

2025 TSRS COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

TAB



CONTENTS

03 Limited Assurance Report Under TSRS

05 About The Report

- 08 Exemptions Applied in Reporting
- 09 About TAB Gıda
- 10 Business Activities and Value Chain

13 Governance

- 14 Sustainability and Climate Governance
 - 16 TAB Gıda Sustainability Structure
- 18 Roles and Responsibilities in Governance
 - 18 TAB Gıda Board of Directors
 - 20 Board Oversight
 - 22 Committee Structure Supporting Board Oversight
 - 24 Corporate Governance Committee
 - 26 Audit Committee
 - 27 Early Detection of Risk Committee
- 29 Management Responsibilities
 - 29 Management Controls and Procedures Supporting Oversight of Climate-Related Matters
- 30 Governance of Sustainability Strategy and Targets
 - 32 Climate-Related Competencies and Experience
 - 32 Remuneration Systems
 - 32 Executive Remuneration

33 Strategy

- 34 Assessment of Climate-Related Risks
- 34 TAB Gıda's Future Projection
- 35 Climate Risks Affecting TAB Gıda
 - 36 Materiality Analysis of Climate Risks
 - 37 Analysis of Climate-Related Risks
- 45 Scenario Analysis and Climate Resilience
- 48 Assets Exposed to Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment
- 49 Strategic and Operational Evaluation
 - 50 Resource Allocation and Investment Planning
- 52 Transition Plan and Path to Targets

53 Risk Management

- 54 Our Risk Management Approach
- 55 Risk Governance
- 55 Risk Management Processes
 - 55 Our Climate Risk Identification, Prioritization, Assessment and Monitoring Processes
 - 56 Identification of Risks
 - 57 Risk Assessment
 - 57 Risk Probability
 - 59 Control and Residual Risk Level
 - 60 Risk Prioritization
- 62 Monitoring of Risks
 - 62 Continuous Improvement and Reassessment

63 Metrics and Targets

- 64 Greenhouse Gas Results
 - 66 Emissions
 - 66 Emission Factors Used
 - 67 Activity Data
 - 67 Renewable Energy
- 68 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology
 - 68 Calculation Methodology
 - 70 Changes
 - 70 Calculation Assumptions
- 71 Sector Based Metrics
 - 73 Areas with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress
 - 74 Supply Chain Risk Management Approach
- 76 Internal Carbon Prices
- 76 Remuneration
- 76 Climate Related Risks, Opportunities and Capital Allocation
- 79 Climate Related Targets

84 Contact



Limited Assurance Report Under TSRS



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(Convenience Translation of Auditor's Limited Assurance Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE INFORMATION PRESENTED UNDER THE TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS OF TAB GIDA SANAYİ VE TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

To the General Assembly of TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi,

We have been assigned to perform limited assurance engagement on the information ("Sustainability Information") presented in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate-Related Disclosures" of TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Our assurance engagement does not include other information associated with Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, website links or embedded videos).

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, as summarized under the section "Summary of the Work We Performed as the Basis for Our Assurance Conclusion", nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Group's Sustainability Information for the year ending December 31, 2025, has not been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards ("TSRS"), as published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye ("POA") in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2023 and numbered 32414(M). We do not provide any assurance conclusion regarding any other information associated with the Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, website links or embedded videos).

Inherent Limitations in the Preparation of Sustainability Information

The Sustainability Information is subject to inherent uncertainties due to lack of scientific and economic information. The inadequacy of scientific data leads to uncertainties in the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, due to the lack of data regarding the likelihood, frequency, and impacts of potential physical and transition climate risks, the Sustainability Information is subject to uncertainties related to climate-related scenarios.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance Regarding Sustainability Information

The Group's Management is responsible for:

- Preparing the Sustainability Information in accordance with the principles of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards;
- Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- Additionally, the Group Management is responsible for selecting and implementing appropriate sustainability reporting methodologies as well as making reasonable assumptions and suitable estimates.

Those charged with Governance is responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Independent Auditor Regarding the Limited Assurance of Sustainability Information

We are responsible for the following:

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- Reporting our conclusion to the Group Management.

Since we are responsible for providing an independent conclusion on the Sustainability Information prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation process of the Sustainability Information in order to ensure that our independence is not compromised.

Professional Standards Applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and in respect of greenhouse gas emissions included in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by POA.



Limited Assurance Report Under TSRS



Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior, issued by the POA. Our firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, sustainability and risk management specialists. We have used the work of our expert team to assess the reliability of the information and assumptions related to the Group's climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities. We remain solely responsible for our assurance conclusion.

Summary of the Work We Performed as the Basis for Our Assurance Conclusion

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Sustainability Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information:

- Face to face and online interviews were conducted with the Group's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period.
- The Group's internal documentation was used to assess and review sustainability-related information.
- The disclosure and presentation of sustainability-related information was evaluated.
- Through inquiries, an understanding of Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information was obtained. However, the design of particular control activities was not evaluated and evidence about their implementation was not obtained, or their operating effectiveness was not tested.
- It was evaluated whether Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Group's estimates.

(3)



The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



February 27, 2026
Istanbul, Türkiye

(4)

ABOUT THE REPORT





About The Report

This report has been prepared by TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (TAB Gıda / the Company / the Entity) in accordance with the **“Reporting Entity”** requirements of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) 1 (paragraphs 20 and B38).

In preparing this report, we applied the requirements of TSRS and used the GHG Protocol and the relevant TSRS 2 sector guidance (Annex Volume 26: Restaurants).

This report covers TAB Gıda’s operations in Türkiye as well as its directly operated activities in Georgia, North Macedonia, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The reporting scope includes directly operated restaurants and operational activities within Türkiye; additionally, climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the activities have been assessed. The scope of the report fully aligns with the financial reporting boundary. The Entity’s annual activity report and financial statements also cover the same period, from 1 January – 31 December 2025. The monetary data included in the report are presented in Turkish Lira (TL) in a manner consistent with the financial statements.

Activities that are not owned by TAB Gıda, such as franchise restaurants, but are under the operational control of the Company, have been included in the assessment on a limited basis to the extent that data availability permits.

All information and data included in the report have been obtained from the Company’s official records, operational reporting systems, and publicly available sources, and have been subject to third-party verification.



¹TAB Georgia LLC (Georgia), TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec (North Macedonia), and TAB Gıda – TRNC Branch were not included in the risk analysis because their operational sales revenues were considered insignificant (below 1%); however, they were included within the scope of the emissions calculation.



The table below presents the assets and operations included within the scope of the report, the related notes to the financial statements, and the levels of inclusion within the reporting scope.

Table 1: TAB Gıda assets and operations

Assets and Operations	Description	Financial Statement Note	Reporting Scope
Parent Company and Subsidiaries	TAB Gıda and its 100% owned subsidiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none">TAB Georgia LLC,TAB Makedonija Dooel Petrovec	Note 2.1	100% is included.
Franchise Restaurants	Restaurants that TAB Gıda does not own but provides brand and operation supervision	Note 2.3 and 4	Included in a limited scope according to the level of operational control.
Foreign Activities	Companies operating in Georgia, TRNC, and North Macedonia	Note 4.1	100% controlled structures are included.



Exemptions Applied in Reporting

As TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (TAB Gıda), we have prepared this report with reference to the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (“TSRS”). Within this scope, under the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette dated December 30, 2025, by the Kamu Gözetimi, Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu (KGK), the transitional exemptions granted to entities preparing reports for the first time in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) for the 2024 reporting period have been extended for one year. In this context, the following transition exemptions specified in TSRS 1 Appendix E – Effective Date and Transition have been applied:



TSRS E5: In the 2025 reporting period, disclosures have been limited to climate-related risks and opportunities (in line with the requirements under TSRS 2). Detailed disclosures on other sustainability matters (such as social and governance topics) will be provided in subsequent reporting periods.



TSRS 1 E6 (b) – Exemption from Disclosure of Information on Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities: In its first reporting period under TSRS, TAB Gıda did not provide comparative information from prior years regarding sustainability and climate-related matters and disclosed information only for the reporting year (2024). In this second reporting period in which the Standards are applied, comparative information has been included for climate-related disclosures. The exemption has been utilized in this reporting period for comparative information related to sustainability matters, and such information has not been disclosed.

Pursuant to Provisional Article 3 of the Board Decision of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) dated 27.12.2023, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission disclosures have been considered within the scope of the exemption, and therefore Scope 3 disclosures have not been included in the report.



About TAB Gıda

As TAB Gıda, we have been one of Türkiye's largest and leading players in the quick service restaurant (QSR) sector since 1994.



Beyond being merely a restaurant chain operator, TAB Gıda operates as part of a major food ecosystem established by our main shareholder, TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş., which it defines as "vertical integration," and conducts its activities within a structure that encompasses the entire value chain from procurement to distribution.

While our headquarters is located in Istanbul, we operate internationally through our wholly owned subsidiaries, TAB Georgia LLC in Georgia and TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec in North Macedonia. By extending beyond our borders, we carry our impact outside Türkiye as well.

We strengthen our position as a regional player through our restaurants in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Georgia, and North Macedonia. As of 31 December 2025, we operate a total of 2,030 restaurants, comprising 1,991 in Türkiye, 16 in the TRNC, 16 in North Macedonia, and 7 in Georgia.

Together with our franchise network, we provide employment for more than 25,000 people.



In addition to bringing globally well-loved brands together with domestic consumers, we also make traditional flavors easily accessible through the brands we have established ourselves.

We manage the Türkiye operations of strong global and local brands such as Burger King®, Popeyes®, Arby's®, Sbarro®, Subway®, Usta Pideci®, and Usta Dönerci®, and reach a broad customer base across the country through both our company-operated restaurants and our franchise network.



Business Activities and Value Chain

Our principal business activity is the licensing, supply chain management, restaurant establishment, operation, and expansion through franchise systems of restaurant brands operating in the quick service restaurant sector, such as Burger King®, Popeyes®, Arby's®, Sbarro®, Subway®, Usta Pideci®, and Usta Dönerci®, across the Türkiye, North Macedonia, Georgia, and Cyprus markets.

Our operations, supported by a vertically integrated value chain model managed by TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş., cover the following areas:

Business Activity

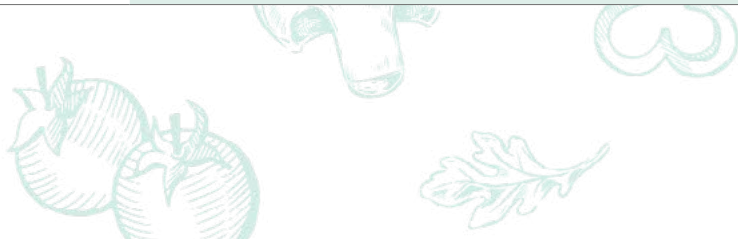
Geographical Location

Fast service restaurants

Türkiye, North Macedonia, Georgia, TRNC

Franchise management

Türkiye, North Macedonia, Georgia, TRNC





As TAB Gıda, through the food ecosystem under our main shareholder, TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş., we are able to provide in-house solutions for a significant portion of our procurement and logistics operations.

While we source the products used in our restaurants from reliable suppliers in Türkiye, we also establish partnerships with leading brands both domestically and globally.

Through this vertically integrated model, we operate within an agile, transparent, and sustainable food ecosystem across all our activities, from raw material procurement to production processes, logistics, and delivery to the end consumer. Through this system, we are able to resolve all issues that may arise in food operations within our own organization.

Within the scope of this comprehensive model, **we procure our key raw materials, such as meat, potatoes, and vegetables, from domestic producers** operating in various regions of Türkiye and from our reliable business partners. The processing of these products and their delivery to our restaurants are managed through our **Group Companies under TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. Through this structure**, which operates in an integrated manner with potato processing, meat production, vegetable cutting centers, and an extensive distribution network, we achieve significant strength in terms of **food safety, quality standardization, and operational control.**

In addition, by placing technology at the core of our business, we continuously enhance our digital ordering platforms, mobile applications, and AI-enabled logistics management systems. This allows us to both improve the customer experience and differentiate ourselves in the sector through our digital loyalty programs. Through the smart ordering systems we have developed, our customers are able to place orders quickly and conveniently without queueing or having to visit the checkout.



**Table 2:** TAB Gıda Value Chain

Category	Supply Subject	Geographical Location
Upstream	Red meat	Amasya /Türkiye
	Frozen potatoes	Afyonkarahisar /Türkiye
	Hamburger buns, pizza dough	Türkiye
	Prepared salad and vegetables	Antalya /Türkiye
	White meat	Türkiye
	Sauces	Türkiye
	Beverages	Türkiye
Own-Operations	Online ordering and delivery	Türkiye
	Marketing and digital communication	Türkiye
	Kitchen equipment and maintenance	Türkiye
Downstream	Service to the end consumer	Türkiye and abroad (North Macedonia, Georgia, and Cyprus)
	Online ordering platforms	Türkiye

GOVERNANCE





Sustainability and Climate Governance

We consider sustainability an integral part of our long-term value creation and growth strategy and systematically integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into our decision-making processes. In line with this approach, we conduct **our sustainability governance, covering sustainability and climate-related matters**, both through the structures within our Company and in accordance with the **TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure** established under the umbrella of our primary shareholder, TFI.

The sustainability approach embraced at senior management level has been integrated into our strategic governance mechanisms. At the core of our governance structure are the committees operating under our Board of Directors. In order to ensure the effectiveness of decisions taken with respect to sustainability, we implement our governance practices through these committees.





The **TAB Gıda Sustainability Board** coordinates our sustainability and climate-related activities. The Board consists of a total of 14 members, including executives from the Finance, Accounting, Budget Planning, Real Estate and Franchise, Operations, Quality Assurance and Product Development, Human Resources, Marketing, Investor Relations, and Corporate Communications departments, as well as managers from the TFI Sustainability, Finance, Internal Control, Compliance, Risk Management, and Fasdat Supply Chain Management teams. Through this structure, we are able to integrate sustainability matters into both our strategic and operational decision-making processes.

Pursuant to the **“TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure,”** the Sustainability Boards of the Group Companies convene at least once a year. As of 2025, the TAB Gıda Sustainability Board convened once in compliance with the procedure; the decisions, risks, and opportunities addressed during this meeting were submitted to the Chair of the Corporate Governance Committee under the coordination of the TFI Sustainability Coordination Board, and the matters were escalated to the TAB Gıda Board of Directors.



At the operational level, our thematic Working Groups play an active role. These groups, which operate under the TAB Gıda Sustainability Board, develop and implement projects on priority themes such as carbon footprint, energy efficiency, waste management, and diversity and inclusion.

The outputs of these activities, which are monitored on a quarterly basis throughout the year, are regularly reported to our Sustainability Board.

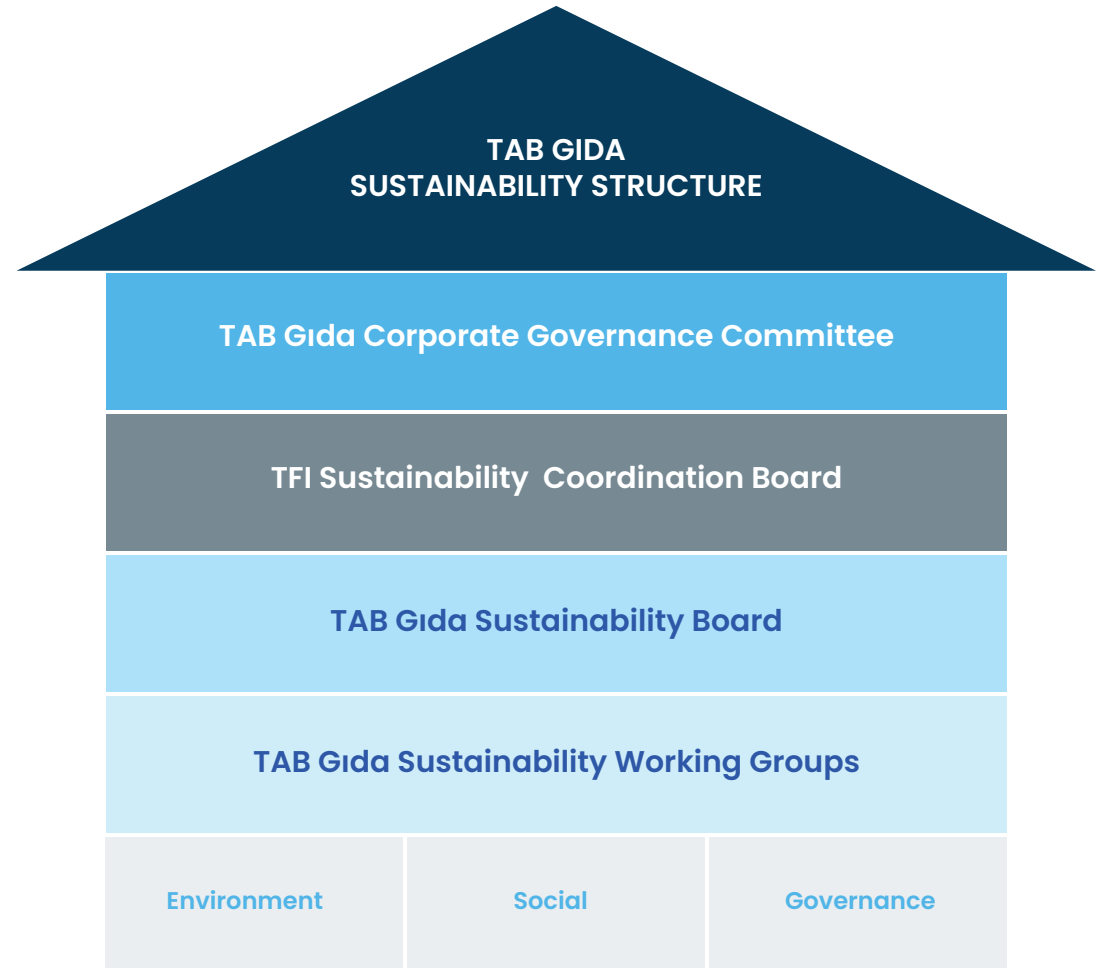
We do not limit sustainability and climate governance solely to structural arrangements; we have also implemented the cultural transformation that supports these mechanisms. Acting with the awareness that lasting change depends not only on systems but also on the knowledge, awareness, and level of engagement of the individuals implementing these systems, we have integrated employee awareness, leadership development, and ESG-based training into our corporate learning processes.



As of 2025, these trainings have been structured systematically, corporate awareness has been increased, and capacity has been strengthened through the programs implemented. Consequently, a stronger link has been established between our corporate learning culture and our sustainability objectives, and our employee experience, leadership approaches, and organizational development strategies have been aligned with ESG principles.

TAB Gıda Sustainability Structure

Figure 1: TAB Gıda Sustainability Structure



**Table 3:** Information on Sustainability Governance Structure

Organizational Structure	TAB Gıda Board of Directors	TAB Gıda Corporate Governance Committee	TFI Sustainability Coordination Board	TAB Gıda Sustainability Board	TAB Gıda Sustainability Working Groups
Scope	Ensuring the overall strategic governance of the company, auditing financial and operational performance, overseeing compliance with risk management and corporate governance principles, as well as determining sustainability strategies, assessing risks and opportunities, approving relevant policies, and providing high-level oversight for long-term value creation goals	Providing recommendations for determining the corporate sustainability strategy, organizational structure, sustainability goals and policies established by the Sustainability Board, monitoring the achievement rates of performance metrics, evaluating the decisions taken by the Sustainability Board, supporting the process by ensuring that the necessary actions are taken to implement these decisions, working in close cooperation with the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the Sustainability Board in order to effectively monitor the impact areas, risks and opportunities related to ESG	The determination of the sustainability strategy of TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and its Group Companies; the monitoring of implementations; the definition of sustainability plans and targets and the tracking of progress, regular reporting; the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities; the review of risk mitigation efforts and the development of sustainability risk management policies at the Group level; the monitoring of ESG performance and the achievement rates of annual targets; the monitoring of trends in the field of sustainability and new legal regulations in order to identify needs and, where necessary, to determine project and investment requirements; the coordination of projects and reporting to management; the establishment and coordination of working groups in different areas in line with needs; and the planning of activities aimed at increasing sustainability awareness among the Company's stakeholders	Regularly monitoring the realization of our current sustainability goals and evaluating them with data analyses, reviewing the progress and taking necessary actions with the feedback received from the working groups, determining concrete actions for development areas and addressing the issues that require management support, determining the priority goals and responsibilities for the next period, sharing the experience and good practices gained within the scope of ESG management, managing the process in a transparent and measurable manner and sharing the results with the TFI Sustainability Coordination Board	Collecting ESG data, preparing and analyzing statistics, identifying key ESG risks and opportunities, developing improvement action plans and recommendations for field implementation
Meeting Frequency and Agenda	4 meetings were held in 2025.	4 meetings were held in 2025.	Frequently	Sustainability Board meetings are held once a year as per the procedure. In 2025, 1 meeting was held, at which issues related to sustainability processes were evaluated and transferred to TAB Gıda Corporate Governance Committee under the coordination of TFI Sustainability Coordination Board.	As of 2025, meetings were held 4 times a year and operational sustainability issues were reported.
Members	TAB Gıda Board Members	Relevant representatives from the Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFI TAB Gıda Investments and Group Companies Sustainability Head • TFI Sustainability Director • TFI Sustainability Assistant Manager 	Consists of the following department managers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAB Gıda Finance Department • TAB Gıda Operation Department • TAB Gıda Quality Assurance and Product Development • TAB Gıda Human Resources Department • TAB Gıda Marketing Department • TAB Gıda Investor Relations Department • TAB Gıda Corporate Communication • TFI Sustainability Department • TFI Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management • TFI Finance Department • Fasdat Supply Chain Management Representative 	

This structure enables TAB Gıda to conduct ESG management in a dynamic, holistic, and open to continuous improvement.



Roles and Responsibilities in Governance

At TAB Gıda, the roles, authorities, and scopes of responsibility of all board and working group members contributing to sustainability governance are clearly defined and formalized at the corporate level through the **TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure** implemented under the TFI umbrella.

Through this structure, the responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in sustainability are clarified. Coordination among roles is ensured, and the effective representation of sustainability and climate considerations in decision-making processes is secured.

TAB Gıda Board of Directors



The TAB Gıda Board of Directors oversees the Company's overall strategic governance and supervises not only financial and operational performance but also the management of climate-related risks.

In addition to ensuring compliance with risk management and corporate governance principles, the Board is also responsible for defining sustainability strategies and ensuring that these strategies are aligned with the Company's long-term objectives. Within this scope, the Board ensures the assessment of climate change-related risks and opportunities, approves relevant policies and targets, and exercises high-level oversight over the effectiveness of their implementation. In this manner, the Board assumes a guiding role in the adoption of decisions that contribute to sustainable value creation.

**Table 4:** Board of Directors

Name and Surname	Executive Role	Independence Status	Date of the Last General Assembly	Duty Period	Yönetim Kurulu ve Komitelerdeki Görevleri
Erhan KURDOĞLU	None	None	29.12.2023	3 Years	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Korhan KURDOĞLU	None	None	29.12.2023	3 Years	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
Recep Caner DİKİCİ	None	None	29.12.2023	3 Years	Board Member, Corporate Governance Committee Member, Early Detection of Risk Committee Member
M. Furkan ÜNAL	None	None	29.12.2023	3 Years	Board Member, Corporate Governance Committee Member, Early Detection of Risk Committee Member
Ayşe Ayşin IŞIKGECE	None	Independent	29.12.2023	3 Years	Board Member, Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee Member
Halil Doğan BOLAK	None	Independent	29.12.2023	3 Years	Board Member, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Chairman of the Early Detection of Risk Committee



Board Oversight

Our Board of Directors assumes ultimate oversight responsibility to ensure that sustainability and climate strategies are implemented in alignment with our overall business strategy. Within this scope, the identification, assessment, and integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into strategic governance processes are under the Board's oversight, as defined in the **TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure**.

We communicate information and developments related to the sustainability and climate agenda through an upward reporting and escalation chain as follows:



Through this system, in addition to environmental and social impact analyses, we are able to address climate-related risks and opportunities directly at the senior management level and integrate them into our strategic decision-making processes.


Our reporting cycle is maintained through the board meetings we organize once a year. We record the decisions and developments taken at these meetings in writing. We share them with our stakeholders through e-mail bulletins, periodic reports, and digital platforms. Specific information notes are prepared for the Board of Directors for critical topics that stand out, and we shape our decision-making processes in accordance with the opinions of our relevant boards on agendas with high strategic impact.

We maintain our oversight and control processes through our senior governance structures such as the Audit Committee, Early Detection of Risk Committee and Corporate Governance Committee. These structures evaluate the progress toward our sustainability targets, risk management and the effectiveness of our internal control systems at regular meetings. We report the outputs and decisions taken to the Board of Directors. Thus, we link our governance structure with our corporate decision-making mechanism in a holistic manner.



In these committees, we organize meetings that include ESG agendas. We present the outputs of these meetings directly to the Board of Directors. At the same time, our Code of Ethical Conduct, policies on prevention of conflicts of interest, whistleblowing management and confidentiality principles are regularly reviewed in this context.

Our internal control, compliance and risk management units play an active role in sustainability-related processes. These controls are conducted within the framework of the **“TFI and Group Companies Corporate Risk Management Policy”** and with the methods defined in the **TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure.**



As management, we build our internal control, audit and risk management processes integrated with our governance structures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Under the coordination of TAB Gıda Sustainability Board, these mechanisms work with departments such as sustainability, internal control, risk management, compliance, finance, investor relations, internal audit, and human resources to monitor ESG data, conduct risk analyses and take necessary actions.

The assessment and control outputs are transferred to the Board of Directors through the Corporate Governance Committee and, in areas of high risk, the Early Detection of Risk Committee, thereby directly contributing to our decision-making processes.

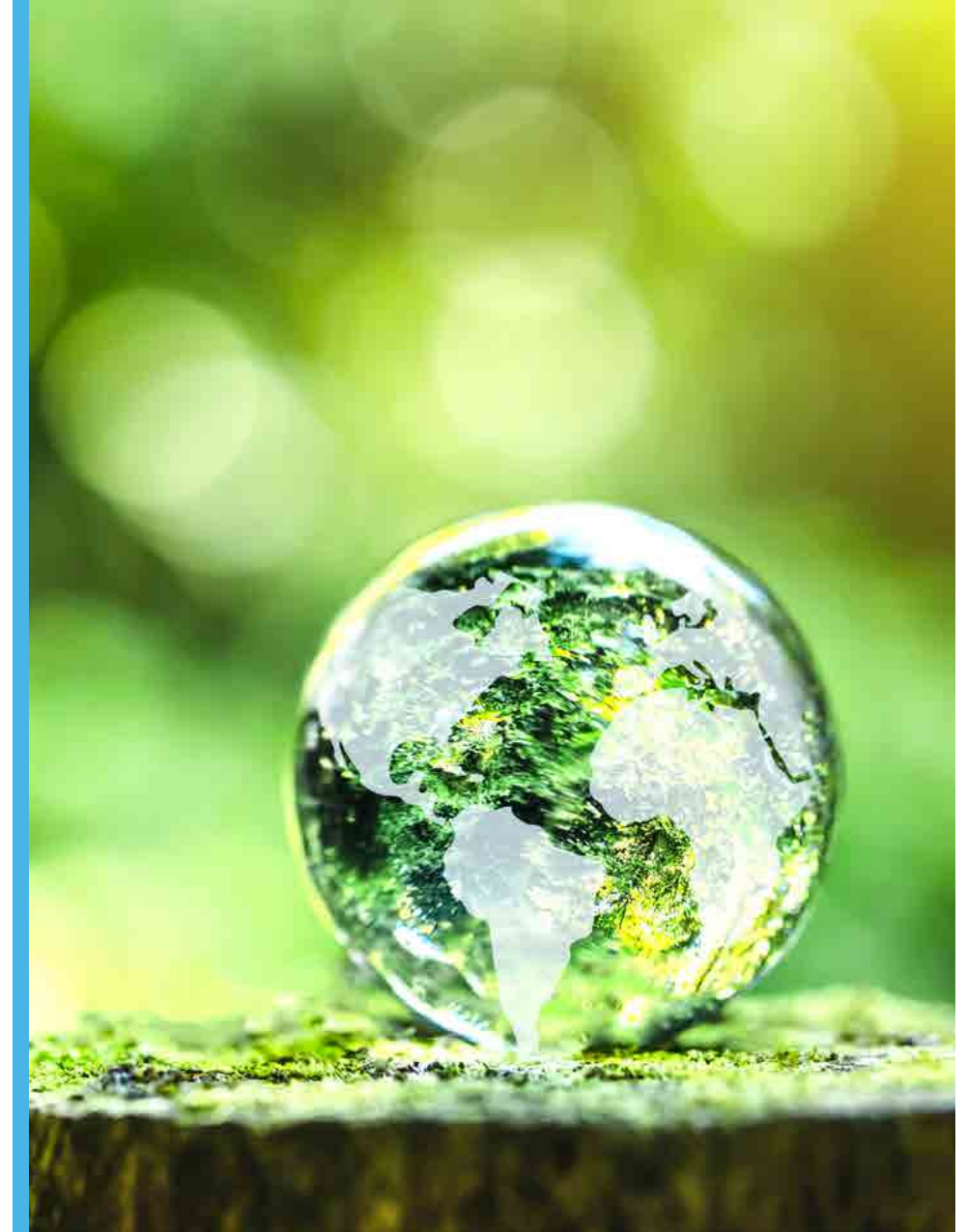


Committee Structure Supporting Board Oversight

The TAB Gıda Board of Directors fulfils the oversight, control, and strategic guidance mechanisms required by TSRS through senior governance bodies, namely the Corporate Governance Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Early Detection of Risk Committee. The establishment decisions of these committees have been made in accordance with the Capital Markets Board Communiqués and the Turkish Commercial Code, and their roles and working principles are formally documented. Each of the Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee, and Early Detection of Risk Committee forms an integral part of our sustainability and climate governance system in accordance with the roles defined under TSRS 1 and 2.



All of our current corporate policies and procedures, which support our sustainability approach and governance structure and cover a wide range of topics from ethical conduct to human resources, social compliance, and sustainability, are available under the “Investor Relations” section of our website.



**Table 5:** Board Committees

Committee Name	Members	Meeting Frequency	Areas of Responsibility
Corporate Governance Committee	Corporate Governance Committee Chairman: Ayşe Ayşin IŞIKGECE Corporate Governance Committee Member: Recep Caner DİKİCİ Corporate Governance Committee Member: M. Furkan ÜNAL Corporate Governance Committee Member: Can Kaya ÖZTOPRAK	At least 4 times/year	Compliance with Corporate Governance principles, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, investor relations, nomination, remuneration
Audit Committee	Audit Committee Chairman: Halil Doğan BOLAK Audit Committee Member: Ayşe Ayşin IŞIKGECE	At least 4 times/year	Oversight of financial reporting, internal audit, and internal control processes
Early Detection of Risk Committee	Early Detection of Risk Committee Chairman: Halil Doğan BOLAK Early Detection of Risk Committee Member: Recep Caner DİKİCİ Early Detection of Risk Committee Member: M. Furkan ÜNAL	At least 6 times/year	Assessing strategic, operational, compliance, technology, and financial risks, as well as the impacts of climate risks and mitigation actions



Corporate Governance Committee

As a cornerstone of our corporate governance framework, we established our Corporate Governance Committee on 24 January 2024 in accordance with the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué (II-17.1) and the Turkish Commercial Code. This structure supports the sound and effective functioning of our Board of Directors while aiming to continuously improve our corporate governance practices.

The Committee regularly reviews the extent to which corporate governance principles are applied within our Company and evaluates improvement proposals related to any identified gaps.

Oversight of our investor relations also falls within the Committee's remit. Conducted under the principles of transparency and disclosure, these activities support the robust communication infrastructure we maintain with our stakeholders. In this context, our Investor Relations Director serves as a ex officio member of the Committee.

The Committee also evaluates the organizational structure and functioning of the Company and develops recommendations concerning the structure, role distribution, and strategic capacity of the Board of Directors. While establishing a systematic approach for nomination, training, and evaluation processes, it monitors the principles and practices related to the remuneration of board members and executives. These responsibilities are carried out directly by the Corporate Governance Committee, as no separate Nomination or Remuneration Committee exists within our Company.

We also consider the integration of sustainability into corporate strategy to be among the Committee's key priorities. In this regard, it closely monitors the activities of the TAB Gıda Sustainability Board and the TFI Sustainability Coordination Board and escalates the outputs to the Board of Directors. Through our monitoring, performance evaluation, and strategic guidance functions in ESG areas, we integrate targets related to climate risks, carbon footprint, energy efficiency, diversity, and ethical business practices into our business strategies.

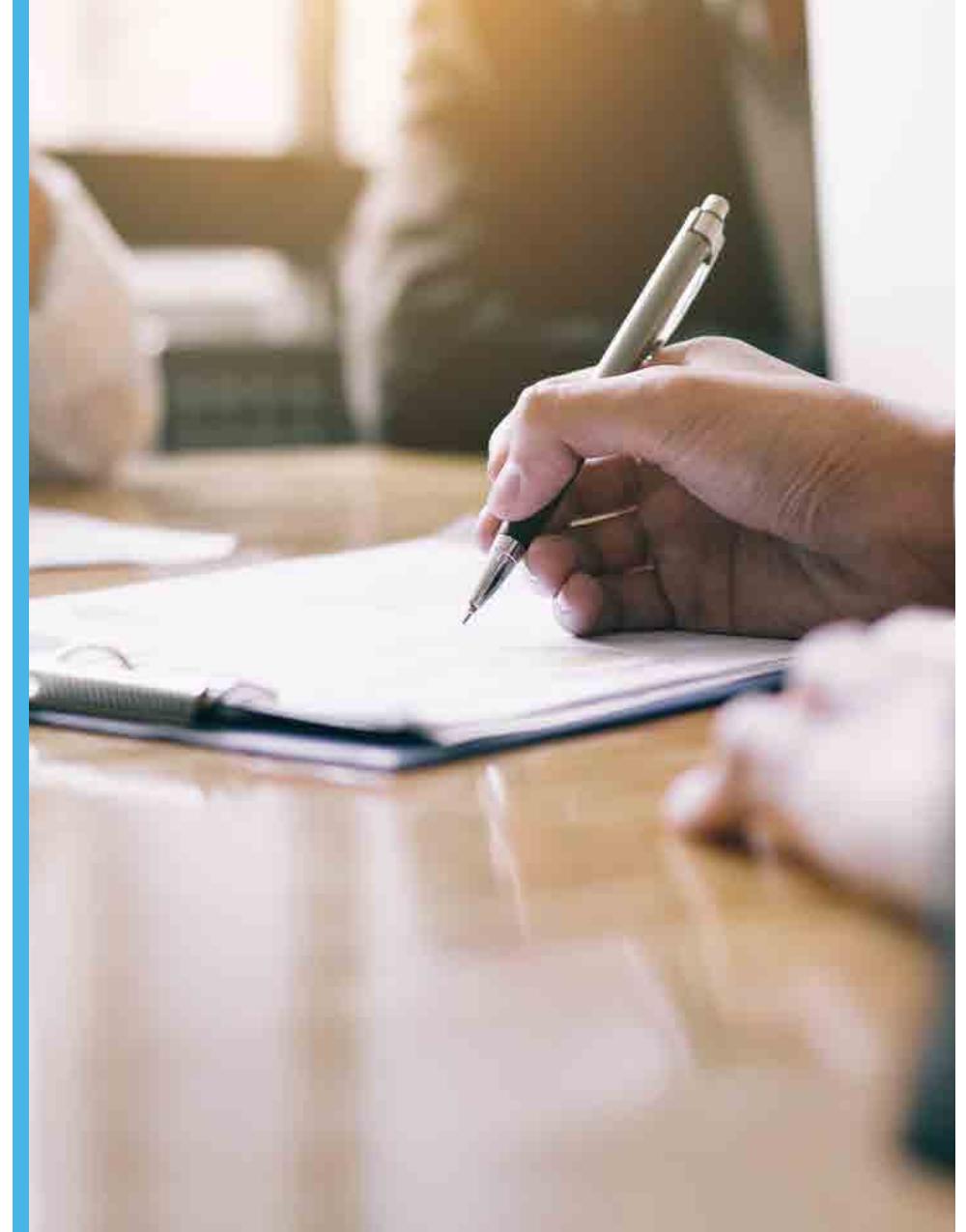


Where necessary, the Committee may engage internal and/or external subject-matter experts and establish working groups in accordance with identified needs. All resources and organizational support are provided by management. The Board Secretary manages meeting organization and reporting processes.

Meeting at least four times a year, the Committee records its decisions in written minutes and submits them to the Board of Directors. While these decisions are advisory in nature, they play an influential role in determining strategic direction. In addition, these activities are integrated into sustainability reporting, and oversight of our public sustainability disclosures is ensured at the governance level.

Since 2024, our Independent Board Member Ayşe Ayşin Işıkgece has been serving as the Chairman of the Committee. The members of the Committee are Recep Caner Dikici, M. Furkan Ünal and Can Kaya Öztoprak, our Investor Relations Director. Our structure has been established in accordance with the principles of independence, expertise and non-executive membership in accordance with CMB regulations.

Through the Corporate Governance Committee, we not only shape corporate governance but also influence strategic decision-making with a sustainability focus, strengthening TAB Gıda's sustainability governance capacity and enhancing accountability to stakeholders.





Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee was established by the Board of Directors decision dated 24 January 2024, within the framework of the Capital Markets Law No. 6362, the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, and the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué (II-17.1). The Committee conducts activities aimed at supporting the Board of Directors in effectively fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by evaluating the functionality of the accounting system, financial reporting, independent auditing, and internal control systems.

The Committee oversees the maintenance of accounting records in an accurate, complete, and compliant manner, and ensures the timely public disclosure of our financial statements. It plays an active role in the selection of independent audit firms, the evaluation of independence declarations, and the approval of audit scopes. Audit findings are analyzed together with the Company's management and reported to the Board of Directors.

Notifications related to our accounting policies, alternative application options, internal control systems, and financial reporting practices are examined in detail by the Committee.

Complaints, notifications, and suggestions received from our employees and stakeholders are evaluated under the principle of confidentiality, and the Committee ensures that relevant actions are implemented. The methods and criteria used in this process are predetermined, contributing to the establishment of a functioning audit and review system.

The Committee obtains the resources and support required to perform its duties directly from the Board of Directors. When necessary, it may consult internal or external experts and invite relevant managers, internal auditors, or independent auditors to meetings. The organization of meetings, archiving of decisions, and submission of reports to the Board of Directors are managed by the Board Secretary.

The Audit Committee meets at least four times a year; the minutes of these quarterly meetings are recorded in the decision book and shared with the Board of Directors. While these decisions are not binding for the Board, they provide the basis for strategic assessments that strengthen our governance quality. As defined in the Audit Committee's working principles, the TAB Gıda Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring and/or reviewing various matters related to the Company's exposure to risks.



Since 2024, Halil Doğan Bolak, Independent Board Member, has been the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Our Committee membership is undertaken by our Independent Board Member Ayşe Ayşin Işıkgece. In accordance with CMB regulations, our committee structure consists of only independent members of the Board of Directors and is structured as non-executive.

Early Detection of Risk Committee

The Early Detection of Risk Committee, one of our governance structures supporting sustainability, was established by the Board of Directors decision dated 24 January 2024 in accordance with the Capital Markets Law No. 6362, the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, and the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué (II-17.1). The Committee's objective is to proactively identify risks that may arise across strategic, operational, financial, environmental, and social dimensions, enabling the Company to manage potential threats to its existence, development, and sustainability before they materialize.

The Committee is positioned as a mechanism that ensures climate-related uncertainties are addressed from a risk management perspective and regularly evaluates risk analyses prepared by the Risk Management team. Additionally, it will regularly review climate action plans to be developed by the TFI Sustainability Coordination Board and the TAB Gıda Sustainability Board and implement follow-up activities for their execution. Work on the preparation of our climate action plan is ongoing, and once the plan is finalized, the Committee will also play an active role in its monitoring and updating processes.

The Committee monitors the effectiveness of monitoring and internal control systems and oversees their adoption across our business units, with the aim of ensuring that our risk management policies operate in an integrated manner within our corporate structure. Throughout this process, we work in close collaboration with our internal control units, particularly focusing on strengthening the traceability of ESG-related matters, such as climate risks.



Findings obtained by the Committee are reported regularly to our Board of Directors, providing a strategic basis for decision-making. The Committee convenes at least six times a year, with a minimum frequency of once every two months, and the agenda and decisions of the meetings are documented in writing and submitted to the Board of Directors. Decisions made by the Committee are advisory in nature, with final approval granted by the Board of Directors.

When necessary, the Committee may consult internal or external experts and establish sub-working groups composed of professionals experienced in risk management to enhance its evaluation capacity. All processes are conducted in accordance with pre-defined methods and procedures, ensuring that our corporate risk management framework aligns with our sustainability objectives.

Since 2024, Halil Doğan Bolak, Independent Board Member, has been the Chairman of the Early Detection of Risk Committee, while Recep Caner Dikici and M. Furkan Ünal have been the members of the Committee.





Management Responsibilities

The responsibility for the implementation of sustainability governance rests directly with our Co-CEOs, who are accountable for ensuring the effectiveness of relevant policies and processes, including compliance with established risk limits.

The TFI Director of Internal Control, Compliance, and Risk, reporting directly to the TFI CEO, provides direct reporting to our Early Detection of Risk Committee. At committee meetings held six times a year, enterprise-level top risks are presented and assessment reports are shared.

Management Controls and Procedures Supporting Oversight of Climate-Related Matters

At TAB Gıda, specific control mechanisms and procedures are implemented to ensure the effective oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. These controls are coordinated by the internal control, compliance, and risk management units and are executed within a structure integrated with the Group-wide sustainability approach.

Climate-related risks are monitored within the scope of the **“TFI and Group Companies Corporate Risk Management Policy,”** while operational processes are conducted in accordance with the **“TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group Companies Sustainability Management Procedure.”** This structure enables management to systematically assess environmental and social risks within decision-making processes.

Additionally, regular coordination with other internal functions, including finance, human resources, supply chain, sustainability, and legal, ensures that sustainability matters are horizontally integrated across the organization. Through this integrated structure, the management of both strategic risks and daily operational threats is evaluated together with environmental and social impacts, making sustainability oversight an inherent part of corporate decision-making processes.



Governance of Sustainability Strategy and Targets

Throughout the year, we regularly monitor the short-, medium-, and long-term sustainability targets established within our corporate activities. The **TAB Gıda Sustainability Board and the TFI Sustainability Coordination Board** periodically assess performance results and report these evaluations to senior management through the **Corporate Governance Committee**. The final approval process is conducted by the Board of Directors, based on the assessment of the Corporate Governance Committee.

When defining our sustainability strategies, we systematically evaluate risks and opportunities. These analyses are communicated to the TAB Gıda Board of Directors via the Corporate Governance Committee and integrated into our decision-making processes. In this way, our strategic sustainability priorities are embraced at the senior management level and directly influence governance decisions. By employing approval mechanisms in decision-making, we align strategic governance with our corporate objectives.

In accordance with TSRS 2, we ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities are managed consistently with these targets. Additionally, we analyze climate risk scenarios and integrate them into our risk management system.

To support our sustainable growth targets and secure long-term corporate value creation, risk management has been made an integral part of our decision-making processes. This approach is implemented systematically within the framework of the **“Corporate Risk Management Policy”** and the associated **“Risk Management Directive”** defined at the TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and subsidiary level.





Our corporate risk management process is executed within a framework that includes risk identification, evaluation of control effectiveness, designation of process owners, and management of risks through action plans. The ultimate objective of these processes is to reduce risks to levels within TAB Gıda's defined risk appetite. This framework operates under the oversight and supervision of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, and the Early Detection of Risk Committee, thereby ensuring accountability throughout our processes.

Furthermore, when evaluating climate-related risks and opportunities, the balance between financial impact, operational efficiency, and regulatory compliance is analyzed by the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and these assessments are integrated into the decision-making process. These control and analysis processes are conducted in an integrated manner with Finance, Legal, Sustainability, Supply Chain, and Operations teams, ensuring that sustainability-focused decisions are shaped collaboratively across all internal functions.

The direct responsibility for implementing corporate risk management lies with our Co-CEOs. They are accountable for ensuring compliance with established risk limits and for the effective execution of relevant policies and processes. The TAB Gıda Early Detection of Risk Committee meets at least once every two months to assess the Company's risks and opportunities in real time.

Meeting outcomes are documented in minutes; issues with critical or high residual risk are escalated to the Board of Directors via the Risk Committee Chair. The Committee prioritizes corrective actions for critical and high residual risk items and manages the process according to the significance of each risk.



Climate-Related Competencies and Experience

Our Board and committee members are selected based on their technical competencies in the field of sustainability, and these competencies are continuously developed through regular training. Within the scope of TSRS, specialized training and briefing sessions are conducted to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities, interpret scenario analyses, and understand financial implications. In addition, trainings, briefing sessions, and expert contributions addressing the impacts of decision-making processes in areas such as emissions management, energy consumption, circular economy practices, diversity, and ethical management ensure that the knowledge base of our governance structure is continuously updated.

Remuneration Systems

Sustainability performance has not yet been directly integrated into our employee remuneration systems. However, we regard this as an area for future development and plan to gradually incorporate ESG performance indicators into our incentive mechanisms in upcoming periods.

Executive Remuneration

Climate-related targets are not currently used as a direct criterion in individual performance evaluations for senior executives. However, the evaluation process for integrating sustainability metrics into the senior incentive structure has been initiated, and it is planned to present this for discussion to the Corporate Governance Committee alongside corporate performance indicators.

STRATEGY






Assessment of Climate-Related Risks

At TAB Gıda, when assessing climate-related risks, we classify these risks according to the time horizons in which their impacts are expected to materialize, using short, medium, and longterm periods.

This classification enables the evaluation of how the likelihood and potential impacts of risks may change over time and supports the development of appropriate strategic responses.

Short	2026-2030	The short term has been defined to cover the period 2026-2030, taking into account climate projections and near-term climate variability.
Medium	2031-2050	The medium term has been defined to cover the period 2031-2050, based on the timeframe in which structural changes and transition dynamics in climate scenarios begin to become more pronounced.
Long	2051-2100	The long term has been defined to cover the period 2051-2100, during which long-term impacts in climate projections become more pronounced.

TAB Gıda’s Future Projection



In the scenario analysis conducted to assess climate risks, the RCP 4.5 scenario has been adopted as the basis. This scenario presents a future in which current global policy trends continue, moderate climate policies are implemented, and transition risks are limited but not negligible.

The RCP-4.5 scenario was selected because it realistically reflects the economic, regulatory, and operational environment in which our activities are conducted, addressing both physical and transition risks within a reasonable level of uncertainty. At the same time, it provides a balanced baseline scenario to evaluate the resilience of our business model, offering a solid foundation for shaping our strategic decisions and long-term objectives.



Climate Risks Affecting TAB Gıda

The physical impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy may affect our operational areas and various components of our value chain in multiple ways. This impact extends beyond direct environmental threats, intersecting with fundamental business risks such as regulatory changes, access to financial resources, input costs, and employee health and safety, thereby creating a broader potential effect.

At TAB Gıda, we recognize that climate change is not merely an external factor, but that the environmental impacts resulting from our operations are also part of this process. With this awareness, we adopt a proactive approach to reduce our environmental impacts, manage climate risks holistically, and capitalize on opportunities presented by the low-carbon economy.

This analysis process builds upon the risk assessments conducted under TSRS in previous reporting periods. Specifically, for climate-related risks, the risks identified in the previous year were taken as the basis, reviewed in light of current developments and sector dynamics, and incorporated into the assessment. Through this approach, we identified critical points in our operations and specific stages of our value chain where climate-related risks are concentrated, as well as the resulting opportunities².

The outputs of this work contribute to more effective management of climate-related risks and opportunities and align our long-term value creation strategy with corporate resilience. During the assessment process, sectoral guidance topics developed under TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 and SASB resources were reviewed, and analyses were conducted considering their applicability to relevant areas.

Within this analysis, the primary climate-related risks and opportunities potentially affecting the Company's cash flows, cost structure, and revenue model in the short-, medium-, and long-term were identified.

²With respect to climate-related opportunities expected to be disclosed within the scope of TAB Gıda, the Company exercises the "commercial sensitivity exemption" defined in paragraphs B34–B36 of TSRS 1.



Climate change-related risks are evaluated under two main categories: physical risks and transition-related risks. Both types of risks have the potential to affect our operations directly or indirectly through our value chain. At TAB Gıda, our corporate risk management is structured to systematically address these risks and strengthen our organizational resilience.

Materiality Analysis of Climate Risks

TAB Gıda's assessment of climate-related risks has been conducted in accordance with the corporate integrated risk management methodology, based on the likelihood and impact dimensions of each identified risk. Within this scope, the potential effects of the identified risks on the business have also been analyzed financially.

To determine the significance of financial impacts, a financial materiality threshold was set at 5% of the Company's annual Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA). This threshold was adopted as a criterion enabling the quantitative assessment of the potential effects of climate-related risks on operational sustainability.

Based on the analysis performed, for the 2025 reporting period, one of the identified climate risks exceeds the defined financial materiality threshold. For the remaining four climate risks, no conclusion has been reached related to the creation of direct and critical financial impacts. However, uncertainties encountered in calculating the financial effects of climate risks indicated that these risks should not be entirely disregarded.

Therefore, it was deemed necessary to monitor risks that do not exceed the financial threshold and include them in the risk inventory. Accordingly, climate-related risks have been subjected to a risk scoring system based on their likelihood and impact levels. Risks exceeding the established score threshold have been defined as significant risks for TAB Gıda that require active monitoring. This approach allows for the systematic identification and management of risks whose financial impacts may not yet be directly measurable but which are of high strategic significance.



Analysis of Climate-Related Risks

In the previous reporting period, climate-related risks were systematically analyzed for the first time under the SSP2–RCP4.5 scenario. The assessment concluded that these risks did not generate a material financial impact requiring incorporation into the Company's medium-term financial planning and budgeting processes. Furthermore, as of the reporting period, the realized financial impacts of these risks (e.g., revenue losses due to operational shutdowns or increases in energy costs) were observed to be limited.


However, due to quantitative data and methodological limitations related to the impacts of extreme weather events and droughts on the supply chain, the financial impact of this risk could not be calculated during that period, and the assessment was largely qualitative.

The same set of risks has been used for the current reporting period, with analyses conducted based on the previous year's assessments, ensuring continuity and consistency while incorporating recent developments. Although the impacts of extreme weather events and drought on the supply chain, which could not be quantified in the previous year, have become analyzable numerically for the first time thanks to the developed calculation approach, the current level of uncertainty remains high, and the results obtained are still insufficient for making definitive and conclusive assessments.

As a result of this evaluation, it was determined that the financial impact of this risk exceeds the financial materiality threshold, and it has therefore been classified as a material risk for reporting purposes.

Other climate-related risks previously identified as noteworthy continued to be monitored during this period. It was additionally assessed whether any unusual developments or changes in assumptions occurred that could materially affect these risks. The review concluded that there were no significant changes in the financial impact levels of these risks; accordingly, these risks continued to be reported in accordance with the principles of continuity and comparability.

The share of TAB Gıda's international operations in total sales is below 1%, and due to the limited financial impact, these operations were not considered material and were therefore excluded from the climate-related risk analysis.



*If the residual risk level is determined to be low or medium in the materiality assessment, no additional mitigation plan is established. Measures are only taken when the residual risk level is high or critical. For more detailed information, please refer to the **Risk Management – Risk Assessment** section.*



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact Range of the Risk	Financial Impact	Existing Controls / Risk Management Strategy	Residual Risk Level
<p>Operational Disruptions Due to Extreme Weather Events</p> <p>Risk Type: (Physical Risk – Acute)</p> <p>Likelihood of Occurrence: 5</p> <p>Position in the Value Chain: Upstream and our own operations</p>	<p>Extreme weather events (heavy snowfall, torrential rain, storms, etc.) may cause disruptions in operational processes and a decrease in customer demand. This may lead to a decline in the number of customers at in-line restaurants that rely on pedestrian traffic, suspension of delivery services, or extended delivery times. Additionally, operational risks such as disruptions in the raw material supply chain, power outages, and flooding of the restaurant may also arise.</p>	<p>Short-Medium-Long</p>	<p>Current Impact: Limited – EBITDA</p> <p>Short Term: Low – EBITDA</p> <p>Medium-Long Term:</p> <p>Estimated Financial Impact: Increasing (Low)</p> <p>In the medium and long term, the impact of extreme weather events on operational processes cannot be assessed definitively, either quantitatively or qualitatively, due to the high level of uncertainty inherent in climate projections. While adverse weather conditions such as snowfall may reduce sales, rising temperatures may be offset by increased consumption of certain menu items. The level of impact may vary significantly depending on multiple factors such as regional climate dynamics, infrastructure resilience, customer behavior, and supply chain flexibility. Therefore, the related financial impacts can only be evaluated through probability-based scenarios and the assumption that previously observed trends will continue in a similar manner.</p>	<p>In severe weather events, centralized ordering and delivery systems, courier assignment KPIs, and decisions by public authorities are monitored, and immediate actions are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Delivery Suspension Protocol: Restaurants affected by extreme weather conditions are temporarily closed to delivery via the system, and this status is instantly displayed on the application. – Alternative Restaurant Support: If a restaurant is severely affected, personnel, materials, or operational support are provided from nearby restaurants. – Alternative Delivery Routes: Couriers are provided with continuously updated routing alternatives suitable for weather conditions, including guidance on traffic-restricted areas. – Customer Communication: Customers are informed about estimated delivery times through communication channels by monitoring closed restaurant access maps and real-time congestion maps. <p>Criteria such as rainfall intensity, city infrastructure, traffic density, and the size of the delivery area directly affect how long the service remains suspended. Various measures are taken to ensure operational continuity in the event of disasters such as power outages and flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stock capacity to absorb delays in the supply process, with all distribution operations conducted through the distribution centers of group companies. – Protection against power outages through generators and UPS systems in provincial restaurants, and through shopping mall generators in mall-based restaurants. – The cold chain is maintained in warehouses with generator support, and potential product losses are covered under insurance. – Warehouse shelving is resistant to water and corrosion and is made of a carbon fiber and fiberglass composite material. – Warehouses are generally located above ground level, and no flooding incidents have been experienced to date. 	<p>Medium</p>



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact Range of the Risk	Financial Impact	Existing Controls / Risk Management Strategy	Residual Risk Level
<p>Impact of Extreme Weather Events on the Supply Chain</p> <p>Risk Type: (Physical Risk – Acute)</p> <p>Likelihood of Occurrence: 5</p> <p>Position in the Value Chain: Upstream and our own operations</p>	<p>With global climate change, the increasing frequency of extreme weather events—such as prolonged droughts, sudden and heavy rainfall, hail, storms, floods, and frost—causes significant losses in agricultural production, thereby threatening both the productivity of farmers directly and the reliability of food supply chains indirectly. Extreme weather conditions disrupt crop growth cycles, reduce harvest quantity and quality, decrease soil fertility in agricultural lands, and increase the spread of pests and diseases. Due to supply shortages, food inflation may rise, and restaurants may need to make changes to their menus and product mix due to raw material shortages.</p>	<p>Medium-Long</p>	<p>Current Impact: Climate change is causing quality fluctuations in the supply chain, particularly in the fruit and vegetable categories. This is more frequently observed in the Northern Mediterranean and Central Anatolia regions. During the winter months, adverse road conditions in eastern regions may also lead to disruptions in the supply chain. These climate-related risks may create difficulties in product procurement; however, no significant supply chain disruptions have been experienced to date.</p> <p>Short Term: High - Financial Performance</p> <p>Medium-Long Term*: The impacts of extreme weather events on agricultural production and raw material supply are expected to show an increasing trend in the medium and long term. However, due to existing data limitations and uncertainties, it has not been possible to make a quantitative financial estimate regarding these impacts. Therefore, the assessment has been carried out qualitatively, taking into account scenario-based trends and sectoral assumptions. Within this framework, it is considered that financial impacts arising from raw material costs due to climate change may create increasing pressure in the medium and long term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nearly half of the supply is sourced from group companies, and alternative suppliers for critical raw materials are also available. In crisis situations, we have approved domestic and international suppliers that can provide alternative products for all primary and secondary items. – Through a geographical diversification strategy, planning is carried out to reduce dependency on a single region by sourcing from multiple production areas. – Farmers who utilize digital applications and mobile notification systems that provide meteorological and agricultural observation data, use climate-resilient (drought-, heat-, or frost-resistant) seeds and plant varieties, and obtain agricultural insurance are preferred. 	<p>Medium</p>

*Due to the increasing uncertainty regarding potential changes in the product and supplier portfolio, as well as macroeconomic, sectoral, and climatic conditions for 2050 and beyond, a cost increase for 2050 (medium term) was calculated. However, the management assessed that such estimates involve a high level of uncertainty and could therefore lead to potentially misleading results. Accordingly, the calculation was used primarily to understand the forward-looking trend of the risk in the medium term, and the report includes qualitative disclosures regarding the direction of this trend.



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact Range of the Risk	Financial Impact	Existing Controls / Risk Management Strategy	Residual Risk Level
<p>Energy and Cooling Costs Due to Long-Term Temperature Increase</p> <p>Risk Type: (Physical Risk – Chronic)</p> <p>Likelihood of Occurrence: 3</p> <p>Position in the Value Chain: Our own operations</p>	<p>Cooling systems used in our restaurants are affected by ambient temperature. With rising temperatures, the energy consumption of air conditioners, refrigerators, and other cooling equipment in restaurants increases. In operational areas with insufficient cooling, increased temperatures may cause temperature-sensitive products in storage areas and across the supply chain to spoil. Global temperature increases may lead to overloading of cooling systems, accelerated wear of equipment components, more frequent maintenance requirements, and unforeseen increases in operating costs.</p>	<p>Medium-Long</p>	<p>Current Impact: Limited – EBITDA</p> <p>Short Term: Limited – EBITDA</p> <p>Medium-Long Term</p> <p>Estimated Financial Impact: Low</p> <p>Although cost estimates based on the impact of climate change-induced temperature increases on cooling systems in restaurants rely on projected increases in energy consumption, these calculations involve significant uncertainties. Variables such as the extent of regional temperature increases, the current efficiency levels of systems, fluctuations in energy prices, technology investments, and adaptive capacity may directly affect the accuracy of the estimated costs. Therefore, based on the information currently available, the projected cost increases in the medium and long term are expected to have a low impact relative to revenue growth. This situation may show significant deviations under different scenarios. Despite these uncertainties, these projections provide a guiding framework for the early identification of operational vulnerabilities and the development of preventive measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double cooling systems are available in the -18°C storage units where main products are kept. If a malfunction occurs while one system is operating and maintaining the storage at -18°C, the other system is automatically activated. - Online alert systems are used in our restaurants, particularly in -18°C frozen storage areas, to instantly notify any temperature issues. This system informs the relevant operations unit before critical temperature thresholds are reached. - LED lighting systems are used in all new restaurants. - Energy consumption is monitored through IoT-based analyzers, and actions are taken for restaurants that demonstrate non-standard usage. 	<p>Low</p>



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact Range of the Risk	Financial Impact	Existing Controls / Risk Management Strategy	Residual Risk Level
<p>Operational Water Use</p> <p>Risk Type: (Physical Risk – Acute)</p> <p>Likelihood of Occurrence: 3</p> <p>Position in the Value Chain: Our own operations</p>	<p>Climate change, irregular precipitation patterns, rapidly increasing urbanization rates, and the continued inefficient use of water in agricultural irrigation are placing significant pressure on freshwater resources, particularly in densely populated regions such as Marmara, the Aegean, and Central Anatolia.</p> <p>This trend may lead to increased costs of water access, municipal water consumption restrictions, and prolonged water outages in the coming years.</p> <p>Such interruptions, combined with insufficient backup water storage capacity, may threaten the sustainability of cleaning, food preparation, beverage production, and overall hygiene standards in restaurant operations, thereby negatively affecting both operational continuity and customer experience.</p>	Medium-Long	<p>Current Impact: No impact has been experienced.</p> <p>Short Term: Limited - Financial Performance</p> <p>Medium-Long Term</p> <p>Estimated Impact (EBITDA): Increasing Impact</p> <p>Due to uncertainties regarding how inflation and water tariffs will evolve in the medium and long term, it has not been possible to calculate a quantitative financial impact for these periods. Therefore, the assessment for the medium and long term has been made qualitatively, indicating that an increasing impact trend on costs is expected to continue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All restaurants have purified water and mains water storage tanks. When necessary, water support can be provided by deploying external tanks and booster systems. - Consumption levels are monitored by operations teams, and restaurants with non-standard usage are warned. - Advanced water purification and filtration systems are currently in operation in our restaurants. Membrane filtration, carbon filters, water softening membranes, and UV lamps are included in the system. Conditioned water and ice are used in the restaurants. Depending on the restaurant's location, municipal or shopping mall source water is first rested and then passed through a series of filtration systems. Water filtration lines are regularly checked, and water analyses are conducted periodically by the quality unit. 	Medium



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact Range of the Risk	Financial Impact	Existing Controls / Risk Management Strategy	Residual Risk Level
<p>Regulatory Risk</p> <p>Risk Type: (Transition Risk)</p> <p>Likelihood of Occurrence: 5</p> <p>Position in the Value Chain: Entire value chain</p>	<p>Within the framework of increasingly stringent local, national, and international sustainability regulations, failure to comply with sustainability criteria such as energy consumption, carbon emissions, or waste management, as well as deficiencies or delays in compliance processes and the submission of inaccurate disclosures, may result in legal sanctions.</p>	Medium-Long	<p>Current Impact: No impact has been experienced.</p> <p>Short Term: Limited- EBIDTA</p> <p>Estimated Financial Impact (EBITDA) in the Medium-Term: Stable</p> <p>Estimated Financial Impact (EBITDA) in the Long-Term: Stable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Company is aiming to comply with the current legislation within the framework of regular compliance audits, internal control mechanisms, and training programs. In particular, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Regulation needs to be closely monitored. - Regulations for Packaging Materials: Restrictions imposed on single-use plastics may require a transition to biodegradable or recyclable packaging. - Sustainability-related reporting, consultancy, training, carbon emission measurement, verification, use of digital platforms, sustainability association memberships, renewable energy / YEK-G certification use. 	Low



At TAB Gıda, climate-related physical risks primarily manifest through potential disruptions in operational processes and vulnerabilities within the supply chain. Production, logistics, and procurement activities are directly or indirectly exposed to physical risks associated with climate change, including extreme weather events, droughts, excessive rainfall, and heatwaves.

Throughout TAB Gıda's business model and value chain, climate-related risks are particularly concentrated in the areas of agricultural supply, logistics, restaurant operations and water-energy use. TAB Gıda's operations are located in Türkiye's Western and Central Black Sea, Southern Marmara, Western Central Anatolia, and Mediterranean sub-regions, where climate change-related events such as floods, droughts, and frost occur. These developments may pose risks to agricultural supply security and market price stability. Heavy rainfall and storms may cause delays in distribution processes, while extreme weather conditions may cause disruptions in the delivery of online orders, energy outages and customer dissatisfaction.



While increasing cost pressure is experienced in water and energy dependent processes, there is a possibility of legal sanctions and reputational risk in case of insufficient adaptation processes in the field of climate regulations. Accordingly, it is observed that, geographically, climate-related impacts may intensify in agricultural production regions and urban operational centers, and, in terms of processes, in procurement, logistics, and restaurant operations, particularly in the medium and long term if no mitigating measures are taken.



Energy consumption in our restaurant operations is primarily driven by electricity and natural gas. Electrical energy is used in areas such as kitchen equipment, cooling systems, lighting and air conditioning, and an increase in energy demand is observed especially in summer months because of heat waves. Continuity and cost risks in energy supply are considered among the factors that may have an impact on operational performance, especially under scenarios of temperature increase.

To enhance operational resilience against these risks, we prioritize the use of energy-efficient equipment. We also stay up to date by closely following technological developments such as the transition to refrigerants with low global warming potential (GWP), automation systems, remote monitoring infrastructures and smart energy management solutions. Our digital ordering and delivery systems and inventory management practices increase our efficiency in resource utilization and provide flexibility in the face of climate-related external impacts.





Scenario Analysis and Climate Resilience

At TAB Gıda, we conducted a climate scenario analysis for the first time in the previous reporting period to assess the potential impacts of climate change on our business strategy, evaluate our risk exposure, and identify opportunities that may arise under different climate scenarios.

TAB Gıda's resilience to climate-related physical and transition risks has been evaluated under various warming scenarios, maintaining the analytical framework established in the previous reporting period and incorporating current climate projections and policy developments. The analysis considered operational continuity, supply chain structure, energy and refrigeration infrastructure, water management, digitalization, and decision-making capacity, as well as financial flexibility.

This analysis has been structured to encompass all directly operated and franchise restaurants in Türkiye, our production and logistics infrastructure, and the supply chain for key raw materials.





SSP1-RCP1.9 (1.5°C Scenario): In this scenario, assuming that the frequency and severity of extreme weather events will remain limited, it is assessed that TAB Gıda's existing operational and infrastructural measures can effectively manage physical risks. It is foreseen that operational disruptions can be absorbed to a large extent through centralized ordering and delivery systems, out-of-service protocols, alternative restaurant and route management practices. In this scenario, cost and regulation-related transition risks related to energy and water are expected to remain at a limited level, and it is assessed that existing monitoring and efficiency practices may be sufficient. In this framework, it is concluded that TAB Gıda's overall resilience level against physical and transition risks is high.



SSP2-RCP4.5 (2.5°C Scenario): In this scenario, where moderate climate policies are implemented, it is envisaged that extreme weather events may create more frequent and regionalised impacts, resulting in increased operational and supply chain pressures. It is assessed that existing digital monitoring systems, alternative supply structures and operational flexibility mechanisms can offset these risks to a significant extent; however, cost pressures related to energy costs, agricultural inputs and water use may become more pronounced.



In this scenario, TAB Gıda is expected to be able to maintain operational continuity in general, but the need for selective reinforcement against simultaneous and prolonged climate-related shocks may arise. Accordingly, the Company's resilience to physical and transition risks and overall resilience level is assessed as medium-high.

SSP5-RCP8.5 (4°C Scenario): In this high-risk scenario where climate policies are delayed, it is assessed that the increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events may increase operational disruptions, supply chain disruptions and pressures on infrastructure. Persistently high temperatures could push the capacity limits of energy and cooling infrastructure, while chronic stress on water resources could increase operational vulnerability. At the same time, energy costs and transition risks related to climate policies may create financial pressure. Existing digital monitoring, early warning and alternative procurement mechanisms may continue to play a role in limiting, if not completely eliminating, risks; however, additional structural and financial investments may be required in the long term. In this context, TAB Gıda's overall resilience level in this scenario is assessed to be medium.



Within the scope of the analysis, climate policies projected for Türkiye, IPCC regional climate projections, local trends and demographic variables were taken into account. In the scenario analysis, energy use was assessed by taking into account its potential impacts on operational resilience and cost pressures under different temperature increase scenarios, as well as macroeconomic indicators such as energy prices, inflation, and financing conditions. Assumptions regarding technological developments are based on the premise that the level of digitalization and decision-making capacity play a decisive role in managing climate-related risks under changing economic and climate conditions.

As we approach 2050, the impacts of physical risks are observed to intensify and become increasingly prominent. In parallel, transition risks, including those related to compliance with climate regulations, are considered likely to be a key determinant of our business model in the medium term.

Therefore, our strategic adaptability capacity has been evaluated by considering both physical and transition risks on a scenario basis.

The outputs of these analyses will be taken into consideration by our Board of Directors and senior management in updating short-, medium- and long-term strategy and business planning.

This study has been prepared with a qualitative assessment approach based on climate scenarios, and the results of the analyses contain a certain degree of uncertainty. The scenarios used in the assessment represent possible developments related to climate change, and the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, agricultural production conditions, infrastructure conditions related to energy and water access, and changes in regulations may vary over time. Among the assumptions used in the analysis, it is foreseen that the effects of developing climate regulations in Türkiye will increase, climate-related increases in electricity and water consumption will continue, climate-related interruptions and cost pressures will be experienced in agricultural production, and these factors may affect TAB Gıda's operational cost structure. The analysis is based on the actions already implemented by TAB Gıda and excludes new investments, technological developments or operational changes that may be implemented in the future.

Scenario	Resilience to Physical Risks	Resilience to Transition Risks	Overall Resilience
SSP1 – RCP1.9	High	High	High
SSP2 – RCP4.5	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-High
SSP5 – RCP8.5	Medium	Medium	Medium



Assets Exposed to Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment

In order to support the findings of the scenario analysis, assets exposed to climate-related transition and physical risks were analyzed taking into account our business structure and geographical locations.

Transition Risks:

TAB Gıda's operational structure consists of quick service restaurant management and supply chain processes and does not include carbon intensive production activities. Therefore, the impacts that may arise from carbon pricing, compliance costs or regulations related to low carbon transition are expected to remain limited. In this framework, **the ratio of vulnerable assets exposed to transition risks is assessed as 0%.**

Physical Risks:

A total of 675 restaurants were analyzed on a location basis to determine the direct impacts of climate change. The majority of restaurants are located indoors and in sheltered locations, and it is considered that physical exposure due to infrastructure is low.

In this context, restaurants located within 5 km of the coastline were analyzed in terms of coastal flood risk (sea flooding). According to the results of the base scenario used in the analysis:

90 Restaurants
were classified as "low-medium risk"

585 Restaurants
were classified as "low risk" level

and no restaurant was identified at high risk level. In accordance with these findings, **the ratio of assets vulnerable to physical risks was recorded as 0%.**



Strategic and Operational Evaluation

Our company has a strong liquidity management and financial planning capacity against climate-related risks. Both our current capital structure and investment prioritization processes offer short-term intervention and long-term adaptation against high-cost climate risks.

In 2025, TAB Gıda evaluated its financial performance by addressing its operational results together with environmental and operational factors. The financial results of our activities were assessed alongside environmental and operational indicators such as energy and water consumption, supply chain continuity, operational efficiency, and digitalization practices. In our restaurant operations, energy consumption and logistics processes are among the key elements affecting the cost structure and cash flows.

Operational efficiency has been supported through high energy-efficiency equipment, automation systems, and a digital order-delivery infrastructure, while cost pressures have been balanced through our proprietary ecosystem, which also includes supply chain management.

Climate-related physical risks are considered to potentially create indirect impacts on financial performance, particularly through agricultural supply and logistics processes; these risks are addressed through operational flexibility, menu modifications where necessary, and alternative sourcing options.

Within this framework, in the short term, fluctuations in energy and logistics costs may create limited pressure on operating expenses; however, no significant adverse impact on cash flows is expected due to existing pricing mechanisms and the digital operational infrastructure.

In the medium term, investments in energy efficiency, automation, and operational improvements are expected to have a balancing effect on the cost structure and contribute to the preservation of operational margins.

In the long term, while it is acknowledged that climate-related physical risks may increasingly affect the supply chain and operational infrastructure, it is expected that, supported by a widespread supplier network, alternative sourcing options, and digitalization, the impacts on financial performance and cash flows will remain gradual and at manageable levels.



Resource Allocation and Investment Planning

As part of assessing the financial impacts of climate-related risks, the analyses performed for the 2025 reporting period quantitatively estimated, for the first time compared to prior years, the financial effects of “Impacts of Extreme Weather Events and Drought on the Supply Chain.” The assessment indicated that this risk could generate an impact above the defined financial materiality threshold. Accordingly, it has been classified among the material risks within TAB Gıda’s climate-related risk universe.

Against the risk of supply chain interruptions due to extreme weather events, the company mainly conducts operational activities to expand its alternative supplier network. In this context, backup supply options for critical inputs are established with suppliers operating in different regions.

Currently, there is no specific investment budget or separate financial resource allocation for these studies, and the processes are conducted using existing procurement and supply chain management resources. It is foreseen that investments will be evaluated in the following periods depending on the change in the risk level.

In addition, **TAB Gıda has allocated a total of approximately TL 4.5 million** for reporting, environmental management systems, emission calculation and verification processes, stakeholder memberships and audits within the scope of compliance with sustainability regulations in 2025.

These expenditures were made within the scope of mandatory compliance and governance requirements, and were made in order to ensure sustainable compliance, not because the regulatory risks exceeded the financial materiality threshold.





In the assessments conducted regarding other climate-related risks, it has been observed that there is no significant financial risk that would require direct capital investment, additional resource allocation or development of a special financing model in the short, medium, and long term. Therefore, no specific investment plan, capital expenditure (CAPEX) or financing instrument directly linked to climate risks has been defined for these risks in the current situation.

However, this does not mean that these risks are completely ignored; on the contrary, potential impacts are continuously monitored, and resource planning is reviewed in case the risks become material again. Resource allocation assessments for future initiatives such as the climate transition plan and low carbon strategy will be structured in the future periods as the company's forecasts related to the financial impacts of climate risks become stronger. In this context, TAB Gıda's capital and resource planning is managed dynamically based on the principle of financial materiality.





Transition Plan and Path to Targets

TAB Gıda does not have a verified climate transition plan as of 2025. In this context, key assumptions, political commitments, decision support scenarios and adaptation strategies used in the development of the transition plan have not yet been defined.

The company's long-term sustainability vision includes the goal of becoming carbon neutral; however, a defined roadmap, investment plan or timing to achieve this goal has not been publicly disclosed. However, TAB Gıda continues its preliminary preparations for the creation of a climate transition plan and the determination of greenhouse gas reduction targets in accordance with the integrated sustainability management studies under the roof of TFI.

In addition, TAB Gıda has not defined a specific investment (CAPEX), divestment, business transformation or new business area development plan that directly supports its climate-related strategies as of the 2025 reporting period.

Similarly, no specific financing model (e.g., sustainable borrowing, green bonds, public incentives) has been established for the realization of such strategic orientations. Furthermore, the Company has not made a specific determination as to whether climate-related risks or opportunities are likely to result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements in the next reporting period. However, the company aims to make the financial planning of these investments and structure the necessary resources simultaneously with the preparation process of the climate transition plan.

RISK MANAGEMENT



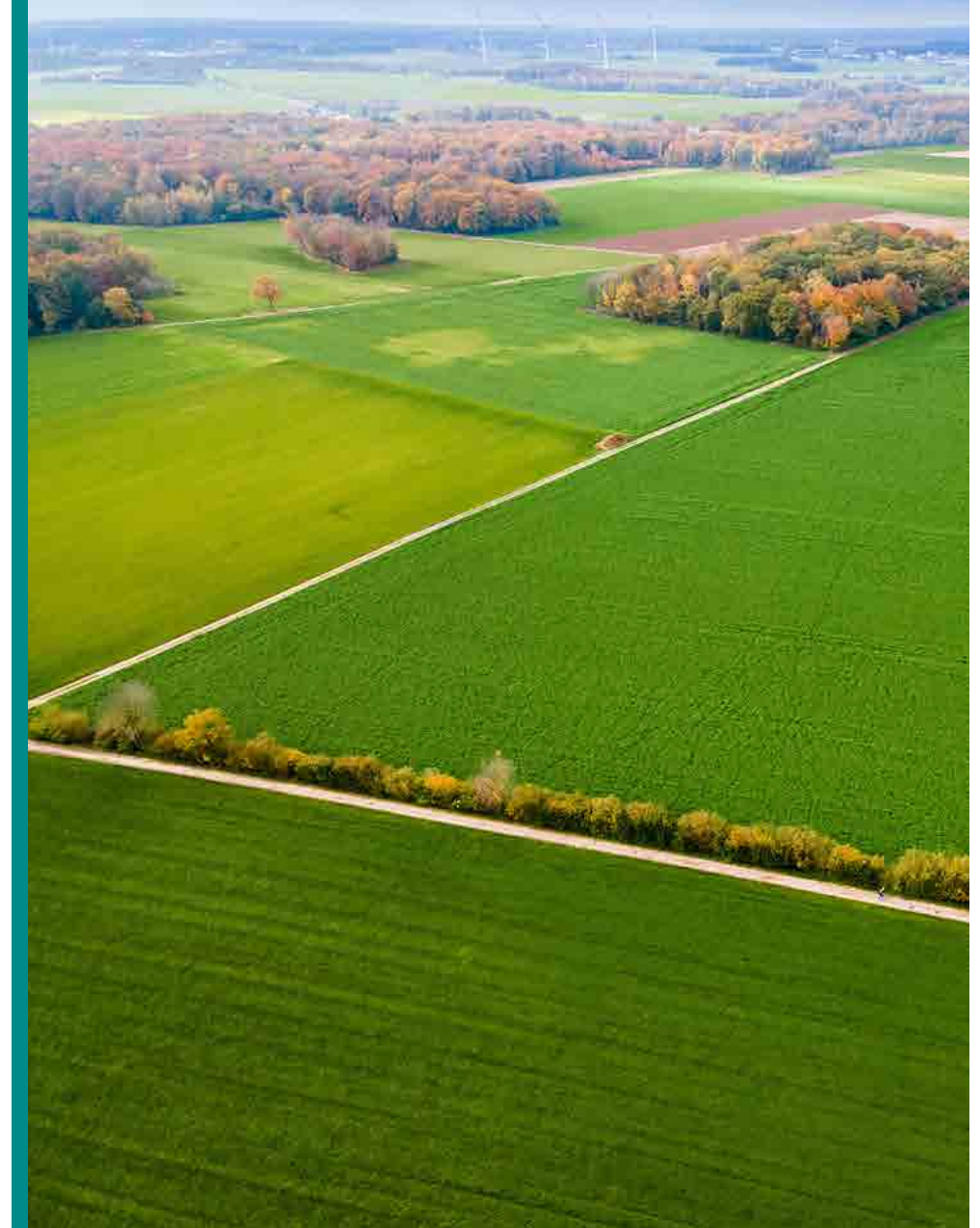


Our Risk Management Approach

As TAB Gıda, we conduct our processes of identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks in an integrated manner with our corporate risk management system.

Accordingly, in line with the **“Corporate Risk Management Policy”** and **“Risk Management Instruction”** defined under TFI, we operate a structured process designed to manage the impacts of climate risks at both strategic and operational levels.

For governance mechanisms and senior responsibilities on how climate-related risks are integrated into our enterprise risk management system, see **Governance – Roles and Responsibilities in Governance and Management Controls and Procedures Supporting Oversight of Climate-Related Issues.**





Risk Governance

Climate risk management is conducted under the leadership of the Early Detection of Risk Committee, together with the Corporate Governance Committee, TAB Gıda Sustainability Board and TFI Sustainability Coordination Board. Through these structures, information collected on climate risks is periodically communicated to our senior management.

For details on the duties and responsibilities of our committees, please refer to **Governance - Board Oversight and Committee Structure Supporting Board Oversight.**

Risk Management Processes

Our Climate Risk Identification, Prioritization, Assessment and Monitoring Processes

Within our corporate risk management system, we conduct the identification, prioritization, assessment, and monitoring of climate-related risks with a structured approach. While these processes are systematically operated within the framework of the **TFI Enterprise Risk Management Policy**, risk indicators in the field are also integrated into the processes with the contribution of our operational teams.

For governance-related transfer mechanisms of climate-related risks please refer to **Governance - Roles and Responsibilities in Governance; and Management Controls and Procedures Supporting Oversight of Climate-Related Issues - Governance of Sustainability Strategy and Goals.**



Identification of Risks

In identifying climate-related risks, we use both internal data (energy, water, supply, customer behavior, financial indicators, etc.) and external sources (SASB, national and international regulations, FAO, IPBES, WRI Aqueduct, IPCC SSP2-4.5/RCP4.5 scenarios, TurkStat, İSKİ and national climate policies). On a global scale, we used the SSP2-4.5 scenario as it realistically presents the environment in which TAB Gıda operates. Similar to last year, we continued to use the RCP4.5 scenario as it addresses both physical and transition risks at a reasonable level of uncertainty.

Further details are available in the section **Strategy - TAB Gıda's Future Projection and Scenario Analysis and Resilience** sections.

As in the previous year, extreme weather events and extreme temperature events were assessed for physical risks, and developments such as carbon regulations and packaging legislation were assessed for transition risks.

For the outputs of this process, please refer to **Strategy-Analysis of Climate-Related Risks**.





Risk Assessment

For each risk, we conduct qualitative and quantitative assessments based on criteria such as the likelihood of occurrence and financial and non-financial impact evaluations. This assessment structure has been defined in alignment with our Corporate Risk Management Policy in order to ensure consistency in our decision-making processes.

Standardized criteria matrices are used to ensure that the probability and impact of all risks are assessed in the same manner by Management. Climate risks are assessed in accordance with the probability matrix, and short-, medium-, and long-term classifications are made by taking projected time horizons into account.

All risks are scored and ranked in accordance with the "probability x impact" matrix.

Risk Probability

The probability of a risk is the likelihood that a particular risk event will occur within a given time frame. It is a measure of the likelihood of adversely affecting the realization of the objective (i.e., the probability of occurrence). The probability of occurrence for the risk factor is defined on a scale of 1 to 5.

Table 6: Probability Assessment Table

Score	Occurrence Frequency	Probability of Occurrence	Description
5	Once every 1-2 months or often	80-100%	The same risk is likely to occur again within a period of less than two months.
4	Every 2-6 months	50-80%	The event is expected to occur within a period of 2-6 months and every 6 months.
3	6 months - every 1 year	20-50%	It may be occasional; it may recur every year.
2	Every 1-3 years	5-20%	Very rare; may recur within 1-3 years.
1	Longer than 3 years	0-5%	Unexpected; expected to occur once every 3 years over a period longer than 3 years.

**Table 7:** Financial Impact Assessment Table (TL)

		Financial Asset		Financial Performance		Cash Flow	
		Total Assets (IAS 29 Indexed)	FA Range	Calculated Adjusted EBITDA (2025 IAS 29 Indexed)	FP Range	Calculated Cash Flow from Investments (2025 IAS 29 Indexed)	CF Range
5	Critical	7,328	Over 7.3 Billion	972	Over 972 Million	4,764	Over 4.8 Billion
4	High	5,496	5.5 Billion <= X < 7.3 Billion	729	729 Million <= X < 972 Million	3,573	3.6 Billion <= X < 4.8 Billion
3	Medium	3,664	3.7 Billion <= X < 5.5 Billion	486	486 Million <= X < 729 Million	2,382	2,4 Billion <= X < 3.6 Billion
2	Low	1,832	1.8 Billion <= X < 3.7 Billion	243	243 Million <= X < 486 Million	1,191	1.2 Billion <= X < 2.4 Billion
1	Limited	916	Under 1.8 Billion	97	Under 243 Million	476	Under 1.2 Billion



Control and Residual Risk Level

Control is defined as any action taken to mitigate or manage a risk and increase the likelihood that the organization or process will achieve its objectives. Internal control systems and related initiatives play a significant role in reducing the likelihood and/or impact of identified risks.

If management is satisfied that these controls are appropriately designed, mitigate risks and operate as intended, the likelihood and impact of the risk are reduced by taking these controls into account when making the risk assessment. The level of risk remaining after the controls are taken into account is defined as the **“residual risk level”**. If the residual risk level is assessed as high (above 8), then preventive management actions to reduce the likelihood and corrective management actions to reduce the impact should be implemented.

Table 8: Control Effectiveness Evaluation Criteria

Score	Level	Action	Description
5	Very High	Effective	Management believes that controls and/or management activities are appropriately designed and operating as intended.
4	High	Limited Development Opportunity	Management believes that controls and/or management activities are appropriately designed and operating, but that there are opportunities for improvement.
3	Medium	Intermediate Development Opportunity	Management believes that key controls and/or management actions are in place, but that there are significant opportunities for improvement.
2	Low	Significant Development Opportunity	Management believes that limited controls and/or management actions are in place and that a high level of risk remains.
1	Very Low	Critical Development Opportunity	Management believes that controls and/or management activities do not exist or have serious deficiencies and are not operating as intended.

**Table 9:** Residual Risk Level Prioritization Matrix**Probability**

5	5	10	15	20	25
4	4	8	12	16	20
3	3	6	9	12	15
2	2	4	6	8	10
1	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

Impact

Priority Level:

Critical
 High
 Medium
 Low

Risk Prioritization

All risk owners assess the probability, impact, and effectiveness of controls for each risk on a scale of 1 to 5, based on predefined criteria. In TAB Gıda's risk registers, risk ownership is assigned to departments rather than individuals, enabling multiple perspectives on the same risk. The final score is calculated as the average of these assessments.

Where a risk affects more than one category, such as financial and operational impacts, the highest impact rating is taken as the basis. When evaluating risk probability and impact, risk owners first assess the situation in the absence of controls and subsequently consider how existing effective controls reduce the company's exposure to risk. If the controls and/or management actions are deemed to be appropriately designed, effective in mitigating risks, and operating as intended, high scores may be assigned to control effectiveness.



Following the assessment, risks are prioritized based on their residual risk levels and management judgments and later presented to the Early Detection of Risk Committee. The committee meets at least six times a year, reviews critical and high residual risks, and monitors the progress of action plans through regular reporting by the Risk Department.

In risk assessment processes, climate-related risks are addressed within the overall risk assessment framework that encompasses all operational and financial risks. These risks are classified and prioritized according to their potential financial impacts, in a manner consistent with other types of risks.

For further information on the materiality analysis of our climate-related risks under TSRS, please refer to the section **Strategy – Climate Risks Affecting TAB Gıda – Materiality Analysis of Climate Risks**.

In the current reporting period, no material changes have been made to the process, methodology, data sources, or assumptions compared to the previous reporting period within the scope of TSRS.





Monitoring of Risks

Actions taken to address risks are periodically reported to the Board of Directors through the Early Detection of Risk Committee. All climate-related risks are reviewed on a bimonthly basis within the scope of the Enterprise Risk Management System. Risks with critical and high residual risk levels are given priority in resource allocation during the annual budgeting process. In addition, process performance is periodically audited by our Internal Audit Department.

For further climate-related on the monitoring process, please refer to the sections **Climate Risk Governance – Roles and Responsibilities in Governance and Management Responsibilities – Management Controls and Procedures Supporting Oversight of Climate-Related Matters.**

Continuous Improvement and Reassessment

Our processes are reviewed at least once a year and updated in accordance with sectoral developments and regulatory changes.

In the 2024 assessments, climate-related scenario analysis and regional water risk analyses were incorporated into our risk management processes for the first time. In the 2025 assessments, ESG risks were addressed and evaluated in a holistic manner.

In the coming periods, we aim to expand our inventory and data repository by collecting more comprehensive data on incidents that have arisen, or may arise, in connection with climate-related risks, and to enhance the analytical depth of our assessments accordingly.

PERFORMANCE METRICS AND TARGETS





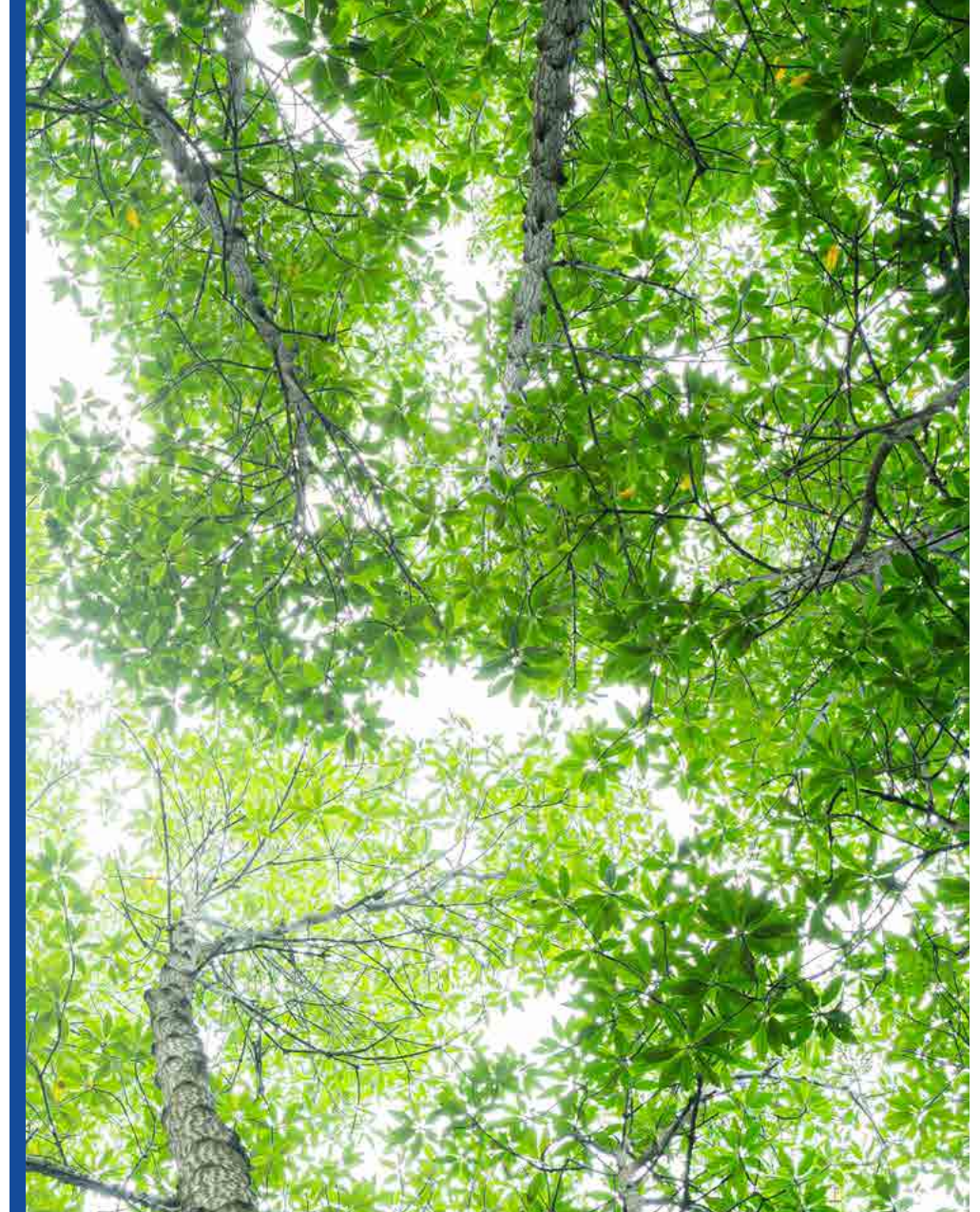
Greenhouse Gas Results

TAB Gıda calculates its 2025 greenhouse gas emissions under Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) in accordance with the GHG Protocol. The operational control approach has been adopted as the calculation methodology.

Emissions cover TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s operations in Türkiye as well as the operations³ of TAB Georgia LLC (Georgia), TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec (North Macedonia) and TAB Gıda - TRNC Branch, which are 100% subsidiaries.

Emissions related to these locations have been estimated using the **“Limited-Service Restaurants”** sector emission factors defined by the EPA, considering revenue proportions.

³The operations of TAB Georgia LLC (Georgia), TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec (North Macedonia) and TAB Gıda - TRNC Branch are not included in the risk analysis as they are considered insignificant since their sales volume is below 1%, but they are included in the emission account.



**Table 11:** Greenhouse Gases Results (tCO₂e)

Greenhouse Gas Results ⁴	TAB Gıda		TAB Georgia LLC.		TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec		TRNC		TOTAL	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	38,250	49,254	34.25	28.73	102.28	100.22	194.19	200.28	38,581	49,583
Scope 2 Location-based	65,754	69,211	58.87	40.37	175.83	140.83	333.82	281.44	66,323	69,674
Scope 2 Market-based⁵	25,891	40,165	58.87	40.37	175.83	140.83	333.82	281.44	26,460	40,627
Total⁶	64,141	89,419	93.12	69	278.11	241	528.02	482	65,040	90,211

⁴Greenhouse gas emission data includes the data of TAB Georgia LLC (Georgia), TAB Limited Makedonija Dooel Petrovec (North Macedonia) and TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. – TRNC Branch, which are 100% subsidiaries of TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., in addition to TAB Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s domestic operations in order to comply with the financial statements within the scope of TSRS 1 standard. Emission data for these three locations are estimated based on sales in 2025, using the emission factor for the "Limited-Service Restaurants" sector published by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Scope 1 and 2 distribution of emissions is based on the distribution rates in TAB Gıda's current operations.

⁵In the 2025 reporting year, to reduce emissions from imported electricity; YEK-G certificates equivalent to 66,927,578.41 Kwh were purchased. The relevant amount constitutes 42% of total electricity consumption. Thus, 29,047 tCO₂e emissions were offset.

⁶In the total emission calculation, Scope 2 emissions are considered with the market-based method.



Emissions:

- **Scope 1:** Direct greenhouse gas emissions (meter- and invoice-based)
 - **Scope 1.1:** Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources; direct emissions arising from natural gas, diesel fuel, and solvents used within the organization (processes and offices)
 - **Scope 1.2:** Direct emissions from mobile combustion sources; direct emissions related to the fuel consumption of vehicles used for transportation operated by the organization
 - **Scope 1.4:** Direct emissions from fugitive releases in anthropogenic systems; Direct emissions from leaks from equipment owned by the organization
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from purchased energy
 - **Scope 2.1 (Location-Based):** Indirect emissions from consumption of grid electricity
 - **Scope 2.2 (Market-Based):** Indirect emissions from electricity consumption calculated using YEK-G certificates

Emission Factors Used:

Global Warming Potential (GWP): (IPCC)

- **CO₂:** 1
- **CH₄:** 27.9
- **N₂O:** 273
- **Natural gas:** 56.1 tons CO₂/TJ; 0.005 tons CH₄/TJ; 0.0001 tons N₂O/TJ (IPCC Stationary Combustion)
- **Diesel:** 54.1 tons CO₂/TJ; 0.01 tons CH₄/TJ; 0.0006 tons N₂O/TJ (IPCC Stationary Combustion)
- **Gasoline:** 69.3 tons CO₂/TJ; 0.025 tons CH₄/TJ; 0.008 tons N₂O/TJ (IPCC Mobile Combustion)
- **Diesel:** 74.1 tons CO₂/TJ; 0.0039 tons CH₄/TJ; 0.0039 tons N₂O/TJ (IPCC Mobile Combustion)
- **R404A:** 3943 kg CO₂e/kg (DEFRA 2024 – Refrigerant & Others)
- **R134A:** 1300 kg CO₂e/kg (DEFRA 2024 – Refrigerant & Others)
- **R410A:** 1924 kg CO₂e/kg (DEFRA 2024 – Refrigerant & Others)
- **Electricity (Location-based):** 0.434 kgCO₂/kWh (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources)
- **Electricity (Market-based):** 0 kgCO₂/kWh



Activity Data:

Activity Data cover only Türkiye; overseas data have been calculated based on sales and included in the emissions figures.

- **Natural Gas:** 9,136,017.6 m³
- **Diesel – Generators:** 38,231.3 liters
- **Gasoline – Rental Vehicles:** 425,399.1 liters
- **Diesel – Rental Vehicles:** 7,638.81 liters
- **R404A:**
 - **Charging:** 5,763 kg
 - **Leaks:** 1,383 kg
- **R134A:**
 - **Charging:** 113 kg
 - **Leaks:** 49 kg
- **R410A:**
 - **Charging:** 1,223 kg
 - **Leaks:** 53 kg
- **Electricity (Location-based):** 159,473,337.15 kWh
- **Electricity (Market-based):** 92,545,337.15 kWh

Renewable Energy:

During 2025, electricity consumption amounting to **66,927,578.41 kWh⁷**, corresponding to approximately **42%** of total imported electricity, was covered through YEK-G certificates. Under the market-based calculation methodology, this amount has been accounted for as zero emissions.



⁷2025 Grid Electricity Consumption: 159,473,337.15 kWh / Total Energy Consumption: 260,882,479 kWh = Ratio: 61.1% (Covers consumption data for Türkiye operations only).



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

In calculating our greenhouse gas emissions, we adhere to the GHG Protocol: Corporate Standard (2004), GHG Protocol: Value Chain Standard (2011), and the global warming potential (GWP) factors included in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. In the calculations, activity data related to emission sources are multiplied by up-to-date emission factors obtained from official and internationally recognized sources, including the IPCC Guidelines, the International Energy Agency (IEA), Ember Climate – Türkiye, and the DEFRA 2024 GHG Conversion Factors.

An operational control approach is adopted in defining organizational boundaries. Direct greenhouse gas emissions and energy-related indirect emissions arising from activities under our operational control are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2, respectively.

Calculation Methodology

Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using two primary methodologies, depending on the nature of the emission source. These methods are based on calculations of direct and indirect emissions from activities such as fuel combustion or electricity consumption, and calculations based on other directly measurable sources such as refrigerant leaks.

An uncertainty analysis has been conducted related to our greenhouse gas emission calculations for the 2025 reporting period. The uncertainty analysis was performed considering the emission factors, activity data, and calculation assumptions used, and the total uncertainty rate calculated was determined to be 3.7%.

The level of uncertainty in question has been assessed as reasonable and acceptable within the framework of the data sources and methodology used. TAB Gıda plans to regularly apply uncertainty analysis in future reporting periods to increase the transparency and accuracy of its emissions calculations.



Calculation based on activities such as combustion or electricity consumption

CO₂ Emissions (t CO₂e) = Activity Data x Emission Factor

- **Activity Data:** Represents the quantitative measure of activities that cause greenhouse gas emissions. For example, natural gas or diesel consumption (in tons) or electricity consumption (in kWh).
- **Emission Factor:** Represents the amount of greenhouse gas produced per unit of the relevant activity. For electricity-related emissions, country- or grid-based emission factors are used. For fuel-related emissions, IPCC-based emission factors determined based on the carbon content of the fuel are used.

Calculation based on fugitive emissions and direct measurement

CO₂ Emissions (t CO₂e) = Emission Quantity x Global Warming Potential

- **Emission Amount:** Represents the quantitative number of emissions produced. For example, it represents the amount of directly measurable leaks such as refrigerant charge (e.g., tons of CH₄, kg of HFC).
- **Global Warming Potential (GWP):** Represents the relative heat-trapping capacity of one ton of a specific greenhouse gas compared to one ton of CO₂ over a specific period. It is expressed in tons of CO₂-equivalent per ton of greenhouse gas emissions (there is a factor for each type of greenhouse gas).





Changes

Within the scope of the relevant TSRS reporting year, which is being reported for the second time this year, there has been no change in the calculation methodology compared to the previous reporting period.

Calculation Assumptions

Scope 1.4: Direct emissions from fugitive releases in anthropogenic systems is based on the number of TAB Gıda Türkiye restaurants as of 31 December 2025 (Burger King: 419, Popeyes: 403, Arby's: 146, Usta Dönerci: 78, Sbarro: 33, Usta Pideci: 10, Subway: 10)⁸

⁸Scope 1.4 is based only on TAB Gıda's own restaurants in Türkiye.





Sector Based Metrics

TSRS 2, Annex Volume-26-Restaurants

As TAB Gıda, we evaluated SASB resources and TSRS 2 Supplementary Volume 26 – Restaurants within the scope of our 2025 TSRS Report.

Restaurant industry-specific metrics are presented below.

Table 12: Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Metrics	2024 Data	2025 Data	Code
Total energy consumed (Gigajoule) ⁹	829,975	939,178.00	FB-RN-130a.1
Percentage of grid electricity ¹⁰	60.7%	61.1%	FB-RN-130a.1
Percentage of renewable energy ¹¹	23.9%	25.7%	FB-RN-130a.1
Total withdrawn water	576,844	691,883	FB-RN-140a.1
Total water consumed	576,844	691,883	FB-RN-140a.1

⁹KDEFRA: 0.0036 GJ/kWh

¹⁰2025 Grid Electricity Consumption: 159,473,337.15 kWh / Total Energy Consumption: 260,882,479 kWh = Ratio: 61.1% (Covers consumption data for Türkiye operations only).

¹¹In 2025, 42% of the imported electricity and 66,927,578 MWh, corresponding to approximately 25.7% of total energy consumption, were covered by YEK-G certificates.



Metrics	2024 Data	2025 Data	Code
Percentage of Areas with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Please refer to Regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Please refer to Regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	FB-RN-140a.1
Percentage of food purchased that meets environmental and social procurement standards percentage	45%	%98	FB-RN-430a.1
Percentage of food, packaging and service materials purchased that meet environmental and social procurement standards	45%	97%	
Percentage of food purchased certified to third-party environmental or social standards si	41%	44%	FB-RN-430a.1
Percentage of purchased food, packaging and service materials certified to third-party environmental or social standards	41%	42%	
Discussion of strategy for managing environmental and social risks in the supply chain, including animal welfare	Please refer to Supply chain risk management approach	Please refer to Supply chain risk management approach	FB-RN-130a.1
Number of restaurants owned by the company¹²	1,010	1,137	FB-RN-000.A
Number of franchise restaurants¹³	820	893	FB-RN-000.A
Number of employees at the restaurant points of the company	14,684	16,932	FB-RN-000.B
Number of employees at franchise locations	7,942	9,001	FB-RN-000.B

¹²The number of restaurants and employees reflect the consolidated closing data as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025, as the number of restaurants and employees may change seasonally during the year.

¹³The number of restaurants and employees reflect the consolidated closing data as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025, as the number of restaurants and employees may change seasonally during the year.



Areas with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress

Our operations primarily source water from municipal and public water supply networks. In this context, water is used in operational activities conducted in our restaurants, such as hygiene of kitchen and preparation areas, cleaning of equipment and regular maintenance of general areas. Interruptions in access to water have the potential to affect our business continuity. Therefore, we regularly monitor our water consumption, utilize backup storage systems to meet daily needs in case of interruptions, and assess risks related to water stress through scenario-based analyses. Analyses related to water stress are regularly repeated by considering the location information updated every year, and the results are reviewed as of reporting periods.

The analysis for the medium- and long-term show that most of our operations take place in regions with high water stress. In these analyses, internationally recognized data sources such as WRI Aqueduct were used. Currently, we have not experienced any water interruptions that disrupt our operations, and we have not experienced any significant operational and financial impact due to water scarcity.

In our water stress analyses, factors such as the limited availability of quantitative data, the geographically dispersed nature of our operations, and the relatively low water consumption volumes at each location make it difficult to estimate a meaningful aggregate financial impact based on the current data sets. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that, in the medium to long term, water resources in certain regions may become more constrained due to the impacts of climate change.

Impacts of these risks on our operations may include delays in cleaning and hygiene processes, which may put pressure on our service quality. In order to mitigate these risks and be prepared for the future, we carry out studies to increase water efficiency, and expand our practices for efficient equipment use, personnel training, maintenance optimization and savings awareness.



Supply Chain Risk Management Approach

TAB Gıda extends its sustainability focus beyond its own operations to encompass the environmental and social performance of stakeholders throughout its supply chain. Recognizing the diverse risks inherent in complex supply networks, an integrated risk management approach is applied to systematically identify and manage these risks. In accordance with our goal of ensuring food safety and quality standards, we consider it as a basic criterion that our suppliers have internationally recognized certificates within the scope of GFSI (Global Food Safety Initiative). We support our business partners who have not yet completed this process with audit mechanisms conducted with similar principles, and we ensure development together.

In order to minimize environmental risks arising from agricultural production, we prefer traceable and certified systems such as Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) in our vegetable supply. Working with GAP-certified producers, especially in main products such as tomatoes, lettuce and onions, is an important part of our sustainable procurement approach. Thus, we see sustainable agriculture not as a goal, but as a promise to the future. In order to keep this promise, we continue to support sustainable agriculture with practices that are in harmony with nature, respectful of people, and mindful of future generations, as part of the integrated food ecosystem to which we belong.

The supply of potatoes is conducted through a group company that has achieved the 'Gold' level under the FSA Sustainable Agriculture Management System. Through the training programs offered to farmers by our group company, we not only ensure reliable product supply, but also contribute to the spread of sustainable agriculture culture. We prefer RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) Mass Balance certified products in our frying oil supply to reduce environmental risks such as deforestation and habitat loss. Thus, we contribute to the protection of natural ecosystems and global environmental balance.

As part of the management of social and ethical risks related to animal welfare, we only collaborate with producers in our red meat supply chain who have ISO 34700 Animal Welfare Management System certification and have adopted high hygiene, ethical and sustainability standards. This practice constitutes a fundamental assurance in terms of social responsibility and consumer safety in animal-derived products.



TAB Gıda conducts a structured ESG assessment process focusing on critical suppliers to strengthen **trust, transparency, and ESG compliance in the supply chain**. In this context, ESG performances of critical suppliers were evaluated through surveys in 2025. According to the results of the assessment, **97.6% of the suppliers were classified as “Excellent (A)” and “Open to Improvement (B)”** performance levels, while **2.4% were classified as “Fair (C)” and “Low (D)” performance levels**. Targeted supplier training courses were planned to support the development of suppliers assessed at medium and low performance levels.

To strengthen this approach, TFI TAB Gıda Yatırımları A.Ş. and Group companies became a member of amfori in 2025, a global cooperation platform that supports compliance with social, environmental, and ethical standards in companies' supply chains, and became **the first local company** to join this platform in the **Turkish food sector**. In this context, **BSCI Code of Conduct trainings were conducted** for TFI and Group companies and TAB Gıda's critical suppliers through the training and tools offered by **amfori**, aiming to promote responsible business practices that respect human rights in the supply chain.

Based on the principle of addressing climate and sustainability issues with a consistent and holistic approach throughout the entire value chain from the perspective of ESG compliance in the supply chain, the **“Supply Chain Climate-Related Risk and Sustainability Maturity Survey”** was applied to all suppliers to assess the current status of the supply chain in these areas. In this study, the practices of suppliers related to climate and sustainability issues were analyzed and areas that could be improved throughout the value chain were identified.





Internal Carbon Prices

TAB Gıda does not apply a carbon price in its decision-making processes; therefore, there is no metric greenhouse gas emission price per ton used for the assessment of greenhouse gas emission costs. In addition, as of the 2025 reporting period, no carbon credit has been utilized in either voluntary or mandatory markets.

Remuneration

For information on how climate-related matters are reflected in executive remuneration, please refer to **Governance – Remuneration Systems and Executive Remuneration.**



Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Capital Allocation

Climate change may affect TAB Gıda's business model and operational value chain through various channels. In addition to events such as floods, droughts and frost in agricultural production areas, heavy rainfall and extreme weather conditions may affect many processes from our supply chain to our restaurant operations. We assess that this may have an impact on our product supply, energy and water use, and logistics activities. At the same time, we recognize the need to be vigilant in compliance with legislation in accordance with increasing expectations for climate regulations.

As a result of the studies, we conducted to understand the impacts of climate change on our operations, we started to identify areas where we may be exposed to both transition and physical risks. However, it was not possible to detail the activities affected by these risks on a quantity or percentage basis due to methodological and data-related limitations in the current reporting period.



Within the scope of transition risks, we anticipate that issues such as compliance with climate regulations, water- and energy-related cost pressures, and waste management may have an impact on our operations. We assess that these risks could be felt particularly across our restaurant operations, supply chain, and logistics processes. Based on our current analyses, these risks are not assessed to be concentrated at a level that would create financial vulnerability in our operations. As transition risks may have varying levels of impact across different stages of our operational processes, their effects are monitored on a regular basis and will continue to be tracked in the forthcoming periods.

Within the scope of physical risks, we have observed in our scenario analyses that risks related to extreme weather events, temperature increases, and water stress may have an impact on our supply, logistics and restaurant operations.

In the studies conducted on water stress, it has been determined that a significant portion of the water we consume is supplied from high-risk regions. Nevertheless, based on our current analyses, these risks are not considered to be concentrated at a level that would create financial vulnerability for our assets. The impacts of physical risks on our operational processes are monitored regularly, and more detailed analyses are planned in the coming periods through the further development of our data infrastructure.

The climate-compatible activities include regular monitoring of our carbon footprint, procurement of a portion of our electricity consumption in a carbon neutral manner through renewable energy certificates and our practices in the field of energy efficiency. However, the ratio of these practices in our total activities or the amount of assets affected by these practices has not yet been structured at a measurable level in this reporting period. TAB Gıda conducts carbon footprint monitoring activities at the corporate level, considering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In 2025, 42% of total electricity consumption was provided from renewable resources with YEK-G certificate. This rate includes inline, food court and Drive Through (DT) restaurants whose electricity meters are controlled by TAB Gıda.

As of the 2025 reporting period, the effects of extreme weather events and drought on the supply chain have been quantitatively analyzed and it has been determined that this risk may exceed the financial materiality threshold. In the scope of the management of this risk, the company implements operational measures to develop alternative and backup supplier networks, and no additional investment budget or special financing model is currently defined.



In capital allocation assessments, the potential financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities are taken into consideration. Detailed information on resource allocation related to expenditures incurred under mandatory compliance and governance requirements is provided in the relevant section. Based on current assessments, other climate-related risks are not expected to create financial materiality at a level that would require additional capital investments in the short, medium, or long term. Nevertheless, climate risk indicators are continuously monitored, and in the event of a significant change in risk levels, capital planning and investment priorities may be reassessed accordingly.

TAB Gıda's leased restaurants, owned machinery and equipment have a significant financial size within tangible fixed assets. Among these assets, there is no asset that can be considered "vulnerable" to the effects of climate change. Most of the equipment is located indoors.

In order to determine the physical risks due to climate change in 2025, 675 restaurants were analyzed based on location. Within the scope of the analysis, it was evaluated that most restaurants are in closed and sheltered areas and their exposure to physical climate-related risks is low. In the coastal flood risk analysis for restaurants located within 5 km of the coastline, no high-risk restaurants were identified.

In this framework, no assets are currently classified as vulnerable to climate change. However, physical risk mapping and asset-based impact analyses for climate-related risks will be expanded and continued in the future.





Climate Related Targets

TAB Gıda's sustainability targets have been jointly determined with its Sustainability Board and relevant thematic working groups, focusing on Food, Planet, and People, in line with its vision of creating added value for a more livable world. These targets have been designed to ensure that environmental, social, and economic impacts are managed through a holistic approach and have been structured as a strategic framework that supports the institutionalization of a sustainability culture across the organization. TAB Gıda aims to protect the planet, place people at the center, and make food systems more resilient in every step it takes toward a sustainable future.

When determining its climate-related targets, TAB Gıda takes international climate policies—primarily the Paris Agreement—national climate legislation, and relevant regulatory developments as the overarching guiding framework. Within this scope, targets are shaped by jointly evaluating sectoral transformation requirements and operational feasibility. Changes that may occur in the regulatory framework are monitored regularly, and targets are reviewed when deemed necessary.

The climate-related targets included in the report were reviewed during the reporting period. In line with the adoption of the GHG Protocol methodology referenced by TSRS for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, the ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Management System target included in the previous period has been removed from the scope of the report. This change was made to ensure methodological alignment and to harmonize the reporting framework with TSRS requirements.

We assess our climate risks through a detailed and holistic approach. In line with our adaptation strategy, we regularly monitor our risks and analyze their potential impacts. Within this context, we plan to carry out studies in the coming periods to define measurable targets for climate-related risks and to develop the necessary action plans.



For the climate-related targets presented in the report and whose progress can be measured through quantitative indicators, 2024 has been designated as the base year. Performance evaluations regarding these targets will be conducted based on 2024 data. In 2025, progress was made in line with the targets; responsible sourcing practices were strengthened, the share of certified and sustainably sourced products increased, and existing certification levels were maintained.

In order to make ESG compliance in the supply chain more systematic and traceable, supplier code of conduct trainings were completed within the scope of amfori membership. In addition, it is planned to integrate ESG criteria into documentation covering supplier selection, evaluation, and performance monitoring processes. In this context, it is aimed to regularly monitor suppliers' ESG performance and enhance it through a continuous improvement approach.

In 2025, energy and carbon management processes were digitalized, renewable energy use and waste management practices were maintained, and pilot studies related to environmental management systems were initiated. In the field of food safety, improvements were achieved in training, audits, and the rate of certified suppliers, and targets progressed positively. In light of developments in the 2024–2025 period, it is planned to expand and continue the implementation of these practices.

Climate-related targets are reviewed at least once a year by the TAB Gıda Sustainability Committee, and progress is evaluated within the framework of performance data and monitoring indicators.

As of the 2025 reporting period, third-party verification has not been applied to our defined targets and the underlying methodology.

**Table 13:** TAB Gıda short-medium-long term sustainability targets¹⁴

No	Focus Area	Strategy Focus	Target Description	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Progress Status	Metrics	Target Year
1	Planet	Responsible Procurement and Sustainable Product Use	RSPO Mass Balance certified product rate reaching 100%	5%	38.3%*	In progress	Mass Balance certified product rate (%)	2030
2			Achieving 100% utilization rate of packaging materials procured from sustainable sources in paper packaged products by 2030	5.90%	21%	In progress	Rate of sustainably sourced materials in paper packaging (%)	2030
3			Maintaining Rainforest Alliance certified product ratio at 100%	100%	100%	In progress	Rate of Rainforest Alliance certified products (%)	2030
4			Procurement of all red meat products from suppliers with ISO 34700 Animal Welfare Management System	50%	50%	In progress	ISO 34700 Animal Welfare Management System certified supplier rate (%)	2030
5			Training suppliers on code of conduct within the scope of amfori membership to ensure ESG compliance and increase transparency in the supply chain.	-	training was given with amfori membership.	Completed	amfori membership and training on codes of conduct within the scope of amfori membership	2025

*If products with palm oil content of 3% and above in the final product are covered

¹⁴The short- medium-long-term sustainability targets cover TAB Gıda's operations in Türkiye.

As of the reporting period, our Company has not publicly disclosed a specific quantitative reduction rate or a time-bound reduction commitment regarding its greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, as of the reporting period, no gross or net emission reduction target—covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions and linked to a defined reduction rate and timeline—has yet been established.



No	Focus Area	Strategy Focus	Target Description	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Progress Status	Metrics	Target Year
6	Planet	Energy, Carbon Management and Digitalization	Transition to the use of digital platforms for monitoring carbon footprint	-	Carbon footprint monitoring processes started to be conducted on a digital platform	Completed	Use of digital platforms in carbon footprint monitoring processes	2025
7			Continuing to meet 100% of the electricity consumption of TAB Gıda's restaurants** from renewable energy sources	100%	100%	Completed	Ratio of energy covered by I-REC/ YEK-G certificate (%)	2025
8		Integrated Sustainability and Resource Management	Establishment and certification of ISO 14001 Environmental management system in the center and selected pilot restaurants	-	Process started	In progress	Completion of ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification	2026
9			Dissemination of environmentally friendly practices in a pilot restaurant and initiation of the GREEN RESTAURANT application	-	Process started	In progress	The pilot restaurant's compliance with Green Restaurant criteria	2030
10			In 2025, conducting a study with stakeholder participation to analyze the current situation of packaging waste in restaurants and to bring these wastes into the circular economy	-	In 2025, in collaboration with the ÇEVKO Foundation, the "This Business is Worth Recycling" project ensured that single-use plastic waste was recycled.	Completed	Implementation of stakeholder-participatory projects	2025
11			By the end of 2025, the number of In-Line restaurants with zero waste systems established and certified will reach 177	148	187	Completed	Number of Zero Waste Certified Restaurants	2025

**Inline, food court and Drive Through (DT) restaurants whose electricity meters are controlled by TAB Gıda.



No	Focus Area	Strategy Focus	Target Description	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Progress Status	Metrics	Target Year
12	Food	Food Safety and Product Innovation	Providing at least 10 trainings to operation teams to improve food safety and quality.	-	72	Completed	Number of trainings on food safety and brand standards	2025
13			Maintaining over 95% of the supplier Food Safety & Quality audit results performed by NSF International on behalf of Burger King and Popeyes brands	98.97%	98.73%	Completed	NSF Audit Result (%)	2025
14			GFSI - Global Food Safety Initiative (Global Food Safety Initiative) certified critical food supplier ratio of 90% and above	81%	93%	Completed	Ratio of GFSI Certified critical food suppliers (%)	2025
15			GFSI - Global Food Safety Initiative (Global Food Safety Initiative) certified critical primary packaging supplier rate of 60% and above	55%	68%	Completed	Proportion of GFSI Certified critical primary packaging suppliers (%)	2025

For information on the governance structure of the relevant targets, please refer to **Governance - Governance of Sustainability Strategy and Targets.**

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