

# **PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020  
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH -  
THE TURKISH TEXT IS AUTHORITATIVE)**



## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

To the General Assembly of Pinar Entegre Et ve Un Sanayii A.Ş.

### A. Audit of the financial statements

#### 1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pinar Entegre Et ve Un Sanayii A.Ş. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

#### 2. Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (the "SIA") that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "POA"). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Company in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (the "Ethical Rules") and the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by POA that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

#### 3. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our independent audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p><b>Recoverability of trade receivables</b> (Refer to Notes 5 and 6)</p>	
<p>Trade receivables amounting to 159.7 million TL have a significant volume in the financial statements as of 31 December 2020.</p>	<p>The following procedures have been applied to audit the recoverability of trade receivables:</p>
<p>While evaluating the recoverability of such trade receivables, the Company management takes into account the collaterals received from customers, past collection performances, customers' credibility information, maturity analysis and any disagreements or lawsuits regarding the receivables, if any. As a result of all these evaluations, the determination of doubtful receivables and the determination of the amount of provisions allocated for these receivables include the assumptions and estimates of the management. On the other hand, these estimates used are very sensitive to market conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company's receivable follow-up and credit risk management policy, including credit limits management, has been understood and evaluated.</li> <li>• Trade receivable balances were tested by sending verification letters by sampling.</li> <li>• The aging of trade receivables has been analyzed.</li> <li>• The collections made in the following period were tested by sampling.</li> <li>• Guarantees received from customers were tested through sampling.</li> <li>• It was investigated whether there was any dispute or lawsuit regarding the collection of trade receivable balances and written evaluations were obtained from the legal advisors regarding the ongoing lawsuits.</li> <li>• In the framework of the negotiations with the company management, it has been evaluated whether the basic assumptions and other judgments that form the basis of the impairment calculations are reasonable.</li> <li>• The appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statement footnotes regarding the recoverability of trade receivables in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards have been evaluated.</li> </ul>
<p>For these reasons, the recoverability of these receivables has been determined to be a key audit subject.</p>	



#### **4. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

The Company management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### **5. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Responsibilities of independent auditors in an independent audit are as follows:

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. We also communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



**B. Other responsibilities arising from regulatory requirements**

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.
3. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 398 of the TCC, the auditor's report on the early risk identification system and committee was submitted to the Company's Board of Directors on 26 February 2021.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve  
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Serdar İnanc, SMMM  
Partner

İstanbul, 26 February 2021

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## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEETS)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	22,875,684	31,544,019
Trade receivables		159,735,763	117,367,077
- Trade receivables from related parties	5	138,247,816	96,159,151
- Trade receivables from third parties	6	21,487,947	21,207,926
Other receivables		21,274,107	10,182,535
- Other receivables from related parties	5	21,161,651	10,154,090
- Other receivables from third parties		112,456	28,445
Inventories	8	86,539,144	59,477,549
Biological assets	9	17,263,737	13,225,488
Prepaid expenses		1,088,158	2,026,244
- Prepaid expenses to third parties	10	1,088,158	2,026,244
Other current assets		175,704	162,692
- Other current assets from third parties	19	175,704	162,692
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>308,952,297</b>	<b>233,985,604</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Financial investments	32	2,544,588	1,518,196
Investments in associates accounted for using equity method	3	332,440,796	237,886,622
Other receivables		70,000,000	-
- Other receivables from related parties	5	70,000,000	-
Investment property	13	23,230,000	21,115,000
Property, plant and equipment	11	362,116,941	351,150,676
- Land		165,122,476	165,122,476
- Land improvements		9,482,640	9,475,350
- Buildings		68,130,941	70,744,574
- Machinery and equipment		108,007,975	90,237,402
- Vehicles		274,254	509,627
- Furniture and fixtures		10,759,846	9,480,798
- Construction-in-progress		338,809	5,580,449
Right of use assets		3,783,111	1,557,549
Intangible assets		3,731,517	2,485,274
- Other intangible assets	12	3,731,517	2,485,274
Prepaid expenses		155,455	4,363
- Prepaid expenses to third parties	10	155,455	4,363
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>798,002,408</b>	<b>615,717,680</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,106,954,705</b>	<b>849,703,284</b>

These financial statements at 1 January - 31 December 2020 and for the year then ended were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Pinar Entegre Et ve Un Sanayii A.Ş. on 26 February 2021. General Assembly and specified regulatory bodies have the right to make amendments after statutory consolidated financial statements issued.

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



# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEETS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019 (Amounts expressed in Turkish lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Short-Term Liabilities</b>			
Short-term borrowings		7,633,106	5,270,117
- Short-term borrowings to third parties		7,633,106	5,270,117
- Bank borrowings	15	7,633,106	5,230,556
- Financial lease liabilities	15	-	39,561
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings		1,554,762	1,071,963
- Short-term portion of long-term borrowings from third parties		1,554,762	1,071,963
- Bank borrowings	15	342,125	-
- Borrowings from lease liabilities	15	1,212,637	1,071,963
Other financial liabilities	15	4,408,539	3,615,787
- Other miscellaneous financial liabilities		4,408,539	3,615,787
Trade payables		142,942,317	111,059,128
- Trade payables due to related parties	5	24,052,229	23,304,510
- Trade payables due to third parties	6	118,890,088	87,754,618
Payables related to employee benefits	17	2,789,376	1,529,111
Other payables		22,165,049	9,568,858
- Other payables due to related parties	5	8,517,758	7,487,011
- Other payables due to third parties	7	13,647,291	2,081,847
Deferred income		808,080	253,126
- Deferred income from third parties	10	808,080	253,126
Current income tax liabilities	28	4,177,518	2,099,518
Short-term provisions		1,136,198	722,992
- Short-term provision for employee benefits	17	779,871	321,110
- Other short-term provisions	16	356,327	401,882
Other current liabilities		57,679	5,438
- Other current liabilities due to third parties	19	57,679	5,438
<b>TOTAL SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		<b>187,672,624</b>	<b>135,196,038</b>
<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>			
Long-term borrowings	15	72,770,446	578,930
- Long-term borrowing due to third parties		72,770,446	578,930
- Bank borrowings	15	70,000,000	-
- Borrowings from lease liabilities	15	2,770,446	578,930
Long-term provisions		39,330,203	30,969,303
- Long-term provisions for employee termination benefits	17	39,330,203	30,969,303
Deferred income tax liabilities	28	25,849,161	28,258,716
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		<b>137,949,810</b>	<b>59,806,949</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>325,622,434</b>	<b>195,002,987</b>

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

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEETS)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent company</b>		<b>781,332,271</b>	<b>654,700,297</b>
Share capital	20	43,335,000	43,335,000
Share capital	20	37,059,553	37,059,553
Other accumulated comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)		334,141,101	274,598,000
- Gains (losses) on revaluation and remeasurement		184,872,916	193,834,938
- Increases (decreases) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11	200,578,955	205,783,531
- Actuarial loss arising from defined benefit plans		(15,706,039)	(11,948,593)
- Share of other comprehensive income of investments in associates accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)		147,560,914	80,030,871
- Revaluation or classification earnings of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32	1,707,271	732,191
Other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)		15,234,912	9,266,243
- Share of other comprehensive income of investments in associates accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)		15,234,912	9,266,243
Decrease/(Increase) due to other changes		(1,783,387)	(2,377,849)
Restricted reserves		49,491,256	45,523,458
- Legal reserves	20	49,491,256	45,523,458
Retained earnings		208,534,506	201,102,304
Net profit for the year		95,319,330	46,193,588
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>781,332,271</b>	<b>654,700,297</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>1,106,954,705</b>	<b>849,703,284</b>

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

# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

### STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS ENDED AT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS</b>			
Revenue	21	841,317,099	747,913,636
Cost of sales	21	(696,855,240)	(633,557,724)
<b>Gross profit from trading operations</b>		<b>144,461,859</b>	<b>114,355,912</b>
Change in fair value of biological assets	9	(176,862)	170,389
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>144,284,997</b>	<b>114,526,301</b>
General administrative expenses	22	(26,756,823)	(24,946,109)
Marketing expenses	22	(38,997,639)	(33,154,706)
Research and development expenses	22	(3,375,876)	(2,124,429)
Other income from operating activities	23	5,194,671	5,918,619
Other expense from operating activities	23	(6,139,787)	(4,402,480)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>		<b>74,209,543</b>	<b>55,817,196</b>
Income from investment activities	24	10,327,280	3,396,096
Expense from investment activities	24	-	(1,058,605)
Share of results of investment-in-associates	3	23,039,969	(785,463)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>		<b>107,576,792</b>	<b>57,369,224</b>
Financial income	26	4,936,994	4,938,419
Financial expense	26	(10,825,756)	(5,744,857)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>101,688,030</b>	<b>56,562,786</b>
Tax expense of continuing operations		(6,368,700)	(10,369,198)
- Current period tax expense	28	(7,890,207)	(11,563,439)
- Deferred tax income/(expense)	28	1,521,507	1,194,241
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>95,319,330</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>95,319,330</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>		<b>2,1996</b>	<b>1,0660</b>
- Earnings per Kr 1 number of 100 shares from continuing operations	29	2,1996	1,0660

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

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

#### FOR THE PERIODS ENDED AT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)</b>			
<b>Other comprehensive income/(expense) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>		<b>66,594,236</b>	<b>99,846,355</b>
Gains on			
revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11	-	43,579,162
Losses on			
remeasurements of defined benefit plans	17	(4,696,808)	(2,667,326)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		69,376,602	63,766,530
- Revaluation increases of property, plant and equipment of associates accounted for using equity method	3	-	7,814,430
- Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans of associates accounted for using equity method	3	(2,046,018)	(1,003,910)
- Share of other comprehensive income of investments in associates accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		71,422,620	56,956,010
Revaluation or classification earnings of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		975,080	229,109
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		939,362	(5,061,120)
- Gains on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, tax effect		-	(5,594,585)
- Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans, tax effect	28	939,362	533,465
<b>Other Comprehensive Income that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss:</b>		<b>5,968,669</b>	<b>1,468,629</b>
- Gains on foreign currency translation differences of associates accounted for using equity method	3	5,968,669	1,468,629
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE)</b>		<b>72,562,905</b>	<b>101,314,984</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>167,882,235</b>	<b>147,508,572</b>

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

# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

### STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED AT

31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Share Capital	Adjustment to Share Capital	Gain (Losses) on Revaluation of Property Plant and Equipments	Gain (Losses) on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Earnings at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Revaluation or Classifications of Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	Restricted Reserves	Retained Earnings	Profit for the Year	Total Equity
<b>1 January 2019</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>37,059,553</b>	<b>172,984,907</b>	<b>(9,814,732)</b>	<b>503,082</b>	<b>17,702,259</b>	<b>7,797,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,329,035</b>	<b>180,664,449</b>	<b>62,117,389</b>	<b>553,680,556</b>
Transfers (Decrease)/Increase due to other changes (Notes 2.4 and 3)	-	-	(5,187,952)	-	-	(1,437,918)	-	-	-	-	68,743,259	(62,117,389)	-
Profit shares (Note 5.i.ii.m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,377,849)	-	-	-	-	(2,377,849)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses)	-	-	37,984,577	(2,133,861)	229,109	63,766,530	1,468,629	-	-	4,194,423	(48,305,405)	-	(44,110,982)
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,193,588	147,508,572
- Other comprehensive income / (expenses)	-	-	37,984,577	(2,133,861)	229,109	63,766,530	1,468,629	-	-	-	-	46,193,588	46,193,588
<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>37,059,553</b>	<b>205,783,531</b>	<b>(11,948,593)</b>	<b>732,191</b>	<b>80,030,871</b>	<b>9,266,243</b>	<b>(2,377,849)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,523,458</b>	<b>201,102,304</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>	<b>654,700,297</b>
<b>1 January 2020</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>37,059,553</b>	<b>205,783,531</b>	<b>(11,948,593)</b>	<b>732,191</b>	<b>80,030,871</b>	<b>9,266,243</b>	<b>(2,377,849)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,523,458</b>	<b>201,102,304</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>	<b>654,700,297</b>
Transfers (Decrease)/Increase due to other changes (Notes 2.4 and 3)	-	-	(5,204,576)	-	-	(1,846,559)	-	-	-	-	53,244,723	(46,193,588)	-
Profit shares (Note 5.i.ii.m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	594,462	-	-	-	-	594,462
Total comprehensive income/(expenses)	-	-	-	(3,757,446)	975,080	69,376,602	5,968,669	-	-	3,967,798	(45,812,521)	-	(41,844,723)
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,319,330	167,882,235
- Other comprehensive income / (expenses)	-	-	-	(3,757,446)	975,080	69,376,602	5,968,669	-	-	-	-	95,319,330	95,319,330
<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>37,059,553</b>	<b>200,578,955</b>	<b>(15,706,039)</b>	<b>1,707,271</b>	<b>147,560,914</b>	<b>15,234,912</b>	<b>(1,783,387)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,491,256</b>	<b>208,534,506</b>	<b>95,319,330</b>	<b>781,332,271</b>

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

# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIODS BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		<b>50,376,173</b>	<b>61,909,727</b>
<b>Profit for the Year</b>		<b>95,319,330</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) for the Year from Continuing Activities</b>		<b>95,319,330</b>	<b>46,193,588</b>
<b>Adjustments Related to Reconciliation of Net Profit for The Year</b>		<b>1,035,065</b>	<b>30,211,995</b>
Adjustments for tax expense	28	6,368,700	10,369,198
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization	11.12	18,654,532	18,213,411
Adjustments for interest expense and interest income		(2,324,521)	(4,118,835)
- Adjustments for interest income	23.24.26	(12,625,482)	(6,287,607)
- Adjustments for interest expense	23.26	10,300,961	2,168,772
Adjustments for provisions		4,141,503	5,966,781
- Adjustments for provisions related with employee benefits	22.26	4,187,058	5,966,781
- Adjustments related to provisions (reversal) for lawsuits and/or penalty	16	(45,555)	-
Adjustments for profit shares (income) expense		(12,803)	(14,857)
Adjustments for undistributed profits of investments accounted for using equity method		(23,039,969)	785,463
- Adjustments for undistributed profits of associates	3	(23,039,969)	785,463
Adjustments for fair value losses (gains)		(1,767,749)	(2,237,781)
- Fair value of investment property			
Revisions on losses (gains)	24	(2,115,000)	(1,888,225)
- Adjustments for fair value losses (gains) of biological assets or agricultural products	9	347,251	(349,556)
Adjustments for fair value loss (reversal)		266,749	1,851,623
- Adjustments for decrease in fair value of inventories		80,715	62,433
- Adjustments for fair value decrease (reversal) in receivables	6	186,034	869,190
Adjustments for impairment/(cancellation) on tangible assets		-	920,000
Adjustments for losses (gains) arisen from sale of fixed assets		(16,997)	(65,522)
- Adjustments for losses (gains) arisen from sale of tangible assets	24	(16,997)	(65,522)
Adjustments for unrealized foreign currency translation differences		(1,234,380)	(537,486)
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>		<b>(36,276,312)</b>	<b>(1,592,193)</b>
Adjustments related to (increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(40,833,990)	(15,820,410)
- (Increase)/decrease in trade receivables from related parties	5	(40,638,309)	(14,420,808)
- Increase in trade receivables from non-related parties		(195,681)	(1,399,602)
Adjustments related to decrease/(increase) in inventories		(27,061,595)	7,631,971
Decrease/(increase) in biological assets		(4,385,500)	5,152,543
Adjustments related to decrease/(increase) in other receivables		(84,011)	18,940
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related with operations from non-related parties		(84,011)	18,940
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses		786,994	(1,057,995)
Adjustments for (decrease)/increase in trade payables		31,129,201	(593,126)
- (Decrease)/increase in trade payables to related parties	5	747,719	(2,777,964)
- Increase in trade payables to non-related parties		30,381,482	2,184,838
Increase/(decrease) in payables related to employee benefits		348,861	2,965,534
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income		554,954	9,866
Other adjustments for other increase in working capital		3,268,774	100,484
- Increase in other assets related with operations		(13,012)	34,220
- Increase in other liabilities related with operations		3,281,786	66,264
<b>Cash Flows from Operations</b>		<b>60,078,083</b>	<b>74,813,390</b>
Payments related with provisions for employee benefits		(3,889,703)	(3,739,742)
Income taxes (paid) refund		(5,812,207)	(9,463,921)

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

# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIODS BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(94,315,677)</b>	<b>10,263,888</b>
Interest received		12,625,482	6,287,605
Dividends received	5	1,716,346	6,818,375
Collections/(paybacks) from cash advances and loans made		(81,007,561)	7,376,240
- Collections/(paybacks) from cash advances and loans made to related parties		(81,007,561)	7,376,240
Cash outflows due to purchase of fixed assets		(30,308,210)	(10,445,793)
- Cash outflows due to purchase of tangible assets		(28,013,989)	(8,689,015)
- Cash outflows due to purchase of intangible assets		(2,294,221)	(1,756,778)
Cash outflows due to purchase of investment properties		-	(71,775)
Cash inflows from sales of fixed assets		16,997	299,236
- Cash inflows from sales of tangible assets		16,997	299,236
Cash inflows of affiliates and / or joint ventures due to share sales or capital decrease		2,641,269	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>35,003,527</b>	<b>(44,166,720)</b>
Cash inflows from financial borrowings		119,683,649	30,365,451
- Cash inflows from loans		118,930,458	29,347,626
- Cash inflows from other financial liabilities		753,191	1,017,825
Cash outflows from payments		(46,185,783)	(29,239,848)
- Cash outflows for loan repayments		(46,185,783)	(29,239,848)
Payments of lease liabilities		(903,579)	(2,007,874)
Interest paid		(5,112,682)	(1,573,465)
Dividends paid		(32,478,078)	(41,710,984)
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences</b>		<b>(8,935,977)</b>	<b>27,706,895</b>
<b>EFFECT OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>267,642</b>	<b>237,739</b>
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>(8,668,335)</b>	<b>27,944,634</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>		<b>31,544,019</b>	<b>3,599,385</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>		<b>22,875,684</b>	<b>31,544,019</b>

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

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

#### NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Pınar Entegre Et ve Un Sanayii A.Ş. (the 'Company') was established in 1985 and is engaged in production of meat and by-products of cattle, sheep, poultry and fish, frozen dough and packaged food. The Company sells its products under 'Pınar' brand, which is one of the leading brands in food and beverages business in Turkey.

The Company is a member of Yaşar Group. Majority of the Company's sales in the domestic market amounting approximately 78% (2019: 72%) are made to its investment-in-associate, Yaşar Birleşik Pazarlama Dağıtım Turizm ve Ticaret A.Ş. ('YBP'), and majority of the exports are made to Yaşar Dış Ticaret A.Ş. ('YDT'), which are both Yaşar Group companies (Note 5).

Company shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul ('BİST'). The ultimate parent of the Company is Yaşar Holding A.Ş. ('Yaşar Holding') with as of 31 December 2020 54% shares of the Company (31 December 2019: 54%) (Note 20).

The average number of personnel is 736 as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 751 personnel).

The address of the registered head office of the Company is as follows:

Kemalpaşa OSB Mahallesi, 503 Sokak, No:224  
Kemalpaşa/İzmir

#### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### 2.1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, 'Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets' ('the Communiqué') published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to Article 5 of the Communiqué, financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ('TAS') and its addendum and interpretations issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ('POAASA'). TAS contains Turkish Accounting standards, Turkish Financial Reporting standards ('IFRS') and its addendum and interpretations ('IFRS').

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the 'Announcement on TAS Taxonomy' issued by the POAASA on 15 April 2019 and the formats specified in the Financial Statement Examples and Usage Guidelines issued by CMB.

In accordance with the CMB resolution issued on 17 March 2005, listed companies operating in Turkey are not subject to inflation accounting effective from 1 January 2005. Therefore, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared accordingly.

The Company maintains its books of accounts and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ('TCC'), tax legislation, the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance and principles issued by CMB. Subsidiaries operating in foreign countries have prepared their financial statements in accordance with the laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate. These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost conventions except for financial assets, financial liabilities, land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipments, investment properties and biological assets which are carried at fair value. The financial statements are based on the statutory records, which are maintained under historical cost conventions, with the required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with IAS/IFRS. The Company's functional and reporting currency is Turkish Lira ('TL').



# CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 (Amounts expressed in Turkish lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

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

#### 2.2 Amendments in International Financial Reporting Standards

##### a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 31 December 2020:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs:
    - i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting,
    - ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material and
    - iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information
  - **Amendments to IFRS 3 - definition of a business;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations.
  - **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - Interest rate benchmark reform;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.
  - **Amendments to TFRS 16 "Leases - COVID 19 Lease concessions";** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, some concessions were provided to tenants in rent payments. These concessions can take a variety of forms, including suspension or postponement of lease payments. On May 28, 2020, with the amendment to the IFRS 16 Leases standard, the IASB introduced an optional facilitating application for tenants to not evaluate whether the privileges granted due to COVID-19 in lease payments are a change in the lease. Tenants may choose to account for such lease concessions in accordance with the provisions that apply in the absence of a change to the lease. This ease of implementation often causes the lease concession to be accounted for as variable lease payment in periods when an event or condition that triggers a reduction in lease payments occurs.
- b) **New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective as of 31 December 2020 have not been presented since they are not relevant to the operations of the Company or have insignificant impact on the financial statements.**

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

##### 2.2 Amendments in International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### c) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 31 December 2020:

- **Amendment to TAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements" regarding the classification of liabilities;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These narrow-scope amendments to TAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements", explain that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, depending on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means to "settle" a liability.
- **Narrow amendments in TFRS 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements in TFRS 1, TFRS 9, TAS 41 and TFRS 16;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
  - o Amendments to TFRS 3 'Business Combinations'; This amendment updates a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in TFRS 3 without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
  - o Amendments to TAS 16 'Tangible fixed assets'; prohibits a company from deducting the income from the sale of manufactured products from the amount of the tangible fixed asset until the asset is ready for use. Instead, the company will reflect such sales revenue and related cost in profit or loss.
  - o Amendments to TAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'; this amendment specifies what costs a company involves when deciding whether to lose from a contract.

Annual improvements make minor changes to the explanatory examples of TFRS 1, 'First application of International Financial Reporting Standards' TFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', TAS 41 'Agricultural Activities' and TFRS 16.
- **Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 - The benchmark interest rate reform Phase 2;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. This Phase 2 change addresses the problems arising from the implementation of reforms, including the replacement of an indicator interest rate with an alternative.

The Company will evaluate the effects of amendments mentioned above on its operations and apply them from the effective date. New standards and amendments which are not relevant to the operations of the Company issued but not effective as of 31 December 2020 have not been presented above.

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

##### 2.3 Accounting Policies, Errors and Change in Accounting Estimates

Material changes in accounting policies and accounting errors are applied on a retrospective basis as if a prior period error had never occurred or the policy had always been applied. The effect of changes in accounting estimate shall be recognized prospectively by including it in the statement of comprehensive income within the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

##### 2.4 Basis of Consolidation

The Company does not have any subsidiary to be consolidated in the financial statements. The investments-in-associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. These are undertakings over which the Company has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, or over which the Company has significant influence, but which not control. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company has significant influence, but which not control. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves, such as fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets, revaluation of property, plant and equipments, depreciation transfer and recognition of such reserves, is recognized in statement of changes in equity and statement in comprehensive income. Dividends to be received or receivable from associates are accounted for as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment.

Acquisitions of subsidiary acquisitions that do not result in the loss of significant activity or control gain are accounted for as goodwill in the value of the associate as the difference between the fair value of the associate's identifiable net assets and the fair value of the consideration paid for the asset as of the acquisition date.

The accounting policies of the investing entity accounted for using the equity method of accounting have been amended accordingly to ensure consistency with the accounting policies applied by the Company.

The equity method is not continued on the basis of the fact that the registered value of the investment in the associate is zero or the significant effect of the Group is terminated as long as the Group does not make any commitment or obligation in relation to the subsidiary. The recorded value of the investment in the date on which the significant effect is ended is shown as cost after that date. The amount previously recognized in comprehensive income/(expense) is related to net period profit/(loss) if appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the related IAS/IFRS, in proportion to the decrease in the proportion of the equity participations that do not result in loss of significant activity.

The participation amounts that do not result from the changes in total comprehensive income/ expense are processed with the associating equity components.

The book value of the investment accounted for by the equity method is tested for impairment according to the policy described in Note 2.7.8.

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

##### 2.4 Basis of Consolidation (Continued)

The table below sets out the associates and the proportion of ownership interest as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 (Note 3):

<u>Investments-in-associates</u>	<u>Shareholding (%)</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
YBP	42.78	42.78
Çamlı Yem Besicilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ('Çamlı Yem')	23.38	23.38
Pınar Foods GmbH ('Pınar Foods')	44.94	44.94
Desa Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. ('Desa Enerji')	26.41	26.41

#### Foreign currency translation

##### i) *Functional and reporting currency*

The financial statements of the Company and each subsidiary are measured in terms of the currency in which the entity is located and the main currency in which the operations are carried out ('functional currency'). The financial statements have been prepared in Turkish Lira ('TL'), which is the functional currency of the Company.

##### ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

##### iii) *Translation of financial statements of foreign associate*

Financial statements of Pınar Foods operating in Germany are prepared according to the legislation of the country in which it operates, and adjusted to the financial reporting standards issued by the IAS/IFRS. The assets and liabilities of foreign associate are translated into TL from the foreign exchange rates at the balance sheet date, and the statement of comprehensive income items of foreign associate are translated into TL at the average foreign exchange rates in the period. As of 31 December 2020, the equivalent of EUR1 is TL9,0079 (31 December 2019: TL6,6506) and for the year then ended, the average equivalent of EUR1 is TL8,0278 (31 December 2019: TL6,3477). Exchange differences arising from re-translation of the opening net assets of investment-in-associate and the differences between the average and year-end rates are included in the share of other comprehensive income of investments in associates accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss under the equity as a separate component

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

##### 2.5 Offsetting

All items with significant amounts and nature, even with similar characteristics, are presented separately in the financial statements. Insignificant amounts are grouped and presented by means of items similar substance and function. When the nature of transactions and events necessitate offsetting, presentation of these transactions and events over their net amounts or recognition of the assets after deducting the related impairment are not considered as a violation of the rule of non-offsetting. As a result of the transactions in the normal course of business, revenue other than revenue described in the section 'Revenue Recognition' are presented as net if the nature of the transaction or the event qualify for offsetting.

##### 2.6 Comparative Information

The Company prepared its financial statements on a comparative basis with the preceding financial period, which enables determination of trends in financial position and performance. The Company prepared its balance sheet at 31 December 2020 on a comparative basis with balance sheet at 31 December 2019; and statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period of 1 January - 31 December 2020 on a comparative basis with financial statements for the period of 1 January - 31 December 2019.

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below:

###### 2.7.1 IFRS 16 - 'Leases'

###### *The Company as the lessee*

At inception of a contract, the Company assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group considers the following matters when assessing whether the agreement transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a limited period of time:

- The contract contains an identified asset: - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly,
- The asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the asset is not identified,
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset throughout the period of use and,

## CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.1 IFRS 16 - 'Leases' (Continued)

- The Company has the right to direct use of the asset. The Company concludes to have the right of use, when it is predetermined how and for what purpose the Company will use the asset. The Group has the right to direct use of asset if either:
  - i. The Company has the right to operate the asset (or to direct others to operate the asset in a manner that it determines) throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions or
  - ii. The customer designed the asset (or specific aspects of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

At the commencement date, the Company recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in financial statements.

##### ***Right of use asset***

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability,
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and
- Costs incurred by the Company in respect of restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease (excluding costs incurred for stock production).

Right of use assets are first recognized using the cost method and includes the following:

- Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and
- Adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Company applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment' in depreciating the right-of-use asset, subject to the requirements.

The Company applies IAS 36, 'Impairment of Assets' to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.1 IFRS 16 - 'Leases' (Continued)

###### **Lease liability**

At the commencement date, The Company measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments are deducted using the implicit interest rate on the lease if this rate can be easily determined. If it cannot, the incremental borrowing rate of the interest on the lease is used.

Lease payments included in the calculation of the company's lease obligation and not realized on the date the lease actually starts consist of following:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable,
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measure the lease liability by:

- Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and
- Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the financial statements as a right-of-use asset.

###### **Extension and early termination options**

A lease obligation is determined considering extension and early termination options in agreements. The majority of the extension and early termination options in agreements are options that may be jointly applied by the company and the lessee. However, if the extension and early termination options are determined by the company under the agreement, and the use of the options is reasonably certain, the lease period is determined with this in mind. Should the terms be adjusted significantly, the assessment is revised by the company.

###### **Facilitating applications**

Lease agreements with a lease period of 12 months or less, and agreements related to information technology equipment identified as impaired by the company, are considered within the scope of the exemption in the IFRS 16 lease standard, and payments related to these agreements continue to be recognized as expenses in the period in which they occur. A single discount rate is applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment). The Company does not have variable lease payments.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.2 Revenue recognition

The Company transfers the committed goods or services to its customers and records the revenue in its financial statements as it fulfills or fulfills the performance obligation. When an asset is checked (or passed) by the customer, the asset is transferred.

The Company records the proceeds in accordance with the following basic principles:

- Identification of customer contracts,
- Identification of performance obligations,
- Determination of the transaction price in the contract,
- Dividing the transaction price into the contractual performance obligations,
- Revenue recognition when each performance obligation is fulfilled.

According to this model, the goods or services undertaken in each contract with the customers are evaluated and each commitment to transfer the goods or services is determined as a separate performance obligation. Then, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled in time or at a certain time. If the company transfers the control of a good or service over time and thus fulfills the performance obligations related to the sales in time, it measures the progress of the fulfillment of the performance obligations in full and takes the proceeds to the financial statements. Revenue is recognized when customers are in control of goods or services related to performance obligations, such as goods or services transfer commitments.

In the event that all of the following conditions are met, the Company recognizes a contract with its customer as revenue:

- The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customer business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations,
- Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred,
- Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
- The contract has commercial substance,
- It is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.



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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.2 Revenue recognition (Continued)

###### *Revenue from product sales*

The company generates proceeds by selling frozen dough and ready-to-eat products with the production of meat and by-products of cattle and sheep and poultry and fish. Revenue is recognized when product control is transferred to the customer.

The Company evaluates the transfer of control of the goods or services sold to the customer,

- present right to payment for the good or service,
- the customer has legal title to the asset,
- transfer physical possession of the asset,
- the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good,
- the customer has accepted the asset.

For each performance obligation, the Company determines whether it has fulfilled its performance obligation at the beginning of the contract or whether the performance obligation fulfilled at a certain point in time. The Company records revenue from product sales in the financial statements following the transfer of control to the customer.

In the event that the Company has the right to collect a price directly corresponding to the value of its customer (from the delivery of products), the Company pays the revenue to the financial statements for the amount that it has the right to invoice.

The Company reflects a return obligation to the financial statements if the company expects to pay back some or all of the amount charged to a customer to this customer. The obligation of return is calculated over the part of the enterprise (or the cost) that is collected by the entity. The obligation to return is updated at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the changes in the conditions.

###### Interest Income:

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. The amount of the provision for receivables is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate and recognized as interest income.

Other revenues earned by the Company are recognized on the following bases:

Rental income - recognized evenly on an accrual basis.

Dividend income - when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

###### 2.7.3 Inventories

Raw materials of the Company mainly consist of meat and turkey meat as well as spices and animal fats, which are used in production of meat. Work in progress stocks mainly consists of processed turkey, cattle and sheep meat, finished goods consist of delicatessen, frozen and fresh meat product, other stocks mainly consists of spare parts.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Cost elements included in inventories comprise all costs of purchase of material and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories is determined on the monthly weighted average basis (Note 8).

###### 2.7.4 Biological assets

Biological assets are livestock stocks made up of fattening dentists for the purpose of slaughtering (Note 9). Biological assets are reflected in the financial statements taking into consideration the principles of TAS 41 'Agricultural Activities' standard. TAS 41 presents a hierarchical method of prioritizing measurement methods for the measurement of living entities.

The basic principle used in the measurement of biological assets is the reflection of such assets to the financial statements over the fair values determined using unit price included in live animal purchase offers.

Changes in the fair value of biological assets are reflected in the income statement as 'changes in fair value of biological assets'.

###### 2.7.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment except for land, land improvements and buildings and machinery and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and if exists provisions. Land, land improvements and buildings as of 31. December 2020 and machinery and equipment as of 31 December 2019 are stated at fair value less accumulated depreciation, based on valuations made by external independent expert (Note 11). Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the relevant asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.5 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Increases in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land, land improvements and buildings and machinery and equipment are credited to the revaluation reserve in equity, net of applicable deferred income tax. For certain assets, the increase was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that it reversed the impairment of the same asset previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the revalued asset are charged against that reserve; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to the statement of comprehensive income) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings, and the amount transferred is net of applicable deferred income tax.

Buildings, land improvements, machinery and equipment are capitalized and depreciated when they are in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Residual values of property, plant and equipment are deemed as negligible.

The advances given for the property, plant and equipment purchases are classified in prepaid expenses under other non-current assets until the related asset is capitalized. At each balance sheet date, residual values and estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, prospectively.

Depreciation is provided on the cost or revalued amounts of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis less any impairment (Note 11). Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. Approximate useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and land improvements	5 - 30
Machinery and equipments	5 - 20
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10
Motor vehicles	5

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment losses, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of assessing impairment, property plant and equipment assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). If the property, plant and equipments that are impaired, are revalued, the impairment is charged to the revaluation reserves to the extent that the amount offsetting previous increases of the same asset charged in the revaluation reserves and all other decreases are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.5 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Maintenance and repair expenses are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company removes the carried values from the balance sheet, regardless of whether or not the replacement parts are depreciated independently of other segments. Major renewals are depreciated based on the remaining life of the related tangible asset or the shorter economic life of the renewal itself. Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by the value of tangible assets and recorded in the related income and expense accounts (Note 24). In the disposal of revalued tangible fixed asset, the amount in revaluation fund related to disposed tangible asset is transferred to retained earnings account by deducting deferred tax effect.

##### 2.7.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets have finite useful lives and mainly comprise acquired rights and information processing software. Intangible assets acquired before carried at cost in the equivalent purchasing power of TL and items acquired after carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. They are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for a period of five years from the date of acquisition (Note 12). Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred. Gain or losses on disposals or on impairments of intangible assets with respect to their amounts are included in the related income and expense accounts. Residual values of intangible assets are deemed as negligible. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of assessing impairment, intangible assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

##### 2.7.7 Investment property

Instead of being used in the production of goods and services or for administrative purposes or sold during the normal course of business, land and buildings held for the purpose of obtaining a lease or for appreciation or both are classified as investment properties. Investment property is reflected to the financial statements at fair value as of 31 December 2020 by independent professional appraisal company TSKB Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are accounted for under profit / loss and comprehensive income from investment activities under income / expenses (Note 24)..

##### 2.7.8 IFRS 9 - 'Financial assets'

##### *Classification and measurement*

The Company classifies its financial assets as financial assets that are accounted for at amortized cost and fair value differences as assets recorded in other comprehensive income. The classification is based on the business model and expected cash flows, which are determined according to the purpose of benefiting from financial assets. The Company makes the classification of its financial assets on the date of purchase.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.8 IFRS 9 - 'Financial assets' (Continued)

##### (a) Financial assets recognized at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Those with maturities more than 12 months are classified as non-current assets. The Company's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise 'trade receivables', 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'other receivables' in the financial statements.

##### *Impairment*

The Company has applied simplified approach and used impairment matrix for the calculation of impairment on its receivables carried at amortized cost, since they do not comprise of any significant finance component. In accordance with this method, if any provision provided to the trade receivables as a result of a specific event, Company measures expected credit loss from these receivables by the life-time expected credit loss. The calculation of expected credit loss is performed based on the past experience of the Company and its expectations for the future indications. The Company management has evaluated the effect of the calculation as of 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020 the expected credit losses calculation has no significant effect on the year-end financial statements.

##### (b) Financial assets whose fair value is reflected in other comprehensive income

Assets that management adopts contractual cash flows and / or sales business model are classified as assets that are recognized at fair value. Such assets are classified as non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the related assets within 12 months after the balance sheet date. The Company makes an invariable choice as investment in equity investments reflected to the other comprehensive income or profit or loss statement of the fair value difference of the investment at initial recognition for investments in equity-based financial assets..

Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income include 'financial investments' in the statement of financial position. In the event that the assets recorded in other comprehensive income are sold in the fair value difference, the valuation difference classified in other comprehensive income is classified into prior year profits.

Where there is no fair value of assets recorded in other comprehensive income, generally accepted valuation methods used in the calculation of fair value include certain assumptions based on the best estimates of management and the values that may occur in the case of purchase / sale transactions may differ from these values.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.9 Borrowing and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of any transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are restated at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred (Note 26). If the borrowings mature within 12 months, then they are classified in current liabilities, otherwise they are classified in non-current liabilities (Note 15).

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

A qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

##### 2.7.10 Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income are determined by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the year concerned (Note 29).

Companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ('Bonus Shares') to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier year..

In case of dividend distribution, earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the number of shares, rather than dividing by weighted average number of shares outstanding.

##### 2.7.11 Subsequent events

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

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

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company are treated as contingent assets or liabilities. The Company does not recognize contingent assets and liabilities (Note 16). The Company does not recognize contingent assets and liabilities. A contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Where there are number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

##### *i. Employee benefits - defined benefit obligation (Provision for employment termination benefits)*

Employment termination benefits, as required by the Turkish Labor Law and the laws applicable in the countries where the subsidiaries operate, represent the estimated present value of the total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Company arising in case of the retirement of the employees. According to Turkish Labor Law and other laws applicable in Turkey, the Company is obliged to pay employment termination benefits to all personnel in cases of termination of employment without due cause, call for military service, be retired or death upon the completion of a minimum one year service. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### *ii. Provision for profit sharing and bonus plans*

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonus and profit-sharing for the management and board of directors, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

##### 2.7.13 Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control, joint control or significant influence over the Company, Yaşar Group Companies, key management personnel of the Company or Yaşar Holding as main shareholder and board members, and their close family members, in each case together with and companies controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by them are considered and referred to as related parties (Note 5).

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.13 Related parties (Continued)

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

The person concerned:

- i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
- ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity or
- ii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b) If any of the following conditions exists, the entity is considered to be associated with the Company:

- i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others),
- ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member),
- iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party,
- iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity,
- v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity,
- vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a),
- vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity). A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

##### 2.7.14 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that takes strategic decisions.

The chief operating decision makers regularly monitor and review the operational results based on the main products' performances in domestic and foreign markets. However, as the nature of the products, production processes, type of customers, distribution methods and regulatory environment for the operations of the Company are identical, and the operations performed in foreign markets is not material, segment reporting is not applicable.



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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.15 Taxation on income

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. The current income tax liability includes the taxes payable calculated on the taxable portion of the period income with tax rates enacted on the balance sheet date. The adjustments related to prior period tax liabilities are recognized in other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax income or expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In case, when the tax is related to items recognized directly in equity and other comprehensive income, the tax is also recognized in equity and other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets or liabilities are reflected to the financial statements to the extent that they will provide an increase or decrease in the taxes payable for the future periods where the temporary differences will be reversed, using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred income tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. To the extent that deferred income tax assets will not be utilized, the related amounts have been deducted accordingly (Note 28).

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business and significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. The Company records the tax liabilities incurred by the supplemental tax that is estimated to be paid as a result of tax events. The tax deductions that arise from the investment incentives the Company has and are likely to benefit in the coming periods are reflected in the financial statements as it is highly probable that such incentives will be utilized in the future. Where the ultimate tax consequences arising from these items differ from those initially recorded, these differences could affect income tax provision and deferred tax liabilities in the periods in which they are set (Note 28).

##### 2.7.16 Statement of cash flows

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows are classified into three categories as operating, investment and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are those resulting from the Company's production and sales activities. Cash flows from investment activities indicate cash inflows and outflows resulting from property, plant and equipments and financial investments. Cash flows from financing activities indicate the resources used in financing activities and the repayment of these resources. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand accounts, bank deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities equal or less than three months.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.17 Share capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends payable on shares are recognized as an appropriation of the profit in the period in which they are declared. Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established. In the event that the existing ordinary shares or the number of potential ordinary shares are increased as a result of capitalization, bonus issuance or share division, or if the share of shares decreases as a result of a change in shareholders' equity, the calculation of earnings per share for each period presented is corrected retrospectively.

##### 2.7.18 Government grants and incentives

Government incentives and grants are recognized at fair value if the Company has a reasonable assurance that the incentives will be received and the Company meets minimum requirements.

##### 2.7.19 Research and development expenses

Research expenditures are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Intangible assets arising from the development (or from the development stage of a project carried out within the enterprise) in the presence of all of the following conditions are recognized;

- It is technically possible for the intangible asset to be completed to be ready for use or sale,
- The entity has intention to complete an intangible asset and to use or sell it,
- Possibility to use or sell intangible assets,
- How the intangible asset will determine the probable future economic benefits,
- There are sufficient technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development phase and to use or sell the intangible asset and
- The expenditure on intangible assets in the development process can be reliably measured.

In the remaining cases, development expenditures are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures expensed in the previous period are not recognized as assets in the following period. Projects in which the stages of research and development are difficult to distinguish will be expensed to the extent that they are accepted and formed during the research phase.

##### 2.7.20 Trade receivables

Trade receivables that are created by the Company by the way of providing goods or services to a buyer are carried at amortized cost. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest is significant (Note 6).

In case there is objective evidence that the Company has no possibility of collecting, the provision for doubtful receivables is allocated for the related trade receivable. Objective evidence is that the receivable is in the litigation or execution phase, the buyer is in significant financial difficulty, the buyer is in default, or the significant and the duration is unforeseeable. The amount of this provision is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the amount of the recoverable amount.

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### PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş.

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

##### 2.7 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 2.7.20 Trade receivables (Continued)

The recoverable amount is the value of all cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the trade receivable. In addition, since the Company does not include an important financing component, trade receivables that are accounted at amortized cost included in the financial statements, use the provisioning matrix by selecting the simplified application for the impairment calculations. With this application, the Company measures the expected credit loss provision from an amount equal to the expected credit losses of the lifetime when the trade receivables are not impaired due to certain reasons. In the calculation of the expected credit losses, the Company's future forecasts are taken into consideration along with the past loan loss experiences.

In case of collection of doubtful receivable against the amount of doubtful receivable, in case of collecting all or part of the doubtful receivable amount, the amount collected is deducted from the provision for doubtful receivable and recorded as income in the income statement (Note 23).

##### 2.7.21 Going concern

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the going concern principle.

##### 2.7.22 Trade payables

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.8 Material Changes Regarding the Current Period

The necessary actions have been taken by the Company management to minimize the possible effects of the COVID-19 epidemic, which has affected our country and the world, on the Company's activities and financial status. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the Company's activities were positively affected as a result of the developments in the sector in which the Company is involved. However, some actions were still taken by the Company management.

While preparing its financial statements dated 31 December 2020, the Company evaluated the possible effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the financial statements and reviewed the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements. In this context, the Company has tested possible impairment in the values of financial assets, inventories and property, plant and equipment in its financial statements dated 31 December 2020 and no impairment was detected.

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

##### 2.9 Significant accounting assessments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the measurement of assets and liabilities reported as of the balance sheet date, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and using of estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts of income and expenses reported during the accounting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Company management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, actual results may differ from the assumptions. The Company's significant accounting assumptions and estimates include:

##### a) Revaluation of land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipments

Revaluations are performed with the sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts of the revalued property, plant and equipment do not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting periods. The frequency of the revaluation depends upon the changes in the fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required and revaluation is performed for entire class of revalued item simultaneously. Besides, for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value frequent revaluations and fair value measurements are considered unnecessary.

In this context, as a result of the evaluations made by the Company management, lands, land improvements and buildings reflected to the financial statements as of 31 December 2020, machinery, facilities and devices to the financial statements as of 31 December 2019, at their fair value determined by the professional valuers. In addition, fair value of machinery, facilities and equipment, determined by valuation work as of 31 December 2019 is assumed to approximate the fair values as of 31 December 2020 after deducting the current period depreciation..

##### b) Trade receivables and impairment

While evaluating the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company management takes into consideration the guarantees received from customers, past collection performances, maturity analysis, disputes or lawsuits regarding receivables. As a result of all these evaluations, the determination of doubtful receivables and the determination of the amount of provisions allocated for these receivables also includes the assumptions and estimates of the management.

##### 2.10 Compliance Declaration to Resolutions Published By POAASA and IAS/IFRS

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the IAS/IFRS published by the POAASA management, we declare that the current and previous period financial statements together with the summary of the important accounting policies and notes to the financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with IAS/IFRS published by the POAASA.

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#### NOTE 3 - INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

##### Investments-in-associates:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	TL	(%)	TL	(%)
YBP	240,967,899	42.78	165,353,369	42,78
Çamlı Yem	54,633,182	23.38	42,087,300	23,38
Desa Enerji	12,791,416	26.41	14,328,348	26,41
Pinar Foods	24,048,299	44.94	16,117,605	44,94
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,440,796</b>		<b>237,886,622</b>	

Movement in investments-in-associates during the years 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>1 January</b>	<b>237,886,622</b>	<b>182,680,727</b>
Share of (losses) / profit before taxation of investments-in-associates - net	23,039,969	(785,463)
Increase in revaluation reserve of investments-in-associates	-	7,814,430
Losses on remeasurements of investment defined benefit plans	(2,046,018)	(1,003,910)
Dividend income from investments-in-associates (Note 5.ii.e)	(1,703,544)	(6,803,518)
Purchase of affiliate shares (Capital reduction)	(2,641,268)	-
Currency translation reserve	5,968,669	1,468,629
Elimination of net effect of unrealized profits on inventory	(80,715)	(62,434)
(Decrease) / increase due to other changes (Note 2.4)	594,461	(2,377,849)
Other gains (losses) of associates accounted for using equity method	71,422,620	56,956,010
<b>31 December</b>	<b>332,440,796</b>	<b>237,886,622</b>

Condensed financial statements of investments-in -associates are as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities	Net profit/(loss)	Net sales	Other comprehensive income/(expense)
<b>31 December 2020</b>					
- YBP	1,076,508,118	621,322,659	33,587,725	2,712,142,692	142,419,771
- Çamlı Yem	801,308,576	567,632,306	16,688,407	784,716,033	36,135,733
- Desa Enerji	63,893,125	15,460,407	10,629,937	81,651,427	-
- Pinar Foods	66,008,983	12,496,957	4,365,875	136,708,473	13,280,387
<b>31 December 2019</b>					
- YBP	786,692,664	508,414,561	5,746,846	2,237,381,807	122,518,642
- Çamlı Yem	651,621,760	471,604,040	(24,863,716)	638,788,324	47,995,757
- Desa Enerji	64,946,891	10,696,614	7,358,199	70,005,710	485,051
- Pinar Foods	37,949,095	2,084,360	1,392,685	90,192,248	3,287,008

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#### NOTE 3 - INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES (Continued)

Details of significant investment-in-associates of the Company as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Associates	Nature of business	Business location
- YBP	Marketing and distribution	Turkey
- Çamlı Yem	Livestock and feed production	Turkey
- Desa Enerji	Energy production	Turkey
- Pinar Foods	Marketing and distribution	Germany

#### NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash in hand	30,969	40,524
Banks	18,913,987	31,109,557
- Demand deposits	513,987	2,144,557
- Time deposits	18,400,000	28,965,000
Other	3,930,728	393,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,875,684</b>	<b>31,544,019</b>

As of 31 December 2020 the company has time deposits less than one month with an %17,6 effective weighted average annual interest rate in TL (31 December 2019: The Company has time deposits less than one month with an %11,4 effective weighted average annual interest rate in TL).

Based on the independent data with respect to the credit risk assessment of the banks, at which the Company has deposits, the credit quality of the banks is sufficient. The market values of cash and cash equivalents approximate carrying values, including accrued income at the respective balance sheet date.

#### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Due from and due to related parties and the transactions with related parties as of and for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

##### i) *Balances with related parties:*

##### a) *Trade receivables from related parties-current:*

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
YBP <sup>(1)</sup>	126,691,210	88,948,104
YDT <sup>(2)</sup>	11,552,509	7,156,098
Other	4,097	54,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,247,816</b>	<b>96,159,151</b>

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## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİİ A.Ş. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020 (Amounts expressed in Turkish lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Average maturity of short-term trade receivables from related parties as of 31 December 2020 is 2 months (31 December 2019: 2 months).

The total overdue trade receivables from related parties includes TL7,827,503 as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL3,302,933). The aging of the receivables are shown at Note 33.a.

#### b) Other short-term receivables from related parties:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Yaşar Holding <sup>(3)</sup>	21,084,253	10,095,006
Dyo Boya Fabrikaları Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ('Dyo Boya') <sup>(2)</sup>	77,398	59,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,161,651</b>	<b>10,154,090</b>

As of 31 December 2020, the Company has non-trade receivables amounting to TL21,084,253 from Yaşar Holding with an effective interest rate of 20.25% and for denominated receivables, respectively (31 December 2019: Non-trade receivables amounting to TL10,095,006 with an effective interest rate of 15,5%).

#### c) Long-term other receivables from related parties:

Yaşar Holding	70,000,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>

As of 31 December 2020, long term other receivables consist of the principals of the loan debtes maturing on 2022 obtained by the Company from various financial institutions and transferred to Yaşar Holding under the same conditions and the interest rate is 15.3% (31 December 2019: None).

#### d) Short-term trade payables to related parties:

Çamlı Yem <sup>(1)</sup>	20,800,032	20,543,813
Yaşar Holding	2,898,616	1,806,085
Hedef Ziraat Tic. ve San. A.Ş. ('Hedef Ziraat') <sup>(4)</sup>	94,351	394,012
Other	259,230	560,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,052,229</b>	<b>23,304,510</b>

The Company's debts to Çamlı Yem consist mainly of turkey purchases.

Average maturity of short-term trade payables to related parties as of 31 December 2020 is 2 months (31 December 2019: 2 months).

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#### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

##### e) Other short-term payables to related parties:

8,517,758 TL of other short-term payables to related parties, Board of directors allocations amounting to TL 1,800,000, TL 2,280,000, TL 1,157,011 respectively to be paid in accordance with the decisions taken at the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 25 March 2020, 28 March 2019, 30 March 2018 and the dividend amount of TL 3,280,747 payable to group companies on 5 January 2021 (TL7,487,011 amounting to Other short-term payables to related parties consist of the Board of Directors' appropriation amounting to TL2,400,000, TL2,300,000, TL2,270,000 and TL517,011 respectively, to be paid in respect of the decision taken at the Ordinary General Assembly Meetings held on 28 March 2019, 30 March 2018, 30 March 2017 and 29 March 2016).

##### ii) Transactions with related parties:

##### a) Product sales:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
YBP	659,142,920	535,402,368
YDT	36,366,045	39,421,529
Çamlı Yem	5,325,714	5,121,662
Other	314,639	984,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>701,149,318</b>	<b>580,929,877</b>

Majority of the Company's sales in domestic market are made to its associate, YBP, and its exports are made to YDT, which are both Yaşar Group Companies.

##### b) Service sales:

YDT	1,544,313	1,878,067
YBP	95,904	245,203
Pınar Süt Mamülleri Sanayi A.Ş. ('Pınar Süt') <sup>(2)</sup>	69,748	108,611
Çamlı Yem	68,519	30,546
Other	443,841	781,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,222,325</b>	<b>3,043,630</b>

##### c) Income from financing activities:

Yaşar Holding	669,819	2,615,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,819</b>	<b>2,615,299</b>

The majority of finance income consists of bail commission charges amounting to TL669,819 (31 December 2019: TL2,615,299), for the borrowings obtained by Yaşar Group Companies from international capital markets and various financial institutions with the guarantee of the Company (Note 26.i). The commission rates of bail and financing used in the associated intercompany charges is 0.1% p.a. (31 December 2019: 0.1% p.a.).



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### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

#### ii) Transactions with related parties (Continued):

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>d) Income from investment activities:</b>		
Yasar Holding	8,182,480	1,288,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,182,480</b>	<b>1,288,887</b>

Income from investment activities consists of the overdue charges and interest income due to the non-commercial receivables of the Company and the interest income of the borrowings transferred under the same conditions.

#### e) Dividends received:

Desa Enerji (*)	1,703,544	1,395,916
Bintur Turizm ve Catering Hizmetleri A.Ş. ('Bintur') <sup>(2)</sup>	12,802	14,857
YBP (*)	-	5,407,602
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,716,346</b>	<b>6,818,375</b>

(\*) Subsidiary (Note 3).

#### f) Other incomes from related parties:

YDT	1,956,841	1,205,102
YBP	1,945,503	3,855,207
Other	98,507	23,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,851</b>	<b>5,083,928</b>

Other incomes from related parties includes maturity differences and rental income from YBP, foreign exchange income from YDT and rental income.

#### g) Product purchases:

Çamlı Yem	179,585,283	133,828,019
Hedef Ziraat	1,148,675	1,982,137
Pınar Süt	561,325	664,753
Other	-	20,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,295,283</b>	<b>136,495,766</b>

The product purchases performed from Çamlı Yem are mainly related to turkey.

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#### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

##### ii) Transactions with related parties (Continued):

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>h) Service purchases:</b>		
Yaşar Holding	10,625,486	10,672,722
YBP	4,169,703	3,411,767
Yaşar Bilgi İşlem ve Ticaret A.Ş. ('Yabim') <sup>(2)</sup>	2,110,490	1,731,770
YDT	1,600,436	2,788,135
Bintur	58,186	230,209
Other	1,186,919	978,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,751,220</b>	<b>19,812,845</b>

Service purchases from Yaşar Holding are related to sundry and consultancy services. Service purchases from YBP are related to promotion and advertisement. Service purchases from YDT include expenses for export costs and commission services. Service purchases from Yabim are related to IT services. Service purchases from YDT, on the other hand, include expenses related to export expenses and commission reflections services.

##### i) Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

Yaşar Bilgi İşlem	158,821	65,405
YBP	-	73,038
Pınar Süt	-	21,101
DYO Boya	-	12,752
Other	-	24,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,821</b>	<b>196,315</b>

##### j) Other operating expenses:

Çamlı Yem	191,688	324,328
Yaşar Holding	82,435	117,759
Viking Kağıt ve Selüloz A.Ş. ('Viking Kağıt') <sup>(2)</sup>	3,217	10,384
Other	-	3,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,340</b>	<b>456,020</b>

Other operating expenses of the Company consist of interest expense on term sales and interest expense related with operating activities.

##### k) Financial expenses from related parties:

YDT	69,152	93,020
Other	4,730	7,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,882</b>	<b>100,757</b>

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#### NOTE 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

##### ii) Transactions with related parties (Continued):

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
<b>l) Other operating expenses:</b>		
YDT	1,638,359	2,213,165
Çamlı Yem	372,827	335,776
YBP	-	116,606
Other	32,622	38,508
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,043,808</b>	<b>2,704,055</b>

##### m) Dividends to related parties (\*):

Yaşar Holding	21,129,205	21,833,512
Pınar Süt	4,906,577	5,070,130
Yaşar Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı <sup>(2)</sup>	1,043,224	1,409,434
Other	1,800,000	2,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,879,006</b>	<b>30,713,076</b>

(\*) In the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting for the year 2020 as of 25 March 2020, it has been decided to distribute dividend amounting to TL41,844,723 (31 December 2019: TL44,110,982). TL12,965,717 portion of this dividend (31 December 2019: TL13,397,908) was paid to other shareholders.

##### n) Donations:

Yaşar Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı	3,107,816	1,870,279
Other	-	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,107,816</b>	<b>1,870,429</b>

##### o) Key management compensation:

Key management includes, members of board of directors, general manager and directors. The compensation paid or payable to key management are shown below:

Total short-term employee benefits	5,571,253	5,601,598
Post-employment benefits	-	88,959
Other long-term benefits	160,522	118,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,731,775</b>	<b>5,809,092</b>

The portion of total short-term benefits amounting to TL1,800,000 (31 December 2019: TL2,400,000) consists of Board of Directors appropriation according to the decision taken at the Ordinary General Assembly.

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#### DİPNOT 5 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

##### ii) Transactions with related parties (Continued):

##### ö) Bails given to related parties:

The bond amount, which was issued by Yaşar Holding, the parent company of the company abroad, and which the Company participated as guarantor, amounting to TL 1,221,257,598, equivalent to USD 205,592,000 as of 31 December 2019, was paid and closed by Yaşar Holding on 6 April 2020. The Company's bails has expired (Note 16.b).

#### NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

##### a) Short-term trade receivables:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Customer current accounts	19,931,093	15,938,946
Cheques and notes receivable	2,949,015	6,499,011
	<b>22,880,108</b>	<b>22,437,957</b>
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(1,392,161)	(1,230,031)
	<b>21,487,947</b>	<b>21,207,926</b>

The average maturity of checks, notes and customer accounts is 2 months (31 December 2019: 2 months).

The agings of trade receivables as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Overdue	3,263,991	1,442,364
0 - 30 days	10,147,298	8,071,670
31 - 60 days	6,592,800	10,457,755
61 - 90 days	745,088	890,677
91 days and over	738,770	345,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,487,947</b>	<b>21,207,926</b>

As of 31 December 2020, trade receivables of TL3,263,991 (31 December 2019: TL1,442,364), over which no provision for impairment is provided, were past due. The Company Management does not expect any collection risk regarding those receivables based on its past experience (Note 33.a).

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### NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

#### a) Short-term trade receivables (Continued):

As of 31 December, 2020 and 2019, the aging of the overdue receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
0 - 30 days	2,974,730	1,399,585
30 days and over	289,261	42,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,263,991</b>	<b>1,442,364</b>

Movement table of doubtful receivable provision is as follows:

<b>1 January</b>	<b>1,230,031</b>	<b>360,841</b>
Provisions no longer required	(23,904)	-
Provision for reserved amount	186,034	869,190
<b>31 December</b>	<b>1,392,161</b>	<b>1,230,031</b>

#### b) Short-term trade payables:

Supplier current accounts	118,890,088	87,754,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,890,088</b>	<b>87,754,618</b>

The average maturity of trade payables is one month (31 December 2019: One month).

### NOTE 7 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

#### a) Short-term other payables:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Taxes and funds payable	5,265,604	2,036,059
Other	8,381,687	45,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,647,291</b>	<b>2,081,847</b>

TL 8,335,899 of the dividends distributed for the year 2020 consists of the amount to be paid to other shareholders.

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#### NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Raw materials	16,035,406	12,648,529
Raw materials in transit	1,367,345	2,847,666
Work in progress	44,365,967	20,123,414
Finished goods	15,713,447	15,674,510
Spare parts	7,786,790	7,262,807
Other	1,270,189	920,623
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,539,144</b>	<b>59,477,549</b>

The costs of inventories recognized as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to TL568,614,821 (31 December 2019: TL525,340,274) (Note 18). Inventories are carried at cost, and there are no inventories valued at fair value less costs to sell.

#### NOTE 9 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cattle	17,263,737	13,225,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,263,737</b>	<b>13,225,488</b>

The Company raises of livestock comprising calf for slaughter. As of 31 December 2019, there are total of 1,547 units (31 December 2019: 1,313 units).

The movement of biological assets during the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>Beginning of the period (1 January)</b>	<b>13,225,488</b>	<b>18,028,475</b>
Increase due to production and purchases	15,812,272	12,875,156
Sales and mortality during the year	(11,426,772)	(18,027,699)
Gain / (losses) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs-net	(176,862)	170,389
Current year realization of previous year fair value differences through current year sales	(170,389)	179,167
<b>Period end (31 December)</b>	<b>17,263,737</b>	<b>13,225,488</b>

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**NOTE 10 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME**

**a) Short-term prepaid expenses**

	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
Advances given	711,110	1,282,044
Prepaid expenses	377,048	744,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,088,158</b>	<b>2,026,244</b>

**b) Long-term prepaid expenses**

Advances given	155,455	4,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,455</b>	<b>4,363</b>

**c) Deferred income**

Advances received	808,080	253,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,080</b>	<b>253,126</b>

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#### NOTE 11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation between 1 January and 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	1 January 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31 December 2020
<b>Cost/revaluation:</b>					
Land	165,122,476	-	-	-	165,122,476
Buildings and land improvements	80,219,924	61,186	-	186,017	80,467,127
Machinery and equipment	100,750,447	23,382,235	-	5,687,765	129,820,447
Furniture and fixtures	46,278,700	3,938,426	(1,770,474)	-	48,446,652
Motor vehicles	2,589,499	-	-	-	2,589,499
Construction in progress	5,580,449	632,142	-	(5,873,782)	338,809
	<b>400,541,495</b>	<b>28,013,989</b>	<b>(1,770,474)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>426,785,010</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation (-):</b>					
Buildings and land improvements	-	(2,853,546)	-	-	(2,853,546)
Machinery and equipment	(10,513,045)	(11,299,427)	-	-	(21,812,472)
Furniture and fixtures	(36,797,902)	(2,659,378)	1,770,474	-	(37,686,806)
Motor vehicles	(2,079,872)	(235,373)	-	-	(2,315,245)
	<b>(49,390,819)</b>	<b>(17,047,724)</b>	<b>1,770,474</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(64,668,069)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>351,150,676</b>				<b>362,116,941</b>

The additions of machinery and equipment in 2020 consists packaging line automations and modernization investments related to the production machineries.



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#### NOTE 11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements of property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation between 1 January and 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	1 January 2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Investment Property Transfers	Net off Accumulated Depreciation Before Revaluation	Increase in Revaluation	31 December 2019
<b>Cost/revaluation :</b>								
Land	134,830,000	-	-	-	-	31,212,476	(920,000)	165,122,476
Buildings and land improvements	70,856,609	115,327	-	1,131,904	(4,250,602)	12,366,686	-	80,219,924
Machinery and equipment	99,066,381	2,280,070	(596,004)	-	-	-	-	100,750,447
Furniture and fixtures	45,235,273	1,341,618	(359,192)	61,001	-	-	-	46,278,700
Motor vehicles	2,533,576	55,923	-	-	-	-	-	2,589,499
Construction in progress	1,877,277	4,896,077	-	(1,192,905)	-	-	-	5,580,449
	<b>354,399,116</b>	<b>8,689,015</b>	<b>(955,196)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,250,602)</b>	<b>43,579,162</b>	<b>(920,000)</b>	<b>400,541,495</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation (-):</b>								
Buildings and land improvements	(1,867,735)	(2,382,867)	-	-	4,250,602	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	(10,878,446)	365,401	-	-	-	-	(10,513,045)
Furniture and fixtures	(34,401,173)	(2,752,810)	356,081	-	-	-	-	(36,797,902)
Motor vehicles	(1,834,176)	(245,696)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,079,872)
	<b>(38,103,084)</b>	<b>(16,259,819)</b>	<b>721,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,250,602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(49,390,819)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>316,296,032</b>							<b>351,150,676</b>

The additions of machinery and equipment in 2019 consists calf rendering investment and modernization investments related to the production machineries.

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#### NOTE 11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Current year's depreciation and amortization charges were allocated to cost of goods sold by TL12,775,906 (2019: TL12,457,097), to the cost of inventories by TL985,138 (2019: TL763,375), to general administrative expenses by TL1,608,885 (2019: TL1,772,735) (Note 22.a), to marketing expenses by TL2,155,290 (2019: TL2,696,343) (Note 22.b), to research and development expenses by TL809,605 (2019: TL321,291) (Note 22.c).

Movements in revaluation reserve related to land, buildings, land improvements, machinery and equipments as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

<b>1 January 2019</b>	<b>172,986,907</b>
Increase in revaluation reserve arising from revaluation of land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipments - net	37,984,577
Depreciation transfer due to revaluation increase classified in retained earnings	(6,382,881)
Deferred tax calculated on the depreciation of the revaluation fund classified in retained earnings	1,276,575
Revaluation fund decrease due to sale of property, plant and equipment - net	(81,647)
<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>205,783,531</b>
<b>1 January 2020</b>	<b>205,783,531</b>
Depreciation transfer due to revaluation increase classified in retained earnings	(6,505,720)
Deferred tax calculated on the depreciation of the revaluation fund classified in retained earnings	1,301,144
<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>200,578,955</b>

The carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipments that would have been recognized if the assets have been carried under the cost model at 31 December 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Land, improvements and buildings</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>
<b>31 December 2020:</b>			
Cost	16,941,447	61,334,299	189,824,465
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,956,153)	(113,786,342)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>16,941,447</b>	<b>35,378,146</b>	<b>76,038,123</b>
<b>31 December 2019:</b>			
Cost	16,941,447	61,087,096	160,754,464
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(21,957,223)	(107,647,593)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>16,941,447</b>	<b>39,129,873</b>	<b>53,106,871</b>

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#### NOTE 12 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	1 January 2020 Opening	Additions	31 December 2020 Closing
<b>Costs:</b>			
Rights	21,290,538	2,294,221	23,584,759
Accumulated amortization	(18,805,264)	(1,047,978)	(19,853,242)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>2,485,274</b>		<b>3,731,517</b>

	1 January 2019 Opening	Additions	31 December 2019 Closing
<b>Costs:</b>			
Rights	19,533,760	1,756,778	21,290,538
Accumulated amortization	(18,357,584)	(447,680)	(18,805,264)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,176,176</b>		<b>2,485,274</b>

#### NOTE 13 - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movements of investment properties in the accounting periods of 1 January - 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	1 January 2020	Additions	Fair Value Increase (Note 24.a)	31 December 2020
<b>Fair value:</b>				
Land, buildings and building improvements	21,115,000	-	2,115,000	23,230,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,115,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,115,000</b>	<b>23,230,000</b>

	1 January 2020	Additions	Fair Value Increase (Note 24.a)	31 December 2020
<b>Fair value:</b>				
Land, buildings and building improvements	19,155,000	71,775	1,888,225	21,115,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,155,000</b>	<b>71,775</b>	<b>1,888,225</b>	<b>21,115,000</b>

There is TL75,939 rental income from investment properties in 2020 (2019: None).

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#### NOTE 14 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND INCENTIVES

There are government incentives provided by under secretariat of Foreign Trade to the Company in the scope of Turquality project applied for support brandization of products made in Turkey in foreign markets and settle the image of Turkish goods. In the respect of the World Trade Organization Agriculture Agreement, incentive which is related with agricultural products are sold in foreign markets was given with the Minister of Council decision. In 2020, the Company recognized the government grant amounting to TL294,536 (31 December 2019: TL259,704) which was presented in other income.

The Company has various investment incentive certificates obtained in different dates and the Company utilizes these investment incentive certificates according to current legislation (Note 28).

#### NOTE 15 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS

##### a) Short and Long-Term Borrowings From Third Parties:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Short-term borrowings		
- TL borrowings (*)	7,633,106	5,230,556
Short-term financial lease liabilities	-	39,561
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings (**)	342,125	-
Lease liabilities (***)	1,212,637	1,071,963
<b>Short-term financial liabilities</b>	<b>9,187,868</b>	<b>6,342,080</b>
Long-term lease liabilities (**)	70,000,000	-
Long-term lease liabilities (***)	2,770,446	578,930
<b>Long-term financial liabilities</b>	<b>72,770,446</b>	<b>578,930</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>81,958,314</b>	<b>6,921,010</b>

(\*) 6 Million TL of short-term financial debt consists of subsidized agricultural loans with an annual average interest rate of 4.5% as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 6%). The remaining amount is a zero interest loan.

(\*\*) 70 Million TL of long-term borrowings consist of spot loans with an annual average interest rate of 15.3% and matures on 2022. (31 December 2019: None).

(\*\*\*) The Company's debts from rental consist the lease of cars, forklift trucks, farms and warehouses.

As of 31 December 2020, fair value of borrowings approximates to carrying amount.

The guarantees given by the Company regarding loans and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 16.

##### b) Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities	4,408,539	3,615,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,408,539</b>	<b>3,615,787</b>

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, other financial liabilities consist of credit card debt.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### NOTE 15 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

Movement of net borrowings as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>1 January</b>	<b>(21,007,222)</b>	<b>4,160,917</b>
Cash inflows from borrowings	119,683,649	30,365,451
Cash outflows from debt payments	(46,185,783)	(29,239,848)
Lease liabilities - net	2,332,190	1,650,892
Change in cash and cash equivalents	8,668,335	(27,944,634)
<b>31 December (Note 33.d)</b>	<b>63,491,169</b>	<b>(21,007,222)</b>

#### NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

##### a) Short-term provisions:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Provision for litigations	356,327	401,882
<b>Total</b>	<b>356,327</b>	<b>401,882</b>

##### b) Guarantees given:

Bails	-	1,221,257,598
Letters of guarantee	534,478	487,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,478</b>	<b>1,221,744,991</b>

The bond amount, which was issued by Yaşar Holding, the parent company of the company abroad, and which the Company participated as guarantor, amounting to TL 1,221,257,598, equivalent to USD 205,592,000 as of 31 December 2019, was paid and closed by Yaşar Holding on 6 April 2020. The Company's bails has ended (Note 5.ii.ö).

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#### NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

##### b) Guarantees given (Continued):

The collaterals, pledges and mortgages ('CPM') position of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Currency	Amount	TL Equivalent	Currency	Amount	TL Equivalent
<b>CPM provided by the Company:</b>						
<b>A.</b> Total amount of CPM given for the Company's own legal personality	TL	534,478	534,478	TL	487,393	487,393
<b>B.</b> Total amount of CPM given on behalf of fully consolidated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C.</b> Total amount of CPM given for continuation of its economic activities on behalf of third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>D.</b> Total amount of other CPM			-			<b>1,221,257,598</b>
<b>i.</b> Total amount of CPM given to on behalf of the majority shareholder	-	-	-			<b>1,221,257,598</b>
	-	-	-	USD	205,592,000	1,221,257,598
<b>ii.</b> Total amount of CPM given to on behalf of other Group companies which are not in scope of B and C	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>iii.</b> Total amount of CPM given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of C	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>534,478</b>			<b>1,221,744,991</b>
The ratio of total amount of other CPM to Equity			0%	187%		

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#### NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

##### c) Guarantees received:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Currency	Amount	TL Equivalent	Currency	Amount	TL Equivalent
Mortgages	TL	-	-	TL	20,000	20,000
Letters of guarantee	TL	8,236,000	8,236,000	TL	16,711,000	16,711,000
	EUR	456,650	4,113,458	EUR	73,950	491,812
	TL	518,000	518,000	TL	218,000	218,000
Guarantee notes and cheques	USD	50,000	367,025	USD	50,000	297,010
<b>Total</b>			<b>13,234,483</b>			<b>17,737,822</b>

The Company does not have any guarantees received from related parties as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: None).

#### NOTE 17 - EMPLOYMENT TERMINATION BENEFITS

##### a) Payable due to employee benefits

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Social security premiums payable	1,854,105	1,527,858
Payables to personnel	935,271	1,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,789,376</b>	<b>1,529,111</b>

##### b) Short-term provisions due to employee benefits

Provision for seniority incentive bonus	779,871	321,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>779,871</b>	<b>321,110</b>

##### c) Long-term provisions due to employee benefits

Provision employment termination benefits	37,069,740	28,892,613
Provision for seniority incentive bonus	1,207,202	1,117,381
Provision for severance pay transfer	1,053,261	959,309
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,330,203</b>	<b>30,969,303</b>

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, or who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women) and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men).

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL7,117.17 as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL6,379.86). The liability is not funded, and there is no funding requirement. The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees based on actuarial assumptions.

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##### NOTE 17 - EMPLOYMENT TERMINATION BENEFITS (Continued)

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. The maximum amount of TL7,638.96 which is effective from 1 January 2021 (1 January 2020: TL6,730.15) has been taken into consideration in calculating the provision for employment termination benefits of the Company which is calculated once in every six months.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Discount rate (%)	4.70	5.00
Probability of retirement (%)	98.05	98.51

Movements of the provision for employment termination benefits during the years are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>1 January</b>	<b>28,892,613</b>	<b>24,274,247</b>
Interest costs	4,736,902	3,527,788
Actuarial losses	4,696,808	2,667,326
Paid during the year	(3,889,703)	(3,739,742)
Current service cost	2,633,120	2,162,994
<b>31 December</b>	<b>37,069,740</b>	<b>28,892,613</b>

The total of interest costs, actuarial losses and current service cost for the year is TL12,066,830 (31 December 2019: TL8,358,108) TL2,633,120 portion (31 December 2019: TL2,162,994) of this amount was included in general administrative expenses and TL4,696,808 (31 December 2019: TL2,667,326) portion was included in other comprehensive income and TL4,736,902 (31 December 2019: TL3,527,788) portion was included in financial expenses.

##### NOTE 18 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Direct material costs	568,614,821	525,340,274
Staff costs	79,165,719	68,249,824
Outsourced services	31,081,927	21,590,209
Utilities	21,199,335	18,519,808
Depreciation and amortization	18,654,532	18,213,409
Repair and maintenance	14,090,694	11,655,270
Consultancy charges	10,957,107	11,430,090
Advertisement	10,052,486	9,080,550
Other	12,168,957	9,703,534
<b>Total</b>	<b>765,985,578</b>	<b>693,782,968</b>



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#### NOTE 19 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

##### a) Other current assets:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Income accrual	175,704	162,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,704</b>	<b>162,692</b>

##### b) Other current liabilities:

Expense accrual	57,679	5,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,679</b>	<b>5,438</b>

#### NOTE 20 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

The Company adopted the registered share capital system available to companies registered to the CMB and set a limit on its registered share capital representing registered type shares with a nominal value of Kr1. The Company's historical authorized registered capital at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Registered share capital (historical values)	100,000,000	100,000,000
Authorized registered share capital with a nominal value	43,335,000	43,335,000

The compositions of the Company's share capital at 31 December 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Shareholders	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Share Amount (TL)	Share (%)	Share Amount (TL)	Share (%)
Yaşar Holding (A,B)	23,476,895	54	23,476,895	54
Pınar Süt (A,B)	5,451,752	13	5,451,752	13
Halka açık kısım (A,B)	14,406,353	33	14,406,353	33
<b>Share capital</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43,335,000</b>	<b>100</b>
Adjustment to share capital	37,059,553		37,059,553	
Total share capital	80,394,553		80,394,553	

Adjustment to share capital amounting to TL37,059,553 (31 December 2019: TL37,059,553) represents the remaining amount after net-off the accumulated losses of 2003 from the difference between restated (inflation adjusted) share capital and historical cost of share capital (before inflation adjustment).

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#### NOTE 20 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

The companies registered in Turkey can exceed authorized registered share capital by the way of increasing bonus shares from capital reserves, except for by cash, at once. However, capital increase by cash shall not exceed authorized registered share capital.

As at 31 December 2020, there are 4,333,500,000 (31 December 2019: 4,333,500,000) shares with Kr1 each. The Company's capital is composed of 1,500,000 units of A type bearer share and 4,332,000,000 units of B type bearer share, and the B type bearer shares are traded on ISE. The business and administration of the Company shall be carried out by a Board of Directors consisting of 5, 7 and 9 members to be elected by the General Assembly under the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and Capital Markets Board regulations. If the Board of Directors consists of 5 members, if it consists of 3 or 7 members, if it consists of 4 or 9 members, 5 members will be selected among the candidates to be shown by the shareholders of group 'A' and among the candidates to be shown by shareholders 'B' group. If the Board of Directors decides, the Managing Director / Members may be elected. However, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director / Members are selected among the members representing group 'A'.

The Board of Directors is authorized to issue shares above or below the privileged and nominal value to restrict new capital requirements in separate groups in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Law and to restrict shareholders' rights to acquire new shares or to restrict the rights of privileged shareholders. At the end of the capital increases to be made from internal sources, bonus shares are given to existing shareholders in proportion to their shares.

Retained earnings and certain reserves according to the statutory financial statements, other than legal reserves, are available for distribution subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below.

Under the Turkish Commercial Code, Turkish companies are required to set aside first and second level legal reserves out of their profits. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, the first legal reserve is appropriated as 5% of the statutory net profit up to 20% of the paid-up capital of the company. The second legal reserve is 10% of the distributed profit exceeding 5% of the paid-up capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses, unless they exceed 50% of the paid capital, and it is not possible to use them any other way.

In accordance with the announcements of CMB 'Share Capital', 'Restricted Reserves' and 'Share Premium' shall be carried at their statutory amounts. The valuation differences (e.g. the differences raises from inflation adjustments) shall be classified as follows:

- 'The difference arising from the 'Paid-in-Capital' and not been transferred to capital yet, shall be classified under the 'Inflation Adjustment to Share Capital',
- The difference due to the inflation adjustment of 'Restricted Reserves' and 'Share Premium' and the amount has not been utilized in dividend distribution or capital increase yet, shall be classified under 'Retained Earnings'.

Capital adjustments differences have no other use other than being transferred to share capital. Public companies can distribute dividends according to the CMB's Dividend Communiqué No. II-19.1, which entered into force as of February 1, 2014, and the Temporary Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 published in the Official Gazette No. 31130 dated May 17, 2020. They do it in accordance with the Communiqué on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Application of Article 13

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#### NOTE 20 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

Companies shall distribute their profits in accordance with the profit distribution policies to be determined by the general assemblies and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation. Within the scope of the aforementioned notification, a minimum distribution rate has not been determined. Companies pay dividends as set out in their articles of association or profit distribution policies. In addition, dividends may be paid in installments of equal or different amounts and may distribute advance dividend in cash on the profit in the year-end financial statements.

In line with Article 26 of the Company's Articles of Association, previous year losses, if any, are deducted from the net period profit and then overall legal reserve and the first dividend are allocated according to the Capital Markets Board legislation. Of the remaining portion, an amount up to 5% can be set aside as allocation provision for the members of board of directors and for other items which the board of directors will determine and deem necessary in line with the decision made by the General Assembly.

Based on CMB Communiqué, there is no mandatory minimum profit distribution requirement for the quoted entities at the stock exchange for profits arising from operations. Regarding the dividend distribution for the current and following years, the entities are to distribute their profits for the current and following years under the scope of their articles of association and their previously publicly declared profit distribution policies.

Dividend is distributed for shares available as of accounting period of all of them equally without regarding to the dates of issue and acquisition.

In accordance with the decision taken at the Ordinary General Assembly held on 25 March 2020, the Company has decided to distribute the distributable profit amounting to TL41,844,723 (31 December 2019: TL44,110,982) as dividend and board of directors. In consideration of this profit distribution decision, the Company has allocated 'Restricted Reserves' which is amounting to TL3,967,798 from the profit of year 2019. Since the general assembly for 2020 has not been made yet, no profit distribution decision has been taken.

#### NOTE 21 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Domestic sales	982,167,017	865,798,628
Export sales	36,366,045	39,421,529
<b>Gross Sales</b>	<b>1,018,533,062</b>	<b>905,220,157</b>
Less: Discounts	(163,997,058)	(142,624,279)
Returns	(13,218,905)	(14,682,242)
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>841,317,099</b>	<b>747,913,636</b>
Change in fair value of biological assets	(176,862)	170,389
<b>Cost of Sales</b>	<b>(696,855,240)</b>	<b>(633,557,724)</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>144,284,997</b>	<b>114,526,301</b>

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#### NOTE 22- GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

##### a) General administrative expenses:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Staff costs	7,040,418	7,394,568
Consultancy charges	6,570,036	7,455,015
Outsourced services	6,192,460	4,018,663
Employment termination benefits	2,633,120	2,162,994
Depreciation and amortization	1,608,885	1,772,735
Taxes	452,868	391,062
Energy expenses	376,372	400,151
Repair and maintenance	242,952	154,072
Other	1,639,712	1,196,849
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,756,823</b>	<b>24,946,109</b>

##### b) Marketing expenses:

Advertisement	10,052,486	9,069,550
Staff costs	6,958,726	5,648,042
Consultancy charges	4,335,035	3,860,927
Outsourced services	4,306,369	2,833,014
Energy expenses	2,643,916	2,339,071
Depreciation and amortization	2,155,290	2,696,343
Repair and maintenance	1,609,482	1,401,974
Other	6,936,335	5,305,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,997,639</b>	<b>33,154,706</b>

##### c) Research and development expenses:

Staff costs	1,611,658	1,056,268
Depreciation and amortization	809,605	321,291
Outsourced services	374,009	278,349
Other	580,604	468,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,375,876</b>	<b>2,124,429</b>

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#### NOTE 23 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

##### a) Other operating income:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Foreign exchange gain	1,166,621	809,323
Interest income	1,102,081	3,035,124
Rent income	1,003,093	845,943
Income from sales of scrap	562,928	500,426
Other	1,359,948	727,803
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,194,671</b>	<b>5,918,619</b>

##### b) Other operating expense:

Donations	(3,670,611)	(1,903,749)
Interest expense	(277,341)	(463,986)
Provisions for doubtful receivables	(186,034)	(869,190)
Other	(2,005,801)	(1,165,555)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6,139,787)</b>	<b>(4,402,480)</b>

#### NOTE 24 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

##### a) Income from investment activities:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Interest income calculated on other receivables from related parties	8,182,480	1,288,887
Investment property value increase	2,115,000	1,888,225
Income from sales of property, plant and equipment	16,997	204,127
Other	12,803	14,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,327,280</b>	<b>3,396,096</b>

##### b) Expense from investment activities:

Fixed asset impairment provision	-	(920,000)
Loss from sales of property, plant and equipment	-	(138,605)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,058,605)</b>

#### NOTE 25 - EXPENSES CLASSIFIED

Please refer to Note 18.

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#### NOTE 26 - FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

##### i. Financial Income:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Interest income	3,340,921	1,963,596
Foreign exchange gain	926,254	359,524
Bail income from related parties (Note 5.ii.c)	669,819	2,615,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,936,994</b>	<b>4,938,419</b>

##### ii. Financial Expense:

Interest expense	(5,286,718)	(1,704,786)
Defined benefit plans interest cost	(4,736,902)	(3,527,788)
Foreign exchange loss	(587,438)	(257,206)
Bank commission expense	(201,994)	(229,109)
Other	(12,704)	(25,968)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,825,756)</b>	<b>(5,744,857)</b>

#### NOTE 27 - ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Please refer to other comprehensive income.

#### NOTE 28 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, corporation taxes currently payable are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Corporation taxes currently payable	7,890,207	11,563,439
Less: Prepaid corporate tax	(3,712,689)	(9,463,921)
<b>Current income tax liabilities/(assets)</b>	<b>4,177,518</b>	<b>2,099,518</b>

Within the scope of the 'Law on Amendments to Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws' numbered 7061, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 5 December 2017, the corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 was increased from 20% to 22%.

Corporation tax is payable at a rate of 22% for 2020 (2019: 22%) on the total income of the Company after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, exempt income (exemption for participation in subsidiaries, exemption for investment incentive allowance etc.) and allowances (e.g. research and development allowance). No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed.

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##### NOTE 28 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND IABILITIES) (Continued)

Dividends paid on-resident corporations, which have a place of business in Turkey, or resident corporations are not subject to withholding tax. Otherwise, dividends paid are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15% (2019: 15%). An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 22% (2019: 22%) on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by 14<sup>th</sup> and payable by the 17<sup>th</sup> (2019: 17<sup>th</sup>) of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability. If, despite offsetting, there remains an amount for advance tax amount paid, it may be refunded or offset against other liabilities to the government. In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns within 25<sup>th</sup> of fourth month following the close of the financial year to which they relate.

The tax authorities can review the accounting records within five years and if the faulty transaction is detected, the tax amounts may change due to tax assessment. According to Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on the tax return can be deducted from the corporate income for a period of 5 years. However financial losses cannot be offsetted from retained earnings.

In Corporate Tax Law, there are many exemptions for corporations, those related to the Company are explained below:

Dividend income from shares in the capital of another corporation subject to resident taxpaying (except dividends from investment funds participation certificates and investment trusts shares) is exempt from corporate tax.

The exemption to be applied over the capital gains derived by corporate taxpayers from the sale of immovable property held for at least two years is reduced from 75% to 50% by the regulation published in the Official Gazette on 5 December 2017. Therefore, the corporate and deferred tax calculations for the capital gains derived from the sale of immovable property in 2018, 2019 and 2020 shall be 22% of the remaining 50%, and for 2021 and after 20% of the remaining 50%.

75% of the profits from sale of preferential right certificates and share premiums generated from sale of shares at a price exceeding face values of those shares during incorporations or capital increases of joint stock companies are exempt from corporate tax.

Accordingly, the aforementioned gains/(losses) which have been included in trade profit/(loss) have been taken into consideration in calculation of Company's corporate tax.

Apart from the exemptions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the deductions granted in 8<sup>th</sup> article of Corporate Tax Law, and 40<sup>th</sup> article of the Income Tax Law, together with other deductions mentioned in 10<sup>th</sup> article of Corporate Tax Law, have been taken into consideration in calculation of the Company's corporate tax.

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#### NOTE 28 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND IABILITIES) (Continued)

##### Transfer Pricing

Corporations should set the prices in accordance with the arm's length principle while entering into transactions regarding the sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties. Under the arm's length principle within the new legislation related parties must set the transfer prices for purchase and sale of goods and services as if they would have been agreed between third parties. Depending on the circumstances, a choice of accepted methods in aforementioned law of arm's length transaction has to be made by corporations for transactions with related parties. Corporations should keep the documentary evidence within the company representing how arm's length price has been determined and the methodology that has been chosen by use of any fiscal records and calculations in case of any request by tax authorities. Besides, corporations must report transactions with related parties in a fiscal period.

If a taxpayer enters into transactions regarding the sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with the arm's length principle, then related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. The profit distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing completely or partially, will be assessed as distributed profit share is considered as net profit share and complemented to gross amount, deemed profit will be subject to corporate tax. Previous taxation processes will be revised accordingly by tax player who distributes disguised profit. In order to make adjustments in this respect, the taxes assessed in the name of the company distributing dividends in a disguised manner must be finalized and paid.

The amount of disguised earnings will be finalized as the payment amount.

Taxation on income in the statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2020	1 January - 31 December 2019
Current corporation tax expense	(7,890,207)	(11,563,439)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)	1,521,507	1,194,241
<b>Total taxation on income</b>	<b>(6,368,700)</b>	<b>(10,369,198)</b>

The reconciliation of tax expense is as follows:

<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>101,688,030</b>	<b>56,562,786</b>
Tax calculated at tax rates applicable to the profit	(22,371,367)	(12,443,813)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(1,067,073)	(463,849)
Income not subject to tax	740,949	416,884
Tax effect of the share in participation profits / (losses)	(172,802)	5,068,793
Tax effect upon the results of investments-in-associates	10,119,342	1,438,737
Additional deferred tax asset calculated on investment incentive	(224,149)	363,355
Other	1,364,805	492,290
<b>Total taxation on income</b>	<b>(6,368,700)</b>	<b>(10,369,198)</b>



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#### NOTE 28 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

##### Deferred income taxes

The company recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between its financial statements are reported in accordance with the CMB Financial Reporting Standards and its tax purpose financial statements.

Within the scope of the 'Law on Amendments to Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws' numbered 7061, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 5 December 2017, the corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 was increased from 20% to 22%. In accordance with this Act entering into force, deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated with a tax rate of 22% for those periods when assets are realized or liabilities are fulfilled. Realizations of temporary differences for 2021 and subsequent periods will be calculated at 20%.

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and the resulting deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) provided at 31 December 2020 and 2019 using the enacted tax rates at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	Taxable cumulative temporary differences		Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	235,242,805	236,798,528	(30,769,330)	(31,859,328)
Differences between carrying cost before revaluation and tax base	27,584,413	22,764,946	(5,225,718)	(4,261,825)
Provision for employment termination benefits	(37,069,740)	(28,892,613)	7,413,948	5,778,523
Deferred tax calculated from financial assets held for sale	344,209	(682,183)	126,752	178,064
Investment incentives (*)	(3,692,324)	(4,711,184)	812,311	1,036,461
Investment property revaluation	7,455,441	5,340,441	(745,544)	(534,044)
Other	(11,716,879)	(6,466,454)	2,538,420	1,403,433
Deferred income tax assets			10,891,431	8,396,481
Deferred income tax liabilities			(36,740,592)	(36,655,197)
<b>Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) - net</b>			<b>(25,849,161)</b>	<b>(28,258,716)</b>

(\*) The company has investment incentive certificates related to production line investment. The Company management expects to benefit from the investment allowance amounting to TL812,311 as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: TL1,036,461) in accordance with the related investment incentive certificates.

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#### NOTE 28 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

Movements in deferred income tax liabilities can be analyzed as follows:

<b>1 January 2019</b>	<b>(24,381,024)</b>
Credited to statement of comprehensive income	1,194,241
Charged to actuarial loss arising from defined benefit plans	533,465
Fair value difference credited to other comprehensive income	(10,813)
Calculated on revaluation fund	(5,594,585)
<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>(28,258,716)</b>
<b>1 January 2020</b>	<b>(28,258,716)</b>
Credited to statement of comprehensive income	1,521,505
Charged to actuarial loss arising from defined benefit plans	939,362
Fair value difference credited to other comprehensive income	(51,312)
<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>(25,849,161)</b>

#### NOTE 29 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

		<b>1 January - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1 January - 31 December 2019</b>
Profit for the period	A	95,319,330	46,193,588
Weighted number of 100 shares with a Kr1 face value (Note 20)	B	4,333,500,000	4,333,500,000
<b>Earnings per share with a Kr1 face value</b>	<b>A/B</b>	<b>2,1996</b>	<b>1,0660</b>

There are no differences between basic and diluted earnings per share. Since the General Assembly meeting of the year 2020 has not been performed yet, dividend distribution decision has not been taken.

#### NOTE 30 - EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES

The foreign currency exposure of the Company is presented in Note 33.c.i.

#### NOTE 31 - REPORTING IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

Please refer to Note 2.

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#### NOTE 32 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### Available for sale-investments

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	TL	(%)	TL	(%)
YDT	2,391,376	0.93	1,365,132	0.93
Bintur	153,212	1.33	153,064	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,544,588</b>		<b>1,518,196</b>	

YDT and Bintur were stated at their fair values which were determined based on one of the generally accepted valuation methods, based on discounted cash flows. As of 31 December 2020, nominal discounts and growth rates are used in the fair value calculations.

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, the discount and growth rates used in discounted cash flow models are as follows:

	Discount Rate		Growth Rate	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Bintur	19.61%	20.21%	1%	1%
YDT	18.76%	19.01%	1%	1%

Movements of available for sale investments in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>1 January</b>	<b>1,518,196</b>	<b>1,278,274</b>
Fair value change - YDT	1,026,244	216,268
Fair value change - Bintur	148	23,654
<b>31 December</b>	<b>2,544,588</b>	<b>1,518,196</b>

Movements of fair value reserve of available-for-sale investments in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
<b>1 January</b>	<b>732,191</b>	<b>503,082</b>
Change in fair value	1,026,392	239,922
Deferred income tax effect on fair value reserve of available for sale investments (Note 28)	(51,312)	(10,813)
<b>31 December</b>	<b>1,707,271</b>	<b>732,191</b>

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow, fair value interest rate risk), capital risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets.

Risk management is carried out by the senior management and finance department of the Company under policies approved by Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and capital risk and closely monitors financial and operational risks (especially arising from meat price fluctuations).

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are defined as follows:

- Safeguarding the Company's core earnings stream from its major assets through the effective control and management of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk,
- Effective and efficient usage of credit facilities in both the short and long term through the adoption of reliable liquidity management planning and procedures,
- Effective monitoring and minimizing risks sourced from counterparts.

#### a) Credit risk

Ownership of financial assets involves the risk that counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of their agreements and in turn credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits in banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Majority of the Company's sales in domestic market are made to its investments in associate, YBP, and its exports are made to YDT, which are both Yaşar Group Companies. In line with past experiences and current condition trade receivables are monitored by the Company Management and necessary provisions for impairment is recognized. The Company management believes that credit risk arises from receivables is well managed. The Company management believes that there is no risk for non-trade receivables from related parties since they are mainly comprised of receivables from shareholders. The credit risk analysis of the Company as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### a) Credit risk (Continued):

31 December 2020

31 December 2020	Receivables				Bank Deposits
	Trade Receivables (1)		Other Receivables		
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Related Parties	Third Parties	
Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (2)	138,247,816	21,487,947	91,161,651	112,456	18,913,987
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees	-	3,790,000	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not due or not impaired	130,420,313	18,223,956	91,161,651	112,456	18,913,987
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated , otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (3)	7,827,503	3,263,991	-	-	-
- The part covered by guarantees	-	70,525	-	-	-
D. Net book value of assets impaired					
- Past due amount (gross book value)	-	1,392,161	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(1,392,161)	-	-	-
- Collateral held as security and guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-
- Due amount (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Collateral held as security and guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance items exposed to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(1) The Company's receivables are mainly stemming from meat and by-products, frozen dough products and packaged food.

(2) In determining the related amounts, factors that increase the credit reliability such as the collateral received are not considered.

(3) The Company management anticipates that it will not encounter any problems in the collection of related amounts, considering its past experience.

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## PINAR ENTEGRE ET VE UN SANAYİ A.Ş.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### a) Credit risk (Continued):

31 December 2019

	Receivables				
	Trade Receivables (1)		Other Receivables		Bank Deposits
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Related Parties	Third Parties	
<b>Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (2)</b>	<b>96,159,151</b>	<b>21,207,926</b>	<b>10,154,090</b>	<b>28,445</b>	<b>31,109,557</b>
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees	-	700,000	-	-	-
<b>A. Net book value of financial assets not due or not impaired</b>	92,856,218	19,765,562	10,154,090	28,445	31,109,557
<b>B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated , otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (3)</b>	3,302,933	1,442,364	-	-	-
- The part covered by guarantees	-	24,936	-	-	-
<b>D. Net book value of assets impaired</b>					
- Past due amount (gross book value)	-	1,230,031	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(1,230,031)	-	-	-
- Collateral held as security and guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-
- Due amount (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Collateral held as security and guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Off-balance items exposed to credit risk</b>	-	-	-	-	-

(1) The Company's receivables are mainly stemming from meat and by-products, frozen dough products and packaged food.

(2) In determining the related amounts, factors that increase the credit reliability such as the collateral received are not considered.

(3) The Company management anticipates that it will not encounter any problems in the collection of related amounts, considering its past experience.

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### a) Credit risk (Continued):

31 December 2020	Receivables		
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Total
1 - 30 days overdue	2,154,069	2,974,730	5,128,799
1 - 3 months overdue	2,193,159	219,002	2,412,161
3 - 6 months overdue	3,480,275	70,259	3,550,534
The part of credit risk covered with guarantees	-	(70,525)	(70,525)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,827,503</b>	<b>3,263,991</b>	<b>11,091,494</b>

  

31 December 2019	Receivables		
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Total
1 - 30 days overdue	1,434,720	1,399,585	2,834,305
1 - 3 months overdue	981,963	42,779	1,024,742
3 - 6 months overdue	886,250	-	886,250
The part of credit risk covered with guarantees	-	(24,936)	(24,936)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,302,933</b>	<b>1,442,364</b>	<b>4,745,297</b>

##### b) Liquidity risk:

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

The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of fund providers lines from high quality lenders. In order to maintain liquidity, the Company management closely monitors the timely collection of trade receivables, take actions to minimize the effect of delay in collections and arranges cash and non-cash credit lines from financial institutions in case of requirement.

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### b) Liquidity risk (Continued):

The liquidity risk analysis of financial liability types as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

31 December 2020					
	Carrying value	Total cash outflows per agreement (=I+II+III)	Less than 3 months (I)	3 - 12 months (II)	1 - 5 years (III)
<b>Contractual maturity dates:</b>					
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Bank borrowings	77,975,231	94,286,106	2,042,606	10,654,913	81,588,587
Trade payables	142,942,317	142,942,317	135,656,290	7,286,027	-
Other payables and other financial liabilities	30,556,671	30,556,671	22,165,049	5,621,176	2,770,446
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,474,219</b>	<b>267,785,094</b>	<b>159,863,945</b>	<b>23562,116</b>	<b>84,359,033</b>

31 December 2019					
	Carrying value	Total cash outflows per agreement (=I+II+III)	Less than 3 months (I)	3 - 12 months (II)	1 - 5 years (III)
<b>Contractual maturity dates:</b>					
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Bank borrowings	5,230,556	5,309,403	-	5,309,403	-
Trade payables	111,059,128	111,059,128	108,944,173	2,114,955	-
Other payables and other financial liabilities	14,875,099	14,875,099	7,965,396	3,527,317	578,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,164,783</b>	<b>131,243,630</b>	<b>116,909,569</b>	<b>10,951,675</b>	<b>578,930</b>

##### c) Market risk:

###### i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks through the impact of rate changes on translation into TL of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The Company minimizes the risk through balancing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These risks are monitored by analyses of the foreign currency position. Current risks are discussed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors regularly and the foreign exchange rates relevant to the foreign currency position of the Company are mentioned.



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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### c) Market risk (Continued):

##### i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued):

	Foreign Currency Position							
	31 December 2020				31 December 2019			
	TL Equivalent	USD	EUR	Other (TL Equivalent)	TL Equivalent	USD	EUR	Other (TL Equivalent)
1. Trade Receivables	10,253,878	1,396,891	-	-	6,301,169	1,060,767	-	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (Cash Bank Accounts included)	333,815	42,527	2,403	-	1,973,873	325,546	6,023	-
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	67,100	9,141	-	-	36,495	6,144	-	-
<b>4. Current Assets (1+2+3)</b>	<b>10,654,793</b>	<b>1,448,559</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,311,537</b>	<b>1,392,457</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>-</b>
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>8. Non- Current Assets (5+6+7)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9. Total Assets (4+8)</b>	<b>10,654,793</b>	<b>1,448,559</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,311,537</b>	<b>1,392,457</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>-</b>
10. Trade Payables	-	1,771,647	12,220	186,719	-	2,976,828	6,272	-
442,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>13. Short-Term Liabilities (10+11+12)</b>	<b>1,771,647</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>186,719</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,976,828</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>442,001</b>	<b>-</b>
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>17. Long-Term Liabilities (15+16)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>18. Total Liabilities (13+17)</b>	<b>1,771,647</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>186,719</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,976,828</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>442,001</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>19. Net Asset/ Liability Position of Off-Balance Sheet</b>								
Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Amount of Hedged Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Amount of Hedged Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>20. Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability)</b>								
Position (9-18+19)	<b>8,883,146</b>	<b>1,436,339</b>	<b>(184,316)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,334,709</b>	<b>1,386,185</b>	<b>(435,978)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>21. Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability) Position of</b>								
Monetary Items (IFRS 7.B23)								
(=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	<b>8,816,046</b>	<b>1,427,198</b>	<b>(184,316)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,298,214</b>	<b>1,380,041</b>	<b>(435,978)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for</b>								
Foreign Currency Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>23. Amount of Foreign Currency Denominated Assets Hedged</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>24. Amount of Foreign Currency Denominated Liabilities Hedged</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
25. Export	<b>36,366,045</b>	<b>4,638,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,781,819</b>	<b>39,421,529</b>	<b>6,338,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,174,453</b>
26. Import	<b>13,572,510</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>1,729,196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,255,671</b>	<b>13,794</b>	<b>1,887,043</b>	<b>1,231,144</b>

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### c) Market risk (Continued):

##### i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued):

##### 31 December 2020

	Sensitivity Analysis for Foreign Currency Risk			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Appreciation of Foreign currency	Depreciation of Foreign currency	Appreciation of Foreign currency	Depreciation of Foreign currency
<b>Change of USD by 10% against TL:</b>				
1- Asset/Liability denominated in USD - net	1,054,345	(1,054,345)	1,054,345	(1,054,345)
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>3- USD Effect Net (1+2)</b>	<b>1,054,345</b>	<b>(1,054,345)</b>	<b>1,054,345</b>	<b>(1,054,345)</b>
<b>Change of EUR by 10% against TL:</b>				
4- Asset/Liability denominated in EUR - net	(166,030)	166,030	(166,030)	166,030
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>6- EUR Effect Net (4+5)</b>	<b>(166,030)</b>	<b>166,030</b>	<b>(166,030)</b>	<b>166,030</b>
<b>Change of other currencies by average 10% against TL</b>				
7- Assets/Liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies - net	-	-	-	-
8- The part hedged for other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>9- Other Foreign Currency Effect - net (7+8)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL (3+6+9)</b>	<b>888,315</b>	<b>(888,315)</b>	<b>888,315</b>	<b>(888,315)</b>

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### c) Market risk (Continued):

##### i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued):

31 December 2019

	Sensitivity Analysis for Foreign Currency Risk			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Appreciation of Foreign currency	Depreciation of Foreign currency	Appreciation of Foreign currency	Depreciation of Foreign currency
<b>Change of USD by 10% against TL:</b>				
1- Asset/Liability denominated in USD - net	823,421	(823,421)	823,421	(823,421)
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>3- USD Effect Net (1+2)</b>	<b>823,421</b>	<b>(823,421)</b>	<b>823,421</b>	<b>(823,421)</b>
<b>Change of EUR by 10% against TL:</b>				
4- Asset/Liability denominated in EUR - net	(289,952)	289,952	(289,952)	289,952
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>6- EUR Effect Net (4+5)</b>	<b>(289,952)</b>	<b>289,952</b>	<b>(289,952)</b>	<b>289,952</b>
<b>Change of other currencies by average 10% against TL</b>				
7- Assets/Liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies - net	-	-	-	-
8- The part hedged for other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>9- Other Foreign Currency Effect - net (7+8)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL (3+6+9)</b>	<b>533,469</b>	<b>(533,469)</b>	<b>533,469</b>	<b>(533,469)</b>

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#### NOTE 33 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### a) Market risk (Continued):

###### ii) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have financial instrument with variable interest rate as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

###### iii) Price risk

The profitability of the Company's operations and the cash flows generated by those operations are affected by changes in the raw material prices and market competition that are closely monitored by the Company management and precautions for cost efficiency are taken. The Company does not anticipate that prices of unprocessed meat and other raw materials will change significantly in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not entered into derivative or other contracts to manage the risk of a decline or increase in the prices of unprocessed meat and other stocks and raw materials. The current risks are properly monitored by Board of Directors and Audit Committee regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

##### d) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as the total liability (including borrowings, trade payables, due to related parties and other payables, as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Financial liabilities (Note 15)	86,366,853	10,536,797
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	(22,875,684)	(31,544,019)
<b>Net (debt)/assets(Note 15)</b>	<b>63,491,169</b>	<b>(21,007,222)</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>781,332,271</b>	<b>654,700,297</b>
<b>Net (assets) debt/equity ratio</b>	<b>8.13%</b>	<b>(3,20%)</b>

The Company management regularly monitors the (assets) debt/equity ratio. The Company Management regularly monitors the (assets) debt/equity ratio.

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#### NOTE 34 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES)

##### Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities as loans and receivables. Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables from the Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at cost. The Company's financial liabilities consist of financial liabilities (Note 15), other financial liabilities, trade payables and other payables.

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by quoted market price, if one exists.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgement is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments:

##### Financial assets

The fair value of the foreign currency denominated amounts, which are translated by using the exchange rates prevailing at period-end, is considered to approximate their fair value. The fair values of certain financial assets carried at costs, including cash and due from banks, receivables and other financial assets are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

##### Financial liabilities

Trade payables, payables to related parties and other monetary liabilities are estimated to be presented with their discounted carrying amounts and they are considered to approximate to their fair values and the fair values of balances denominated in foreign currencies, which are translated at year-end exchange rates, are considered to approximate carrying values.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

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#### NOTE 34 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES) (Continued)

##### Classification of financial assets (Continued)

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

##### 31 December 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (*)	Total
<b>Assets:</b>				
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	2,544,588	2,544,588
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,544,588</b>	<b>2,544,588</b>

##### 31 December 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (*)	Total
<b>Assets:</b>				
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	1,518,196	1,518,196
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,518,196</b>	<b>1,518,196</b>

(\*) As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, there has been no transfer between Level 1 and 2 within the years ended.

The following table presents the Company's non-financial assets that are measured fair value at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

##### 31 December 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Property, plant and equipment:</b>				
Land	-	165,122,476	-	165,122,476
Buildings and land improvements	-	77,613,581	-	77,613,581
Machinery and equipment	-	108,007,975	-	108,007,975
<b>Investment properties:</b>				
Investment properties	-	23,230,000	-	23,230,000
<b>Biological assets:</b>				
Biological assets	-	17,263,737	-	17,263,737
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391,237,769</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391,237,769</b>

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**NOTE 34 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES) (Continued)**

**Classification of financial assets (Continued)**

**31 December 2019**

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Property, plant and equipment:</b>				
Land	-	165,122,476	-	165,122,476
Buildings and land improvements	-	80,219,924	-	80,219,924
Machinery and equipment	-	90,237,402	-	90,237,402
<b>Investment properties:</b>				
Investment properties	-	21,115,000	-	21,115,000
<b>Biological assets:</b>				
Biological assets	-	13,225,488	-	13,225,488
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,920,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,920,290</b>

**NOTE 35 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

None (31 December 2019: None).