

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Pinar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş.

A. Audit of the Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pinar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS").

2. Basis for Opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing ("SIA") that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("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 ("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 matter

Fair value measurements of land, land improvements, buildings and machinery and equipment:

(Refer to the Notes 2.6.3 and 10)

In accordance with TAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment", land and land improvements, buildings and machinery and equipment are carried at fair value on the financial statements. The revaluation gain on property, plant and equipment amounting to TL120.327.212 before tax, was appraised by independent professional valuers at

31 December 2017. The related revaluation gains accounted in the statement of financial position as other comprehensive income under revaluation fund of equity after the deferred tax impact deducted.

This was a key audit matter since the total amount of land, land improvements, buildings and machinery and equipment as of 31 December 2017 represents a significant share of the total assets of the Company, and these valuations include estimations and assumptions that are sensitive to the location and zoning status, benchmark prices per m2, and the construction costs per m2. The following audit procedures were addressed in our audit work on the fair value measurement of land, land improvements, buildings and machinery and equipment:

How our audit adressed the key audit matter

- We assessed the competency, capability and objectivity of the independent professional valuers who were appointed by Company management, in accordance with relevant audit standards.
- We checked and confirmed completeness, and reconciled the input data on a sample basis, in terms of m2, location and zoning status of the properties used by the independent professional valuers with the Company's records.
- In accordance with the provisions of "SIA 620: Use of Work of Expert", we involved our expert to evaluate the assumptions and methods used by Company management on a sample basis, as an addition to the evaluations performed by the independent professional valuers who were appointed by Company management.
- We evaluated the compliance of the disclosures on the fair value determination of land and land improvements, buildings machinery and equipment in the financial statements in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.



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 TAS, 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 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

- 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 2017 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 1 March 2018.

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

Mehmet Karakurt, SMMM Partner

İstanbul, 1 March 2018

PINAR SÜT MAMULLERİ SANAYİİ A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017 TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1.329.702	502.652
Trade Receivables		250.218.193	184.074.763
- Trade Receivables from Related Parties	5	237.729.307	173.044.085
- Trade Receivables from Third Parties	6	12.488.886	11.030.678
Other Receivables		8.940.609	3.995.102
- Other Receivables from Related Parties	5	1.264.623	18.029
- Other Receivables from Third Parties	7	7.675.986	3.977.073
Inventories	8	145.837.859	103.894.123
Prepaid Expenses	9	4.538.093	4.676.913
- Prepaid Expenses to Third Parties		4.538.093	4.676.913
Current Income Tax Assets	25	171.581	_
Other Current Assets	18	26.141.384	20.593.514
- Other Current Assets from Third Parties	10	26.141.384	20.593.514
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		437.177.421	317.737.067
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Investments		73.682.096	76.912.081
- Available-for-sale Financial Investments	27	73.682.096	76.912.081
Other Receivables		13.359	13.359
- Other Receivables from Third Parties	7	13.359	13.359
Investments in Associates Accounted for			
Using Equity Method	3	72.476.747	68.474.264
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	614.771.847	467.910.244
- Land		162.713.500	136.679.902
- Land Improvements		13.860.000	13.146.798
- Buildings		79.739.500	75.171.942
- Machinery, Plant and Equipment		319.726.099	222.693.884
- Vehicles		399.442	490.747
- Furniture and Fixtures		11.779.410	12.726.292
- Construction in Progress		26.553.896	7.000.679
•	11	1.926.208	
Intangible Assets	11		1.285.725
- Other Intangible Assets	9	1.926.208	1.285.725
Prepaid Expenses	У	1.492.836	1.260.407
- Prepaid Expenses to Third Parties		1.492.836	1.260.407
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		764.363.093	615.856.080

The financial statements at 31 December 2017 and for the year then ended have been approved for issue by Board of Directors of Pinar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş. on 1 March 2018. General Assembly and specified regulatory bodies have the right to make amendments after statutory financial statements issued.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-Term Borrowings	13	83.904.341	28.067.744
- Short-Term Borrowings From Third Parties		83.904.341	28.067.744
- Bank Borrowings		83.904.341	28.067.744
Short-Term Portion of Long-Term Borrowings	13	9.961.784	8.097.564
- Short-Term Portion of Long-Term Borrowings			
From Third Parties		9.961.784	8.097.564
- Bank Borrowings		9.961.784	8.097.564
Other Financial Liabilities		-	3.510.364
- Other Miscellaneous Financial Liabilities	13	-	3.510.364
Trade Payables		240.777.554	184.764.984
- Trade Payables to Related Parties	5	17.070.297	15.042.960
- Trade Payables to Third Parties	6	223.707.257	169.722.024
Payables Related to Employee Benefits	16	2.643.950	2.508.357
Other Payables		22.210.525	28.904.622
- Other Payables to Related Parties	5	19.867.521	26.940.123
- Other Payables to Third Parties	7	2.343.004	1.964.499
Deferred Income		23.189	53.947
- Deferred Income From Third Parties	9	23.189	53.947
Current Income Tax Liabilities	25	-	272.538
Short-Term Provisions		1.285.045	1.162.925
- Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	16	1.285.045	1.162.925
Other Current Liabilities	18	310.185	136.031
- Other Current Liabilities to Third Parties		310.185	136.031
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		361.116.573	257.479.076
NON-CURRENT LIABITIES			
Long-Term Borrowings	13	53.333.333	31.111.111
- Long-Term Borrowings From Third Parties		53.333.333	31.111.111
- Bank Borrowings		53.333.333	31.111.111
Trade Payables		45.819.864	23.197.010
- Trade Payables to Third Parties	6	45.819.864	23.197.010
Long-Term Provisions		19.144.782	17.029.559
- Long-Term Provisions for			
Employee Termination Benefits	16	19.144.782	17.029.559
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	25	31.960.112	11.438.027
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		150.258.091	82.775.707
TOTAL LIABILITIES		511.374.664	340.254.783

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
EQUITY			
Equity Attributable to			
Owners of the Parent Company		690.165.850	593.338.364
Share Capital	19	44.951.051	44.951.051
Adjustment to Share Capital	19	16.513.550	16.513.550
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) not to be			
Reclassified to Profit or Loss		253.424.549	163.129.312
- Gain/ (Loss) on Revaluation and Remeasurement		251.904.848	163.695.910
- Increase/ (Decrease) on Revaluation of			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	261.716.422	172.665.882
- Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Arising from			
Defined Benefit Plans		(9.811.574)	(8.969.972)
- Share of Other Comprehensive Income			
of Investment-in-Associates Accounted for			
Using Equity Method that will not be Reclassified to			
Profit or Loss		1.519.701	(566.598)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) to be			
Reclassified to Profit or Loss		56.943.935	57.832.637
- Gain/ (Loss) on Revaluation and Classification		44.991.591	48.091.944
- Gain/ (Loss) on Revaluation or Reclassification			
of Available-for-Sale Financial Investments	27	44.991.591	48.091.944
- Share of Other Comprehensive Income			
of Investment-in-Associates Accounted for			
Using Equity Method that will be Reclassified to			
Profit or Loss		11.952.344	9.740.693
Reserves on Retained Earnings		59.129.038	55.024.248
- Legal Reserves	19	59.129.038	55.024.248
Distribution to shareholders		(5.537.877)	(5.537.877)
Retained Earnings		217.659.060	201.405.899
Net Profit for the Year		47.082.544	60.019.544
TOTAL EQUITY		690.165.850	593.338.364
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1.201.540.514	933.593.147

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

		1 January -	1 January -
	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue	20	1.240.050.704	1.067.776.692
Cost of Sales	20	(1.043.294.850)	(876.662.891)
Gross Profit from Trading Operations		196.755.854	191.113.801
GROSS PROFIT	20	196.755.854	191.113.801
General Administrative Expenses	21	(39.338.098)	(37.768.974)
, Marketing Expenses	21	(89.426.761)	(77.320.871)
Research and Development Expenses	21	(11.983.563)	(10.965.769)
Other Income from Operating Activities	22	9.963.406	11.644.364
Other Expense from Operating Activities	22	(7.524.316)	(14.047.114)
OPERATING PROFIT		58.446.522	62.655.437
Income From Investing Activities	23	5.815.137	5.383.488
Expense From Investing Activities	23	(1.331.483)	(269.506)
Share of Results of Investment-in-Associates	3	4.911.202	8.390.164
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE			
FINANCIAL INCOME/ (EXPENSE)		67.841.378	76.159.583
Financial Income	24	4.944.429	2.011.419
Financial Expenses	24	(31.839.831)	(14.495.052)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			
FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		40.945.976	63.675.950
Tax (Expense)/ Income from Continuing Operations		6.136.568	(3.656.406)
- Current Tax Expense	25	(768.232)	(4.161.275)
- Deferred Tax Income	25	6.904.800	504.869
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		47.082.544	60.019.544
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		47.082.544	60.019.544
Earnings Per Share		1,0474	1,3352
- Earnings per 1 Kr number of 100 shares			
from continuing operations	26	1,0474	1,3352

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not to be Reclassified			
to Profit or Loss		93.929.101	(2.374.825)
Increase in Revaluation of Property,			
Plant and Equipment		120.327.212	-
Change in Tax Rates	10	(6.304.836)	-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates	10	(0.001.000)	
Accounted for Using Equity Method			
that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		2.210.410	(187.760)
- Gains (Losses) on Remeasurements of Defined		2.2.101110	(10/1/00)
Benefit Plans of Associates Accounted for			
Using Equity Method	3	(305.721)	(187.760)
- Revaluation Increases (Decreases) of	Ū.	(0001/21)	(10/1/00)
Property, Plant and Equipments of Associates			
Accounted for Using Equity Method	3	2.516.131	-
Actuarial Gain/ Loss Arising from Defined			
Benefit Plans	16	(1.052.004)	(2.733.831)
Taxes Relating to Other Comprehensive Income			
that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(21.251.681)	546.766
- Gains (Losses) on Revaluation of			
Property, Plant and Equipment, Tax Effect	25	(21.462.083)	-
- Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Arising from Defined			
Benefit Plans, Tax Effect	25	210.402	546.766
Items to be Reclassified			
to Profit or Loss		(888.702)	(4.554.776)
Gains (Losses) on Remeasuring or Reclassification			
Adjustments on Available-for-sale Financial Assets		(3.229.985)	(5.316.740)
- Gains (losses) on Remeasuring			
Available-for-sale Financial Assets	27	(3.229.985)	(5.316.740)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates			
Accounted for Using Equity Method			
that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		2.211.651	483.639
- Gains (Losses) on Revaluation and/or Reclassification			
of Available-for-sale Financial Assets	3	446.436	(617.547)
- Gains (losses) on Foreign Currency Translation			
Differences of Associates Accounted for			
Using Equity Method	3	1.765.215	1.101.186
Taxes Relating to Other Comprehensive Income			
that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		129.632	278.325
- Gains (Losses) on Revaluation and/or			
Reclassification of Available-for-sale			
Financial Assets, Tax Effect	25	129.632	278.325
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (EXPENSE)/ INCOME		93.040.399	(6.929.601)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		140.122.943	53.089.943

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

			STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN		Y FOK ITH	EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016		-	MBER 20	17 AND	7 N I 9
Share Share Capital Period - 31 December 2016 - 31 December 2016 - 31 December 2016 - 1 January 2016 - 44.951.051 						(Amo	unt expressed	(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)	a ("TL") unles:	s otherwise in	dicated.)
Share Share capital - 31 December 2016 - 31 December 2016 - 44.951.051 ior The Year 		Comp	Other Comprehensive Income/ [Expense] not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	ne/ (Expense) ssified .oss	Comprehensiv to be l to Pr	Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss					
Period - 31 December 2016 44.951.051 it 1 January 2016 44.951.051 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Adjustment to share capital	Increase/ (decrease) on revaluation of property plant and equipment	Actuarial gain/ (loss) arising from defined benefit plans	Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Gain/ Gain/ (Loss) on revaluation or reclassification adjustments of adjustments of available for sale financial assets	Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit and loss	Reserves of retained earnings	Distribution to shareholders	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
it 1 January 2016 44.951.051											
prehensive Income or The Year Comprehensive	16.513.550	176.218.583	(6.782.907)	(96.104)	53.130.359	9.257.054	50.558.849	(5.537.877)	186.701.497	62.235.907	587.149.962
	1 1 1	(3.552.701) - -	- (2.187.065) -	(282.734) (187.760) -	- (5.038.415) -	- 483.639 -	1 1 1		66.071.342 - -	(62.235.907) 60.019.544 60.019.544	- 53.089.943 60.019.544
Dividends	1 1	1 1	(2.187.065) -	(187.760) -	(5.038.415)	483.639 -	- 4.465.399	1 1	- (51.366.940)	1 1	(6.929.601) (46.901.541)
Balance at 31 December 2016 44.951.051 16.5	16.513.550	172.665.882	(8.969.972)	(566.598)	48.091.944	9.740.693	55.024.248	(5.537.877)	201.405.899	60.019.544	593.338.364
Current Period 1 January - 31 December 2017											
Balance at 1 January 2017 44.951.051 16.5	16.513.550	172.665.882	(8.969.972)	(566.598)	48.091.944	9.740.693	55.024.248	(5.537.877)	201.405.899	60.019.544	593.338.364
Transfers Total Comprehensive Income - Profit for The Vear		(3.509.753) 92.560.293 -	- (841.602)	(124.111) 2.210.410	- (3.100.353) -	- 2.211.651			63.653.408 - -	(60.019.544) 47.082.544 47.082 544	- 140.122.943 7.7.082.57.6
- Tront of the real - Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) 		92.560.293 -	(841.602)	2.210.410	(3.100.353)	2.211.651	4.104.790		- (47.400.247)	t ' ' t 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	93.040.399 93.040.399 (43.295.457)
Balance at 31 December 2017 44.951.051 16.5	16.513.550	261.716.422	(9.811.574)	1.519.701	44.991.591	11.952.344	59.129.038	(5.537.877)	217.659.060	47.082.544	690.165.850

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

PINAR SÜT 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AT

31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		37.492.404	44.930.570
Net Profit (Loss) for the Year		47.082.544	60.019.544
Profit for the Year from Continuing Activities		47.082.544	60.019.544
djustments Related to Reconciliation of			
Net Profit (Loss) for the Year:		41.082.622	14.920.011
djustments for Depreciation and Amortization	10	26.343.810	24.499.319
Adjustments for Impairments/ Reversals		164.145	16.730
- Adjustments for Decrease in Fair Value of Inventories	3	164.145	16.730
djustments for Provisions		3.776.122	3.358.632
- Adjustments Provision for Employment Termination Benefits	16	3.776.122	3.358.632
djustments for Dividend Income	23	(5.518.989)	(5.299.938)
djustments for Interest Income/ (Expense)		15.200.800	9.573.117
- Adjustments for Interest Income		(475.794)	(357.449)
- Adjustments for Interest Expense		15.676.594	9.930.566
Idjustments for Unrealized Foreign			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Currency Translation Differences		11.640.319	8.326.931
djustments for Undistributed Profits of Investments			0.0201701
Accounted for Using Equity Method		(4.911.202)	(8.390.164)
- Adjustments for Undistributed Profits of Associates	3	(4.911.202)	(8.390.164)
djustments for Tax Income/ Losses	25	(6.136.568)	3.656.406
djustments for Gain/ Losses on Sale of Tangible Assets	20	1.035.335	185.956
djustments for Other Adjustments Related		1.000.000	100.700
to Profit/Loss Reconciliation		(511.150)	(21.006.978)
Changes in Working Capital:		(50.518.231)	(38.820.037)
djustments for Increases/decreases in trade receivables		(64.032.283)	(42.224.515)
- Increases/decreases in trade receivables from releated parties		(62.574.075)	(42.070.889)
- Increases/decreases in trade receivables form third parties		(1.458.208)	(153.626)
djustments for Increases/decreases in other receivables		(3.698.913)	(1.620.111)
- Increases/decreases in other receivables from third parties		(3.698.913)	(1.620.111)
djustments for Increases/decreases in inventory		(41.943.736)	8.114.132
ncreases/decreases in prepaid expenses		138.820	390.475
djustments for Increases/decreases in trade payables		67.139.710	(4.880.759)
Increase (Decrease) in Trade Accounts Payables to Related Parties		1.653.873	(6.652.451)
Increase (Decrease) in Trade Accounts Payables to Unrelated Parties		65.485.837	1.771.692
ncreases/Decreases in debts from Employment Termination Benefits		145.269	1.243.382
djustments for Increases/decreases in other payable		378.505	228.434
- Increases/decreases in other payable from third parties		378.505	228.434
djustments for Increases/decreases in deferred income		(30.758)	(131.873)
djustments for Increases/decreases in other			
abilities of working capital		(8.614.845)	60.798
Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets Related with Operations		(8.788.999)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Other Payables Related with Operations		174.154	60.798
		37.646.935	36.119.518
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
		(2 694 459)	(6 477 767)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities: Employee termination benefits paid ncome taxes refund/ (paid)		(2.694.459) (1.212.351)	(6.477.767) (4.993.642)

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 AND 2016

	Notes	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM			
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		(44.871.624)	(25.666.576)
Cash out flows due to changes in ownership rate of subsidiaries			
that do not result in control cease		-	(2.805.375)
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		510.206	403.514
 Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets 		510.206	403.514
Cash outflows due to purchases of tangible and intangible assets		(55.064.224)	(38.351.634)
- Cash outflows due to purchases of tangible assests		(53.894.507)	(37.435.040)
- Cash outflows due to purchases of intangible assets		(1.169.717)	(916.594)
Cash Payments of Advances and Loans		(1.479.024)	1.728.412
- Cash Advances and Loans Made to Related Parties		(1.246.594)	26.298
- Other Cash Advances and Loans Made to Other Parties		(232.430)	1.702.114
Dividends received	5	10.685.624	13.001.053
Interest received		475.794	357.454
CASH FLOWS FROM			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		8.191.126	(19.090.812)
Cash in flow Proceeds from borrowings		307.470.898	122.428.004
- Cash in flow from borrowings		307.470.898	117.176.661
- Cash in flow from other financial borrowings		-	5.251.343
Cash outflow payments of borrowings		(233.304.449)	(84,774,799)
- Repayments of borrowings		(229.794.085)	(77.563.000)
- Cash outflow from Other financial payments of borrowings		(3.510.364)	(7.211.799)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Payables to Related Parties		(9.368.603)	(4.498.870)
Dividends paid	5	(40.905.457)	(44.501.541)
Interest paid	5	(15.701.263)	(7.743.606)
Net increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
before foreign currency translation differences		811.906	173.182
EFFECT OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION			
DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		15.144	30.751
Net Increase / (Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents		827.050	203.933
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		502.652	298.719
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTSAT			
THE END OF THE PERIOD		1.329.702	502.652

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Pinar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş. ("the Company") was established in 1973 and the main operations of the Company are the processing, production and sales of milk, dairy products, fruit juice, sauces and powder products. The Company's production facilities are located in İzmir - Pinarbaşı, Eskişehir and Şanlıurfa Organized Industry Zone. The Company sells its products under "Pinar" brand, which is one of the leading brands in food and beverages business in Turkey.

96% (2016: 95%) of sales and distribution of the Company's products in the domestic market are performed by its investment-inassociate, Yaşar Birleşik Pazarlama Dağıtım Turizm ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("YBP"), and substantial portion of its exports are performed by Yaşar Dış Ticaret A.Ş., ("YDT") which are both Yaşar Group companies (Note 5).

The Company is subject to the regulations of the Capital Market Board ("CMB") and 37,95% (2016: 37,95%) of its shares are quoted on the Borsa Istanbul ("BIST"). The ultimate parent of the Company is Yaşar Holding A.Ş. ("Yaşar Holding") with 61,41% shares of the Company (2016: 61,41%) (Note 19).

The average number of employees are 1.135 in the period. (31 December 2016: 1.163).

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

Akdeniz Mah. Şehit Fethi Bey Caddesi No: 120/101 Konak/ İzmir

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1, "Principals of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to the article 5 of the Communiqué, financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards/ Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TAS"/ "TFRS") and its addendum and interpretations ("TFRSI") issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POAASA") Turkish Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are presented in accordance with "Announcement regarding with TAS Taxonomy" which was published on 2 June 2016 by POA and the format and mandatory information recommended 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 consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared accordingly.

The Company maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), tax legislation and the uniform chart of accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. Subsidiary operating in foreign country has prepared their financial statements in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country in which it operates. Financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land, land improvements and buildings, machinery and equipment, derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair values. These financial statements are based on the functional currency of the company, Turkish Lira ("TL").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 31 December 2017:

- Amendments to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'; on disclosure initiative effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. These amendments introduce an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendment is part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative, which continues to explore how financial statement disclosure can be improved.
- Amendments IAS 12, 'Income Taxes'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. It also clarify certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets.
- Annual improvements 2014-2016, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017:

IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'; regarding clarification of the scope of the standard. These amendments should be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. This amendment clarifies that the disclosures requirement of IFRS 12 are applicable to interest in entities classified as held for sale except for summarized financial information.

b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective as of 31 December 2017 have not been presented since they are not relevant to the operations of the Company or have insignificant impact on the financial statements

c) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2017

- IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.
- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' is a converged standard from the IASB and FASB on revenue recognition. The standard will improve the financial reporting of revenue and improve comparability of the top line in financial statements globally.
- Amendment to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers', effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These amendments comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation). New and amended illustrative examples have been added for each of those areas of guidance. The IASB has also included additional practical expedients related to transition to the new revenue standard.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- Annual improvements 2014 2016; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These amendments impact 2 standards:
- IFRS 1, 'First time adoption of IFRS', regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters regarding IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IFRS 10,
- IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint venture' regarding measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value.
- TFRSI 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This TFRSI addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payments/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice.

New and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB but not published by the POAASA

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing IFRSs listed below have published by the IASB but have not yet entered into force for the current reporting period. However, these new standards, interpretations and amendments have not yet been adapted to the TFRS by the POAASA and therefore do not form part of TFRS. The Group will make the necessary changes in the consolidated financial statements and explanatory notes after the standards and interpretations entered into force in TFRS.

- Amendment to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This amendment confirm that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument which may be a change in practice from IAS 39.
- Amendment to IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint venture'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using IFRS 9.
- IFRS 16, 'Leases'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, this standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a farreaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right of use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

TFRSI 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'; effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This TFRSI clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that IAS 12, not IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. TFRSI 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. TFRSI 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The Company will consider the effects of the aforementioned changes to the Group's operations and apply if necessary. The impact of IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 are currently assessed by the Group. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective as of 31 December 2017 have not been presented since they are not relevant to the operations of the Group or have insignificant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 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. 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 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 of the associated undertakings, such as fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets, revaluation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation transfer and derecognition of such reserves, is recognized in the statement of changes in equity and the statement of comprehensive income. Dividends to be received or receivable from associates are accounted for as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment.

The accounting policies of the investment in associate which is accounted for using equity method changed to ensure the consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

When the Company's share of the losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. The carrying amount of the investment at the date when significant influence ceases is regarded at cost thereafter.

The carrying value of the investment in associate which is accounted for using equity method is tested for impairment according to the policy described in Note 2.6.5.

The table below sets out the associates and the proportion of ownership interest as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 (Note 3):

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Share/Voti	ng Right (%)
	2017	2016
Investments-in-associates		
YBP	31,82	31,82
Desa Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. ("Desa Enerji")	30,52	30,52
Pınar Foods GmbH ("Pınar Foods")	44,94	44,94

In addition, the Company made an agreement at 15 December 2017 with Dimes Gida Sanayii Ticaret A.Ş. ("Dimes") regarding the milk production and distribution to schools in Turkey. According to this agreement, an ordinary partnership was established namely as "Dimes - Pinar Adi Ortaklığı" with the contribution of 55% of Pinar Süt and 45% of Dimes. The operations of Dimes-Pinar will start in 2018.

Foreign currency translation

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 comprehensive income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation of financial statements of foreign associate

Financial statements of the investment-in-associate operating in Germany (Pinar Foods) are prepared according to the legislation of the country in which it operates, and adjusted to the financial reporting standards issued by the CMB. The assets and liabilities of foreign associate are translated into TL from the foreign exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The income and expenses of foreign associate are translated into TL at the average foreign exchange rates. As of 31 December 2017, equivalent of 1 Euro is TL4,5155 (2016: TL3,7099) and for the year then ended the average equivalent of 1 Euro TL4,1180 (2016: TL3,3413). Exchange differences arising from re-translation of the opening net assets of investments-in-associate and the differences between the average and year-end rates are included in the "currency translation reserve" under the equity as a separate component.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are measured and presented in TL which is the parent Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency.

2.4 Offsetting

All items with significant amounts and nature, even with similar characteristics, are presented separately in the financial statements. Insignificant amounts are the Companied and presented by means of items having 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 sales are presented as net if the nature of the transaction or the event qualify for offsetting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5 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 2017 on a comparative basis with balance sheet at 31 December 2016; and statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period of 1 January - 31 December 2017 on a comparative basis with financial statements for the period of 1 January - 31 December 2017.

2.6 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.6.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after elimination sales within the Company. At each balance sheet date any expenditure incurred but not yet invoiced is estimated and accrued.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement (Note 20).

Revenue is recognized as follows:

Sales of goods:

Sales of goods are recognized when the Company delivers or sells products to the customer, the customer accepts the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured. It is the Company's policy to sell its products to the customers with a right of return. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of sale.

Sales of services:

Sales of services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Interest income:

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.6.2 Inventories

The Company's raw material inventory mainly consist of cheddar cheese, lactic butter and packaging materials used for production of dairy products and fruit juice; work-in-progress inventory mainly consist of raw milk, milk powder, melting cheese, pasteurized lactic butter and pasteurized milk; finished goods inventory mainly consist of UHT milk, white cheese, kasseri, labne, packaged fruit juice, butter, sauces and yogurt; and other inventory mainly consist of spare part and pallet.

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).

2.6.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except for land and land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment acquired 1 January 2005 are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, all tangible assets are stated at cost in the purchasing power of 31 December 2004. After 1 January 2005 to obtain the pen obtained which is reflected in the financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation up to the balance sheet date. Land and land improvements and buildings and machinery and equipment are stated at fair value as of 31 December 2017, based on valuations by external independent valuers namely TSKB Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. (Note 10 ve 2.6.21.c). Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. 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.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land, land improvements, 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 accumulated losses to revaluation reserve.

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 under the other non-current assets until the related asset is capitalised. At each balance sheet date, residual values and estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, prospectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Depreciation is provided on the cost or revalued amounts of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis less any impairment (Note 10). Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and land improvements	15-50
Machinery and equipment	15-25
Furniture and fixtures	5-10
Motor vehicles	5

The useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted if necessary as of the balance sheet date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value recognised as seperate 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 (cashgenerating 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.

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 recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The Company derecognizes the carrying amounts of the replaced parts related to renovations regardless of whether the replaced parts were depreciated separately. Major overhauls are depreciated over shorter of their useful lives or the remaining useful life of the related assets. Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts anda re included in the related income and expense accounts, as appropriate (Note 23). On the disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to the to retained earnings.

2.6.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets have finite useful lives and mainly comprise acquired rights. These assets which is acquired before 1 January 2005, TL is the intake adjusted acquisition cost expressed in the power on 31 December 2004, for items that are obtained after 1 January 2005 over the cost of acquisition is less accumulated amortization and present value the value of the net after deduction of impairment is recognized in the financial statements. 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 11).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 the Companied 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.

2.6.5 Impairment of assets

Impairment of financial asset:

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or the Company of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a the Company of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - (i) Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - (ii) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Assets classified as available for sale

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a the Company of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, impairment losses recognized in the consolidated comprehensive income statement, on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an impairment indication for the assets, except for the deferred income tax asset. When an indication of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amounts of such assets. The recoverable amounts of intangible assets not yet available for use to be masured annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Assets are allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing, which is undertaken on the lowest level. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or any cash-generating unit of that asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price or value in use. Impairment losses are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses can be reversed to the extent that increased carrying amount of an asset shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years provided that increases in the recoverable amount of the asset can be associated with events that occur subsequent to the period in which the impairment loss was recognized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.6.6 Borrowing and borrowing cost

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 24). If the borrowings mature within 12 months, then they are classified in current liabilities, otherwise they are classified in non-current liabilities (Note 13). 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.

According to the TAS 23 "Borrowing and borrowing costs (revised)" qualifying assets, 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.

2.6.7 Financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an impairment indication for the assets, except for the deferred income tax asset. When an indication of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amounts of such assets. The recoverable amounts of intangible assets not yet available for use to be masured annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The Company does not have any financial asset – held to maturity or fair value changes accounted through statements of income or expenses.

i. Classification

a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period otherwise these are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise "trade receivables, due from related parties" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the balance sheet.

- Available for sale financial assets

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, are classified as available-for-sale. These are included in non-current assets, unless management has expressed the intention of holding the investment for less than 12 months from the balance sheet date or unless they will need to be sold to raise operating capital, in which case they are included in current assets. The company management classifies these financial assets properly with acquisition date and reviews regularly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

ii. **Recognition and measurement**

All financial investments are initially recognised at cost (transaction cost), being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investments, and subsequently carried at fair value. The financial assets which the Company has shares less than 20% and are classified as available-for-sale investments are carried at market value when there is quoted market price, they are carried at fair value by using generally accepted valuation techniques, when there is no active market for the financial asset. When there is no quoted market price, and when a reasonable estimate of fair value could not be determined as a result of being other methods inappropriate and unworkable, available-for-sale investments acquired before 1 January 2005 are carried at cost expressed in purchasing power of TL as at 31 December 2004 and available-for-sale investments acquired after 1 January 2005 are carried at cost, less impairment losses, if any. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in the equity, rather than consolidated statement of comprehensive income until the related financial asset is derecognized.

Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments is calculated as the difference between the discounted acquisition cost and the current fair value. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are derecognized, the accumulated fair value adjustments in equity are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.6.8 Business combination

However, if the parties involved for the transaction are the entities under common control, here between the Company and Yasar Group Companies, the provisions stated in TFRS 3 are not applicable for the transaction, and accordingly goodwill or negative goodwill are not be accounted for. The difference between the purchase consideration and the fair value of the net asset acquired was accounted for under equity as "Distribution to shareholders".

2.6.9 Earning 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 26).

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.6.10 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.

2.6.11 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 nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company are treated as contingent assets or liabilities (Note 14). 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 the statements of 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.6.12 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.

2.6.13 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 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).

2.6.14 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decisionmaker. 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.

2.6.15 Leases

(1) The Company as the lessee

Finance Leases

Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property net off any tax incentives received, if any, or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the lower of useful life or the lease period of the asset (Note 10).

Operating Leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(2) The Company as the lesser

Operating leases

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet. Rental income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6.16 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 (Note 25). 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.

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.

2.6.17 Statement of cash flow

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows are classified into three categories as operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are those resulting from the Company's production and sales activities. Cash flows from investing 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.

2.6.18 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.6.19 Government grants and incentive

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that grant will be received and the Company will comply with all relevant conditions after fulfilling minimum requirements.

The government incentives, which were utilized by the company in the beginning of 2017 on milk powder and direct milk powder exports that it has used in exported products, were abolished in 2017. The Company recognizes the subsidy received for brand development and marketing by way of crediting respective selling and marketing costs whereas the subsidy received for usage of milk powder in products sold abroad is net off against the cost of sales (Note 12).

2.6.20 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 possible 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 they occur. 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.

2.6.21 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the amount of assets and liabilities recognized as of the balance sheet date, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the amount of revenue and expenses reported. Although these estimates and assumptions rely on the Company management's best knowledge about current events and transactions, actual outcomes may differ from those estimates and assumptions. Significant estimates of the Company management are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

a) Income taxes

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 recognizes tax liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. In this respect, the Company recognised deferred income tax assets arising from tax losses carried forward and other deductible differences as their future utilisation is virtually certain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made (Note 25).

b) Fair value determination of available for sale investments

The generally accepted valuation techniques used in fair value determination of available-for-sale investments for which there is no quoted market price exists, consist of several assumptions, which are based on the management's best estimates (Note 27).

c) Revaluation of land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipment:

Land, land improvements and buildings and machinery and equipment are stated at fair value less accumulated depreciation, based on valuations by external independent valuers namely TSKB Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. as of 31 December 2017. 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.

The revaluation techniques used in fair value determinations of land and land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment consist of several assumptions, which are based on the management's best estimates.

- As there were no recent similar buying/ selling transactions nearby, revaluations of land were based on the method of reference comparison whereas revaluations of buildings and land improvements were based on the method of cost approach.
- In the market reference comparison method, current market information was utilized, taking into consideration the comparable property in the market in recent past in the region, price adjustment was made within the framework of criteria that could affect market conditions, and accordingly an average m2 sale value was determined for the lands subject to the valuation. The similar pieces of land found were compared in terms of location, size, settlement status, physical conditions, real estate marketing firms were consulted for up-to-date valuation of the estate market, also, current information and experience of the professional valuation company was utilized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- In the cost approach method, fair value of the buildings and land improvements was calculated by considering recent re-construction costs and related depreciation. In the cost approach method, above explained market reference comparison method was used in calculation of the land value, one of the components.
- Whenever a fully integrated industrial plant was in discussion, the revaluation work was performed based on all the active and functioning assets in the integrated plant rather than taking as basis the data for the second-hand market within the scope of the valuation of the machinery and equipment. Such machinery and equipment were reviewed and assessed by their line.

The carrying values of land, land improvements and buildings do not necessarily reflect the amounts that would result from the outcome of a sales transaction between independent parties.

As of initial recognition and as of balance sheet date, the Company performs impairment assessment for buildings, land improvements and machinery and equipment of which valuations are based on cost approach, in accordance with the "TAS 36 Impairment of Assets", and no impairment indicator is identified.

2.7 Compliance declaration to resolutions published by POAASA and TAS/ TFRS

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. As Company 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 Turkish Accounting Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority.

NOTE 3 - INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Investments in associates:

	31 Decem	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	TL	%	TL	%	
YBP	48.491.423	31,82	47.258.500	31,82	
Desa Enerji	14.012.677	30,52	13.261.935	30,52	
Pinar Foods	9.972.647	44,94	7.953.829	44,94	
	72.476.747		68.474.264		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 3 - INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (Continued)

Movement in investments-in-associates during the years 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
1 January	68.474.264	67.506.066
Share of profit before taxation of investments-in-associates - net	4.911.202	8.390.164
Increase in fair value reserves of investments-in-associates - net	446.436	(617.547)
Dividend income from investments-in-associates (Note 5.ii.d)	(5.166.635)	(7.701.115)
Currency translation reserve	1.765.215	1.101.186
Increase in revaluation reserve of investments-in-associates	2.516.131	-
Actuarial loss arising from defined benefit plans of		
investments-in associates - net	(305.721)	(187.760)
Elimination of net effect of unrealized profits on inventory	(164.145)	(16.730)
31 December	72.476.747	68.474.264

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

		3	31 December 2017		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net Sales	Net Profit	Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense)
	F10.0/0.00F	2/5 000 0//	1 005 500 000	11.0/1.000	(001 000
- YBP	519.969.805	365.990.246	1.805.583.299	11.861.282	4.231.228
- Desa Enerji	54.259.637	8.346.540	53.102.539	2.894.294	4.272.192
- Pinar Foods	22.536.552	345.526	63.683.911	564.317	3.927.631
			31 December 2016		
- YBP	454.542.466	304.953.442	1.633.551.020	17.817.119	(2.595.831)
- Desa Enerji	50.694.926	7.241.666	50.217.035	6.240.801	-
- Pinar Foods	18.540.603	841.827	55.556.297	1.815.896	2.450.156

Details of significant investment in associates of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Associates	Nature of business	Based on
- YBP	Marketing and distribution	Turkey
- Desa Enerji	Energy generation	Turkey
- Pınar Foods	Marketing and distribution	Germany

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

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NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Cash in hands	46.095	69.423
Banks	1.283.607	433.229
- Demand deposits	998.607	333.229
- TL	998.607	39.151
- Foreign currency	-	294.078
- Time deposits	285.000	100.000
- TL	285.000	100.000
	1.329.702	502.652

As of 31 December 2017 the Company has time deposits amounting to TL285.000 with an effective interest rate of 14,40% per annum ('p.a.') (2016: TL100.000 and 6,75%).

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 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

i) **Balances with related parties:**

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Short - term trade receivables from related parties:		
YBP	208.508.584	148.408.031
YDT	31.322.706	25.819.038
	239.831.290	174.227.069
Less: Unearned finance income	(2.101.983)	(1.182.984)
	237.729.307	173.044.085

The effective weighted average interest rates applied to trade receivables from related parties are 13,76% p.a. as of 31 December 2017 and mature within 2 months (31 December 2016: 9,04% p.a. and mature within 2 months).

As of 31 December 2017, trade receivables from related parties amounting to TL9.977.585 (2016: TL10.836.538) over which no provision for impairment is provided of overdue receivables and aging is shown Note 28.a.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

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

b) Other short - term receivables from related parties:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
HDF FZCO	1.014.572	-
DYO Boya Fab. San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("DYO Boya")	137.380	17.032
Other	112.671	997
	1.264.623	18.029
c) Short - term trade payables to related parties:		
Çamlı Yem Besicilik Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Çamlı Yem")	9.010.448	7.152.251
Yaşar Holding	3.392.023	3.271.633
Yadex International GmbH ("Yadex")	2.586.353	571.537
Desa Enerji	1.581.137	1.475.387
HDF FZCO	262.240	2.003.912
Other	350.708	636.864
	17.182.909	15.111.584
Less: Unincurred finance cost	(112.612)	(68.624)
	17.070.297	15.042.960

Trade payables to Çamlı Yem and Desa Enerji mainly consist of raw material, steam and electricity purchases.

As of 31 December 2017 the effective weighted average interest rate applied to those payables is 13,73% (2016: 9,06%) and maturity is 2 months (2016: 2 months).

d) Other short-term payables to related parties:

	19.867.521	26.940.123
Other	5.835.506	3.566.615
Yaşar Holding	14.032.015	23.373.508

As of 31 December 2017, the Company has non-trade payables to Yaşar Holding amounting to TL 14.032.015 (31 December 2016: TL23.373.508) and the effective weighted average interest rate applied to those receivables is 15% (31 December 2016: 11%). Company management expects to collect other receivables from Yaşar Holding between three to twelve months.

Majority of other short term payables to related parties which are amounting to TL5.835.506 consist of bonus payments to board of directors according to the decision taken at the General Assembly Meetings held at 30 March 2017, 30 March 2016 and 26 March 2015 (31 December 2016: Bonus payments according to the decision taken at General Assembly Meetings held at 30 March 2016 and 26 March 2016 March 2015).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

7.536.496

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

ii) Transaction with related parties:		
	1 January -	1 January -
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Product sales:		
YBP	1.031.512.225	893.010.139
YDT	166.928.677	126.800.976
Pinar Et	704.320	669.497
Other	4.770	484.883
	1.199.149.992	1.020.965.495

Majority of the Company's sales in the 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	5.465.078	2.588.381
YBP	766.249	662.339
Çamlı Yem	445.220	384.599
Pinar Et	289.922	372.347
Other	570.027	396.880

c) Other income from operating activities:

	7.512.683	10.418.396
Other	30.168	3.317
YBP	926.612	969.669
Çamlı Yem	1.077.858	987.345
YDT	5.478.045	8.458.065

Other income from operating activities mostly consist of foreign exchange income from export receivables and rent income from YBP and Çamlı Yem.

d) **Dividends received:**

12.719	11.738
1.436.470	-
3.730.165	7.701.115
5.506.270	5.288.200
	3.730.165 1.436.470

4.404.546

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

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

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
e) Other expenses from operating activities	:	
YDT	4.331.734	743.489
Çamlı Yem	502.094	543.051
Yaşar Holding	131.340	186.895
Other	77.227	285.826
	5.042.395	1.759.261

Other expenses from operating activities are mostly consist of unearned financial expenses, interest expenses and foreign exchange expenses related with trade payables from related parties of the Company.

f) Product purchases:

	43.880.984	47.236.323
Other	200.964	195.754
Hedef Ziraat Ticaret A.Ş.	3.825.528	3.713.381
Çamlı Yem	11.970.161	10.406.116
Yadex	12.522.989	18.708.547
Desa Enerji	15.361.342	14.212.525

The Company imports raw materials through Yadex, purchases steam and electricity from Desa Enerji, and purchases raw material from Çamlı Yem.

g) Service purchase:

891.546	3.056.184
731.628	672.653
1.569.191	1.330.325
8.499.782	5.891.031
13.812.477	12.671.518
13.853.266	5.059.784
	13.812.477 8.499.782 1.569.191 731.628

Service purchases made from YDT mainly consist of the reflection of various export costs of foreign sales and service commissions. Service purchases from Yaşar Holding are related to various services and consultancy charges. The service purchases from the Company's group company and its subsidiary YBP consist of promotional and advertising services and promotion expenses reflected to the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

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

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
h) Purchases of property, plant and equipment and	intangible assets:	
Yaşar Üniversitesi	76.020	-
Yaşar Holding	-	538.255
Other	45.000	166.742
	121.020	704.997
i) Financial income from related parties:		
Yaşar Holding	1.808.712	1.530.263
Other	15.697	66.227
	1.824.409	1.596.490

The majority of finance income consists of bail commission charges amounting to TL1.824.409 (2016:TL1.596.490), for the borrowings obtained by the Yaşar Group Companies from international capital markets and various financial institutions with the guarantee of the Company (Note 24.a). The commission rates of bail and financing used in the associated intercompany charges is 0,50% p.a. (2016: 0,50% p.a.).

j) **Dividends to related parties:**

	27.527.928	29.745.616
Other	2.408.378	2.417.753
Yaşar Holding	25.119.550	27.327.863

On the Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly for the year 2016 as of 30 March 2017, it has been decided to distribute dividend amounting to TL43.295.457 (2016: TL46.901.541). TL15.767.529 portion of this dividend (2016: TL17.155.925) was paid to other shareholders.

k) Donations:

Yaşar Eğitim Vakfı Yaşar Üniversitesi	276.350	596.730 300.000
	276.350	896.730
l) Financial expenses from related parties:		
Yaşar Holding	2.217.662	2.139.943
YBP	165.277	1.357.640
Other	-	804.581
	2.382.939	4.302.164

A significant portion of the financial expenses consist of interest expense on other trade payables to the Company's related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

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

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
m) Key management compensation:		
Key management includes members of Board of Directors and is shown below:	directors. The compensation paid or	payable to key management
T		(100 / / /

	7.283.278	6.445.426
Other long-term benefits	126.617	138.490
Severance benefit	-	178.495
Total short-term employee benefits	7.156.661	6.128.441

The portion of total short-term benefits amounting to TL2.390.000 (31 December 2016: TL2.400.000) consists of Board of Directors appropriation according to the decision taken at the Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly.

n) Bails given to related parties:

As of 31 December 2017 Pinar Et, YBP, Çamlı Yem and DYO Boya have provided joint and several guarantee to Yaşar Holding; for its Eurobond issued in international markets at 6 November 2014, amounting to USD250.000.000 equivalent of TL942.975.000 (31 December 2016: USD250.000.000 equivalent of TL879.800.000) due 6 May 2020. An Indemnity Agreement was signed between Yaşar Holding and the above mentioned guarantors on 3 November 2014, which states that in an occurrence of an event where a guarantor makes a payment related with the guarantee provided; Yaşar Holding will indemnify the paying guarantor. If Yaşar Holding fails to indemnify the paying guarantor, each of the guarantors will indemnify the paying guarantor by 1/5 of the payment amount.

As of 31 December 2016 the Company jointly guarantees the repayment of loans obtained by Yaşar Group companies from a financial institution amounting to EUR11.111.111, equivalent of TL41.221.111.

o) Bails received from related parties:

Received bails are related with guarantee letter amounting to TL61.111.111 guarantees provided by YBP and Yaşar Holding (31 December 2016: guarantees provided by YBP and Yaşar Holding related with guarantee letters amounting to TL35.000.000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Short - term trade receivables from third parties:		
Customer current accounts	3.326.190	3.648.761
Cheques and notes receivable	9.874.728	8.079.417
	13.200.918	11.728.178
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(566.461)	(594.894)
Unearned finance income	(145.571)	(102.606)
	12.488.886	11.030.678

The effective weighted average interest rate on TL denominated trade receivables is 13,78% p.a. as of 31 December 2017 (2016: 9,22% p.a.).

The agings of trade receivables as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows;

Overdue	699.827	1.141.852
0 - 30 days	4.723.541	3.976.259
31 - 60 days	6.691.913	4.388.017
61 - 90 days	39.396	524.550
91 days and over	334.209	1.000.000

The Company management does not expect any collection risk regarding its trade receivables overdue but not impaired amounting to TL699.827 as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: TL1.141.852) considering its past experience and subsequent collections (Note 28.a).

12.488.886

11.030.678

The agings of trade receivables as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows;

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
0 - 3 months overdue	699.827	1.141.852
Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables	can be analyzed as follows:	
	2017	2016
1 January	594.894	489.856
Collection Charged to consolidated statement of	(28.433)	(21.600)
comprehensive income (Note 22.b)	-	126.638
31 December	566.461	594.894

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

b) Short - term trade payables to third parties:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Supplier current accounts	225.618.326	169.047.626
Cheques	-	1.708.258
	225.618.326	170.755.884
Less: Unincurred finance cost	(1.911.069)	(1.033.860)
	223.707.257	169.722.024

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, the effective weighted average interest rates used in unincurred finance cost calculation for short-term trade payables including TL and USD denominated liabilities are as follows:

TL trade payable	%13,83	%9,26
USD trade payable	%1,58	%2,32

Trade payables mature within two months (2016: two months).

c) Long - term trade payables to third parties:

	45.819.864	23.197.010
Supplier current accounts	45.819.864	23.197.010

Long-term trade payables to third parties are comprised of payables regarding property, plant and equipment purchases that are amounting to EUR10.147.240 as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: EUR 6.252.732)

The redemption schedules of long-term trade payables at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
2018	_	10.437.624
2019	17.275.720	9.560.203
2020	16.249.011	1.495.025
2021	6.128.877	1.136.105
2022	4.615.349	568.053
2023	1.550.907	-
	45.819.864	23.197.010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 7 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES 31 December 2017 31 December 2016 Other short-term receivables from third parties: a) Value Added Tax ("VAT") receivable 7.284.218 2.925.948 Deposits and guarantees given 20.090 20.723 Other 371.678 1.030.402 7.675.986 3.977.073 b) Other short-term payables to third parties: Taxes and funds payable 2.007.575 1.798.888 Other 335.429 165.611 2.343.004 1.964.499 c) Other long-term receivables from third parties: Deposits and guarantees given 13.359 13.359 13.359 13.359 **NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES** 31 December 2017 31 December 2016 Raw materials 47.745.833 34.095.294 - Raw materials 33.206.727 38.983.195 - Raw materials in transit 888.567 8.762.638 Work-in-progress 42.086.930 27.888.422 Finished goods 48.122.231 33.851.499 Spare parts and palettes 8.058.908 7.882.865 145.837.859 103.894.123

The costs of inventories recognized as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to TL887.854.434 (2016: TL742.261.706) (Note 17). Inventories are carried at cost, and there are no inventories valued at fair value less costs to sell as of 31 December 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 9 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Short - term prepaid expenses to third parties:		
Prepaid expenses	4.244.544	4.491.868
Advances given	293.549	185.045
	4.538.093	4.676.913
b) Long - term prepaid expenses to third parties:		
Advances given	1.492.836	1.260.407
	1.492.836	1.260.407
) Short - term deferred income from third parties	s:	
Advances received	23.189	53.947
	23.189	53.947

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation between 1 January and 31 December 2017 were as follows:

					Accumulated Depreciation	Revaluation	
	1 January				Netting Before	Increasing/	31 December
	2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Valuation	(Decreasing)	2017
Cost or valuation:							
Land	136.679.902	-	-	-	-	26.033.598	162.713.500
Land improvements and buildings	92.470.989	1.141.316	(283.021)	8.590	(8.226.474)	8.488.100	93.599.500
Machinery,plant and equipment	238.763.486	19.873.572	(2.214.608)	11.092.858	(33.594.723)	85.805.514	319.726.099
Motor vehicles	6.984.631	-	(210.228)	-	-	-	6.774.403
Furniture and fixtures	54.920.626	2.224.954	(434.301)	-	-	-	56.711.279
Construction in progress	7.000.679	30.654.665	-	(11.101.448)	-	-	26.553.896
	536.820.313	53.894.507	(3.142.158)	-	(41.821.197)	120.327.212	666.078.677
Accumulated depreciation:							
Land improvements and buildings	(4.152.249)	(4.182.221)	107.996	-	8.226.474	-	-
Machinery, plant and equipment	(16.069.602)	(18.369.214)	844.093	-	33.594.723	-	-
Motor vehicles	(6.493.884)	(91.304)	210.227	-	-	-	(6.374.961)
Furniture and fixtures	(42.194.334)	(3.171.837)	434.302	-	-	-	(44.931.869)
	(68.910.069)	(25.814.576)	1.596.618	-	41.821.197	-	(51.306.830)
Net book value	467.910.244						614.771.847

As of 31 December 2017, main additions to property, plant and equipment are comprised of investments related to productions lines of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation between 1 January and 31 December 2016 were as follows:

	1 January				31 December
	2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2016
Cost or valuation:					
Land	136.679.902	-	-	-	136.679.902
Land improvements and buildings	90.988.108	718.500	-	764.381	92.470.989
Machinery, plant and equipment	210.082.619	11.268.449	(1.049.014)	18.461.432	238.763.486
Motor vehicles	6.639.387	345.244	-	-	6.984.631
Furniture and fixtures	52.630.934	2.582.370	(327.780)	35.102	54.920.626
Construction in progress	3.741.117	22.520.477	-	(19.260.915)	7.000.679
	500.762.067	37.435.040	(1.376.794)	-	536.820.313
Accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements and buildings	-	(4.152.249)	-	-	(4.152.249)
Machinery,plant and equipment	-	(16.529.146)	459.544	-	(16.069.602)
Motor vehicles	(6.314.674)	(179.210)	-	-	(6.493.884)
Furniture and fixtures	(39.419.245)	(3.102.869)	327.780	-	(42.194.334)
	(45.733.919)	(23.963.474)	787.324	-	(68.910.069)

As of 31 December 2016, main additions to property, plant and equipment are comprised of investments related to productions lines of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

There are no mortgages or other collaterals placed on property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2017 (2016: None).

Current year's depreciation and amortization charges were allocated to cost of goods sold by TL20.863.298 (2016: TL18.760.035) to the cost of inventories by TL797.276 (2016: TL831.249), to selling and marketing expenses by TL1.979.415 TL (2016: TL1.995.902) (Note 21.a), to general administrative expenses by TL2.244.058 (2016: TL2.371.298) (Note 21.b), to research and development expenses by TL459.763 (2016: TL540.835) (Note 21.c).

Movements in revaluation reserve related to land, buildings, land improvements, machinery and equipment as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	2017	2016
1 January	172.665.882	176.218.583
Disposal of revaluation funds due to		
sale of property, plant and equipment -net	(490.706)	(130.241)
Increase in revaluation reserve arising from revaluation		
of land,buildings and land improvements	98.865.129	-
Change in tax rate	(6.304.836)	-
Depreciation transfer upon revaluation reserve - net	(3.019.047)	(3.422.460)
31 December	261.716.422	172.665.882

The carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment that would have been recognized if the assets have been carried under the cost model at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Land	Land improvements and buildings	Machinery and equipment
31 December 2017:			
Cost	9.059.482	73.348.079	333.262.465
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(20.212.549)	(100.458.544)
Net book value	9.059.482	53.135.530	232.803.921
31 December 2016:			
Cost	9.059.482	72.481.194	303.854.743
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(18.166.418)	(84.394.224)
Net book value	9.059.482	54.314.776	219.460.519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 11 - INTSNGIBLE ASSETS

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	1 January 2017	Additions	31 December 2017
Costs:			
Rights	12.231.779	576.422	12.808.201
Construction in progress	-	593.295	593.295
Less: Accumulated amortization	(10.946.054)	(529.234)	(11.475.288)
Net book value	1.285.725		1.926.208
(*) See Note 10.			
	1 January 2016	Additions	31 December 2016
Costs:			
Rights	11.315.185	916.594	12.231.779
Less: Accumulated amortization	(10.410.209)	(535.845)	(10.946.054)
Net book value	904.976		1.285.725

NOTE 12 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND INCENTIVES

During 2017, in scope of Turquality Project implemented by Undersecreteriat of Foreign Trade to support brandization of products made in Turkey in foreign markets and to settle the image of Turkish goods, the Company was provided TL 395.032 (2016: TL1.700.078) government incentive. As of 31 December 2017, the company has incentive accrual amounting to TL2.355.398 (31 December 2016: TL3.891.860).

There are investment incentive certificates to which the Company has been entitled by the official authorities (Note 25).

During 2016, in accordance with bulletin of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, numbered 2011/40, regarding the utilization of milk powder within export goods, the Company was provided TL 5.097.400 government incentive. The relevant incentive amount was reflected to the statement of comprehensive income by netting off against the cost of sales. Also the Company had benefit from the incentives of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry related to increasing the export of milk powder in 2016 and TL11.440.813 was recorded as government grant. As of 2017, the Company which used in export products as milk powder and milk powder exported directly related as government incentives have been abolished.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
From third parties:		
Short-term borrowings	83.904.341	28.067.744
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	9.961.784	8.097.564
Short-term borrowings	93.866.125	36.165.308
Long-term borrowings	53.333.333	31.111.111
Long-term borrowings	53.333.333	31.111.111
	147.199.458	67.276.419

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

a) Borrowings:

	Effective	weighted					
	average intere	est rate p.a. (%)	Origina	l currency	TL equivalent		
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	
Short - term borrowings:							
TL borrowings (*)	13,85	11,35	53.163.356	6.019.864	53.163.356	6.019.864	
USD borrowings (*)	1,92	1,71	8.150.000	5.000.000	30.740.985	17.596.000	
EUR borrowings (*)	-	-	-	1.200.000	-	4.451.880	
Short - term portion of							
long - term bank borrov	vings:						
Short-term portion of long	term						
TL borrowings (**)	13,12	13,94	9.961.784	8.097.564	9.961.784	8.097.564	
Total short - term borrow	ings				93.866.125	36.165.308	
Long - term bank borrow	ings:						
TL borrowings (**)	14,48	13,69	53.333.333	31.111.111	53.333.333	31.111.111	
Total long - term bank bo	rrowings:				53.333.333	31.111.111	

- (*) As of 31 December 2017 short-term financial liabilities consist of spot loans. Interest rate for spot loans is 13,85%. (31 December 2016: TL denominated short-term financial liabilities consist of spot and rotative loans. There are not any interest payments for spot loans while interest rate for rotative loan is 11,35% p.a). As of 31 December 2017 USD short-term financial liabilities consist of export credits with interest rate 1,92%. (31 December 2016: 1,71%). As of 31 December 2016 EUR denominated loans consist of credits with fixed interest rate of 0%.
- (**) As of 31 December 2017 TL denominated long-term borrowings consist of loans with a fixed interest rate of 12,95% and 15,60% (As of 31 December 2016, TL denominated long-term borrowings consist of loans with a fixed interest rate of 13,60% and 13,81%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

Guarantees given for The Company's financial liabilities and other financial liabilities are explained in Note 14.

The redemption schedule of long-term borrowings at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
2018	-	7.777.777
2019	37.777.776	7.777.777
2020	7.777.777	7.777.777
2021	7.777.780	7.777.780
	53.333.333	31.111.111

31 December 2017 and 2016 are prepared in accordance with the Company's variable interest rate and the fixed rate renewal date net financial debt maturity breakdown is as follows:

	Total
31 December 2017:	
Borrowings with fixed rates	146.892.659
Borrowings without interest	306.799
Total	147.199.458
31 December 2016:	
Borrowings with fixed rates	62.824.539
Borrowings without interest	4.451.880
Total	67.276.419

There is no floating interest rate borrowing as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: None).

The carrying amounts and fair values of borrowings are as follows:

	Carryin	g Amounts	Fair Values	
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Bank borrowings	147.199.458	67.276.419	147.484.712	67.624.511

The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using the rates based on the borrowing rates of 14,16% p.a. and 4% p.a. for TL and USD denominated bank borrowings, respectively (31 December 2016: 10,77% p.a., 2,24% p.a. and 1,98% pa.a for TL,USD and EUR denominated bank borrowings, respectively).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

As of 31 December 2017 the movement of net borrowings are as follows:

	2017	2016	
1 January	67.276.419	21.295.699	
Cash in flow from borrowings	307.470.898	117.176.661	
Repayment of borrowings	(229.794.085)	(77.563.000)	
Currency translation difference	2.270.895	4.180.041	
Accrual of interest effect	(24.669)	2.187.018	
31 December	147.199.458	67.276.419	

b) Other financial liabilities:

Within the year 2017, the Company does not have any other financial liability in return for purchases of merchandise intended for commercial purposes, which are made with letter of credit letters of credit. (31 December 2016: TL3.510.364 within 1 year maturity. Weighted average commission rate applied to such liabilities is 1% p.a).

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Guarantees given:		
Bails	942.975.000	921.021.111
Letter of guarantee	62.623.308	45.641.896
	1.005.598.308	966.663.007

As of 31 December 2017 Pinar Et, YBP, Çamlı Yem and DYO Boya have provided joint and several guarantee to Yaşar Holding; for its Eurobond issued in international markets at 6 November 2014, amounting to USD250.000.000 equivalent of TL942.975.000 (31 December 2016: USD250.000.000 equivalent of TL879.800.000) due 6 May 2020. An Indemnity Agreement was signed between Yaşar Holding and the above mentioned guarantors on 3 November 2014, which states that in an occurrence of an event where a guarantor makes a payment related with the guarantee provided; Yaşar Holding will indemnify the paying guarantor. If Yaşar Holding fails to indemnify the paying guarantor, each of the guarantors will indemnify the paying guarantor by 1/5 of the payment amount.

As of 31 December 2016, the Company jointly guarantees the repayment of loans obtained by Yaşar Group companies from a financial institution amounting to EUR11.111.111, equivalent of TL41.221.111.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The collaterals, pledges and mortgages ("CPM") position of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

-	31 December 2017		31 December 2016		er 2016	
C	urrency	Amount	TL Equivalent	Currency	Amount	TL Equivalent
The CPMs given by the Company:						
A. Total amount of CPM given						
for the Company's own legal personality			62.623.308			45.641.896
	TL	31.856.598	31.856.598	TL	28.021.896	28.021.896
	USD	8.156.820	30.766.710	USD	5.006.820	17.620.001
B. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of						
fully consolidated companies		-	-		-	-
C. Total amount of CPM given for continuation of						
its economic activities on behalf of third parties		-	-		-	-
D. Total amount of other CPM			942.975.000			921.021.111
i. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of						
the majority shareholder			942.975.000			879.800.000
	USD	250.000.000	942.975.000	USD	250.000.000	879.800.000
ii. Total amount of CPM given to behalf of other						
the Company companies which are not in scope of B and	С		-			41.221.111
		-	-	EUR	11.111.111	41.221.111
iii. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of						
third parties which are not in scope of C		-	-		-	-
TOTAL			1.005.598.308			966.663.007
The ratio of total amount of other CPM to Equity			137%			155%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
b) Guarantees received:		
Bails	61.111.111	35.000.000
Guarantee notes	7.345.343	6.040.289
Letters of guarantee	11.873.888	4.949.245
Guarantee cheques	4.743	4.743
	80.335.085	45.994.277

Received bails are related with guarantee letter amounting to TL61.111.111 guarantees provided by YBP and Yaşar Holding. (31 December 2016: Received bails are related with guarantee letter amounting to TL35.000.000 guarantees provided by YBP and Yaşar Holding).

Foreign currency denominated guarantees given as of 31 December 2017 is as follows:

Guarantees received	EUR USD	1.412.150 444.097
Foreign currency denominated guarantees given as of 31 Decemb	per 2016 is as follows:	
Guarantees received	EUR	725.404

USD

433.717

c) Major litigations

Ministry of Finance has carried out a tax inspection against the Company and charged tax penalties amounting to total of TL3.835.663 comprising of TL1.723.468 VAT penalties and TL2.112.195 tax loss penalties for the transactions in fiscal years between 2006 and 2011. The Company applied to İzmir 2nd Tax Court for cancellation of those tax penalties and except for the lawsuit regarding inconsistency, however they were lost. The Company appealed to a higher court to suspend the execution within the legal time and Supreme Court granted a motion for stay of execution in favor of the Company. It was subsequently decided by the Supreme Court that the decision of the court be dismissed in favor of the Company as well. The defendant administration requested to Supreme Court for correction of the decision on dismissal. In this context, the legal counselor of the local court is expected to re-examine the file and decide accordingly. On the other hand, the previous suspension decree delivered by the court was removed and the penalty was annulled in the lawsuit filed in the Izmir 3rd Tax Court by the Company against the penalty subsequently given as a result of the tax assessment made in 2011. The Company management and legal counselor of the Company believe that the likelihood of losing the cases is considered to be remote. As a result, no provision was accounted for in the financial statements as of 31 December 2017.

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS

As of 31 December 2017 the Company has not any purchase commitments. (2016: purchase commitments of 476 tons of concentrated fruit juice equivalent of TL2.239.564, packaging materials amounting to USD356.358 equivalent of TL1.254.095).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Payables related to employee benefits:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Social security premiums payable	2.557.933	2.421.318
Payables to personnel	86.017	87.039
	2.643.950	2.508.357
b) Short-term provisions for employee benefits:		
Provision for seniority incentive bonus	773.005	540.885
Bonus provisions to top management	512.040	622.040
	1.285.045	1.162.925
c) Long-term provisions for employee benefits:		
Provision for employment termination benefits	18.646.901	16.309.234
Provision for seniority incentive bonus	497.881	720.325
	19.144.782	17.029.559

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 TL4.732,48 for each year of service as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: TL4.297,21). The liability is not funded, as 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 with certain actuarial assumptions.

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 TL 5.001,76 which is effective from 1 January 2018 (1 January 2017: TL4.426,16) 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 2017	31 December 2016
Discount rate (%)	4,50	3,95
Probability of retirement (%)	97,52	97,51

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

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

	2017	2016
1 January	16.309.234	14.322.537
Interest costs	2.144.366	1.831.499
Actuarial losses	1.052.004	2.733.831
Paid during the year	(2.490.459)	(4.105.766)
Annual charge	1.631.756	1.527.133
31 December	18.646.901	16.309.234

The total of interest cost, actuarial losses and increase during the year amounting to TL4.828.126 (2016: TL6.092.463) was included in general administrative costs (Note 21.b) amounting to TL3.776.122 (2016: TL3.358.632) and other comprehensive income amounting to TL1.052.004(2016: TL2.733.831)

NOTE 17 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
Disectoretarial anata	007.05/ (2)	7/0 0/1 70/
Direct material costs	887.854.434	742.261.706
Staff costs	72.735.361	70.319.528
Advertisement	40.165.610	34.638.678
Repair and maintenance	39.615.028	32.654.880
Energy	36.933.139	33.691.944
Depreciation and amortization	26.377.782	24.485.138
Consultancy charges	14.028.057	12.975.678
Other	66.333.861	51.690.953
	1.184.043.272	1.002.718.505

NOTE 18 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Other current assets from third parties:		
Deferred Value Added Tax	23.781.874	14.685.482
Income accrual	2.355.398	5.903.920
Other	4.112	4.112
	26.141.384	20.593.514

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 19 - 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 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Registered share capital (historical values)	80.000.000	80.000.000
Authorized registered share capital with a nominal	44.951.051	44.951.051

The compositions of the Company's share capital at 31 December 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	31 Dec	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
Shareholder	Share (%)	(TL)	Share (%)	(TL)	
Yaşar Holding (A,B,C)	61,41	27.603.901	61,41	27.603.901	
Public quotation (C)	37,95	17.060.367	37,95	17.060.367	
Other	0,64	286.783	0,64	286.783	
Share capital	100,00	44.951.051	100,00	44.951.051	
Adjustment to share capital		16.513.550		16.513.550	
Total paid-in capital		61.464.601		61.464.601	

Adjustment to share capital amounting to TL16.513.550 (2016: TL16.513.550) 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).

Regarding to Capital Market Regulation, in Turkey companies have right to exceed registered capital thereby addition of all reserves to capital to increase registered capital amount one-time. On the other hand, registered capital amount is not exceed through cash increase.

As of 31 December 2017, there are 4.495.105.125 (2016: 4.495.105.125) units of shares each with a face value of Kr1 (2016: Kr1) each.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 19 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

The Company's capital is composed of 172.800 units of A type shares and 126.000 units of B type shares and 4.494.806.325 units of C type shares, and the C type shares are traded on the ISE. Based on the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors comprises five to nine members elected by the General Assembly from the Company's shareholders or from outside the Company personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and the CMB Regulation. In the event the Board of Directors comprises of five members, three are elected from among candidates nominated by shareholders bearing A type shares, one from those nominated by shareholders bearing B type shares and one from those nominated by shareholders bearing B type shares, four are elected from among candidates nominated by shareholders bearing B type shares, and one from those nominated by shareholders bearing C type shares, four are elected from among candidates nominated by shareholders bearing B type shares, and one from those nominated by shareholders bearing C type shares, five are elected from among the candidates nominated by shareholders bearing A type shares, and one from those nominated by shareholders bearing C type shares. In the event the Board of Directors comprises of nine members, five are elected from among the candidates nominated by shareholders bearing A type shares, three from those nominated by shareholders bearing B type shares, and one from those nominated by shareholders bearing C type shares. Executive director can be appointed by Board of Directors in case of their decision. Moreover, the chairman of the board and the executive director are selected among shareholders of A type shares.

Board of Directors has authority to classify new shares as registered or bearer separately in accordance with the CMB regulations. Companies can increase their share capital by way of bonus issue to existing shareholders in proportion of their shareholding rates.

Retained earnings, as per the statutory financial statements, are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below:

The first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory profits at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the Company's share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% all distributions in access of 5% of the Company's share capital. Under TCC, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of paid in share capital.

The aforementioned amounts accounted for under "Restricted Reserves" in accordance with Turkish Commercial Code. At 31 December 2017, the restricted reserves of the Company amount to T L59.129.038 (2016: TL55.024.248) The unrestricted reserves of the Company, amounting to TL 75.887.731 (2016: TL68.227.511), is classified in the retained earnings.

In accordance with the related announcements of CMB "Share capital", "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premium" shall be carried at their statutory amounts. The valuation differences (like 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 "Adjustment to Share Capital";
- the difference due to the inflation adjustment of "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premium" and the amount has not been utilised in dividend distribution or capital increase yet, shall be classified under "Retained earnings". Other equity items shall be carried at the amounts in accordance with the CMB Financial Reporting Standards.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 19 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

Capital adjustment differences have no other use other than being transferred to share capital.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies numberedII-19.1settled by CMB on 1 Februay 2014 and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and also in conformity with relevant legislations.

The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of associations. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable installments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on financial statements of the company.

Within the framework of Article 28 of the Articles of Association, after the loss from the previous year (if any) is deducted from the net profit for the period, the legal reserve and first dividend are set aside from the balance within the framework of the Capital Markets Regulation. Later, an amount up to 3% of the remaining amount can be allocated for facilities established in the company as per Article 522 of the Turkish Commercial Code, within the framework of the General Assembly decision. An amount up to 5% can be allocated to members of a board of directors as an allocation provision, based on the parameters the board of directors sets and thinks necessary. An amount up to 5% can be allocated for social aid, premiums (profits), bonuses, etc. as per board of directors decisions.

Unless the general reserves that has to be appropriated in accordance with TCC or the dividend to shareholders as determined in the articles of association or dividend policy are set aside; no decision can be taken to set aside other reserves, to transfer reserves to the subsequent year or to distribute dividends to holders of usufruct right certificates, to board of directors members or to employees; and no dividend can be distributed to those unless the determined dividend to shareholders is paid in cash.

For the listed companies, dividend distribution is made evenly to all existing shares as of the date of dividend distribution without considering the date of issuance and acquisition of the shares.

Based on the decision of General Assembly meeting on 30 March 2017, the Company has decided to distribute TL43.295.457 of the distributable net profit for the year 2016 as dividend and payments to boards. In context of this dividend distribution decision, the Company separated TL4.104.790 as "Restricted Reserve". There is not any profit distribution decision for 2017 since General Assembly Meeting has not been conducted yet.

NOTE 20 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

1 January - 31 December 2017		1 January - 31 December 2016	
Domestic sales	1.472.253.139	1.286.531.319	
Export sales	166.928.677	126.800.976	
Merchandise goods sales	182.555	4.127.103	
Gross Sales	1.639.364.371	1.417.459.398	
Less: Discounts	(367.421.678)	(322.048.686)	
Returns	(31.891.989)	(27.634.020)	
Net sales	1.240.050.704	1.067.776.692	
Cost of merchandise goods sold	(161.970)	(4.002.138)	
Cost of goods sold	(1.043.132.880)	(872.660.753)	
Cost of sales	(1.043.294.850)	(876.662.891)	
Gross Profit	196.755.854	191.113.801	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 21 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
	ST December 2017	31 December 2016
a) Marketing expenses:		
Advertisement	40.165.610	34.638.678
Staff costs	8.476.895	7.488.872
Consultancy	6.583.047	5.743.914
Outsourced services	6.396.570	5.530.289
Repair and maintenance	6.032.971	5.705.981
Fransportation	5.468.101	4.814.280
Rent	2.000.861	1.909.625
Depreciation and amortization	1.979.415	1.995.902
Other	12.323.291	9.493.330
	89.426.761	77.320.871
b) General administrative expenses:		
Staff costs	11.473.747	11.056.983
Consultancy charges	7.445.010	7.231.764
Outsourced services	5.462.085	4.505.304
Employment termination benefits	3.776.122	3.358.632
Faxes (Corporate Tax excluded)	2.710.190	3.135.873
Depreciation and amortization	2.244.058	2.371.298
Repair and maintenance	1.832.134	1.523.899
Energy	1.024.090	981.195
Other	3.370.662	3.604.026
	39.338.098	37.768.974
c) Research and development expenses:		
Staff costs	4.943.489	4.671.567
Repair and maintenance	3.469.456	2.937.378
Dutsourced services	1.894.550	1.710.178
Depreciation and amortization	459.763	540.835
Other	1.216.305	1.105.811
	11.983.563	10.965.769

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 22 - OTHER INCOME/ EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
a) Other income from operating activities:		
Foreign exchange gain	5.136.217	8.458.065
Rent income	1.981.849	1.864.856
Unearned financial income on term purchases	921.198	71.722
Income from sales of scrap	923.669	834.651
Other	1.000.473	415.070
	9.963.406	11.644.364
b) Other expense from operating activities:		
Foreign exchange loss	(4.153.135)	(9.795.657)
Unearned financial expense on term sales	(961.962)	(178.570)
Interest expense	(711.711)	(1.828.258)
Donations	(276.850)	(010,000)
Donations		(919.980)
	-	(126.638)
Provision for doubtful receivables Other	- (1.420.658)	

NOTE 23 - INCOME/ EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
a) Income from investing activities:		
Dividend income (*)	5.518.989	5.299.938
Income from sales of property, plant and equipment	296.148	83.550
	5.815.137	5.383.488
(*) Note 5.ii.d.		
b) Expense from investing activities:		
Loss from sales of property, plant and equipment	(1.331.483)	(269.506)
	(1.331.483)	(269.506)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 24 - FINANCIAL INCOME/ EXPENSES

	1 January - 31 December 2017	- 1 January 31 December 2016
a) Financial income:		
Foreign exchange gain	2.849.556	318.817
Bail income from related parties	1.824.409	1.596.490
Interest income	270.464	96.112
	4.944.429	2.011.419
b) Financial expense:		
Foreign exchange loss	(16.073.409)	(5.961.252)
Interest expense	(12.959.625)	(3.931.379)
Late interest expense	(2.005.258)	(4.170.929)
Bail expense	(405.556)	(183.746)
Other	(395.983)	(247.746)
	(31.839.831)	(14.495.052)

NOTE 25 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, corporation taxes currently payable are as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Corporation taxes currently payable	768.232	4.161.275
Less: Prepaid corporate tax	(939.813)	(3.888.737)
Current income tax liabilities	(171.581)	272.538

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%.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 20% (2016: 20%) on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by 14th and payable by the 17th (2016: 17th) 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.

Dividends paid ton 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% (2016: 15%). An increase in capital via issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not incur withholding tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 25 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns within 25th of fourth month following the close of the financial year to which they relate.

Tax returns are open for 5 years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filling, during when the tax authorities have the right to examine tax returns and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings. Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset future taxable income for 5 years.

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 8th article of Corporate Tax Law, and 40th article of the Income Tax Law, together with other deductions mentioned in 10 th article of Corporate Tax Law, have been taken into consideration in calculation of the Company's corporate tax.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 25 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

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 in the last day of the fiscal period when the circumstances defined in the 13th article occurred, will be assessed as distributed profit share or transferred amount to headquarter for limited taxpayers. After the 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 taxpayer 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.

Taxation on income in the statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2017	- 1 January 31 December 2016
Current corporation tax expense	(768.232)	(4.161.275)
Deferred tax income	6.904.800	504.869
Taxation on income	6.136.568	(3.656.406)
The reconciliation of tax expense is as follows:		
Profit before tax	40.945.976	63.675.950
Tax calculated at tax rates applicable to the profit	(8.189.195)	(12.735.190)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(127.729)	(44.008)
Tax effect upon the results of investments-in-associates	982.240	1.678.033
Income tax due to dividends received from		
available-for-sale investments	1.103.798	1.057.640
Utilized investment incentive during period	6.321.180	4.935.489
Recognition of deferred income tax asset / (liability)		
on investment incentive	5.341.558	1.225.452
Other	704.716	226.178
Total taxation on income	6.136.568	(3.656.406)

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. Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled based on the taxable income in future periods under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 20% (2016: 20%).

In accordance with the regulation numbered 7061, published in Official Gazette on 5 December 2017, "Law on Amendments to Certain Tax Laws and Some Other Laws", corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 has increased from 20% to 22%. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2017 are calculated with 22% tax rate for the temporary differences which will be realized in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and with 20% tax for those which will be realized after 2021 and onwards.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 25 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and the resulting deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities) provided at 31 December 2017 and 2016 using the enacted tax rates at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>		31 December 2016	
		Deferred		Deferred
	Cumulative	income	Cumulative	income
	temporary	tax assets/	temporary	tax assets/
	differences	(liabilities)	differences	(liabilities)
Revaluation of property, plant				
and equipment	307.906.447	(46.190.025)	191.891.201	(19.225.319)
Difference between carrying values				
(excluding revaluation reserve)				
and tax bases of property, plant and				
equipment and intangible assets	74.308.404	(15.062.406)	67.362.098	(13.659.928)
Difference between carrying value				
and tax bases of available-				
for-sale investments	48.723.511	(2.218.771)	51.953.496	(2.336.066)
Unused tax credits (*)	(105.989.670)	26.451.548	(69.553.957)	21.109.990
Provision for employment				
termination benefits	(18.646.901)	3.729.380	(16.309.234)	3.261.847
Other	(6.650.808)	1.330.162	2.942.755	(588.551)
Deferred tax liabilities - net		(31.960.112)		(11.438.027)

(*) The Company has investment incentive certificate relating with modernization investment at Şanlıurfa, Eskişehir and İzmir facilities. As of 31 December 2017, based on the best estimate of the Company management, it is highly probable to utilize the deferred income tax asset upon investment incentive, amounted to TL26.451.548 (2016: TL21.109.990)

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

	2017	2016
1 January	(11.438.027)	(12.530.714)
Credited to statement of comprehensive income	6.904.800	504.869
Charged to actuarial gain/loss arising from defined benefit plans	210.402	546.766
Charged to fair value reserve of available-for-sale investments	129.632	278.325
Change in tax rate	(6.304.836)	-
Calculated on revaluation fund	(21.462.083)	-
Cash refunds of taxes paid in past years (*)	_	(237.273)
31 December	(31.960.112)	(11.438.027)

(*) The Company has not benefited from the investment incentive related with the investment in Şanlıurfa for 2015 and paid the related corporate tax. During 2016, objection by the Company was concluded and TL237.273 was received by cash.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 26 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

		1 January - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 December 2016
Profit for the year	А	47.082.544	60.019.544
Weighted average number of shares with a Kr1 _face value (Note 19)	В	4.495.105.125	4.495.105.125
Earnings per share with a Kr 1 face value	A/ B	1,0474	1,3352

There are no differences between basic and diluted earnings per share. Since the General Assembly Meeting of the year 2017 has not been performed yet, dividend distribution decision has not been taken.

NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Available-for-sale investments:

	31 De	31 December 2017		2016	
	TL	(%)	TL	(%)	
Pınar Et	52.761.567	12,58	56.686.829	12,58	
Çamlı Yem	13.105.043	5,47	5,47 12.577.226		
Pınar Su	7.069.545	8,77	6.951.719	8,77	
YDT	590.110	1,76	580.036	1,76	
Bintur	136.470	1,33	96.910	1,33	
Other	19.361	_	19.361	-	
	73.682.096		76.912.081		

Pinar Et and Pinar Su are stated at quoted market prices as they are listed on ISE; YDT, Bintur and Çamlı Yem are stated at their fair values which are determined based on the discounted cash flows as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 by using the market interest rates and the risk premium specific to unlisted companies within the related sectors. The discount and growth rates used in discounted cash flow models as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Discou	Discount rate(%)		h Rate(%)
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Bintur	19,50	19,00	1	1
YDT	18,30	17,80	1	1
Çamlı Yem	16,25	15,64	2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

73.682.096

76.912.081

NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The movements of available-for-sale investments in 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	2017	2016
1 January	76.912.081	79.423.446
Contribution to capital increase of available-for-sale investment: Pinar Su	-	2.805.375
Fair value gain/ (loss)		
Pinar Et	(3.925.262)	(4.797.542)
Pinar Su	117.826	274.926
YDT	10.074	(1.002)
Bintur	39.560	(4.847)
Çamlı Yem	527.817	(788.275)

31 December

The movements of available-for-sale investments in 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

1 January	48.091.944	53.130.359
Fair value (loss)/ gain	(3.229.985)	(5.316.740)
Deferred income tax on fair value reserve of available-for-sale investments (Note 25)	129.632	278.325
31 December	44.991.591	48.091.944

NOTE 28 - 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, and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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 intuitions, 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 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2017						
	Trade R	eceivables (1)	Other F	Other Receivables		
	Related	Third	Related	Third	Bank	
	Parties	Parties	Parties	Parties	Deposits	
Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) (2)	237.729.307	12.488.886	1.264.623	7.675.986	1.283.607	
The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees	-	19.929	-	-	-	
A. Net book value of financial assets not due or not impaired	227.751.722	11.789.059	1.264.623	7.675.986	1.283.607	
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are						
renegotiated, otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired (3) –	-	-	-	-	
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (4)	9.977.585	699.827	-	-	-	
- The part covered by guarantees	-	19.929	-	-	-	
D. Net book value of assets impaired						
- Past due amount (gross book value)	-	566.461	-	-	-	
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(566.461)	-	-	-	
- 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) Notes 5 and 6.

(2) Unearned credit finance income and secured portions of due and overdue receivables are taken into consideration while determining aforementioned amounts.

(3) Considering the past experiences the Company management believes that no additional credit risk for the collection of these receivables.

(4) Considering the past experiences and collections subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company management does not foresee any collection problem for the overdue receivables (Notes 5 and 6).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2016	6 Receivables				
	Trade R	eceivables (1)	Other Re		
	Related	Third	Related	Third	Bank
	Parties	Parties	Parties	Parties	Deposits
Maximum amount of credit risk exposed as of reporting date					
(A+B+C+D+E) (2)	173.044.085	11.030.678	18.029	3.977.073	433.229
The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees	-	948.387	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not due or not impaired	162.207.547	9.888.826	18.029	3.977.073	433.229
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are					
renegotiated, otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired (3)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired (4)	10.836.538	1.141.852	-	-	-
- The part covered by guarantees	-	152.229	-	-	-
D. Net book value of assets impaired					-
- Past due amount (gross book value)	-	594.894	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(594.894)	-	-	-
- 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) Notes 5 and 6.

(2) Unearned credit finance income and secured portions of due and overdue receivables are taken into consideration while determining aforementioned amounts.

(3) Considering the past experiences the Company management believes that no additional credit risk for the collection of these receivables.

(4) Considering the past experiences and collections subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company management does not foresee any collection problem for the overdue receivables (Notes 5 and 6).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2017	Receivables					
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Total			
Past due 1 - 30 days	7.923.136	680.625	8.603.761			
Past due 1 - 3 months	1.700.273	19.202	1.719.475			
Past due 1 - 12 months	354.176	-	354.176			
The part of credit risk covered with guarantees	-	19.929	19.929			
	9.977.585	699.827	10.677.412			
31 December 2016		Receivables				
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Total			
Past due 1 - 30 days	7.213.983	1.096.509	8.310.492			
Past due 1 - 3 months	3.613.956	45.343	3.659.299			
Past due 1 - 12 months	8.599	-	8.599			
The part of credit risk covered with guarantees	-	152.229	152.229			
	10.836.538	1.141.852	11.978.390			

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, takes actions to minimize the effect of delay in collections and arranges cash and non-cash credit lines from financial institutions in case of requirement.

			31 December 2	017	
	Carrying Value	Total Cash outflows per agreement (=I+II+III)	Less than 3 months (I)	3 - 12 months (II)	1 - 5 years (III)
Contractual maturity	dates:				
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities	147.199.458	162.788.879	76.259.864	16.152.866	70.376.149
Trade payables	286.597.418	288.621.100	217.339.790	25.461.444	45.819.866
Other payables	22.210.525	24.315.327	2.104.802	22.210.525	-
	456.007.401	475.725.306	295.704.456	63.824.835	116.196.015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

		31 December 2016						
		Total Cash outflows						
	Carrying	per agreement	Less than	3 - 12	1 - 5			
	Value	(= + +)	3 months (I)	months (II)	years (III)			
Contractual maturity of	lates:							
Financial Liabilities								
Financial liabilities	70.786.783	82.824.897	32.562.155	8.573.455	41.689.287			
Trade payables	207.961.994	208.995.855	181.294.877	11.698.736	16.002.242			
Other payables	28.904.622	31.166.884	3.009.304	28.157.580	_			
	307.653.399	322.987.636	216.866.336	48.429.771	57.691.529			

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Foreign Currency Position							
		31 Decen	nber 2017		31 December 2016			
	TL			Other (TL	TL			Other (TL
	Equivalent	USD	EUR	Equivalent)	Equivalent	USD	EUR	Equivalent)
1. Trade Receivables	34.669.831	9.166.348	21.101	-	26.228.105	7.441.870	10.425	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (Cash, Bank accounts included)	17.729	1.923	2.320	-	336.354	88.186	7.011	-
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-		-		
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current Asset (1+2+3)	34.687.560	9.168.271	23.421		26.564.459	7.530.056	17.436	-
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Total Assets (4+8)	34.687.560	9.168.271	23.421	-	26.564.459	7.530.056	17.436	-
							5 00 / 005	
10. Trade Payables	33.231.812	1.202.624	6.354.919	-	22.145.095	930.094	5.086.905	-
11. Financial Liabilities	30.740.985	8.150.000	-	-	25.558.244	5.997.489	1.200.000	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short-Term Liabilities 10+11+12	63.972.797	9.352.624	6.354.919	-	47.703.339	6.927.583	6.286.905	-
14. Trade Payables	45.819.864	-	10.147.240	-	23.197.012	-	6.252.732	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long-Term Liabilities 14+15+16	45.819.864	-	10.147.240	-	23.197.012	-	6.252.732	-
18. Total Liabilities 13+17	109.792.664	9.352.624	16.502.159	-	70.900.351	6.927.583	12.539.637	-
19. Net Asset/ (Liability) Position of Off-Balance Sheet								
Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Amount of Hedged Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Amount of Hedged Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position (9-18+19)) (75.105.104)	(184.353)	(16.478.738)	-	(44.335.892)	602.473	(12.522.201)	-
21. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of								
Monetary Items (TFRS 7.B23)								
(=1+2a+3+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(75.105.104)	(184.353)	(16.478.738)	-	(44.335.892)	602.473	(12.522.201)	-
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for								
Foreign Currency Hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Hedged amount for Foreign Currency Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Hedged amount for Foreign Currency Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Export	166.928.677	42.699.556	418.561	9.001.472	126.800.976	39.264.196	860.041	5.388.024
26. Import	61.827.854	-	14.688.221	-	51.864.880	-	15.523.323	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2017	Sensitivity Analysis for Foreign Currency Risk						
	Prof	it/ Loss	Eq	Equity			
	Appreciation of	Depreciation of	Appreciation of	Depreciation of			
	foreign currency	foreign currency	foreign currency	foreign currency			
Change of USD by 10% against TL:							
1- Asset/ Liability denominated in USD – net	(69.536)	69.536	(69.536)	69.536			
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-) 3- USD Effect - net (1+2)	(69.536)	69.536	(69.536)	69.536			
Change of EUR by 10% against TL:							
4- Asset/ Liability denominated in EUR - net	(7.440.975)	7.440.975	(7.440.975)	7.440.975			
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-			
6- EUR Effect - net (4+5)	(7.440.975)	7.440.975	(7.440.975)	7.440.975			
Change of Other Currencies by average 10% against TL	:						
7- Assets/ Liabilities denominated in other foreign currer	ncies - net -	-	-	-			
8- The part hedged for other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-			
9- Other Foreign Currency Effect - net (7+8)	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL (3+6+9)	(7.510.511)	7.510.511	(7.510.511)	7.510.511			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2016	Sensitivity Analysis for Foreign Currency Risk						
	Prof	it/ Loss	Equity				
	Appreciation of	Depreciation of	Appreciation of	Depreciation of			
f	oreign currency	foreign currency	foreign currency	foreign currency			
Change of USD by 10% against TL:							
1- Asset/ Liability denominated in USD – net 2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	212.022	(212.022)	212.022	(212.022)			
3- USD Effect - net (1+2)	212.022	(212.022)	212.022	(212.022)			
Change of EUR by 10% against TL:							
4- Asset/ Liability denominated in EUR - net	(4.645.611)	4.645.611	(4.645.611)	4.645.611			
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-			
6- EUR Effect - net (4+5)	(4.645.611)	4.645.611	(4.645.611)	4.645.611			
Change of Other Currencies by average 10% against TL:							
7- Assets/ Liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies -	- net –	-	-	-			
8- The part hedged for other foreign currency risk (-)	-	-	-	-			
9- Other Foreign Currency Effect - net (7+8)	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL (3+6+9)	(4.433.589)	4.433.589	(4.433.589)	4.433.589			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS DERIVING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Interest rate risk

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company has not financial assets and liabilities with floating rate.

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 raw milk 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 raw milk 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 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 2017	31 December 2016
Financial liabilities	147.199.458	70.786.783
Other payables to related parties	19.867.521	26.940.123
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	(1.329.702)	(502.652)
Net debt	165.737.277	97.224.254
Total equity	690.165.850	593.338.364
Net debt/ equity ratio	24,01%	16,39%

The Company management regularly monitors the debt/ equity ratio.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES)

Classification of financial assets

The Company classified financial assets and liabilities as available-for-sale investments, borrowings and receivables. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4), trade receivables (Notes 5 and 6) and other receivables (Note 5) of the Company are categorized as loans and receivables; and measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. Available-for-sale investments of the Company are disclosed in Note 27. Financial liabilities, other financial liabilities (Note 13), trade payables (Note 6) and other payables (Notes 5) are categorized as financial liabilities measured at amortized costs using effective interest method.

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, judgment 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. Available-for-sale investments are carried at their fair values. The fair values of available-for-sale investments which do not have quoted market prices in active markets, are determined by using general accepted valuation techniques or stated at cost, less a provision for impairment, if any, by assuming the carrying values do not differ materially from their fair values.

Financial liabilities

Fair values of bank borrowings are disclosed in Note 13.

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 except for the certain available for sale investments which are measured at cost less impairment, if any, as their fair values cannot be reliably estimated using generally accepted valuation techniques, carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES) (Continued)

- 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).

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2017 and 2016.

31 December 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (*)	Total
Assets:				
Available-for-sale investments	59.831.112	-	13.850.984	73.682.096
Total assets	59.831.112	-	13.850.984	73.682.096
31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (*)	Total
Assets:				
Available-for-sale investments	63.638.548	-	13.273.533	76.912.081
Total assets	63.638.548	-	13.273.533	76.912.081

(*) As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, there is no transfer between the levels 1 and 2. Please see Note 27 for the movement of Level 3 financial instruments.

The following table presents the Company's non-financial assets that are measured fair value at 31 December 2017 and 2016;

31 December 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Tangible Assets:				
Land	-	162.713.500	-	162.713.500
Buildings and land improvements	-	93.599.500	-	93.599.500
Machinery and equipment	-	319.726.099	-	319.726.099
Total assets	-	576.039.099	-	576.039.099

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

(Amount expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES) (Continued)

31 December 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Tangible Assets:				
Land	-	136.679.902	-	136.679.902
Buildings and land improvements	-	88.318.740	-	88.318.740
Machinery and equipment	-	222.693.884	-	222.693.884
Total assets	-	447.692.526	-	447.692.526

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INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

Stock Exchange

Pınar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş. shares are traded at Borsa İstanbul Star Market under the ticker symbol PNSUT.

Initial Public Offering Date: 03.02.1986

Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

As per the resolution by the Board of Directors of Pınar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş., the Company's Ordinary General Assembly Meeting will be held on March 30, 2018, Friday at 11:30 at Kemalpaşa Caddesi No: 317 Pınarbaşı/İzmir.

Profit Distribution Policy

The general profit distribution policy of Pinar Süt Mamulleri Sanayii A.Ş. is publicly disclosed available at the investor relations page of the Company's corporate web site (www.pinar.com.tr) in Turkish and English.

Investor Relations

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To access Pinar Süt investor relations web site:



Pinar Süt Share Performance (Compared to BIST ALL Index)



