 1,026</u>	<u>\$ (223)</u>

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

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating loss carryforwards	\$ 18,980	\$ 19,784
Capital loss carryforwards	143	161
Allowance for doubtful accounts	36	21
Tax credit carryforwards	571	554
Accrued expenses	509	572
Total deferred tax assets	<u>20,239</u>	<u>21,092</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	(87)	(134)
	<u>20,152</u>	<u>20,958</u>
Valuation allowance	(20,021)	(20,844)
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>

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

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

NOTE 12 – INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

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, 2014, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of \$22,493 in the Netherlands, which will expire in 2016 through 2022. As of December 31, 2014, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of \$30,952 in the United States, which will expire in 2025 through 2034 and \$4,216 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, 2014, 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, 2014, the Company has \$571 in tax credits for the welfare to work and work opportunity programs in the United States that expire in 2024 through 2028.

During the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 the valuation allowance increased (decreased) by \$(823) and \$63, respectively.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Effective loss (income) tax benefit from continuing operations at statutory rate	\$ (408)	\$ 1,578	\$ 1,944
Rate differential	104	(6)	199
Non-deductible income (expense)	(46)	(67)	(269)
Adjustments to prior year tax losses	(105)	45	-
Changes in valuation allowance	823	(63)	(1,811)
Other	(458)	(461)	(286)
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	\$ (90)	\$ 1,026	\$ (223)

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, 2014 and 2013 there are no unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$53 and \$61 of income taxes payable, respectively, related to current operations are included in income tax payable.

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

NOTE 12 – INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company files income tax returns in the Netherlands and other foreign jurisdictions. Income tax returns for the tax years 2012 to 2014 are subject to examination in the Netherlands. Income tax returns for the tax years 2010 to 2014 are subject to examination in foreign jurisdictions.

NOTE 13 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Entities related to two of the Company's board members provide legal services to the Company. Legal expense related to these services is \$58, \$36 and \$66 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is \$64 and \$78 due for these services as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 \$161, \$163 and \$86 for such services for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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. 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 \$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 \$49 for such services for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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 the year ended December 31, 2014.

NOTE 14 – 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.

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

NOTE 15 - 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>	
2015	\$ 1,147
2016	724
2017	616
	<u>\$ 2,487</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is \$3,257, \$1,694, and \$1,857, respectively.

Letters of Credit and Guarantees

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has approximately \$274 and \$285, respectively in outstanding letters of credit. Such letters of credit are being secured by \$274 and \$285, respectively in restricted cash with a commercial bank (see Note 2).

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 the Company has €151 (\$182 as of December 31, 2014) 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 settlements were approved by the Court, but because of disputes with respect to the estate of one decedent, that matter currently is on appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

All but two of the property loss cases also have been settled at no cost to the Company, because the payments were covered by the Company's insurance. Two of the property loss cases remain pending against, among others, the Company. The Court granted defendants motion for summary judgements which plaintiffs have appealed and oral arguments have been held. The defendants are hopeful that the remaining property loss cases will be dismissed shortly, but the result is expected to be appealed by the plaintiffs.

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.

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

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

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 \$572. 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.

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. The acquisition contributed \$13,003 in additional revenue to the Company and \$378 in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013. There were no intangible assets identified as part of the acquisition.

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 (\$1,215 as of December 31, 2014) as consideration for its services in facilitating the transaction with BDLG. The €1,000 agency fee is payable in three installments. The first installment of €330 is payable following the closing of the Purchase Agreement. The second installment of €330 is payable one year after the closing of the Purchase Agreement and the third installment of €340 (\$413 as of December 31, 2014) is payable two years after the closing of the Purchase Agreement. 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, 2014, the Company paid the first two installments of the agency fee. 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 (\$2,431 as of December 31, 2014).

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 (\$61 as of December 31, 2014). 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 (\$24,306 as

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

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Legal Proceedings (continued)

of December 31, 2014) 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 (\$221 as of December 31, 2014).

NOTE 16 – 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. The technology segment is predominantly involved in the development and sale of identity security software to financial and other institutions, in Europe, United States and Israel. 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.

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, 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
Year ended December 31, 2012:				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 95,945	\$ 401	\$ 96,346
Depreciation and amortization	3	653	55	711
Loss from continuing operations	(3,268)	(1,254)	(3,304)	(7,826)
Total assets from continuing operations	411	20,307	438	21,156

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

NOTE 16 – SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Revenue by country is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
United States	\$ 39,983	\$ 41,565	\$ 36,866
The Netherlands	69,667	56,631	48,284
Germany	49,771	13,002	-
Other	13,508	13,299	11,196
Total	<u>\$ 172,929</u>	<u>\$ 124,497</u>	<u>\$ 96,346</u>

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

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
United States	\$ 361	\$ 440
The Netherlands	446	579
Germany	192	121
Other	258	352
Total	<u>\$ 1,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,492</u>

NOTE 17 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Line of credit

In April 2015, the Company entered into a new line of credit arrangement with one of its commercial banks in Europe to provide it with up to €5,500 in borrowings for two years. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest, which is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 3.75% per annum. 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 replaces all other existing lines of credit with that commercial bank.

Purchase agreement

In March 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party to purchase at least 90% of the shares of two companies in Europe, provided that the Company is able to obtain a contract with certain customers in Europe totaling at least €14,000 in revenue as well as meets certain other conditions as defined in the agreement. The purchase price will be €500 plus an amount contingent upon future profits, as defined.

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(US \$ in thousands)

	Beginning of year	Charges to Costs and Expenses	Charges to Other Accounts	Deductions	End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts(1):					
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$ 399	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ (414)	\$ 31
Year ended December 31, 2013	31	30	-	(4)	57
Year ended December 31, 2014	57	74	-	(15)	116
Allowance for net deferred tax assets:					
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$ 18,970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,811	\$ 20,781
Year ended December 31, 2013	20,781	-	-	63	20,844
Year ended December 31, 2014	20,844	-	-	(823)	20,021

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

