

**BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ
ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the General Assembly of Directors of
Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi Anonim Şirketi**

Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.

Maslak, Eski Büyükdere Cad.
No.14 Kat :10
34396 Sarıyer / İstanbul, Turkey

T +90 212 373 00 00

F +90 212 291 77 97

www.grantthornton.com.tr

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements 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, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Independent Auditing Standards which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("POA") and adopted within the framework of the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors* ("Code of Ethics") issued by POA and the ethical requirements in CMB legislation that are relevant to audit of financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics and legislation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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. These matters were addressed in the context of our 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.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Revenue Recognition	
<p>The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the sale of produced breeding eggs, one-day-old chicks, live turkeys, live chickens, processed turkeys and processed chickens.</p> <p>The Company recognizes revenue in the financial statements at the point in time when it transfers control of the good to the customer.</p> <p>Revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter, as revenue is one of the most important key performance indicators of the Company and, due to its structure, it includes the risk of not being recognized in the relevant period.</p>	<p>The following audit procedures were performed:</p> <p>The samples selected from contracts made with customers and evaluated the appropriateness of the revenue recognition policy applied by the management of the Company in respect of the compliance with TFRS have been checked and reviewed.</p> <p>The revenue process of the Company was analyzed, and the effectiveness of the design, implementation, and operation of controls in the revenue process was tested.</p> <p>Testing the transfer of controls of the products of which sales documents and other supporting documents regarding the delivery of the goods have been completed through substantive procedures which includes samplings.</p> <p>Sending confirmation letters to the counter parties in order to test the existence and accuracy of the outstanding balances of customers.</p> <p>Evaluating the journal entries related to revenue that the Company has accounted for during the year.</p> <p>Test of details has been performed for subsequent period sales returns to test whether revenue has been appropriately and accurately recognized in the reporting period.</p>

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements Responsibilities of auditors in an audit are as follows:

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as the auditors are:

Our objectives are 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with standards on auditing issued by the CMB and Standards on Auditing issued by POA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the standards on auditing issued by the CMB and Standards on Auditing issued by POA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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 also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

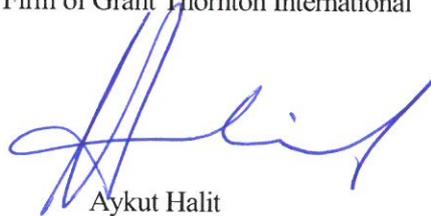
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation 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.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) no. 6102; the Independent Auditor’s Report on System and Committee of Early Identification of Risks is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on 02 March 2026.
- 2) In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company’s bookkeeping activities and financial statements for the period between 1 January – 31 December 2025, are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company’s articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 3) In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of the audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Aykut Halit.

Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
Member Firm of Grant Thornton International



Aykut Halit
Partner

Istanbul, 02.03.2026

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONTENTS	PAGE
BALANCE SHEETS	1 - 2
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	3
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	4
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS.....	5
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6 - 61

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,016,064,413	6,935,773,479
Trade receivables	5	2,247,209,751	3,046,152,613
-Trade receivables from related parties	5,27	87,686,382	188,898,762
-Trade receivables from other parties		2,159,523,369	2,857,253,851
Other receivables		277,343,662	213,722,135
-Other receivables from other parties		277,343,662	213,722,135
Inventories	6	1,943,198,243	2,207,223,841
Biological assets	7	2,067,949,029	2,144,083,737
Prepaid expenses	8	366,938,690	313,233,165
Current tax assets	17	473,954,681	-
Other current assets	9	2,084,110,333	1,694,772,855
Current Assets		16,476,768,802	16,554,961,825
Other receivables		809,509	1,059,585
-Other receivables from other parties		809,509	1,059,585
Property, plant and equipment	10	8,429,602,436	7,684,081,641
Intangible assets	11	26,129,659	55,851,670
-Other intangible assets		26,129,659	55,851,670
Right of use assets	12	251,355,970	323,894,145
Prepaid expenses		62,489	354,996
Non Current Assets		8,707,960,063	8,065,242,037
TOTAL ASSETS		25,184,728,865	24,620,203,862

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
LIABILITIES			
Short term borrowings	4	4,313,926,671	2,354,619,340
Short term portions of long term borrowings	4	44,267,670	64,819,946
Short term lease liabilities	4	88,364,485	93,603,470
Other financial liabilities	4	29,883,150	80,312,962
Trade payables	5	6,166,545,757	6,097,840,154
-Trade payables to related parties	5,27	377,477,490	386,506,764
-Trade payables to other parties		5,789,068,267	5,711,333,390
Payables related to the employee benefits		324,373,659	309,348,266
Other payables		104,367,727	162,134,382
-Other payables to related parties		24,632,946	24,424,111
-Other payables to other parties		79,734,781	137,710,271
Deferred income		396,916,998	387,612,359
Short term provisions		1,079,789,322	395,267,256
-Provisions related to the employee benefits	14	324,705,535	356,938,150
-Other short term provisions	14	755,083,787	38,329,106
Current tax liabilities	17	-	220,322,962
Short Term Liabilities		12,548,435,439	10,165,881,097
Long term borrowings	4	18,073,221	70,742,083
Long term lease liabilities	4	71,482,703	125,185,140
Deferred income		9,884,259	12,937,737
Long term provisions		631,847,739	787,649,715
-Provisions related to the employee benefits	15	631,847,739	787,649,715
Deferred tax liability	17	834,005,978	363,160,985
Long Term Liabilities		1,565,293,900	1,359,675,660
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,113,729,339	11,525,556,757
Share capital	16	100,023,579	100,023,579
Adjustment to share capital	16	2,645,657,436	2,645,657,436
Accumulated other comprehensive expense that will not be reclassified through profit or loss		582,513,454	(382,347,859)
-Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		(1,041,494,428)	(1,082,787,313)
-Fixed assets revaluation	16	1,624,007,882	700,439,454
Restricted reserves	16	325,965,154	318,623,217
Other reserves	16	108,129,113	108,129,113
Retained Earnings	16	10,423,921,746	5,593,643,937
Profit/(loss) for the period		(3,115,210,956)	4,710,917,682
Total Equity		11,070,999,526	13,094,647,105
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		25,184,728,865	24,620,203,862

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

PROFIT OR LOSS	Notes	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Revenue	18	33,492,360,427	41,275,299,572
Cost of sales	18	(32,547,559,687)	(31,602,127,765)
Gross profit		944,800,740	9,673,171,807
General administrative expenses	19	(1,289,411,957)	(1,456,486,888)
Marketing expenses	19	(2,265,092,109)	(2,467,195,148)
Research and development expenses		(715,081)	(1,159,936)
Other operating incomes	22	1,010,985,234	1,233,824,146
Other operating expenses	22	(1,675,313,817)	(738,157,639)
Operating profit/(loss)		(3,274,746,990)	6,243,996,342
Income from investing activities	23	4,513,197	1,774,001
Operating profit/(loss) before financial income/(expense)		(3,270,233,793)	6,245,770,343
Finance income	24	2,134,821,764	1,467,167,306
Finance expenses	24	(1,417,926,146)	(1,782,554,749)
Monetary gain/(loss)	25	(353,077,456)	805,719,674
Net income/(loss) before tax from operations		(2,906,415,631)	6,736,102,574
Current tax expense	17	-	(1,880,310,271)
Deferred tax expense	17	(208,795,325)	(144,874,621)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(3,115,210,956)	4,710,917,682
Allocation of profit/(loss)			
Non-controlling interests			
Owner of the company		(3,115,210,956)	4,710,917,682
Earnings/(losses) per share	28	(31.14477)	47.09807
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE			
Items will not be reclassified through profit or loss		1,091,563,377	310,386,629
Increases in revaluation of property,plant and equipment		1,298,555,865	-
Deferred tax expense related to revaluation of property,plant and equipment		(248,285,373)	-
Re-measurement gains of defined benefit plans		55,057,180	413,848,839
Deferred tax losses related to remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		(13,764,295)	(103,462,210)
Total other comprehensive income		1,091,563,377	310,386,629
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		(2,023,647,579)	5,021,304,311

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Share capital	Adjustment to share Capital	Other accumulated comprehensive income and expenses not to be reclassified in profit or loss	Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability	Revaluation funds	Currency translation differences	Other reserves	Restricted reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income and expenses to be reclassified in profit or loss	Retained Earnings	Profit/(loss) for the period	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	100,023,579	2,645,657,436	(1,393,173,942)	715,880,130	1,159,674,569	108,129,113	318,623,217	2,864,160,304	1,799,031,571	8,318,005,977		
Transfers	-	-	-	(15,440,676)	(915,011,386)	-	-	2,729,483,633	(1,799,031,571)	-	-	-
Liquidation effect	-	-	-	-	(244,663,183)	-	-	-	-	(244,663,183)	-	(244,663,183)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	310,386,629	-	-	-	-	-	4,710,917,682	5,021,304,311	-	5,021,304,311
Balance at 31 December 2024	100,023,579	2,645,657,436	(1,082,787,313)	700,439,454	-	108,129,113	318,623,217	5,593,643,937	4,710,917,682	13,094,647,105		
Balance at 1 January 2025	100,023,579	2,645,657,436	(1,082,787,313)	700,439,454	-	108,129,113	318,623,217	5,593,643,937	4,710,917,682	13,094,647,105		
Transfers	-	-	-	(126,702,064)	-	-	7,341,937	4,830,277,809	(4,710,917,682)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	41,292,885	1,050,270,492	-	-	-	-	(3,115,210,956)	(2,023,647,579)	-	(2,023,647,579)
Balance at 31 December 2025	100,023,579	2,645,657,436	(1,041,494,428)	1,624,007,882	-	108,129,113	325,965,154	10,423,921,746	(3,115,210,956)	11,070,999,526		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	<i>Notes</i>	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
A. CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(723,207,396)	6,221,156,628
Profit/(loss) for the period		(3,115,210,956)	4,710,917,682
Adjustments regarding profit/(loss) reconciliation for the period:		3,008,674,833	3,594,876,590
Adjustments of depreciation and amortization		1,936,242,536	2,192,254,962
Adjustments of decrease in value of trade receivables		5,206,904	(4,502,259)
Adjustments for fair value gains of derivative financial instruments		-	(14,184,817)
Adjustments of decrease in value in inventories	6	(110,363)	(18,131,785)
Adjustments of provisions for employee benefits		562,288,842	806,091,324
Adjustments for provisions		727,529,835	13,641,025
Adjustments for tax expense	17	208,795,325	2,025,184,892
Adjustments related to interest expenses		894,557,228	1,022,438,700
Adjustments related to interest income		(2,087,917,724)	(1,337,414,284)
Adjustments for impairment on fixed assets		131,585,869	-
Monetary gain/loss		630,496,381	(1,090,501,168)
Changes in working capital		(616,671,273)	(2,084,637,644)
Changes in trade receivables		88,773,643	(1,211,087,518)
Changes in inventories		264,135,961	221,428,074
Changes in trade payables		1,572,806,614	1,866,795,296
Changes in employee benefits		97,677,942	136,944,347
Changes in other assets regarding operating activities		(1,616,786,942)	(975,987,787)
Changes in other liabilities regarding operating activities		87,134,966	219,997,516
Income taxes paid		(694,277,643)	(1,936,193,836)
Payments made within the scope of provisions for employment benefits		(416,135,814)	(406,533,736)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,263,206,822)	(1,274,250,936)
Cash inflow from sale of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		85,050,312	92,382,005
Cash outflow from purchasing of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets		(170,248,664)	(88,724,360)
Cash inflow from sale of biological assets	7	21,337,434,275	21,291,036,191
Cash outflow from purchasing of biological assets	7	(22,515,735,252)	(22,595,922,367)
Cash advances given and payables		292,507	26,977,595
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		3,833,822,771	1,216,624,065
Cash inflow from loans	4	4,461,010,916	3,072,434,950
Cash outflow from repayment of borrowings	4	(1,716,261,741)	(2,309,140,764)
Cash outflow from payment of lease liabilities		(96,208,411)	(160,884,300)
Cash outflow from other financial borrowings		(34,922,223)	90,258,893
Interest received		2,087,917,724	1,337,414,284
Interest paid		(867,713,494)	(813,458,998)
D. EFFECT OF CHANGE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-	(244,663,182)
E. NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		1,847,408,553	5,918,866,575
F. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		6,935,773,479	2,378,570,176
G. MONETARY LOSS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,767,117,619)	(1,361,663,272)
H. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (F+G)	3	7,016,064,413	6,935,773,479

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statement.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND OPERATION OF THE COMPANY

Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (“the Company” or “Banvit”) was established in 1968 in Bandırma, Turkey. 8.29% of Banvit's shares are publicly traded on Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi (“BİST”) (31 December 2024: 8.29%).

The Company's principal activities include the production, processing, sales, and marketing of feed, breeder eggs, day-old broiler chicks, live broilers, broiler meat, and further processed products.

The shareholders and shareholding structure of the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Qatar Holding LLC	36.68%	-
BRF GmbH	55.02%	-
TBQ Food GmbH	-	91.71%
Other (Publicly Traded Portion)	8.3%	8.29%
	100%	100%

The number of personnel by category as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Blue collar	4,095	4,464
White collar	668	670
	4,763	5,134

The address of the registered office and headquarters of the Company is as follows:

Ömerli Mahallesi, Ömerli Sokak, No: 208 10202 Bandırma - Balıkesir/ Turkey

Website: <http://www.banvit.com/>

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Capital Markets Board of Turkey (“CMB”) Communiqué No. II-14.1 on “Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets”, published in the Official Gazette No. 28676 dated June 13, 2013. In accordance with Article 5 of the Communiqué, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) as promulgated by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”), together with its additional standards and interpretations, have been applied.

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with the formats specified in the Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy published by POA on July 3, 2024, and the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide issued by the CMB.

The financial statements have been prepared by reflecting necessary adjustments and reclassifications to the statutory records in order to present them fairly in accordance with TFRS. Except for financial assets and derivative financial instruments carried at fair value, financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. In determining the historical cost, the fair value of the consideration paid for assets is generally taken as the basis.

The Company’s financial statements as at 31 December 2025 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 March 2026. In accordance with the applicable legislation, the General Assembly and relevant regulatory authorities are empowered to request amendments to both the statutory financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Turkish Lira (“TRY”), which is the Company’s functional currency. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information has been presented in TRY.

Financial statements in hyperinflationary periods

In accordance with the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) on November 23, 2023, entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) have started to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” for annual reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023. TAS 29 is applicable to entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy and requires that financial statements be expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the currency at the balance sheet date.

In accordance with the relevant standard, the financial statements prepared on the basis of the currency of a hyperinflationary economy have been presented in terms of the purchasing power of that currency as at the reporting date. Comparative financial information has also been restated and expressed in terms of the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period for comparative purposes. Accordingly, the Company has restated its financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and presented them in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as at 31 December 2025.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.1 Basis of presentation (Continued)

In accordance with the Capital Markets Board (CMB) decision dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations and applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards are required to apply inflation accounting starting from their annual financial statements for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2023, by implementing TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies."

The restatements in accordance with TAS 29 have been made using the adjustment factor derived from the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. As of 31 December 2025, the indexes and adjustment factors used in the restatement of the financial statements are as follows:

Dates	Index	Adjustment Coefficient	Three-Year Compound Inflation Rate
31 December 2025	3,513.87	1.00000	211%
31 December 2024	2,684.55	1.30892	291%
31 December 2023	1,859.38	1.88981	268%

The main components of Company's restatement for the purpose of financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies are as follows:

- The company financial statements for the current period presented in TRY are expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date and the amounts for the previous reporting periods are restated in accordance with the purchasing power at the end of the reporting period.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated as they are currently expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date, Where the inflation-adjusted amounts of nonmonetary items exceed the recoverable amount or net realizable value, TAS 36 and TAS 2 have been applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets, liabilities and equity items that are not expressed in the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors.
- All items in the statement of comprehensive income, except for the effects of non-monetary items in the balance sheet on the statement of comprehensive income, have been restated by applying the multipliers calculated over the periods in which the income and expense accounts were initially recognized in the financial statements
- The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period is recognized in the income statement in the net monetary position loss account.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to TRY at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into TRY using the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date when the fair value is determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.1 Basis of presentation (Continued)

The closing exchange rates for the year ended are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Year End	Average	Year End	Average
Euro (“EUR”)/TRY	50.2859	45.0712	36.7362	35.6670
United States Dollars (“USD”)/TRY	42.8457	39.7615	35.2803	33.0146

Going concern

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

Comparative information and restatement of financial statements for the prior period

In order to identify trends in financial position and performance, the Company's financial statements are prepared on a comparative basis with the prior period. When necessary to ensure consistency with the presentation of current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified, and significant differences are disclosed.

2.2 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company financial statements require Company Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in statements of income in the periods they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the company financial statements are as follows:

Provision for employment termination benefits

In the calculation of provisions for employee termination benefits, the Company utilizes actuarial assumptions including employee turnover rates, discount rates, and expected salary increases. Actuarial gains or losses are disclosed in other comprehensive income.

The recoverability of trade receivables

Provision for doubtful receivables is an estimated amount that the Company Management believes to reflect for possible future losses on existing receivables that have collection risk due to current economic conditions.

Useful life

The useful economic lifetime of the Company’s assets is determined by Company Management at acquisition date of asset, and they are revised regularly, Company determines the useful lifetime of an asset by considering the assets’ approximate benefit. This assessment based on the experience of used similar assets, The Company considers the situation that will become unusable in terms of technical or commercial values, because of changes or progression in the market when determining the useful lifetime of an asset.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.2 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Revaluation of land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipment

The frequency of revaluation studies is determined in a manner that ensures the carrying amounts of the revalued property, plant and equipment do not differ materially from their fair values at the end of the relevant reporting period, The frequency of revaluation depends on the changes in the fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment, If the fair value of a revalued asset is considered to differ materially from its carrying amount, a revaluation study must be repeated, and such study is performed for the entire class of assets to which the revalued asset belongs, as of the same date,

On the other hand, for property, plant and equipment whose fair value changes are not material, it is not deemed necessary to repeat revaluation studies annually.

In this context, based on the assessments of the Company’s management, the fair values of land and land improvements, buildings and above-ground structures, as well as machinery, plant and equipment, have been reflected in the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, based on the valuation studies performed by an independent professional valuation firm authorized by the CMB.

Details of the methods and assumptions used within the scope of the valuation studies performed are as follows:

- In fair value calculations, the most effective and efficient use assessment was conducted, and the current usage purposes were determined as the most effective and efficient use. The peer comparison method was applied for land and plots, while the cost approach method was used to determine the value of real estate by adding the investment costs on the land to the land value after depreciation (subtracting depreciation after adding any interest or gain). Additionally, in the cost approach method, the land value calculation was also carried out using the peer comparison method described above.
- In the peer comparison method, existing market data was utilized. Considering similar real estate properties recently listed on the market, price adjustments were made based on criteria that could impact market value, and the average price per square meter for the plots covered in the report was determined. The selected comparable properties were evaluated based on factors such as location, size, zoning status, and physical characteristics. Additionally, real estate marketing firms were consulted for an up-to-date assessment of the market, and the expertise of an independent professional valuation company was leveraged. The cost approach method was used for the valuation of machinery, facilities, and equipment. Since the valuation was conducted as a comprehensive integrated industrial plant appraisal, the valuation of machinery, facilities, and equipment was based on active and operational values within the integrated plant, considering market data to the extent applicable. The relevant machinery, facilities, and equipment were examined on a line-by-line basis.

The values that may occur during the realization of purchase/sale transactions may differ from these values.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.2 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax liability and asset estimation is a part of the financial statement preparation process, requiring the Company to estimate income tax for each country in which it operates. This process involves assessing current tax expenses, evaluating temporary timing differences arising from deferred income and adjustments made for reporting purposes, and estimating deferred tax assets or liabilities. The Company management recognizes deferred tax assets when it is probable that they can recover or deduct from future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are recognized in cases where it is likely that tax benefits will be realized in future periods. Therefore, the recognition of deferred tax assets depends on the estimation of the Company's financial performance in future periods.

Impairment of inventory

In calculating impairment, the physical status and aging of inventories are reviewed taking into consideration the technical personnel's opinion; and provision is made for items assumed unserviceable. In determining the net realizable value of inventories, inventory price lists and average discount rates of the year are used, and assumptions are made in relation to sales expenses to be incurred in the future.

Litigation provision

When recognizing litigation provisions, the probability of losing the relevant lawsuits and the potential consequences in case of an unfavourable outcome are assessed based on the opinions of the Company's legal counsel. The Company's management makes its best estimates using the available data and allocates provisions as deemed necessary. In the event of any dispute with tax authorities, the calculation of tax expenses for items where the tax assessment method cannot be fully determined requires estimations and evaluations until a decision is received from the relevant authorities or the legal process is concluded.

2.3 Changes in significant accounting estimates and errors

When changes occur in accounting policies or accounting estimates, or when material prior-period errors are identified, such changes and corrections are applied retrospectively, and the comparative financial statements for prior periods are restated accordingly. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the change is made if the change affects only that period, or in both the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the balance sheet at their cost values. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, credit card receivables, bank deposits, and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes all purchase costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The unit cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Biological Assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. When the fair value of a biological asset cannot be measured reliably, the asset is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the resulting effects recognized in profit or loss.

Breeder chickens, laying hens and broiler chickens are classified within biological assets in the financial statements. Laying and breeder chickens are depreciated based on their estimated useful lives, which are determined with reference to their egg-production cycles. Due to the absence of an active market for these biological assets, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, accumulated impairment losses.

Broiler chickens are recognized at production cost following the completion of their grow-out period at the end of their useful lives.

The biological assets owned by the Company do not have quoted market prices in an active market, and the Company has determined that alternative valuation techniques would not yield reliable fair value measurements. Accordingly, these biological assets are measured at cost, less any related accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Management determines the useful lives of the biological assets based on the expected number of eggs that can be produced under normal operating conditions.

Related parties

If one of the below listed criteria exists the party is regarded as related with the Company:

- a) Directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - ii) has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
 - iii) has joint control over the Company;
- b) The party is an associate of the Company;
- c) The party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venture;
- d) The party is member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent;
- e) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- f) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- g) The party, the entity, or an entity related to the entity having post-employment benefit plans for the employees.

The Company enters into business transactions with its related parties in the normal course of its operations.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Tangible assets

All tangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Land, buildings and machinery-equipment are stated at fair value less depreciation after the fair value of land and buildings is determined by appraisal undertaken by professionally qualified valuation specialists. All other tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, if any. When a tangible asset is sold, income after deduction of relevant cost and accumulated depreciation is stated in the statement of income and profit or loss. When a revalued asset is sold, the relevant revaluation funds are transferred to retained earnings.

The cost of a tangible asset includes the purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. Expenses incurred after the asset is started to be used, i.e., maintenance and repair expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. If the expenditures made increase an asset's economic usefulness in the future, they are added to the cost of the asset.

The increase in the carrying value of the tangible assets arising from revaluation are initially credited after deduction of deferred tax effect to the tangible assets value increase fund account under equity. The accumulated depreciation corresponding to the revaluation fund of the tangible assets accounted for by revaluation method is recognized as an expense in the relevant period.

Increases arising from the revaluation of land, land improvements, buildings, and machinery and equipment are recognized, net of the related deferred tax effects, directly in equity under the revaluation surplus account. Revaluation increases relating to assets for which an impairment loss had previously been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are credited to the statement of comprehensive income to the extent of the previously recognized impairment. Decreases that offset prior period revaluation surplus balances for the same asset are charged against the revaluation surplus, whereas all other decreases are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Each year, the difference between the depreciation calculated on the revalued amount (recognized in the statement of comprehensive income) and the depreciation calculated based on the asset's historical cost before revaluation is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings, net of the related deferred tax effect.

The ranges of useful lives applied to the assets previous and current periods are as follows:

Buildings	15 - 50 years
Land Improvements	15 - 25 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	2 - 15 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 15 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 15 years

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets have finite useful lives and primarily comprise rights and computer software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are generally five years from the date on which the asset is available for use. Maintenance and repair costs relating to computer software are expensed as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of intangible assets, as well as impairment losses recognized based on their indexed values, are recognized in the related income or expense accounts. The residual values of intangible assets are estimated to be insignificant. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Right of use assets

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration. In determining whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company evaluates the following criteria:

- a) A contract contains an identified asset when an asset is explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract.
- b) A physically distinct portion of an asset, or a portion that represents substantially all of the asset’s capacity, may constitute an identified asset. If the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset throughout the period of use and would benefit economically from exercising that substitution right, the asset is not considered to be an identified asset.
- c) The Company must have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.
- d) The Company must have the right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company assesses that it has the right to use the asset when the decisions regarding how and for what purpose the asset will be used have been predetermined. The Company is deemed to have the right to direct the use if one of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The Company has the right to operate the asset (or to direct others to operate it on its behalf) throughout the period of use, and the supplier does not have the right to change those operating instructions.
 - ii. The Company has designed the asset (or specific components of the asset) in a manner that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used during the period of use.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and comprises the following:

- a. the initial measurement amount of the lease liability,
- b. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, net of any lease incentives received,
- c. any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, and
- d. restoration (dismantling) costs.

In applying the cost model, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at:

- a. cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and
- b. cost adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

In depreciating the right-of-use asset, the Company applies the depreciation principles set out in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Where ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term, or where the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In all other cases, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to recognize any impairment losses identified.

Lease liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined by considering the Company’s borrowing rates at the contract dates.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability at the commencement date comprise the following unpaid amounts to be made over the lease term for the right to use the underlying asset:

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

- a. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- b. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date,
- c. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- d. payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the Company exercising a termination option.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability as follows:

- a. increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- b. reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made, and
- c. remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect reassessments or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments

For each period during the lease term, the interest expense on the lease liability is calculated by applying a constant periodic discount rate to the remaining balance of the lease liability. The periodic discount rate is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this rate can be readily determined. If the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the Company remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes in lease payments. The corresponding adjustment arising from the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the related right-of-use asset. The lease terms of the Company’s contracts range between 2 and 10 years.

Extension and early termination options

The lease liability is determined by taking into account the extension and early termination options included in the lease agreements. The majority of the extension and early termination options in the contracts are options that can be exercised jointly by the Company and the lessor. The Company includes extension or early termination options in the lease term when such options are at the discretion of the Company and when it is reasonably certain that these options will be exercised. The Company does not have any significant lease contracts containing extension or early termination options that are excluded from the lease liability due to a lack of reasonable certainty regarding their exercise. If there is a significant change in circumstances, management reassesses the evaluation. Based on the assessments performed during the current period, there are no right-of-use assets or lease liabilities recognized as a result of including extension or early termination options in the lease term.

Variable lease payments

A portion of the Company’s lease payments arising from certain lease contracts consists of variable lease payments. Variable lease payments that do not fall within the scope of IFRS 16 are recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Practical expedients

Short term lease agreements with a lease term of 12 months or less, as well as leases of low-value equipment identified as low-value by the Company, have been accounted for under the exemption permitted by TFRS 16 “Leases”. Payments related to these contracts continue to be recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

A single discount rate has been applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (e.g., leases of a similar asset class within a similar economic environment and with similar remaining lease terms).

Current tax expense and deferred tax

The Company recognizes current tax expense based on taxable profit for the period, calculated in accordance with the applicable tax legislation.

Current tax liabilities or assets are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the related temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces them to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

In September 2024, the Public Oversight Authority (KGK) issued amendments to TAS 12 introducing a mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments clarify that TAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules.

The amendments also introduce specific disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exception from recognizing and disclosing information about deferred taxes arising from these tax laws, as well as the requirement to disclose that the exception has been applied, are effective upon issuance of the amendments.

The amendment has had no impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized in the financial statements unless there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and that the grant will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs, for which the grants are intended to compensate, are recognized as expenses. Government grants that are in the nature of a financing arrangement are not recognized in profit or loss to offset the related expenditure; instead, such grants are recorded as deferred income in the statement of financial position and amortized to profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset on a systematic basis.

Government grants received to compensate the Company for expenses or losses already incurred, or to provide immediate financial support without future related costs, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Employee benefits

Severance pay according to the current laws and collective bargaining agreements in Turkey, is paid in case of retirement or dismissal. In accordance with TAS 19 Employee Benefits Standard ("TAS 19"), such payments are classified as defined retirement benefit plans. The retirement pay liability recognized in the balance sheet has been calculated based on the net present value of all employees expected future salary amounts due to their retirement and reflected in the financial statements. All actuarial gains and losses are accounted for as other comprehensive income.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

A provision is recognized if, and only if, there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) which has arisen because of a past event, it is likely that the resources providing economic benefit to the company flow from the company due to such obligation, and the potential liability can be estimated reliably. If the effect of the time value of money becomes material, the provisions are stated at the expected future cash outflows discounted at the reporting date. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjustments are made to reflect the best estimates of the Company Management.

Contingent assets are subject to continuous evaluation in order to maintain correct recognition of relevant events. When the inflow of economic benefits is virtually certain, then the related contingent asset and the relevant income are recognized in the financial statements. When the inflow of economic benefits is probable, then the subject contingent asset is recognized in the notes to the company financial statements.

Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired (and for assets with an indefinite useful life, whenever there is an indication of impairment). If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use represents the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognized for an asset is reversed in subsequent periods only to the extent that the circumstances leading to the impairment have changed and the recoverable amount has increased. Such reversals shall not result in the asset’s carrying amount exceeding the net carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue

The Company recognizes revenue in the financial statements when, or as, it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to the customer. A good is considered transferred when, or as, control of the asset passes to the customer

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the following five core principles:

- Identification of customer contracts
- Identification of performance obligations
- Determination of transaction price in the contract
- Allocation of price to performance obligations
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled

The Company recognizes a contract with a customer as revenue when all of the following conditions are met.

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

At the beginning of the contract, the Company evaluates the goods or services it has committed in the contract with the customer and defines each commitment to transfer to the customer as a separate performance obligation. The Company also determines at contract inception whether it has fulfilled each performance obligation over time or at a point in time.

When a third party is involved in sales transactions to provide goods or services to the customer, the Company determines that the nature of its commitment is performed as a principal or agent by the Company. It is principle if the Company controls the specified goods or services before transferring those goods or services to the customer. In that case, when (or if) it fulfills its performance obligation, it includes the revenue from the company financial statements equal to the gross amount of the price it expects to be entitled in return for the transferred goods or services. If the Company acts as an intermediary in the supply of goods or services for which a performance obligation has been determined by another party, it is in the position of an agent and does not reflect the revenue for the said performance obligation in the financial statements.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component since the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. If the financing component is significant in revenue, future collections are discounted by the interest rate in financing component. The difference is recognized as income from operating activities in current period.

The Company's performance obligations consist of the sale of consumer products that it produces. The customer consumes the benefit obtained by the Company from the performance simultaneously. The sales transaction is recognized at the time of delivery of the manufactured products. The Company transfers control of the goods or services sold to the customer at the same time and the revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is fulfilled.

Finance income and expense

Finance income comprises interest income and foreign exchange gains. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method on an accrual basis.

Finance costs include interest expenses on bank borrowings, loan transaction costs, and impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables). Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign exchange differences, remeasurement of trade-related balances, and interest income/expenses arising from commercial transactions are presented under ‘other operating income’ or ‘other operating expenses’ within operating activities.

Financing income or expenses relating to price-difference components on credit sales or purchases represent the financing element inherent in transactions conducted on extended payment terms. Such income and expenses are treated as financing elements of operating activities and are recognized over the period of the credit term under other operating income and other operating expenses.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company’s functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary items represent the difference between: (i) the carrying amount of the monetary items at the beginning of the period, translated at the period-opening exchange rate (adjusted for the effects of payments made during the period), and (ii) the amortized cost of such items translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value and denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the amortized cost calculated based on the transaction-date exchange rate and the effective interest method.

Foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except in the following cases:

- Foreign exchange differences that are treated as an adjustment to borrowing costs and capitalized as part of the cost of qualifying assets under construction that are intended for future use
- Foreign exchange differences arising from transactions entered into for the purpose of hedging foreign currency risks (the accounting policy for hedge accounting is described below).

Earnings/(loss) per share

Earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets into three categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is based on the business model determined according to the Company’s objectives for managing the financial assets and on the expected contractual cash flows. Management performs the classification of financial assets at the date of their acquisition.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets for which management has adopted a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows, and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. These assets have fixed or determinable payments, are not traded in an active market, and are not derivative instruments.

If their maturities are less than 12 months from the reporting date, they are classified as current assets; if they exceed 12 months, they are classified as non-current assets. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include the items presented under “trade receivables” and “cash and cash equivalents” in the statement of financial position.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Since the trade receivables measured at amortized cost presented in the financial statements do not contain a significant financing component, the Company has elected to apply the simplified approach for impairment calculations and uses a provision matrix. Under this approach, unless trade receivables are impaired for specific reasons, the Company measures expected credit loss provisions at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. In calculating expected credit losses, the Company considers its historical credit loss experience together with forward-looking information.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets for which management has adopted a business model of collecting contractual cash flows and/or selling the assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value. If management does not intend to dispose of such assets within 12 months from the reporting date, they are classified as non-current assets. At initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election for investments in equity instruments to present subsequent changes in fair value either in other comprehensive income or in profit or loss, depending on the classification of the equity investment.

2.5 New and revised standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of 1 January 2025 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company’s financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

a. The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

- **Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability** In May 2024, POA issued amendments to TAS 21. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.5 New and Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

b. Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

- **Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.** In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The Company will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

- **TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts**

POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. The mandatory effective date of the Standard postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with the announcement made by the POA. The standard is not applicable for the Company.

- **Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments**
In August 2025, POA issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies that a financial liability is derecognized on the ‘settlement date’. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendment also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

Additional disclosures in TFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are added with the amendment. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.5 New and Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

- **Annual Improvements to TFRSs - Volume 11:** In September 2025, POA issued Annual Improvements to TFRSs - Volume 11, amending the followings:
 - TFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter: These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in TFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in TFRS 9.
 - TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Gain or Loss on Derecognition: The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in the Standard and include a cross reference to TFRS 13.
 - TFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price: TFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with TFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply derecognition requirement of TFRS 9 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. TFRS 9 has been also amended to remove the reference to 'transaction price'.
 - TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - Determination of a 'De Facto Agent': The amendments are intended to remove the inconsistencies between TFRS 10 paragraphs.
 - TAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Cost Method: The amendments remove the term of “cost method” following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

Improvements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted for all. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

- **Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity:** In August 2025, POA issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies the application of the “own use” requirements and permits hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. The amendment also adds new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The clarifications regarding the ‘own use’ requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The amendments are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

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

2.5 New and revised standards and interpretations (Continued)

- **IFRS 18 - The new Standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:**In May 2025, POA issued IFRS 18 which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. IFRS 18 requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards, such as IAS 7, IAS 8 and IAS 34. IFRS 18 and the related amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.
- **IFRS 19 - The new Standard for Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures:** In August 2025, POA issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. An entity that is a subsidiary, does not have public accountability and has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) which prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards may elect to apply IFRS 19. IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier adoption is permitted. If an eligible entity chooses to apply the standard earlier, it is required to disclose that fact. An entity is required, during the first period (annual and interim) in which it applies the standard, to align the disclosures in the comparative period with the disclosures included in the current period under IFRS 19. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation:**The amendments issued by the Board in November 2025 require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. Accordingly, if an entity’s functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the end of the current reporting period. Furthermore, an entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with IAS 29, to the foreign operation’s comparative figures. The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The details of cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash	1,020,819	1,266,073
Banks	6,966,223,113	6,865,024,955
-Time deposits	1,372,461,352	1,418,851,392
-Demand deposits	5,593,761,761	5,446,173,563
Other cash equivalents (*)	48,820,481	69,482,451
	7,016,064,413	6,935,773,479

(*) Other cash equivalents consist of receivables arising from credit card sales which are realized in cash on average one business day later.

Maturity details of time and demand deposits of the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Time Deposits		Demand Deposits	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
USD	773,058,278	-	1,245,940,075	1,370,216,066
EUR	-	-	12,193,596	1,357,956
TRY	4,820,703,483	5,446,173,563	114,327,681	47,277,370
	5,593,761,761	5,446,173,563	1,372,461,352	1,418,851,392

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The financial liabilities of the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short term borrowings	4,313,926,671	2,354,619,340
Short term portions of long term loans	44,267,670	64,819,946
Other financial liabilities (*)	29,883,150	80,312,962
Lease liabilities	88,364,485	93,603,470
Short term financial borrowings	4,476,441,976	2,593,355,718
Long term borrowings	18,073,221	70,742,083
Lease liabilities	71,482,703	125,185,140
Long term financial borrowings	89,555,924	195,927,223
Total financial borrowings	4,565,997,900	2,789,282,941

(*) The other financial liabilities are composed of the the supplier financing activities.

The Company has no pledges or mortgages on its financial liabilities as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None).

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Company's loans have variable and fixed interest rates.

The maturities of the Company's loan liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
0 - 1 year	4,358,194,341	2,419,439,286
1 - 2 year	18,073,221	50,227,405
2 - 3 year	-	20,514,678
	4,376,267,562	2,490,181,369

The details of loans as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

31 December 2025	Currency	Interest Rate %	TRY Amount
Short term bank loans	TRY	13.75 - 23.47	4,313,926,671
Short term portions of long term bank loans	TRY	13.75	44,267,670
Long term bank loans	TRY	13.75	18,073,221
			4,376,267,562

The details of loans as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

31 December 2024	Currency	Interest rate %	TRY Amount
Short term bank loans	TRY	23.03 - 48.50	2,354,619,340
Short term portions of long term bank loans	TRY	13.75	64,819,946
Long term bank loans	TRY	13.75	70,742,083
			2,490,181,369

Cash flows from financial operations as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Financial liabilities	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	2,490,181,369	2,534,122,111
Cash transactions	4,461,010,916	3,072,434,950
Non-cash transactions (*)	(1,716,261,741)	(2,228,794,710)
Monetary gain	(858,662,982)	(887,580,982)
Closing	4,376,267,562	2,490,181,369

(*) Non-cash transactions consist of interest accrued.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

Other financial liabilities	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	80,312,962	2,422,903
Cash transactions	(34,922,223)	90,258,893
Monetary gain	(15,507,589)	(12,368,834)
Closing	29,883,150	80,312,962

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade receivables

Trade receivables of Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables from other parties	2,159,523,369	2,857,253,851
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 27)	87,686,382	188,898,762
	2,247,209,751	3,046,152,613

Details of trade receivables as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	2,220,772,847	2,946,721,209
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 27)	87,686,382	188,898,762
Provisions for doubtful receivables	(9,998,432)	(7,372,480)
Rediscount effects	(51,251,046)	(82,094,878)
	2,247,209,751	3,046,152,613

Provisions for doubtful receivables as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	(7,372,480)	(16,307,454)
Increase during the period	(12,320,816)	(67,867,134)
Reversal of bad-debt provision	7,113,912	72,369,393
Monetary gain	2,580,952	4,432,715
Closing	(9,998,432)	(7,372,480)

The Company’s exposure to currency and credit risk and impairment for current trade receivables are disclosed in Note 29.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (Continued)

Trade payables

Trade payables of the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables from other parties	5,841,121,786	5,776,444,149
Trade payables from related parties	377,477,490	386,506,764
Trade debt rediscount effects	(52,053,519)	(65,110,759)
	6,166,545,757	6,097,840,154

The details of the Company's short term trade payables as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	6,218,599,276	6,162,950,913
Trade payables rediscount effects	(52,053,519)	(65,110,759)
	6,166,545,757	6,097,840,154

The Company's foreign currency risk related to short-term trade payables is disclosed in Note 29.

As of 31 December 2025 the Company has no long-term trade payables (31 December 2024: None).

NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES

The details of inventories as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Finished goods	525,820,517	580,489,228
Semi-finished goods	343,848,253	479,102,791
Raw materials	1,095,748,518	1,174,454,217
Goods in transit	17,078,170	12,585,183
Provision for inventories	(39,297,215)	(39,407,578)
	1,943,198,243	2,207,223,841

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES (Continued)

Movements for impairment on inventories as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	39,407,578	57,539,363
(Reversal)/provision for the period, net	(110,363)	(18,131,785)
Closing	39,297,215	39,407,578

NOTE 7 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Breeder chickens, broiler daily chickens and breeder pullets that have useful life of 1 year are classified as biological assets as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Movements of biological assets as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Broiler daily chickens	1,209,791,362	1,385,292,745
Breeder chickens	545,466,820	493,908,797
Breeder pullets	312,690,847	264,882,195
	2,067,949,029	2,144,083,737

Movements of broiler daily chickens as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Broiler daily chickens	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	1,385,292,745	1,404,168,185
Additions	3,375,765,219	3,283,924,615
Effect of physical changes (*)	17,786,167,673	17,988,236,136
Disposals	(21,337,434,275)	(21,291,036,191)
Closing	1,209,791,362	1,385,292,745

(*) Effect of physical changes mainly composed of feed consumptions, raiser costs, medicine and care costs.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 7 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (Continued)

Movements of breeder chickens as of 31 December 2025 are follows:

Breeder chickens	31 December 2025		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Opening	935,351,562	(441,442,765)	493,908,797
Additions	-	(1,254,435,685)	(1,254,435,685)
Transfer	1,305,993,708	-	1,305,993,708
Disposals	(1,327,312,936)	1,327,312,936	-
Closing	914,032,334	(368,565,514)	545,466,820

Movements of breeder chickens as of 31 December 2024 are follows:

Breeder chickens	31 December 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Opening	857,987,766	(417,977,091)	440,010,675
Additions	-	(1,371,314,137)	(1,371,314,137)
Transfer	1,425,212,259	-	1,425,212,259
Disposals	(1,347,848,463)	1,347,848,463	-
Closing	935,351,562	(441,442,765)	493,908,797

As of 31 December 2025, total insurance on biological assets is TRY 9,460,283 (31 December 2024: TRY 7,837,782).

Movements of breeder pullets as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Breeder pullet	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	264,882,195	366,332,838
Additions	538,149,545	508,697,661
Effect of physical changes (*)	815,652,815	815,063,955
Transfer	(1,305,993,708)	(1,425,212,259)
Closing	312,690,847	264,882,195

(*) Effect of physical changes mainly composed of feed consumptions, raiser costs, medicine, and care costs.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 8 - PREPAID EXPENSES

Current prepaid expenses as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances given to breeders	136,075,808	141,630,598
Advances given to suppliers	129,493,085	80,245,110
Prepaid expense for future months	98,343,519	89,523,810
Advances given to personnel	3,026,278	1,833,647
	366,938,690	313,233,165

NOTE 9 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred value added taxes (“VAT”)	2,084,110,333	1,694,772,855
	2,084,110,333	1,694,772,855

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of tangible assets as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	Revaluation	31 December 2025
Cost						
Land, building and land improvements	3,207,218,546	-	(2,506,867)	17,991,905	980,404,044	4,203,107,628
Machinery, plant and equipment	4,709,383,394	-	(110,248,770)	105,817,890	186,565,952	4,891,518,466
Motor vehicles	10,339,036	-	(39,115)	-	-	10,299,921
Furniture and fixture	558,201,127	-	(12,506,576)	7,856,703	-	553,551,254
Construction in progress	70,472,131	170,248,664	-	(152,036,989)	-	88,683,806
Leasehold improvements	439,675,375	-	(110,343)	-	-	439,565,032
	8,995,289,609	170,248,664	(125,411,671)	(20,370,491)	1,166,969,996	10,186,726,107
Accumulated Depreciation						
Land, building and land improvements	(106,743,648)	(57,546,304)	-	-	-	(164,289,952)
Machinery, plant and equipment	(751,248,718)	(368,720,969)	33,730,702	-	-	(1,086,238,985)
Motor vehicles	(9,896,572)	(171,221)	23,283	-	-	(10,044,510)
Furniture and fixture	(145,798,132)	(37,280,083)	6,580,737	-	-	(176,497,478)
Leasehold improvements	(297,520,898)	(22,642,191)	110,343	-	-	(320,052,746)
	(1,311,207,968)	(486,360,768)	40,445,065	-	-	(1,757,123,671)
Net Book Value	7,684,081,641					8,429,602,436

As of 31 December 2025, there are no mortgage or pledge on property, plant and equipment (31 December 2024: None).

As of 31 December 2025, property, plant and equipment are insured against the earthquake, fire, flood and similar disasters amounting to TRY 7,080,433,952 (31 December 2024: TRY 5,640,632,317).

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements of tangible assets as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	Revaluation	31 December 2024
Cost						
Land, building and land improvements	3.160.309,579	-	(77.611,940)	124.520,907	-	3,207,218,546
Machinery, plant and equipment	4,673,649,674	-	(12,104,858)	47,838,578	-	4,709,383,394
Motor vehicles	11,413,172	-	(1,074,136)	-	-	10,339,036
Furniture and fixture	550,893,978	-	(6,089,381)	13,396,530	-	558,201,127
Construction in progress	95,028,830	88,724,360	-	(113,281,059)	-	70,472,131
Leasehold improvements	569,613,045	-	(130,107,492)	169,822	-	439,675,375
	9,060,908,278	88,724,360	(226,987,807)	72,644,778	-	8,995,289,609
Accumulated Depreciation						
Land, building and land improvements	(50,788,679)	(55,987,692)	32,723	-	-	(106,743,648)
Machinery, plant and equipment	(374,993,005)	(377,758,802)	1,503,089	-	-	(751,248,718)
Motor vehicles	(10,110,833)	(741,909)	956,170	-	-	(9,896,572)
Furniture and fixture	(111,149,948)	(36,927,858)	2,279,674	-	-	(145,798,132)
Leasehold improvements	(378,620,518)	(48,789,182)	129,888,802	-	-	(297,520,898)
	(925,662,983)	(520,205,443)	134,660,458	-	-	(1,311,207,968)
Net Book Value	8,135,245,295					7,684,081,641

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 11 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible assets as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Cost	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	31 December 2025
Software	327,916,502	-	(1,331,100)	20,370,491	346,955,893
Licence	23,414,406	-	(140,153)	-	23,274,253
	351,330,908	-	(1,471,253)	20,370,491	370,230,146

Accumulated Depreciation

Software	(278,083,219)	(49,380,924)	1,331,100	-	(326,133,043)
Licence	(17,396,019)	(627,872)	56,447	-	(17,967,444)
	(295,479,238)	(50,008,796)	1,387,547	-	(344,100,487)

Net Book Value	55,851,670				26,129,659
-----------------------	-------------------	--	--	--	-------------------

Movements of intangible assets as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Cost	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	31 December 2025
Software	403,751,693	-	(78,376,428)	2,541,237	327,916,502
Licence	23,493,114	-	(78,708)	-	23,414,406
Total	427,244,807	-	(78,455,136)	2,541,237	351,330,908

Accumulated Depreciation

Software	(251,427,674)	(105,031,970)	78,376,425	-	(278,083,219)
Licence	(16,784,105)	(635,969)	24,055	-	(17,396,019)
	(268,211,779)	(105,667,939)	78,400,480	-	(295,479,238)

Net Book Value	159,033,028				55,851,670
-----------------------	--------------------	--	--	--	-------------------

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 12 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The movements of right use assets as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Cost	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Motor vehicles	369,179,719	8,289,613	(5,277,800)	372,191,532
Warehouses	91,834,577	-	-	91,834,577
Land and land improvements	22,813,344	-	-	22,813,344
Buildings	232,976,852	67,395,002	(190,714,344)	109,657,510
	716,804,492	75,684,615	(195,992,144)	596,496,963
Accumulated Amortization				
Motor vehicles	(123,059,906)	(124,041,996)	2,492,295	(244,609,607)
Warehouses	(39,363,868)	-	-	(39,363,868)
Land and land improvements	(11,000,407)	(3,489,138)	-	(14,489,545)
Buildings	(219,486,166)	(17,906,153)	190,714,346	(46,677,973)
	(392,910,347)	(145,437,287)	193,206,641	(345,140,993)
Net Book Value	323,894,145			251,355,970

The movements of right use assets as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Cost	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Motor vehicles	119,194,719	369,179,722	(119,194,722)	369,179,719
Warehouses	109,650,578	-	(17,816,001)	91,834,577
Land and land improvements	30,693,425	-	(7,880,081)	22,813,344
Buildings	218,169,702	14,807,150	-	232,976,852
	477,708,424	383,986,872	(144,890,804)	716,804,492
Accumulated Amortization				
Motor vehicles	(95,453,522)	(146,801,105)	119,194,721	(123,059,906)
Warehouses	(47,024,023)	(10,155,847)	17,816,002	(39,363,868)
Land and land improvements	(16,137,527)	(2,742,961)	7,880,081	(11,000,407)
Buildings	(184,118,636)	(35,367,530)	-	(219,486,166)
	(342,733,708)	(195,067,443)	144,890,804	(392,910,347)
Net Book Value	134,974,716			323,894,145

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 13 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE

The amounts of investment expenditures as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Investment Incentive Place	Contribution Rate %	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Realized Investment	Investment Incentive	Realized Investment	Investment Incentive
Bandırma Slaughterhouse	30%	11,566,223	14,977,836	9,332,933	13,819,590
Bandırma Bovine	15%	2,913,378	2,438,218	3,930,779	2,334,360
Elazığ Feed/Breeding	60%	7,753,231	18,250,579	4,191,860	16,267,328
Elazığ Slaughterhouse	30%	44,264,700	-	20,801,558	3,218,013
Bandırma Chicken Slaughterhouse	20%	14,885,799	30,513,519	23,378,563	27,230,660
		81,383,331	66,180,152	61,635,693	62,869,951

NOTE 14 - SHORT TERM PROVISIONS

Short term provisions as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short term provisions for employee benefits	324,705,535	356,938,150
Other	755,083,787	38,329,106
	1,079,789,322	395,267,256

The details of other short-term provisions as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Turkish competition authority penalty (*)	710,479,404	-
Provisions for lawsuit	43,033,933	36,908,652
Bonus provision for sales personnel	1,570,450	1,420,454
	755,083,787	38,329,106

(*) In 2024, the Turkish Competition Authority initiated an investigation against entities operating in the white meat sector, including Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi A.Ş. (the “Company”), to assess whether they had violated Article 4 of the Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition. On 18 September 2025, the Competition Board concluded that the Company had breached the Article 4 of the Law on Protection of Competition No 4054 and imposed an administrative fine amounting to TRY 947,305,871.90, corresponding to approximately 3,0041% of its 2024 sales. It was further resolved to benefit from the statutory 25% reduction and to pay the administrative fine within 30 days as from 4 February 2026 which the electronic notification of the reasoned decision dated 18 September 2025 and numbered 25-35/837-492 was duly made to Company attorneys.

Based on this decision regarding the fine imposed by the Competition Authority, a provision amounting to TRY 710,479,404 was recognized in the financial statements, and the payment was made under protest on 2 March 2026. The payment of the fine or its recognition in the Company’s financial statements does not constitute an acceptance of the allegations forming the basis of the fine, and a lawsuit for annulment of the fine will be filed before the competent court within the legal deadline.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 14 - SHORT TERM PROVISIONS (Continued)

Movements of other short term provisions as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Payment/ Reversal	Monetary Gain	31 December 2025
Provisions for lawsuit (*)	36,908,652	38,613,704	(22,152,532)	(10,335,891)	43,033,933
Turkish competition authority penalty	-	710,479,404	-	-	710,479,404
Bonus provision for sales personnel	1,420,454	10,158,467	(9,620,078)	(388,393)	1,570,450
	38,329,106	759,251,575	(31,772,610)	(10,724,284)	755,083,787

Movements of other short term provisions as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Payment/ Reversal	Monetary Gain	31 December 2024
Provisions for lawsuit (*)	36,534,634	38,431,403	(20,739,045)	(17,318,340)	36,908,652
Turkish competition authority penalty	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus provision for sales personnel	1,646,123	10,435,925	(10,114,176)	(547,418)	1,420,454
	38,180,757	48,867,328	(30,853,221)	(17,865,758)	38,329,106

(*) As of 31 December 2025, the majority of the provision for lawsuits consists of ongoing labor lawsuits, The Company makes full provision for these cases as of the balance sheet date.

The details of provisions for employee benefits as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Performance bonus provision	199,362,851	273,869,396
Provision for unused vacation	125,342,684	83,068,754
	324,705,535	356,938,150

The movements of provisions for employee benefits as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Reversal/ Payment	Monetary Gain	31 December 2025
Performance bonus	273,869,396	266,146,898	(277,097,625)	(63,555,818)	199,362,851
Provision for unused vacation	83,068,754	79,278,555	(10,621,872)	(26,382,753)	125,342,684
	356,938,150	345,425,453	(287,719,497)	(89,938,571)	324,705,535

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 14 - SHORT TERM PROVISIONS (Continued)

The movements of provisions for employee benefits as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Reversal/ Payment	Monetary Gain	31 December 2024
Performance bonus	150,487,173	296,188,384	(107,056,833)	(65,749,328)	273,869,396
Provision for unused vacation	75,939,832	95,348,286	(60,372,823)	(27,846,541)	83,068,754
	226,427,005	391,536,670	(167,429,656)	(93,595,869)	356,938,150

NOTE 15 - LONG TERM PROVISIONS

Under the provisions of the Labor Law in force in Türkiye, the Company is obliged to pay statutory severance indemnities to employees whose employment is terminated in a manner that entitles them to receive severance pay, In addition, pursuant to Article 60 of the Social Insurance Law No, 506, as amended by Laws No, 2422 dated 6 March 1981 and No, 4447 dated 25 August 1999, the Company is also required to pay severance indemnities to employees who become entitled to leave employment while qualifying for severance benefits, Certain transitional provisions regarding pre-retirement service conditions were removed from the Law following the amendment dated 23 May 2002, The severance indemnity to be paid corresponds to one month's salary for each year of service and is capped at TRY 64,948.77 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TRY 46,665.43).

The severance pay provision is calculated on a current basis and recognized in the financial statements, The provision is measured by estimating the present value of the Company's probable future obligations arising from its employees' retirements, The calculation is based on the severance indemnity ceiling announced by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, The severance pay liability is determined by estimating the present value of the future potential obligation arising from employees' retirements.

TFRS requires the Company's obligations to be calculated using actuarial valuation techniques within the framework of defined benefit plans, Accordingly, the actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total obligations are set out below, The fundamental assumption is that the maximum liability per service year will increase in line with inflation, Therefore, the discount rate applied represents the expected real interest rate after adjusting for the anticipated inflation effects, Consequently, as of 31 December 2025, the provision recognized in the financial statements is calculated by estimating the present value of the potential future obligation arising from the retirement of employees. The provision as of 31 December 2025 has been calculated using an annual inflation rate of 23,61% and an interest rate of 16,23%, resulting in a discount rate of approximately 6,35% (31 December 2024: annual inflation rate of 22,25% and interest rate of 17,50%, resulting in a discount rate of approximately 4,04%), The severance indemnity is expected to be paid upon employees' retirement, Accordingly, estimated retirement periods have been taken into account in calculating the present value of the future obligations.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for employee termination benefits	631,847,739	787,649,715
	631,847,739	787,649,715

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 15 - LONG TERM PROVISIONS (Continued)

The movements of employee termination benefits as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	787,649,715	1,403,085,553
Cost of services	80,956,519	166,844,638
Interest costs	135,906,870	229,544,614
Payment made during the period	(128,416,317)	(193,922,534)
Actuarial gains	(55,057,180)	(413,848,839)
Monetary gains	(189,191,868)	(404,053,717)
Closing	631,847,739	787,649,715

NOTE 16 - EQUITY

As of 31 December 2025, the share capital of the Company comprises of 100,023,579 shares issued (31 December 2024: 100,023,579 shares) of TRY 1 each (31 December 2024: TRY 1), There are no privileges rights provided to different shareholder Companys or individuals, The shareholder structure of the Company is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TRY	Shares (%)	TRY	Shares (%)
BRF GmbH	55,036,208	55.02	-	-
Qatar Holding LLC	36,690,804	36.68	-	-
TBQ Food GmbH	-	-	91,727,012	91.71
Publicly traded	8,296,567	8.3	8,296,567	8.29
Nominal share capital	100,023,579	100	100,023,579	100
Adjustment to share capital	2,645,657,436		2,645,657,436	
Adjusted capital	2,745,681,015		2,745,681,015	

The Company acknowledged registered capital system under the provisions of Law No, 6362 and adopted the system with the permit of CMB dated 24 February 2011 numbered 6/181, The authorized capital limit is TRY 8,000,000,000 and the authority to increase the capital up to the registered capital limit is given to the board of directors until 2026.

Capital adjustment differences

As of 31 December 2025, capital adjustment differences amounting to TRY 2,645,657,436 consist of capital adjustment differences arising from the adjustment of the Company's share capital amount according to inflation and not offset against previous years' losses or added to the capital (31 December 2024: TRY 2,645,657,436).

Defined benefit plans re-measurement losses

It consists of actuarial gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income as a result of the adoption of TAS 19.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 16 - EQUITY (Continued)

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The properties revaluation fund arises on the revaluation of land, when revalued land is disposed, the portion of the properties revaluation reserves that relates to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	700,439,454	715,880,130
Value increase of property, plant and equipment	1,050,270,492	-
Transfer on revaluation funds arising from sale/usage of tangible assets	(126,702,064)	(15,440,676)
Closing	1,624,007,882	700,439,454

Restricted reserves

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves are classified into first and second tier legal reserves, In accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, the first tier legal reserves are appropriated at a rate of 5% of the statutory net profit until they reach 20% of the Parent Company's paid-in capital, The second tier legal reserves amount to 10% of the profit distributed exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital, Under the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves may only be used to offset losses as long as they do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, They cannot be used for any other purpose.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
First legal reserve	247,968,074	240,626,137
Second legal reserve	77,997,080	77,997,080
	325,965,154	318,623,217

The historical values and inflation adjustment effects of the following accounts under the Company's equity are as follows as of 31 December 2025 in accordance with the CMB and TCC financial statements:

31 December 2025 (CMB)	Historical	Inflation Effect	Inflated
Share capital	100,023,579	-	100,023,579
Adjustment to share capital	6,348,821	2,639,308,615	2,645,657,436
Restricted reserves	20,004,716	305,960,438	325,965,154
Other reserves	5,611,290	102,517,823	108,129,113
Retained earnings	6,484,568,557	3,939,353,189	10,423,921,746
	6,616,556,963	6,987,140,065	13,603,697,028

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 16 - EQUITY (Continued)

31 December 2025 (Local book)	Historical	Inflation Effect	Inflated
Share capital	100,023,579	-	100,023,579
Adjustment to share capital	1,654,695	2,929,942,341	2,931,597,036
Restricted reserves	20,004,716	307,771,666	327,776,382
Retained earnings	2,868,527,291	188,278,356	3,056,805,647
	2,990,210,281	3,425,992,363	6,416,202,644

Other Reserves

The immovables and all Banvit shares held by Yumtaş, a subsidiary of Banvit, were transferred to the Company prior to the bankruptcy of the subsidiary, In the financial statements as of 31 December 2009, these shares are followed as the company's own shares at an indexed cost of TRY 22,511,632, On 25 October 2010, the company sold 4,750,293 shares of Banvit in its treasury to foreign investors at a price of 5.95 TRY per share as a block,

Retained earnings

The accumulated profits other than the net profit for the period are presented in retained earnings, The extraordinary reserves which accumulated profits are also presented in retained earnings, The breakdown of the Company's retained earnings as presented in the financial statements is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Retained earnings	10,423,921,746	5,593,643,937
	10,423,921,746	5,593,643,937

NOTE 17 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax rate is 25% (31 December 2024: 25%). The corporate tax rate is applied to the taxable profit, which is calculated by adding non-deductible expenses to the commercial profit and deducting exemptions and deductions permitted under the tax legislation.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the current income tax liabilities related to the period profit are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Corporate tax provision	-	(1,638,152,493)
Prepaid taxes	473,954,681	1,417,829,531
Current tax asset/(liability)	473,954,681	(220,322,962)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 17 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The details of tax expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current year tax expense	-	(1,880,310,271)
Deferred tax expense	(208,795,325)	(144,874,621)
Tax expense	(208,795,325)	(2,025,184,892)

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined by calculating the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts considered in the computation of the statutory tax base, using the balance sheet liability method, Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized in the accompanying financial statements by taking into account the tax rates that are expected to be effective in the periods in which the related temporary differences are anticipated to reverse.

In recognizing deferred tax assets or liabilities in the financial statements, the Company considers factors such as developments in the sector in which it operates, taxable profit projections for future periods, the general economic and political environment in Türkiye, and/or the international economic and political conditions that may affect the Company, In the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated using a tax rate of 25%, which represents the rate applicable to the portion of temporary differences expected to have a tax impact in 2026 and subsequent periods.

The details of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Asset/ (liability)	Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Asset / (liability)
Trade receivables	(50,998,304)	12,749,576	(105,906,072)	26,476,518
Inventories	32,103,977	(8,025,994)	86,398,424	(21,599,606)
Trade and other payables	(85,319,493)	21,329,872	(183,900,612)	45,975,153
Prepaid expenses and biological assets	(44,522,593)	11,130,648	(146,970,300)	36,742,575
Provisions for employee benefits	(324,705,535)	81,176,384	(356,938,150)	89,234,538
Other short term provisions	(44,604,383)	11,151,096	(38,329,106)	9,582,277
Provisions for severance pay	(631,847,739)	157,961,935	(787,649,715)	196,912,429
Government grants	81,383,331	66,180,152	61,635,693	82,291,943
Others	(482,173,034)	120,543,259	(430,054,400)	107,513,600
	(1,550,683,773)	474,196,928	(1,901,714,238)	573,129,427
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	5,629,674,448	(1,285,325,710)	3,640,056,116	(910,014,029)
Right of use assets	91,508,782	(22,877,196)	105,105,532	(26,276,383)
	5,721,183,230	(1,308,202,906)	3,745,161,648	(936,290,412)
Deferred tax liabilities, net		(834,005,978)		(363,160,985)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 17 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Movements of deferred tax liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening	(363,160,985)	(114,824,154)
Related to profit and loss	(208,795,325)	(144,874,621)
Related to other comprehensive income	(262,049,668)	(103,462,210)
Closing	(834,005,978)	(363,160,985)

The tax reconciliation as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(2,906,415,631)	6,736,102,574
Taxes income/(losses)	726,603,908	(1,684,025,644)
Non-deductible expenses	(60,653,596)	(49,856,325)
Tax effect of exemptions and deductions	951,874	1,825,915
Effect of permanent differences on which no deferred tax has been calculated	(177,619,851)	(24,084,810)
Monetary gain/loss	(698,077,660)	(269,044,028)
Tax expense	(208,795,325)	(2,025,184,892)

NOTE 18 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

Revenues and cost of sales for the periods 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Domestic sales	42,493,184,609	49,991,689,282
Export	2,714,181,034	4,372,004,569
Other sales	-	4,104,309
Gross revenues	45,207,365,643	54,367,798,160
Returns and discounts	(11,715,005,216)	(13,092,498,588)
Net sales	33,492,360,427	41,275,299,572
Cost of sales	(32,547,559,687)	(31,602,127,765)
Gross profit	944,800,740	9,673,171,807

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 18 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (Continued)

Cost of sales for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Raw materials	(19,287,222,424)	(18,446,670,886)
Personnel expenses	(6,673,281,580)	(5,367,065,176)
General production expenses	(4,829,228,553)	(6,052,732,617)
Depreciation	(1,703,158,419)	(1,840,410,738)
Changes in inventories	(54,668,711)	104,751,652
	(32,547,559,687)	(31,602,127,765)

NOTE 19 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND MARKETING EXPENSES

General administrative expenses for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(441,771,463)	(334,489,183)
Consulting expenses	(426,619,126)	(518,063,545)
Depreciation and amortization	(171,970,528)	(271,709,422)
Maintenance and repair expenses	(83,654,549)	(114,365,313)
Travel expenses	(50,200,017)	(60,614,677)
Taxes, duties and fees	(30,492,634)	(13,478,928)
Insurance expenses	(17,022,552)	(12,847,151)
Accommodation expenses	(6,094,625)	(7,306,384)
Cleaning expenses	(270,941)	(1,887,170)
Security expenses	(2,019)	(6,207,049)
Other	(61,313,503)	(115,518,066)
	(1,289,411,957)	(1,456,486,888)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 19 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND MARKETING EXPENSES (Continued)

Marketing expenses for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Shipping costs	(846,585,701)	(875,519,755)
Personnel expenses	(415,541,945)	(424,686,788)
Sales commission expenses	(320,106,794)	(400,752,070)
Export expenses	(229,182,551)	(288,552,799)
Rental expenses	(186,537,885)	(148,872,087)
Advertising expenses	(86,008,512)	(98,317,725)
Depreciation and amortization	(61,113,589)	(80,134,802)
Taxes, duties and fees	(24,282,943)	(26,877,956)
Electricity expenses	(14,243,524)	(14,969,040)
Maintenance and repair expenses	(13,172,199)	(33,757,713)
Cleaning expenses	(12,604,746)	(10,782,752)
Travel expenses	(9,905,877)	(6,322,729)
Consulting expenses	(7,359,359)	(174,896)
Sponsorship expenses	(1,635,013)	(2,291,567)
Insurance expenses	(1,424,953)	(3,731,963)
Other	(35,386,518)	(51,450,506)
	(2,265,092,109)	(2,467,195,148)

NOTE 20 - EXPENSE BY NATURE

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Depreciation and amortization expenses		
Cost of sales	(1,703,158,419)	(1,840,410,738)
Marketing expenses	(61,113,589)	(80,134,802)
General administrative expenses	(171,970,528)	(271,709,422)
	(1,936,242,536)	(2,192,254,962)

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses		
Cost of sales	(6,673,281,580)	(5,367,065,176)
General administrative expenses	(441,771,463)	(334,489,183)
Marketing expenses	(415,541,945)	(424,686,788)
	(7,530,594,988)	(6,126,241,147)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 21 - FEES RELATED TO SERVICES RECEIVED FROM THE INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRM

The Company’s disclosure regarding the fees related to the services provided by independent audit firms prepared in accordance with the Board Decision of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) published in the duplicate issue of the Official Gazette dated 30 March 2021, and based on the preparation principles set forth in the POA’s letter dated 19 August 2021 is presented below:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	9,342,344	8,873,882
Fees related to tax consultancy services	2,082,164	2,861,903
Fees related to other assurance services	1,564,432	-
	12,988,940	11,735,785

NOTE 22 - OTHER OPERATING INCOMES AND EXPENSES

Other operating incomes for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Rediscount income, net	580,285,289	906,937,545
Foreign exchange gains	328,414,121	161,943,760
Salvage income	22,531,178	25,691,322
Subsidiary sales impact	-	96,339,239
Provisions no longer required	-	4,502,259
Income and profits from other activities	79,754,646	38,410,021
	1,010,985,234	1,233,824,146

Other operating expenses for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Turkish competition authority penalty	(710,479,404)	-
Foreign exchange losses	(644,306,139)	(641,461,053)
Doubtful advance allowances	(5,206,904)	-
Other	(315,321,370)	(96,696,586)
	(1,675,313,817)	(738,157,639)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 23 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Income from investment activities for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Profit on sale of fixed assets	4,513,197	1,774,001
	4,513,197	1,774,001

NOTE 24 - FINANCE INCOMES AND EXPENSES

Finance incomes for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest incomes	2,087,917,724	1,337,414,284
Foreign exchange gains	46,904,040	129,753,022
	2,134,821,764	1,467,167,306

Finance expenses for the year ended 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest expenses	(867,713,494)	(988,869,172)
Commission and other expenses	(386,705,045)	(470,940,127)
Interest cost on defined benefit plan	(135,906,870)	(229,544,624)
Rental obligations interest expenses	(26,843,734)	(33,569,527)
Foreign exchange losses	(757,003)	(59,631,299)
	(1,417,926,146)	(1,782,554,749)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 25 - EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/ (LOSES)

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Monetary Asset		
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,767,117,619)	(1,361,663,272)
Trade receivables	(796,643,497)	(1,183,801,319)
Other receivables	(94,500,923)	(80,854,489)
Current tax assets	(231,671,152)	(118,779,539)
Other current assets	(515,780,520)	(542,952,917)
Monetary Liability		
Borrowings	817,574,780	700,537,255
Lease liabilities	42,972,948	71,696,973
Trade payables	1,542,430,803	2,205,769,301
Other payables	22,572,727	18,524,869
Deferred income	42,693,765	44,151,064
Long term provisions for employee benefits	46,112,277	52,935,554
Provisions	271,293,599	581,373,711
Current tax liability	263,767,542	401,916,124
Other short term provisions	3,217,814	16,866,359
Net monetary (loss)/gain	(353,077,456)	805,719,674

NOTE 26 - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The nature and amount of guarantees received against receivables with and without promissory notes as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Letters of guarantee	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Letters of guarantee	2,035,453,185	2,496,219,910
	2,035,453,185	2,496,219,910

As of 31 December 2025, the Company has no trade receivables within the non-current asset group (31 December 2024: None).

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		
	Curr ency	Amount of Foreign Currency	Amount of TRY	Amount of Foreign Currency	Amount of TRY
A. CPM given in the name of own legal Entity	TRY	-	1,459,433,782	-	1,565,905,307
B. CPM given to guarantee the debts of third parties to continue their operations	TRY				
C. Other CPM	TRY	-	-	-	-
		-	1,459,433,782	-	1,565,905,307

All CPMs given by the Company consist of guarantees.

As of 31 December 2025, the ratio of other CPM's given by the Company to the Company's equity is 13.18% (31 December 2024: 11.96%).

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 27 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In the financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel, members of the Board of Directors, their families, and entities controlled by or affiliated with them, as well as associates and joint TRY controlled entities, are considered related parties. Various transactions have been carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions have generally been conducted under market conditions and within the normal course of business.

Compensation and benefits for key management personnel

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the executive members of the Company's management received aggregate compensation in amount of TRY 162,536,567 (31 December 2024: TRY 93,825,144).

Receivables and payables from and to related parties as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Trade receivables from related parties	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Federal Foods LLC ⁽¹⁾	60,482,842	66,079,094
Al Wafi ⁽¹⁾	13,080,843	32,586,263
Federal Foods Qatar ⁽¹⁾	9,938,892	50,396,797
AL KHAN FOODSTUFF LLC ⁽¹⁾	4,183,805	14,033,573
BRF Kuwait Food Management Co ⁽¹⁾	-	25,803,035
	87,686,382	188,898,762

Trade payables to related parties	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
BRF S,A ⁽¹⁾	218,556,420	199,986,534
BRF Foods LLC ⁽¹⁾	132,565,615	151,798,485
One Foods Holdings ⁽¹⁾	26,024,895	33,070,460
Federal Foods Qatar ⁽¹⁾	330,560	181,882
BRF Global GmbH ⁽¹⁾	-	1,469,403
	377,477,490	386,506,764

Product sales to related parties	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Federal Foods LLC ⁽¹⁾	246,630,515	148,255,632
Federal- Foods Qatar ⁽¹⁾	118,184,494	95,067,578
Al Wafi ⁽¹⁾	59,819,564	98,170,443
Al Khan Foodstuff LLC ⁽¹⁾	47,888,416	13,280,561
BRF Kuwait Food Management Co ⁽¹⁾	7,200,467	113,350,353
BRF Global GmbH ⁽¹⁾	-	482,732,800
	479,723,456	950,857,367

(1) Companies within the BRF Group

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 28 - EARNINGS/(LOSSES) PER SHARE

Earnings/(losses) per share disclosed in the statements of profit or loss are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(3,115,210,956)	4,710,917,682
Number of weighted averages of ordinary shares	100,023,579	100,023,579
	(31,14477)	47,09807

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its operations:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note informs about, Company's exposures towards risks mentioned above, Company's goals, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks and capital management policy of the Company.

Financial risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors is generally responsible for determining and overseeing the risk management framework, The Board has established an Early Detection of Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies, The Committee reports its activities to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze the risks it may face, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and compliance with those limits, These policies and systems are Not Reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the Company's operations and market conditions, Through training and management standards and procedures, the Company aims to foster a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

The Audit Committee monitors management's compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and provides support in the implementation of the risk management framework in response to the risks faced by the Company, The internal audit department conducts regular and ad hoc evaluations of the risk management policies and procedures and reports the results to the Audit Committee.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of a customer or counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations related to financial instruments. It primarily stems from the Company’s trade receivables and investments in debt instruments. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. The financial instruments that may cause significant credit risk concentration for the Company mainly consist of cash and trade receivables. The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. It manages this risk by limiting transactions with financial institutions and continuously evaluating their reliability. Credit risk arising from trade receivables is limited due to the Company’s policy of restricting credit limits granted to customers. Trade receivables are assessed by management based on historical experience and current economic conditions, and are presented net of provisions for doubtful receivables in the balance sheet.

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Receivables				Deposits on banks
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other	
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	87,686,382	2,159,523,369	-	277,343,662	6,966,223,113
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	-	(2,035,453,185)	-	-	-
A , Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	87,686,382	2,131,452,381	-	277,343,662	6,966,223,113
B , Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C , Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	28,070,988	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-
D , Net carrying value of financial assets which are impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	9,998,432	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(9,998,432)	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
E , Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-	-

	Receivables	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables
31 December 2025		
Past due 1 - 30 days	26,941,978	-
Past due 1 - 3 months	978,242	-
Past due 3 - 12 months	150,768	-
More than 1 - 5 years	-	-

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2024	Receivables				Deposits on banks
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		
	Related party	Other	Related party	Other	
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date (A +B+C+D+E)	188,898,762	2,857,253,851	-	213,722,135	6,865,024,955
- The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	-	(2,496,219,910)	-	-	-
A , Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	188,898,762	2,851,226,737	-	213,722,135	6,865,024,955
B , Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C , Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	6,027,114	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc,)	-	-	-	-	-
D , Net carrying value of financial assets which are impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	7,372,480	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(7,372,480)	-	-	-
- Covered portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc,)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
E Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-	-

31 December 2024	Receivables	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Past due 1 - 30 days	5.460,872	-
Past due 1 - 3 months	226,020	-
Past due 3 - 12 months	340,222	-
More than 1 - 5 years	-	-

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

The monetary liabilities of the Company according to their remaining maturities as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

31 December 2025	Book value	Contractual cash outflows	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
Financial liabilities	4,565,997,900	4,565,838,834	805,937,779	3,667,691,079	92,209,976
Trade payables	6,166,545,757	6,166,545,757	6,166,545,757	-	-
Other payables	104,367,727	104,367,727	104,367,727	-	-
	10,836,911,384	10,836,752,318	7,076,851,263	3,667,691,079	92,209,976

The monetary liabilities of the Company according to their remaining maturities as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

31 December 2024	Book value	Contractual cash outflows	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
Financial liabilities	2,789,282,941	2,789,184,877	179,645,006	2,413,710,708	195,829,163
Trade payables	6,097,840,154	6,097,840,154	6,097,840,154	-	-
Other payables	162,134,382	162,134,382	162,134,382	-	-
	9,049,257,477	9,049,159,413	6,439,619,542	2,413,710,708	195,829,163

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of changes in the Company’s income or the value of its financial assets due to fluctuations in financial market variables such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to control exposure to market risk within acceptable limits while optimizing returns.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk due to sales, purchases, and borrowings denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, The primary currencies used in these transactions are Euro and US Dollar.

As of the balance sheet date, the breakdown of the Company’s foreign currency denominated monetary and non-monetary assets and monetary and non-monetary liabilities is as follows:

31 December 2025	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR
1. Trade receivables	128,317,561	1,815,507	1,004,872
2. Cash and cash equivalents	2,031,191,917	47,122,543	242,485
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	2,159,509,478	48,938,050	1,247,357
5. Total assets (4)	2,159,509,478	48,938,050	1,247,357
6. Trade payables	(3,163,468,944)	(60,731,352)	(11,050,851)
7. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
8. Short term liabilities (6+7)	(3,163,468,944)	(60,731,352)	(11,050,851)
9. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
10. Long term liabilities (9)	-	-	-
11. Total liabilities (8+10)	(3,163,468,944)	(60,731,352)	(11,050,851)
Total (5+11)	(1,003,959,466)	(11,793,302)	(9,803,494)

31 December 2024	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR
1. Trade receivables	220,416,638	3,197,566	1,513,066
2. Cash and cash equivalents	1,371,574,022	29,671,711	28,241
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	1,591,990,660	32,869,277	1,541,307
5. Total assets (4)	1,591,990,660	32,869,277	1,541,307
6. Trade payables	(3,096,196,686)	(55,661,976)	(10,818,517)
7. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
8. Short term liabilities (6+7)	(3,096,196,686)	(55,661,976)	(10,818,517)
9. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
10. Long term liabilities (9)	-	-	-
11. Total liabilities (8+10)	(3,096,196,686)	(55,661,976)	(10,818,517)
Total (5+11)	(1,504,206,026)	(22,792,699)	(9,277,210)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis 31 December 2025			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equities	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
10% appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY				
1-USD net asset/liability	(50,620,272)	50,620,272	-	-
2-Portion of hedged for USD (-)	-	-	-	-
3-Net effect of USD (1+2)	(50,620,272)	50,620,272	-	-
10% appreciation/depreciation of EUR against TRY				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(49,386,572)	49,386,572	-	-
5- Portion of hedged for EUR (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EUR (4+5)	(49,386,572)	49,386,572	-	-
7- Net effect of other currencies	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+7)	(100,006,844)	100,006,844	-	-

	Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis 31 December 2024			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equities	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
10% appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY				
1-USD net asset/liability	(105,444,319)	105,444,319	-	-
2-Portion of hedged for USD (-)	-	-	-	-
3-Net effect of USD (1+2)	(105,444,319)	105,444,319	-	-
10% appreciation/depreciation of EUR against TRY				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(44,753,495)	44,753,495	-	-
5- Portion of hedged for EUR (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EUR (4+5)	(44,753,495)	44,753,495	-	-
7- Net effect of other currencies	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+7)	(150,197,814)	150,197,814	-	-

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest rate risk

The interest rate structure of the Company’s financial instruments with interest components as of the reporting date is as follows:

Fixed interest rate items	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets	2,159,523,369	2,857,253,851
Financial liabilities	4,565,997,900	2,789,282,941

Fair value

The company has determined the estimated fair values of the financial instruments by using current market information and appropriate valuation methods, Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values since they have short term maturities.

31 December 2025	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets	9,540,617,826	-	9,540,617,826	9,540,617,826
Cash and cash equivalents	7,016,064,413	-	7,016,064,413	7,016,064,413
Trade receivables from third parties	2,159,523,369	-	2,159,523,369	2,159,523,369
Trade receivables from related parties	87,686,382	-	87,686,382	87,686,382
Other receivables from third parties	277,343,662	-	277,343,662	277,343,662
Financial liabilities	-	10,782,395,288	10,782,395,288	10,782,395,288
Financial liabilities	-	4,536,114,750	4,536,114,750	4,536,114,750
Trade payables to third parties	-	5,789,068,267	5,789,068,267	5,789,068,267
Trade payables to related parties	-	377,477,490	377,477,490	377,477,490
Other payables to third parties	-	79,734,781	79,734,781	79,734,781

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2024	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets	10,195,648,227	-	10,195,648,227	10,195,648,227
Cash and cash equivalents	6,935,773,479	-	6,935,773,479	6,935,773,479
Trade receivables from third parties	2,857,253,851	-	2,857,253,851	2,857,253,851
Trade receivables from related parties	188,898,762	-	188,898,762	188,898,762
Other receivables from third parties	213,722,135	-	213,722,135	213,722,135
Financial liabilities	-	8,944,520,404	8,944,520,404	8,944,520,404
Financial liabilities	-	2,708,969,979	2,708,969,979	2,708,969,979
Trade payables to third parties	-	5,711,333,390	5,711,333,390	5,711,333,390
Trade payables to related parties	-	386,506,764	386,506,764	386,506,764
Other payables to third parties	-	137,710,271	137,710,271	137,710,271

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of financial instruments using readily available market information and appropriate valuation methods, The fair values of financial assets and liabilities (excluding financial liabilities) are considered to almost equal to their carrying values due to their short-term nature, Internal rate of return (“IRR”) has been calculated for all the borrowings under financial liabilities and amortized figure has been accounted for, Due to the short-term nature of financial assets and liabilities, their fair values are considered to be close to their carrying values.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing its profit and market value through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total financial liabilities	4,565,997,900	2,789,282,941
Cash and cash equivalents	(7,016,064,413)	(6,935,773,479)
Net financial liabilities	(2,450,066,513)	(4,146,490,538)
Equity	11,070,999,526	13,094,647,105
Invested capital	8,620,933,013	8,948,156,567
Net financial liabilities/invested capital	(28.4%)	(46.3%)

BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts on tables expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 30 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As disclosed in the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) announcement dated 20 January 2026, the merger transaction carried out under Austrian law between TBQ Foods GmbH (‘TBQ’) and BRF GmbH (‘BRF’), the sole shareholder of TBQ, has been completed. As a result of the merger, TBQ’s shares representing 55.03% of the Company’s issued share capital were transferred to BRF by virtue of the principle of universal succession. The ultimate shareholding interests of BRF and Qatar Holding LLC (‘QH’) in the Company have not changed as a result of this transaction; therefore, there has been no change in the Company’s ultimate control structure.

In 2024, the Turkish Competition Authority initiated an investigation against entities operating in the white meat sector, including Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi A.Ş. (the “Company”), to assess whether they had violated Article 4 of the Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition, On 18 September 2025, the Competition Board concluded that the Company had breached the Article 4 of the Law on Protection of Competition No 4054 and imposed an administrative fine amounting to TRY 947,305,871.90, corresponding to approximately 3,0041% of its 2024 sales. It was further resolved to benefit from the statutory 25% reduction and to pay the administrative fine within 30 days as from 4 February 2026 which the electronic notification of the reasoned decision dated 18 September 2025 and numbered 25-35/837-492 was duly made to Company attorneys.

Based on this decision regarding the fine imposed by the Competition Authority, a provision amounting to TRY 710,479,404 was recognized in the financial statements, and the payment was made under protest on 2 March 2026. The payment of the fine or its recognition in the Company’s financial statements does not constitute an acceptance of the allegations forming the basis of the fine, and a lawsuit for annulment of the fine will be filed before the competent court within the legal deadline.