



İZDEMİR
ENERJİ
ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM A.Ş.

ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 2025
TSRS-compliant sustainability report for the accounting
period.

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Accounting period: 01.01.2025-31.12.2025
TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report

COMPANY INFORMATION:

TRADE NAME	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.
THE STOCK EXCHANGE	: Borsa Istanbul A.Ş. (BIST).
TRANSACTION SYMBOL	: IZENR
HEAD OFFICE ADDRESS	: Şair Eşref Bulvarı No:23/5 35210 Konak-İZMİR
FACTORY ADDRESS	: Nemrut Street No:2 Horozgediği Neighborhood 35808 Aliğa, İzmir
WEBSITE	: www.izdemirenerji.com
EMAIL	: info@izdemirenerji.com.tr
TRADE REGISTRY DATE	: 27.07.2007
TRADE REGISTRATION NUMBER	: 133491 - Central
TAX OFFICE	: Konak
TAX NUMBER	: 4830330898
PHONE	: 0232 441 43 83
FAX	: 0232 441 22 25
MERSIS NUMBER	: 483033089800017

ABOUT THE REPORT

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s TSRS -compliant Sustainability Report, which details its financial and non-financial (Corporate Social Responsibility, Environmental-Social-Governance) performance, presents management approaches and performance data in economic, social, and environmental areas. The report shares assessments of the company's long-term value creation goals, strategies, corporate culture, stakeholder relations, and how opportunities and risks are managed.

The information contained in this report covers all activities of İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

Unless otherwise stated, references to "İzdemir Enerji," "The Company," and all similar terms in the report refer to İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.

The financial data included in this report belongs to İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.

Our Sustainability Report has been prepared in compliance with the TSRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information Relating to Sustainability and TSRS S2 Climate Disclosures standards, which will be mandatory in our country as of January 1, 2024, under the name of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS).

The report also provides information on the Company's sustainability strategy, economic, environmental and social performance, and its contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The data presented in this report will serve as a benchmark for İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s sustainability reports to be published in the coming periods. The financial indicators included in the report are data disclosed in the company's audited financial statements.

The report is available on our official website: www.izdemirenerji.com You can reach us at this address. You can send all your requests, suggestions and opinions to the email address sustainability@izdemirenerji.com.tr.

CONTROL

Sustainability statements were subjected to a limited assurance audit by GÖRÜŞ BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE YEMİNLİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş. . under the GDS 3000 “Assurance Audits Other Than Independent Audits or Limited Audits of Historical Financial Information” and GDS 3410 “Assurance Audits Regarding Greenhouse Gas Statements” standards, and a limited independent assurance statement is included in the report. This audit process, conducted in accordance with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 standards, strengthens İzdemir Enerji’s transparency and accountability principles for sustainability reporting and incorporates best practices for disclosing the impacts of climate-related risks on the company’s cash flows, access to finance, and cost of capital. İzdemir Enerji maintains its commitment to measuring and reporting its sustainability performance in accordance with the standards. Sustainability data verified through the independent audit process provides a reliable and comprehensive source of information for investors and other stakeholders.

2025 Financial Disclosures Regarding Sustainability

This report represents the complete set of sustainability-related financial disclosures for İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company's sustainability disclosures are subject to the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK). This document has been prepared in accordance with the TSRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards published by [author/organization name].

As this is the Group's first year implementing the TSRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, the Group;

- In this first year, we will implement a transition facility that allows the disclosure of information only on climate-related risks and opportunities.
- This report does not include comparative information.
- In accordance with temporary article 3 titled "Transitional provision regarding exemption from disclosure provisions" of the Board Decision on the Scope of Implementation of Turkey's Sustainability Reporting Standards, the company agrees to exercise its right to exemption from disclosing Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and not to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions for the first two reporting periods.

He has chosen .

1. GOVERNANCE

This section details the governance structure of İzmir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., which is aligned with its sustainability approach. It provides a general overview of the company and its areas of activity; the functioning of decision-making and oversight mechanisms within the organizational structure, such as the Board of Directors, Executive Board, board committees, and corporate units, is explained. Furthermore, processes related to sustainability management, the sustainability committee, authorized units, working groups, and the internal audit system, as well as the creation and implementation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies, are presented.

Within the framework of TSRS 1 and TSRS 2, the governance processes, controls, and procedures that the governance structure uses to monitor, manage, and audit sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are clearly outlined. In this context, both the general company profile and organizational structure, as well as the functioning of the governance systems, are explained holistically.

1.1. İzmir Enerji

İzmir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. was established in İzmir in 2007. The company's main activity is electricity generation and trading. The company produces and sells electricity at its own power plants. In addition to its own production, or during downtime, it also purchases electricity from external sources and sells it to its customers. On June 6, 2009, the company received a production license from the Energy Market Regulatory Authority valid for 49 years. The power plant is located at Horozgediği Mahallesi Nemrut Cad. No: 2 35800 Aliğa/İZMİR. The company's thermal power plant, located on a 103,485 m² plot of land in Aliğa, İzmir, and based on imported coal, has a total installed capacity of 370 MW . In Manisa province, a solar power plant (GES) investment consisting of 3 stages with a total installed capacity of 143.18 MWe on a plot of land with a production volume of 147 MWe in the field of renewable energy production has been completed and commissioned. The electricity generated at the facility is fed into the national interconnected system via the 154kV İzmir Ground Solar Power Plant Transformer Substation (TM), which was constructed as part of the investment. The completed Solar Power Plant is planned to generate 261,115,520 kWh/year of electricity.

When operating at full capacity, the thermal power plant consumes between 950,000 and 1 million tons of coal annually, generating up to 2.841 billion kWh of electricity. A portion of this electricity is sold to retail consumers, while another portion is sold to the state.

Maintaining its technological superiority and continuously improving its knowledge base in line with evolving production and market conditions , İzmir Enerji has significant advantages over its global competitors thanks to its high performance in terms of energy and labor efficiency, as well as the quality certifications it possesses. In this context, in 2016, our company received certification from The UK-based environmental organization, The Green Having received the Green Apple Environmental Award organized by the organization and the Green Word Award in 2017 from the same institution for its commitment to best environmental practices, the company has taken its place among the world's leading energy companies in terms of environmental awareness.

The company holds the following certificates and documents: TS EN ISO 9001 Quality Management System, TS EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, TS ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System, ISO IEC 27001 Information Security Management System, TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System, TS EN ISO IEC 17025 Laboratory Accreditation System, Zero Waste Certificate (TS/35/B2/15/69) , EN 450-1 Fly Ash Performance Constancy Certificate, Environmental Permit Certificate (dated 07.08.2025 and numbered 227307326.0.1) for emissions, wastewater discharge and deep sea discharge , Solid Fuel Importer Registration Certificate (document number 25-0001-0063) , and TS ISO 46001 Water Efficiency Management System.

İzdemir Enerji shares have been traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “IZENR” since 2023, and the company continues its operations as a firm with high investor confidence thanks to its corporate governance structure, transparency principles, and focus on sustainability.

İzdemir Enerji's history, capital structure, group companies, production capacity, product details, vision and mission can be found at www.izdemirenerji.com. In addition, all of the company's public disclosure announcements and publicly available information are published on both the company website and... This information is made available on the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) website at www.kap.org.tr.

1.2. General Corporate Governance Structure

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s corporate governance structure is designed with a holistic approach that supports corporate sustainability at the Board of Directors, Executive Board, and Board of Directors Committee levels.

1.2.1. Board of Directors

İzdemir Enerji's vision and mission, the Board of Directors bears the highest responsibility for oversight and control in the processes of determining and implementing the company's strategy. Our Board of Directors is responsible for identifying strategic objectives, making decisions aimed at creating long-term value, and ensuring that all activities are carried out in accordance with applicable legislation, the Articles of Association, and company policies. In this context, the Board of Directors ensures that strategic decision-making processes operate in a transparent, accountable, and sustainability-oriented manner.

The company's Board of Directors conducts its activities in a transparent, responsible, fair, and accountable manner. Articles 11, 12, and 13 of the company's Articles of Association clearly define the provisions regarding the Board of Directors. The İzdemir Enerji Board of Directors, comprised of six members (two of whom are independent) elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term, is the highest-level body responsible for the strategic management of the company. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board hold executive positions. Board members and independent board members do not hold executive positions.

The members of the Board of Directors, their roles, and terms of office for the reporting period are listed below.

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Name Surname	His/Her job	Term of Office
Nuri SAHİN	Chairman of the Board	3 Years
Selim Şahin	Vice Chairman of the Board	3 Years
Ahmet BAŞTUĞ	Board Member	3 Years
Mahmut Nedim KOÇ	Board Member	3 Years
Deniz Tamer MÜLAYİM	Independent Board Member	3 Years
Ahmet Hamdi GÖKDEMİR	Independent Board Member	3 Years

1.2.2. Executive Board

The Executive Board is located after the Board of Directors in the organizational chart. Our Executive Board consists of 6 members and is responsible for overseeing the effective execution of the Company's activities and the goals and policies determined by the Board of Directors. It evaluates activities in terms of quality and efficiency, ensures compliance with defined goals and policies, supervises compliance efforts, implements necessary improvements and changes, and authorizes the units listed in the organizational chart to ensure that goals and policies are achieved in accordance with legislation and commercial regulations.

The members of the Executive Board and their roles during the reporting period are listed below.

Name Surname	His/Her job
Selim Şahin	CEO
Serkan SAHİN	Executive Board Member
Huseyin BASTUG	Executive Board Member
Selin SAHİN SEKERLI	Executive Board Member
Basak Sahin	Executive Board Member
Feyyaz YAZAR	Executive Board Member

1.3. Board of Directors Committees

Board of Directors committees, established in accordance with the Capital Markets Board (SPK) and the Turkish Commercial Code (TTK), undertake various tasks to ensure the effective management of companies, improve internal control and risk management processes, and ensure sustainability. The Audit Committee oversees the company's financial reporting processes and monitors the effectiveness of internal control systems, while the Risk Committee identifies potential risks and takes strategic measures against them. The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for ensuring the implementation of corporate governance principles and strengthening the company's internal control systems. The Social and Environmental Responsibility Committee (Sustainability Committee) manages environmental and social responsibility projects, determines and implements the company's sustainability goals. These

committees play a critical role in increasing the company's operational efficiency, protecting the interests of stakeholders, and supporting the company's sustainable growth through a transparent management approach.

1.3.1. Audit Committee

Established within the framework of the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué, the Audit Committee is a committee composed of at least two members selected by the board of directors from among its independent members who do not have executive duties.

The methods and criteria to be applied in examining and resolving complaints received by the company regarding its accounting and internal control systems and independent audits, and in evaluating the confidentiality of company employees' statements on accounting and independent audit matters, are determined by the audit committee.

The audit committee, taking into account the opinions of the company's responsible directors and independent auditors, submits its assessment of the annual and interim financial statements to be disclosed to the board of directors in writing, regarding their conformity and accuracy with the accounting principles followed by the company.

Ahmet Hamdi GÖKDEMİR (Independent Member/Non-Executive) Chairman
Deniz Tamer MÜLAYİM (Independent Member/Non-Performer) Member

1.3.2. Corporate Governance Committee

Corporate Governance established within the framework of the Capital Market Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué.

The committee consists of at least two members selected by the Board of Directors from among its non-executive members of members .

The corporate governance committee examines whether corporate governance principles are being implemented within the company are not being implemented , the committee identifies the reasons and any conflicts of interest arising from non-compliance with these principles, and provides recommendations to the board of directors to improve corporate governance practices. The chair of the Corporate Governance Committee is selected from among the independent board members. The Corporate Governance Committee also undertakes the duties of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee as stipulated in the Capital Markets Board regulations.

Deniz Tamer MÜLAYİM (Independent Member/Non-Executive) Chairman
Ahmet BAŞTUĞ (Board Member/Non-Executive) Member
Remzi Okan GÖKDEMİR (Investor Relations Manager) Member

1.3.3. Early Risk Detection Committee

Established within the framework of the Capital Market Board's Corporate Governance Communiqué and the Turkish Commercial Code.

The Risk Early Detection Committee is a committee composed of at least two members selected by the board of directors from among its non-executive members.

The risk early detection committee is responsible for identifying risks that could jeopardize the company's existence, growth, and continuity, taking necessary precautions regarding the identified risks, and managing these risks. It also reviews the risk management systems at least once a year.

Deniz Tamer MÜLAYİM (Independent Member/Non-Executive) Chairman
Ahmet BAŞTUĞ (Board Member/Non-Executive) Member

1.3.4. Sustainability Committee

To determine the company's sustainability strategies in the areas of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG), develop policies and objectives in line with these strategies, create, monitor, and audit plans in accordance with the Capital Markets Board's Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework , and report to the Board of Directors on necessary improvement efforts.

Deniz Tamer MÜLAYİM (Independent Member/Non-Executive) Chairman
Ahmet Hamdi GÖKDEMİR (Independent Member/Non-Executive) Member
Feyyaz YAZAR (Executive Board Member and Deputy General Manager) Member

1.4. Sustainability Management

In order to develop, monitor and improve the company's sustainability strategies and activities, the Sustainability Committee was established by the Board of Directors' decision dated 27.08.2024 and numbered 23, and this was announced on the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP). This information has been published via the link <https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1328242> . The Sustainability Committee aims to improve sustainability performance in its environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The Committee was established to ensure that the concept of sustainability is integrated into the company's business and processes in all areas of its operations in line with the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Goals, that sustainability strategies are determined within an environmental, social, and governance framework, and that a sustainability roadmap is created, implemented, and monitored. The Committee also aims to identify authorized personnel and report to the Board of Directors on these matters.

The Committee meets at least twice a year in line with evolving domestic and international sustainability agendas. These meetings discuss climate risks and opportunities, carbon footprint performance, emission reduction strategies, milestones set within the framework of the net-zero target, and the results of scenario analyses. Topics related to sustainability and climate agendas, such as developments in environmental regulations, are addressed. Committee members are regularly informed quarterly by the Investor Relations, Sustainability and Incentives Implementation Directorate (Sustainability Directorate) with internal reports, scenario analyses, and indicators on sustainability and climate agenda issues, targets, and opportunities, and decisions taken by the Sustainability Committee are submitted to the Board of Directors in writing. In 2025, the committee made a total of 3 decisions.

The committee's main tasks and responsibilities are as follows:

- Defines the company's sustainability strategies and short, medium, and long-term goals.

Monitors and ensures the implementation of the "Sustainability Policy" approved by the company's Board of Directors .

- Coordinates the company's sustainability efforts and the economic, environmental, and other aspects of its operations.
environmental and social impacts.

- It establishes and authorizes working groups from relevant departments on sustainability.
(Required)

this becomes apparent , the Company may also obtain technical support and professional consulting services from outside sources.

- To mitigate the potential negative impacts of the Company's operations on sustainability, the necessary measures are required.
observations .

- It manages all necessary activities to ensure compliance with the principles related to the "Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework" published by the Capital Markets Board (SPK).

- Identifies the company's sustainability risks and opportunities.

- Submits a report to the Board of Directors regarding company-wide efforts and shortcomings in the field of sustainability.

These tasks include identifying risks and opportunities related to climate change, assessing their financial impacts, and monitoring adaptation strategies. The Committee evaluates the feasibility of implementing strategic climate decisions across the company and monitors critical actions to ensure the achievement of net-zero emissions targets.

Committee Member Mr. Feyyaz YAZAR (Executive Board Member and Deputy General Manager) also holds a Public Oversight Authority Sustainability Assurance Auditor certificate with registration number BD/2014/09365.

of our subsidiary, İzmir Demir Çelik Sanayi A.Ş., and within the scope of the obligations imposed by the Capital Markets Regulation Authority, the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency in this context, and the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Public Oversight Authority, and with the aim of internalizing sustainability management and understanding in companies and institutions in line with our country's and the company's 2053 net zero emission target and policies,

The Investor Relations, Sustainability and Incentive Implementation Directorate has been authorized to serve all group companies by contributing to the development of corporate sustainability and climate change policies and strategies within the framework of the sustainability goals determined by the Sustainability Committee, ensuring their integration into

company business processes, monitoring sustainability performance, preparing and delivering sustainability reports to internal and external stakeholders, monitoring legislation, creating projects in consultation with other units, monitoring, internally auditing and reporting on the company's sustainability activities in daily operations, and carrying out and monitoring other tasks and duties related to sustainability. This unit operates under the Deputy General Directorate of Financial Affairs and serves all group companies, including İzmir Demir Çelik Sanayi A.Ş. and İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.

Investor Relations Manager Remzi Okan GÖKDEMİR holds a Sustainability Expertise Certificate issued by the Turkish Capital Markets Association and a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Expertise License issued by the Public Oversight Authority.

With this authorization, the processes for integrating, reporting, and monitoring climate-related risks into corporate operations have been systematized; and the impacts of these risks on investment plans, supply chain management, and operational cost management are analyzed through collaborative work between departments.

In addition, various Sustainability Working Groups have been established to ensure the effective implementation of sustainability policies across all levels of the organization. These groups are structured periodically on a topic-by-topic basis, with participation from employees from different units, under the guidance of the Sustainability Committee.

Each group conducts its work in line with the objectives and indicators appropriate to its field of activity, and submits its findings and recommendations to the Sustainability Directorate for presentation to the Sustainability Committee and for reporting purposes. This ensures the internalization and dissemination of strategically defined sustainability goals at the operational level. In this context, a total of 5 reports on studies conducted by the Sustainability Directorate in 2025 regarding Physical Climate Risk Scenario Analyses, Climate Risks and Opportunities, Climate Transition Risks, and Sustainability Goals were submitted to the Sustainability Committee.

The activities of the working groups also contribute to meeting stakeholder expectations more effectively, increasing employee participation, and establishing a sustainability culture throughout the company.

1.5. Environmental, Social and Governance Policies

İzdemir Enerji, one of the fundamental components of our sustainability management structure is our corporate ESG policies. These policies, aligned with sustainable development principles and determined in line with the company's field of activity, encompass our environmental responsibilities, employee rights and social impact, ethical governance approach, corporate risk, corporate communication approach, and stakeholder relations. Our sustainability strategies are shaped around these policies, and compliance is monitored by the Sustainability Directorate. Data collected from relevant departments according to the policy content is reported to the Sustainability Committee. Based on this data, the Sustainability Committee audits policy compliance performance twice a year and reports to the Board of Directors. In the report submitted to the Sustainability Committee on December 31, 2025, policy compliance performance was evaluated positively.

Our policy documents were adopted by the Board of Directors on July 9, 2024 (No. 18) and August 28, 2024 (No. 24), upon the recommendation of the Sustainability Committee. These policies are reviewed periodically, once a year. In this context, the Company's core ESG policies are listed below. These policies can be accessed on the sustainability section of our website .

- Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Policy
- Information Security Management System Policy
- Integrated Management System Policy
- Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct Procedure
- Human Rights Policy
- Employee Compensation Policy
- Corporate Risk Management Policy
- Corporate Communications/ Complaints /Suggestions Policy
- Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
- Customer Satisfaction Policy

1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process

At İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. , sustainability audit and monitoring processes are conducted in a multi-layered structure, encompassing both the corporate governance structure and internal control systems. Internal audit activities are carried out company-wide, covering production, management, and investment processes, within the framework of a business plan determined by the Board of Directors. Internal audit activities are structured to ensure that processes are conducted in accordance with relevant standards, legislation, and internal regulations, to increase the reliability of financial statements, and to ensure the efficient use of company resources.

The Internal Audit Unit reports directly to the Executive Board and reviews all financial, administrative, commercial, and technical operations in accordance with laws, internal regulations, procedures, and internationally accepted audit principles. Furthermore, it develops preventive and corrective recommendations against potential risks with a continuous improvement approach in line with management systems standards. The Audit Committee and the Risk Early Detection Committee contribute to this structure as oversight and control mechanisms. In accordance with the regulations of the Capital Markets Board, the Board of Directors periodically evaluates the effectiveness of the internal audit system. Targets related to risks and opportunities within the company are not included in the compensation policy.

Sustainability practices are systematically monitored through corporate reporting processes conducted by the Sustainability Directorate, under the oversight of the Board of Directors and the guidance of the Sustainability Committee. As of 2025, the Sustainability Committee evaluates the implementation level of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies, performance indicators related to achieving sustainability goals, and risk-opportunity management processes at least twice a year through its meetings.

The audit process is not solely based on internal resources; it is also structured to monitor opinions, suggestions, and complaints from external stakeholders. Contact forms accessible

through the company's corporate website allow stakeholders to provide feedback on sustainability practices. Specific applications regarding ethical issues are evaluated by the Ethics Committee, which operates on a confidentiality basis; applications are received via the Ethics Notification Form published on the website. For employees, a web-based platform structured internally allows the submission of requests, suggestions, and complaints. These notifications are reviewed by Human Resources and relevant departments and, if necessary, reported to the Sustainability Committee.

The process of monitoring sustainability goals is carried out with the contribution of relevant internal units; indicators such as carbon emissions, energy consumption, water efficiency, and occupational health and safety are measured and analyzed at specific intervals. This data is transmitted to the Sustainability Directorate by the relevant units; the sustainability and climate-focused reports prepared by the Directorate are reviewed and evaluated by the Sustainability Committee. The member of the Committee, who is a sustainability assurance auditor authorized by the Public Oversight Authority, contributes to the interpretation of these reports and the shaping of the Committee's opinion in accordance with their professional expertise. The final evaluation is submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and the principle of transparency is observed in the sustainability reports disclosed to the public.

İzdemir Enerji's sustainability reporting has begun to be structured as of 2025, based on the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS 1 and TSRS 2). Within this scope, processes have been established for systematically monitoring and disclosing metrics related to sustainability performance (e.g., greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, waste management, occupational health and safety), periodic targets included in the TSRS have been defined, and budget studies have been initiated for the financing of these targets.

The financial relationships for activities related to sustainability goals will be structured in the future as required by TSRS . Since there is no specific investment or financial resource allocation towards these goals in the 2025 reporting period, the direct impact of the relevant metrics on the financial statements is not presented at this stage. However, in future periods, if there are any impacts related to the disclosed indicators, their impact on the financial statements will be transparently included in the report.

1.7. Certification and Management Systems

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. possesses certificates and documents demonstrating compliance with national and international standards in areas such as quality, environment, occupational health and safety, energy management, information security, and water efficiency. Within this scope, the company systematically controls its production processes with integrated management systems; and supports its activities, conducted in line with sustainability principles, with documents and standards audited by independent organizations.

Our certifications have become an integral part of our corporate sustainability policies, aiming not only to ensure legal compliance but also to build customer trust, document our environmental and social responsibility, and enhance our resilience to climate-related risks.

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The company's certifications regarding Management Systems and Standards, and their relationship to sustainability;

Management System / Standard	Issued by	Validity Date	Common Characteristics Associated with Sustainability	Additional Relationships Related to the Management System
TS EN ISO 9001 Quality Management System	CPC Certification Inspection Testing Services Trade Ltd. Co.	21.12.2026	Quality, customer satisfaction, risk and process management.	Traceability, supplier management, quality controls.
TS EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System	CPC Certification Inspection Testing Services Trade Ltd. Co.	21.12.2026	Environmental impact management and continuous improvement.	Waste, emissions, environmental performance and legal compliance.
TS ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System	SIGMACERT GLOBAL Surveillance Certification Training Inc.	20.12.2026	Occupational health and safety risk management and employee safety.	Emergency and accident analysis, and performance monitoring.
TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System	SIGMACERT GLOBAL Surveillance Certification Training Inc.	20.12.2026	Energy efficiency and energy performance	Energy audits and energy intensity reduction
ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management System	ASB International Certification, Inspection, Auditing and Training Services Ltd.	6.12.2025	Information security and risk management	Ensuring data and information security.
TS ISO 46001 Water Efficiency Management System	Turkish Standards Institute	29.12.2028	Water efficiency and resource management	Monitoring and improving water consumption.
TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Accreditation	Turkish Accreditation Agency	06.07.2027	Accurate analysis and reliable measurement	Calibration and testing competence
TS/35/B2/15/69 Zero Waste Certificate	Izmir Governorship, Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urban Planning and Climate Change	28.01.2027	Waste reduction and recycling	Resource efficiency and circular economy

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EN 450-1 Fly Ash Performance Constancy Certificate	CPC Certification Inspection Testing Services Trade Ltd. Co.	August 26, 2026	Product suitability and consistent quality.	Technical compliance and performance verification.
Environmental Permit	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change	7.08.2030	Compliance with legal environmental obligations.	Monitoring emission, wastewater, and discharge permits.

1.8. Sustainability Activities

Annual Activity Summary in Compliance with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 Standards

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. has systematically strengthened its corporate sustainability approach in environmental, social and governance areas throughout 2025. All activities have been carried out with the aim of full compliance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS 1 and TSRS 2), the European Green Deal, the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and relevant national legislation.

1.8.1. Environmental Activities and Climate Actions

Solar Power Plant Commissioned: To diversify its energy production sources, İzdemir Enerji A.Ş. has initiated a solar power plant project with a production capacity of 147 MWe on land located in Salihli and Kula districts of Manisa Province. This project, which utilizes solar power plants (GES) whose use is rapidly increasing worldwide, has received a positive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Two solar power plants, with installed capacities of 24.1 MWe / 32.079 MWp and 51 MWe / 61.088 MWp , have been commissioned and have begun generating electricity. The total installed capacity of the solar power plant will be 75.1 MWe, and it is planned to produce 149,100,000 kWh of electricity annually. In addition to the existing 75.1 MWe solar power plant, the investment process for generating electricity from solar energy with an installed capacity of 68 MWe has been completed and commissioned, bringing the total capacity of our company's solar power plant to 143.18 MWe .

Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting: A comprehensive Biodiversity Monitoring Report has been prepared for İzdemir Enerji as of 2025 and is publicly available on the website at <https://www.izdemirenerji.com/surdurulebilirlik/surdurulebilirlik> It has been published at this link.

These applications contribute to reducing water management risks, especially for the company operating in the Gediz Basin, where water resources are increasingly scarce and sudden climate events such as floods are more frequent. Thanks to digital monitoring systems, both the pressure on water consumption is reduced and the resilience of the infrastructure against sudden floods is increased. Assessments regarding the effects of the applications developed within this scope on reducing regional climate risks are discussed in the "Flood and Inundation Risk" section of our report.

ETS Compliance Preparations: The Emissions Trading System (ETS) processes expected to be implemented in Turkey have been closely monitored throughout 2025. İzdemir Enerji has strengthened its greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification infrastructure to comply with these regulations.

Legal Compliance and Regulation Monitoring: Throughout 2025, regulations were monitored, and all relevant legislation , particularly the Climate Law, the Water Efficiency Regulation, and the Industrial Emissions Management Regulation , was closely followed.

1.8.2. Social Sustainability

Carbon Offsetting and Reforestation Efforts: As part of its environmental sustainability activities, İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. contributed to a reforestation project carried out in cooperation with the Aegean Forest Foundation in 2026, following the reporting period. Within this scope, 2,000 saplings were planted, supporting the offsetting of approximately 822.8 tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions annually from company operations through natural carbon sinks.

The planted saplings are thriving in an area created as the "İzdemir Enerji Employees Memorial Forest" in the Süleymanköy Afforestation Area of Akhisar district, Manisa province . This project contributes to supporting carbon offsetting approaches, as well as protecting biodiversity, improving natural ecosystems, and strengthening environmental awareness efforts with local communities.

While the company prioritizes reducing greenhouse gas emissions as part of its fight against climate change, it also considers voluntary carbon offsetting and reforestation activities as complementary practices supporting its environmental sustainability approach.

1.8.3. Corporate Governance, Compliance, and TSRS Preparations

ESG Policies Developed: Human Rights Policy, Employee Compensation Policy, Corporate Risk Management Policy, Corporate Communication/ Complaints /Suggestions Policy, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and Customer Satisfaction Policy have been prepared and put into effect by the Board of Directors' decision.

TSRS Reporting Preparation: Throughout 2025, institutional preparation and data structuring work was carried out for sustainability reporting in accordance with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 standards published by the Public Oversight Authority.

2. STRATEGY

This section describes İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s strategic approach to climate and sustainability issues under TSRS 1 and TSRS 2. It also provides information on strategic planning and operational practices prepared within the scope of the transition to a low-carbon economy. The relationships between the company's business model and value chain and its climate and sustainability strategies are defined.

2.1. Our Sustainability Strategy and Climate Transition Plan

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. views sustainability as a strategic management approach that integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) elements into its business model, supporting long-term value creation and corporate resilience. Accordingly, the company prioritizes the efficient use of natural resources, reduction of environmental impacts, compliance with legal obligations, consideration of stakeholder expectations, and strengthening of corporate governance practices in its operations.

The company's sustainability approach is based on managing the environmental impact of electricity generation activities, increasing energy efficiency, monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, developing renewable energy investments, and integrating climate change-related

risks and opportunities into corporate decision-making processes. In this context, sustainability efforts support not only the improvement of environmental performance but also increased operational efficiency, strengthened financial resilience, and the creation of long-term corporate value.

İzdemir Enerji regularly assesses the impact of climate change on its operations within the scope of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS 1 General Provisions and TSRS 2 Climate Disclosures); identifying climate-related physical risks and transition risks and analyzing their operational and financial impacts. Based on these assessments, the aim is to manage climate change risks, evaluate potential opportunities, and increase the company's operational resilience to climate change.

The company's climate transition approach is based on the efficient operation of existing production infrastructure, diversification of the energy production portfolio, increased investment in renewable energy, monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, and continued compliance with national climate policies. In this context, the solar power plant commissioned in Manisa province, with a total installed capacity of 143.18 MWe , contributes to the diversification of the company's production portfolio and the increase of its renewable energy production capacity. Renewable energy investments are considered one of the important strategic elements supporting the company's long-term sustainability goals.

Regulatory developments related to climate change are also considered an integral part of the sustainability strategy. Accordingly, developments in the planned Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Türkiye, carbon pricing mechanisms, and national climate legislation are regularly monitored; and the impacts of potential regulations on company operations are evaluated through scenario analyses. Detailed explanations of these analyses are provided in the "Transition Risks" section of the report.

The implementation of the sustainability strategy and the monitoring of climate-related goals are carried out under the oversight of the Board of Directors and the coordination of the Sustainability Committee. Environmental and operational performance data prepared by the relevant units are evaluated periodically; the results obtained are integrated into decision-making processes and managed in line with the principle of continuous improvement. Transparency, accountability, and effective communication with stakeholders are the guiding principles in this process.

İzdemir Enerji aims not only to comply with existing legal obligations but also to strengthen its capacity to adapt to changing climate conditions, continuously improve its environmental performance, and create sustainable value for its stakeholders in the long term.

2.2. Business Model and Value Chain

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s business model is based on electricity generation and its reliable, sustainable, and uninterrupted supply to the national electricity system. The company conducts its operations through a production portfolio consisting of thermal and solar power

plants; thus, it carries out its energy production activities by evaluating different production technologies within the same structure.

The company's value chain consists of the procurement of fuel and auxiliary materials, the execution of electricity generation processes, the performance of maintenance and operation activities, the transmission of the generated electricity to the national interconnected system, and the technical, administrative, and supply processes supporting the production activities. Each of these processes is managed as a complementary element to ensure operational continuity.

To diversify its production portfolio and increase its renewable energy production capacity, the company has completed and commissioned a three-stage solar power plant investment in Manisa province with a total installed capacity of 143.18 MWe . The electricity produced at the solar power plant is transferred to the national interconnected system via the 154 kV İzdemir Ground Solar Power Plant Transformer Substation established as part of the investment . Thus, the company continues its electricity production activities by evaluating both thermal and renewable energy production infrastructure together.

The company's value chain extends beyond its own operations to include relationships with fuel and equipment suppliers, maintenance and technical service providers, contractors, the electricity transmission system operator, regulatory bodies, and other business partners. Within this framework, activities are conducted based on quality, environmental, occupational health and safety, and legal compliance principles; and the continuity and effectiveness of operational processes are supported.

İzdemir Enerji considers sustainability an integral part of its business model in its operations. Increasing resource efficiency, effectively managing environmental impacts, diversifying its energy production portfolio, and strengthening corporate governance practices are among the key elements supporting the company's long-term value creation philosophy.

The report details assessments of physical risks, transition risks, and climate opportunities related to the business model and value chain stemming from climate change, as well as their potential impact on company operations, in the relevant sections.

İZDEMİR ENERJİ VALUE CHAIN



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2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

2.3.1. Risk and Opportunity Definitions

Probability Assessment				Maturity	
Probability Score	Definition	Explanation	Possibility (%)	Duration	Explanation
1	Very Low	It hasn't happened in the last 10 years, and it's unlikely to happen in the future.	<5%	0-2 Years	Short Term
2	Low	Very rare	5%–15%	2-7 Years	Medium Term
3	Middle	It occurred under specific conditions, it is likely to happen in the near future.	15%–40%		
4	High	It has been observed repeatedly in the last 3–5 years and may reoccur.	40%–70%		
5	Very High	Recurring year after year or becoming systemic	>70%	> 7	Long Term

Financial Risk and Opportunity Threshold			
Impact Score	Definition	Impact Amount (TL)	Revenue *Percentage (%)
1	Very Low	< 25 million	< 0.25 %
2	Low	25–50 million	0.25% – 0.50%
3	Middle	50–100 million	0.50% – 1.00%
4	High	100 million – 200 million	1.00% - 2.00%
5	Very High	>200 million	> 2.00%

Calculating the Total Risk and Opportunity Impact Score (= Probability Score x Impact Score)		
Total Score	Risk Level	Action
1–4	Low Risk / Opportunity	It can be monitored, but reporting may not be necessary.
5–9	Medium Risk / Opportunity	It is monitored, planned, and reported.
10–15	High Risk / Opportunity	It is reported, and action is taken.
16–25	Critical Risk/Opportunity	It is treated as a strategic priority.

*The net sales revenue shown in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025, has been used as the basis.

2.3.2. Key Areas of Uncertainty

Assessing the future impact of the company's sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities involves uncertainties related to changes in climate conditions, regulatory developments, carbon pricing, energy market transformation, market conditions, and operational outcomes. Therefore, the timing, scope, and magnitude of the financial impact of these risks and opportunities cannot be determined with certainty in advance.

The company assesses these uncertainties through scenario analyses using different climate and financial assumptions. The scenario results are not used as a definitive future forecast, but rather to evaluate potential impacts that may arise under different conditions; current data, regulatory developments, market conditions, and operational and financial performance are taken into account in the assessments.

2.3.3. Climate Risks

Climate-Related Supply Chain Risks		
Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>	Possibility : <i>Low</i>	Impact: <i>Model</i> 
The Significance Effect	: Impact on Operational Continuity	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Supply Chain	
Impact Description	: Extreme weather events such as storms, heavy rainfall, strong winds, and high waves, which may occur due to climate change, can cause delays in the supply of coal and auxiliary materials, the conduct of port operations, and road transportation processes. This situation has been assessed as a potential physical risk that could affect operational continuity due to extended raw material procurement times in production processes.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The potential impacts of climate change on international maritime transport, port operations, and road logistics were assessed using the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios published within the scope of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The scenario analyses considered the potential effects of climate events such as storms, strong winds, high waves, and heavy rainfall on the continuity of supply of imported coal and critical auxiliary materials, focusing on operational waiting times instead of assuming a complete production halt. Annual operational waiting times were projected as 0–12 hours in the SSP1-1.9 scenario, 12–48 hours in the SSP1-2.6 scenario, and 48–96 hours in the SSP2-4.5 scenario. The analysis results were used to assess the operational continuity and financial impacts of climate-related supply chain risks, and it was determined that these scenarios did not materialize into a financially significant impact exceeding the threshold during the reporting period.	

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Financial Impact	: The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact of climate-related supply chain risk depends on numerous operational variables, including the timing, duration, and severity of the event, the extent to which fuel and critical auxiliary material supply processes are affected, inventory levels, alternative supply options, production planning, and logistics processes. Therefore, the direct financial impact of the risk cannot be quantitatively calculated. For this reason, financial assessments were conducted by evaluating operational continuity, production planning, and potential cost impacts together, based on scenario analyses performed under TSRS 2. Current Financial Impacts : In the 2025 fiscal year, no event occurred that resulted in a production stoppage, a significant disruption in the supply of fuel or critical auxiliary materials, or a significant financial impact directly reflected in the financial statements due to climate-related supply chain risks. Therefore, during the reporting period, this risk does not have an impact on the company's financial position, operating results, or the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that exceeds the financial materiality threshold. However, the risk is considered a significant sustainability risk within the scope of the company's Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold due to operational continuity, supply security, and the potential for future financial impact. Anticipated Financial Impacts: Based on scenario analyses conducted by the company, the potential for delays in fuel and critical auxiliary material supply processes, increased logistics costs, and additional costs in operational planning due to increased physical risks related to climate change is being assessed. However, considering current scenario analyses and risk mitigation measures implemented by the company, it is not expected that the risk will create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality in the short and medium term, or that it will create significant adjustment risks in the company's asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality and a risk creating significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities are not expected based on current assessments , financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Climate-related supply chain risks are regularly monitored by relevant operational units, taking into account fuel delivery times, inventory levels, port operations, shipment planning, and meteorological developments. Potential disruptions in the supply chain are assessed in terms of operational continuity, and production planning and supply organization are updated as necessary. Risk monitoring activities are periodically reviewed within the scope of corporate risk management and sustainability management processes and evaluated in light of developments related to climate change.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: The company regularly reviews its fuel inventory planning and supply processes to support its operational resilience against supply chain risks related to climate change. Insurance practices used in sea and land transportation aim to limit the financial impact of potential operational losses. The effects of climate change on supply processes will be considered in operational planning as needed.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: Climate-related supply chain risk is addressed in the sector-specific disclosure topics related to supply chain management. Discussion and analysis, metrics, and objectives regarding supply chain management are presented under the heading " Supply Chain Management " in the relevant section .

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Risk of Operational Dependence on Water Resources		
Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>	Possibility : <i>Low</i>	Effect: <i>Low</i> 
The Significance Effect	: Impact on Operational Continuity, Environment	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Production Process	
Impact Description	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s thermal power plant operations is critical for the safe and uninterrupted operation of boilers, turbines, FGD (Flue Gas Desalination System), and auxiliary operating systems. Interruptions in water supply or changes in water resources due to climate change are considered physical climate risks that could cause operational disruptions in production processes. However, the company is not directly dependent on freshwater resources because it utilizes seawater in its production activities. This is considered an important factor in mitigating the impact of water-related physical risks.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The risk assessment was conducted based on the company's 2025 water usage data and operational records, considering the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios included in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The scenario analyses evaluated the increase in seawater temperature, biological formations (biofouling) that may occur in seawater intake structures, the effects of extreme weather events on seawater supply systems, and additional operational loads that may arise in reverse osmosis and water treatment processes. In this context, the SSP1-1.9 scenario predicted an operational downtime of 0–4 hours due to short-term operational disruptions in seawater intake structures, the SSP1-2.6 scenario predicted 4–16 hours due to periodic delays in reverse osmosis system maintenance and operation processes, and the SSP2-4.5 scenario predicted 16–32 hours due to the need for prolonged operational intervention in the seawater intake system and water treatment processes. The assessment results were used to determine the impact of operational dependence on water resources on operational continuity.	
Financial Impact	: The financial impact of operational dependency risk on water resources is uncertain because it depends on numerous technical and operational variables such as seawater supply continuity, the performance of the reverse osmosis system and water intake infrastructure, seawater temperature and quality, energy consumption, maintenance requirements, and production planning. Therefore, the direct financial impact of the risk cannot be quantitatively calculated. For this reason, financial assessments were carried out by evaluating operational continuity, the performance of the water supply infrastructure, and potential additional operating costs together, based on scenario analyses conducted under TSRS 2.	
	Current Financial Impacts; In the 2025 fiscal year, no significant event occurred that directly impacted production activities, operational downtime, or the financial statements due to operational dependence on water resources. During the reporting period, process water needs were met continuously through the reverse osmosis treatment of seawater, and this risk does not have an impact exceeding the financial materiality threshold on the company's financial position, operating results, and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. However, due to operational continuity, strategic importance, disclosure obligations under TSRS, and the potential for	

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	financial impact in changing climate conditions, the risk is among the climate risks prioritized by the company under its Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: Based on scenario analyses conducted by the Company, it is assessed that changes in seawater temperature, salinity, and water quality due to climate change have the potential to create additional operating, maintenance, and energy costs for the reverse osmosis system and water intake infrastructure. However, considering the existing water supply infrastructure, operational measures, and planned maintenance practices, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality in the short and medium term, nor is it expected to create a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality and a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities are not expected based on current assessments, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Seawater intake structures, reverse osmosis systems, and process water management are regularly monitored as part of operational processes; planned maintenance activities support the reliability of the system. Potential impacts of climate change on seawater supply and treatment processes are assessed within the scope of operational continuity, and risks are reviewed within the framework of sustainability management.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans Related Sector-Specific Disclosure Subject	: The company supports the reliability of its seawater intake structures, reverse osmosis system, and process water management through planned maintenance activities to mitigate the risk of operational dependence on water resources. The operational continuity of the existing water supply infrastructure is maintained by monitoring the long-term impacts of climate change on seawater temperature, water quality, and the marine ecosystem.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: The risk of operational dependence on water resources is related to water management, a sector-specific issue to address. Risk management involves monitoring performance indicators related to water use and targets for the amount of water drawn and consumed. These metrics and targets are presented in the Metrics and Targets section of the report.

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Temperature-Related Performance Risks in Solar Power Plants		
Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>	Possibility : <i>Middle</i>	Effect: <i>Low</i> 
The Significance Effect	: Operational Continuity and Renewable Energy Production Performance	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity Generation (Renewable Energy Production Process)	
Impact Description	: İzmir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s solar power plants located in Manisa province, high temperatures are considered among the physical climate risks that may affect the production performance of photovoltaic panels. Panel performance is not solely dependent on temperature but is also affected by many technical and environmental parameters such as solar radiation, panel cell temperature, wind speed, inverter efficiency, panel placement, and operating conditions. Therefore, temperature increases alone do not represent a production loss, but are considered one of the technical factors affecting production performance. In the 2025 operating period, no production performance or revenue loss exceeding the financial significance threshold due to high temperatures has been identified. However, the potential impacts of long-term temperature increases due to climate change on the production performance of solar power plants are taken into account within the scope of the company's climate risk assessments.	
Impact Measurement:	: Quantitative/Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzmir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The risk assessment was conducted based on the company's 2025 solar power plant production data, performance records, and technical operation data. Photovoltaic system performance analyses and technical simulation studies were evaluated together in the calculations. Scenario analyses were prepared based on the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios published under IPCC AR6. The analyses considered the prediction that global average temperature increases could be approximately 1.4–2.7°C; and, in line with the panel manufacturer's technical performance characteristics, it was estimated that for every 1°C increase in temperature above the 25°C reference cell temperature, a theoretical performance change of approximately 0.3–0.4% could occur in the instantaneous maximum power production of the panel, and consequently, a theoretical performance loss of approximately 1–5% could occur depending on the magnitude of the increase in panel cell temperature. However, it was noted that these values do not directly represent the annual electricity production loss or the impact on revenue; actual production performance may vary depending on meteorological conditions and operating parameters.	
Financial Impact	: The financial impact of temperature-related performance risk in solar power plants is uncertain because it depends on numerous technical and operational variables such as panel cell temperature, solar radiation, wind speed, inverter performance, system losses, and electricity market prices. Therefore, the direct financial impact of the risk cannot be quantitatively calculated. For this reason, financial assessments were carried out by evaluating the changes that may occur in production performance and the resulting operational and financial impacts together, based on scenario analyses conducted under TSRS 2.	
	Current Financial Impacts; In the 2025 fiscal year, no significant event occurred at solar power plants that negatively impacted production performance due to high temperatures, resulting in production loss or a direct impact on the financial statements. During the reporting period, this risk does not have an impact exceeding the financial materiality threshold on the company's financial position,	

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	operating results, and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. However, due to its importance to renewable energy production performance, operational continuity, strategic significance, and potential for financial impact in changing climate conditions, this risk is among the climate risks prioritized by the company under its Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Anticipated Financial Impacts: Based on scenario analyses conducted by the Company, it is assessed that increasing temperatures due to climate change may limit the production performance of photovoltaic panels, leading to partial efficiency losses in electricity generation and consequently a potential decrease in electricity sales revenue. However, considering current operating practices, regular maintenance activities, and performance monitoring processes, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the materiality threshold that would affect the book value of assets and liabilities in the short and medium term . In the long term, while assessments based on current conditions do not expect a significant financial impact exceeding the materiality threshold or a risk requiring significant adjustments to asset and liability values, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and potential changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: The production performance of solar power plants is continuously monitored through operational monitoring systems. Panel-based production data, inverter performance, and system efficiency are regularly analyzed; expected production values are compared with actual production values, and performance deviations are evaluated. Technical parameters that may affect production performance, especially high temperatures, are monitored, and necessary maintenance activities are planned within the scope of operational processes.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans Related Sector-Specific Disclosure Subject	: The company regularly monitors the production performance of solar power plants against temperature-related performance risks; it analyzes production data and performance deviations and conducts maintenance and operational activities in line with these evaluations. Since temperature-related performance variations in photovoltaic panels stem from the natural operating characteristics of panel technology, no technical intervention is foreseen to completely eliminate the risk; operational and maintenance practices are continued to maintain current performance.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: Temperature-related performance risk in solar power plants is related to renewable energy production activity metrics within the sector-specific disclosure topics. As part of risk management, the production performance, electricity generation volume, and performance indicators of solar power plants are regularly monitored, and the relevant metrics and performance targets are presented in the Metrics and Targets section of the report.

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Climate-Related Risks to Technological Adaptation and Operational Resilience			
Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>	Possibility : Low	Effect: <i>Low</i>	
The Significance Effect	: Operational Continuity and Asset Management		
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity Generation and Asset Management		
Impact Description	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. considers its critical production equipment used in its thermal and solar power plants as physical assets that may be affected by high temperatures, extreme weather events, intense dust, and changes in environmental conditions due to climate change. These changes have the potential to have limited long-term impacts on equipment performance, maintenance needs, and operational continuity. However, the critical production equipment is operated in accordance with relevant technical standards, and its performance is regularly monitored through planned maintenance activities. During the 2025 operating period, no equipment failures, operational disruptions, or production losses exceeding the financial materiality threshold due to climate conditions were experienced. The long-term potential impacts of climate change-related environmental conditions on technological infrastructure are considered within the scope of the company's climate risk assessments.		
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative		
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.		
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The risk assessment was conducted based on the company's 2025 maintenance and operation records, technical information regarding critical production equipment, and manufacturer technical criteria. The assessment considered both the operating conditions of the existing technological infrastructure and the environmental impacts related to climate change. Scenario analyses were prepared based on the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios published under IPCC AR6. The analyses evaluated the potential impacts of high temperatures, heat waves, extreme weather events, intense dust, and changes in environmental conditions on critical production equipment. In the low-emission scenario, it was assessed that existing equipment would maintain its design operating conditions; in the medium-emission scenario, there would be a limited need for increased maintenance and performance checks; and in the middle-of-the-road scenario, there would be a limited additional environmental pressure on the operational performance of the equipment due to the need for maintenance.		
Financial Impact	: The financial impact measurement uncertainty of climate-related technological adaptation and operational resilience risk depends on numerous technical and operational variables, including the severity and duration of climate conditions, the environmental impacts to which critical production equipment will be exposed, equipment performance, maintenance requirements, technology investments, and operational continuity. Therefore, the direct financial impact of the risk cannot be quantitatively calculated. For this reason, financial assessments were carried out by evaluating the potential impacts on the performance of critical production equipment, maintenance and replacement needs, and operational continuity together, based on scenario analyses conducted under TSRS 2.		
	Current Financial Impacts; In the 2025 fiscal year, no significant event occurred that directly impacted the performance of critical production equipment, operational downtime, or financial statements due to climate-related technological adaptation and operational resilience risks. Therefore, during the reporting period, this risk does not have an impact on the company's financial position, operating		

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	results, and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities exceeding the financial materiality threshold. However, the risk is among the climate risks prioritized by the company under its Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold due to the long-term resilience of critical production equipment, operational continuity, strategic importance, and potential for financial impact in changing climate conditions. Projected Financial Impacts: Based on scenario analyses conducted by the Company, it is assessed that environmental conditions related to climate change may necessitate additional maintenance, repair, renewal, and technology investment in critical production equipment. However, considering the existing maintenance management system, planned maintenance practices, technology infrastructure, and operational measures, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality in the short and medium term, nor is it expected to create a risk that would cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while assessments based on current conditions do not expect a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality or a risk that would cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: The operational performance of critical production equipment is regularly monitored within the scope of operational processes; planned maintenance and periodic inspections are carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's technical criteria. By monitoring the operational performance of critical production equipment, potential operational impacts due to climatic conditions are evaluated within the scope of maintenance management processes.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans Related Sector-Specific Disclosure Subject	: The company maintains its operational resilience against the potential impacts of climate change-related environmental conditions on critical production equipment through planned maintenance activities, periodic inspections, and maintenance practices carried out in accordance with manufacturer technical criteria. The operational performance of critical production equipment is regularly monitored, and the operational adequacy of the existing technological infrastructure is evaluated in light of the long-term effects of climate change.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: Climate-related technological adaptation and operational resilience risk is related to activity metrics for critical production equipment, which are sector-specific disclosure topics. As part of risk management, indicators related to the performance, maintenance activities, and operational continuity of critical production equipment are regularly monitored, and the relevant metrics are presented in the Metrics and Targets section of the report.

2.3.4. Climate-Related Transition Risks

The climate transition risks identified during the reporting period are as follows :

Carbon Regulations and Carbon Pricing Risk (Transition Risk)		
Maturity date: <i>Short</i>	Possibility : <i>High</i>	Impact: Moderate 
The Significance Effect	: Financial Performance and Regulatory Compliance	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity Generation and Electricity Sales Process	
Impact Description	: Carbon regulations and pricing mechanisms implemented at national and international levels as part of the fight against climate change are considered significant transition risks for businesses operating in the electricity generation sector. With the implementation of the Emissions Trading System (TR-ETS) and the activation of carbon pricing mechanisms in Türkiye, direct greenhouse gas emissions from thermal power plants may become subject to financial obligations. This situation has the potential to impact the cost structure, financial performance, and competitiveness of carbon-intensive production facilities. However, as of the reporting date, the implementation principles, free allocation mechanisms, and sector-based application criteria of the Turkish Emissions Trading System have not yet been finalized.	
Impact Measurement:	: Quantitative/Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The risk assessment was based on the company's verified greenhouse gas inventory for 2025, thermal power plant electricity production data, financial statements, the Turkish Climate Law, the Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) preparation process, the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), price developments in international carbon markets, and related regulations. The assessment used the company's verified Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions of 2,429,493 tCO₂e , thermal power plant electricity production of 2,848,692 MWh , and solo revenue of 9,107,542,547 TL for 2025 as the primary data set. Financial impact analyses were conducted based on Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, as emissions subject to financial liability under the ETS only cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from plant operations. In the scenario analyses, carbon price levels of €75/ tCO₂ and €95/ tCO₂ were used as the basis; and regarding the free allocation mechanism, since the secondary legislation for the Turkish Emissions Trading System had not yet been finalized as of the reporting date, Transition Period and Phased Implementation scenarios were created using different analytical assumptions. In the calculations, the amount of emissions subject to a fee, the carbon cost, and the potential impacts on revenue were evaluated together; within the scope of the analytical scenarios created, it was predicted that the additional carbon cost could range from 0 TL to approximately 348 million TL. In this context, in the most unfavorable analytical scenario where the free allocation rate decreases and the carbon price is at €95/ tCO₂ , it was estimated that the additional carbon cost could reach approximately 348 million TL, and the potential impact on revenue could reach a maximum of 3.82%.	

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	The scenarios presented are analytical assessments based on international practices and market data, as the implementation principles, free allocation mechanisms, and sector-based performance criteria of the Turkish Emissions Trading System, as well as secondary regulations, have not yet been finalized as of the reporting date. The financial impacts calculated within this scope represent scenario results assessing the potential financial impacts the company may face under different regulatory conditions, and do not represent expected costs or finalized financial liabilities. Final financial impacts may vary depending on the regulations that come into effect, free allocation rates, sector-based implementation principles, and the development of carbon prices.
Financial Impact	: Carbon regulations and carbon pricing mechanisms, which require greenhouse gas emissions to be managed at a certain cost, have the potential to create financial impacts on a company's operating expenses, production costs, and profitability. The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact will vary depending on the magnitude of the financial impact, the implementation principles of the Turkish Emissions Trading System, free allocation mechanisms, sector-based performance criteria, carbon price trends, and relevant secondary legislation provisions. Therefore, financial impacts are evaluated through scenario analyses under different regulatory assumptions, based on the company's verified greenhouse gas emission data. Current Financial Impacts; As of 2025, since the implementation principles of the Turkish Emissions Trading System and the secondary legislation regarding the free allocation mechanisms have not yet entered into force, no additional financial obligation has arisen from carbon pricing. Therefore, during the reporting period, no significant cost or revenue impact related to carbon regulations was reflected in the financial statements, and it did not have an impact on the book value of assets and liabilities. However, considering the potential impact of regulatory developments on the company's future financial structure, this risk is being monitored and is evaluated among the transition risks prioritized within the scope of Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: It is anticipated that the implementation of the Turkish Emissions Trading System may result in additional financial impacts on the company's operating expenses, production costs, and profitability. The level of financial impact will vary depending on carbon prices, free allocation rates, sector-specific performance criteria, and the provisions of secondary legislation to be published. The analytical scenario studies conducted in this context aim to assess the potential financial impacts the company may face under different regulatory conditions and do not represent expected financial liabilities. When conducting future financial impact assessments, reasonably expected financial impacts as of the reporting period are taken into account. Considering the expected allocation rates under the current regulatory framework, sector conditions, and secondary regulatory uncertainties, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality in the short, medium , and long term, nor is it expected to create a risk that will cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities. Final financial impacts will be shaped by the finalization of secondary legislation related to the Turkish Emissions Trading System and developments in carbon markets.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: National and international legislative developments regarding carbon regulations and carbon pricing are regularly monitored; greenhouse gas emissions are calculated and verified in accordance with relevant standards. Regulatory developments related to ETS applications and changes in carbon pricing are monitored, and the company's emission data and potential financial impacts are evaluated periodically within the scope of scenario analyses.

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Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: The company monitors national and international legislative developments regarding carbon regulations and carbon pricing; and regularly updates its assessments of greenhouse gas emission data and carbon costs. Following the finalization of secondary legislation on the Turkish Emissions Trading System, free allocation mechanisms, and regulations on carbon pricing, scenario analyses will be reviewed, and actions towards compliance will be evaluated if deemed necessary.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: The sector-specific disclosure topics related to Carbon Regulations and Carbon Pricing Risk include energy management and greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas emission and energy management metrics and targets are presented under the Metrics and Targets section of the report .

2.3.5. Physical Climate Risks

The physical climate risks identified during the reporting period are as follows:

Storm Risk (Physical Climate Risk)		
Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>	Possibility : <i>Low</i>	Effect: <i>Low</i> 
Risk Type Definition	: Acute: These are short- term, sudden risks usually resulting from extreme weather events.	
The Significance Effect	: Impact on Operational Continuity and Facility Security	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Production Operations, Open Area Storage and Logistics Processes	
Impact Description	: The risk of storms could impact physical assets and electricity generation operations at İzdemir Enerji's thermal power plant in Aliğa and its solar power plants in Manisa province. Severe wind events can increase the risk of damage to plant infrastructure, equipment, and solar panels, leading to temporary disruptions in production, increased maintenance and repair costs, and decreased revenue. Based on assessments, this risk has been evaluated as long-term, acute, and having a low impact level.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	

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Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: In the storm risk assessment process, long-term wind data published by the General Directorate of Meteorology (MGM) and long-term wind data from the Aliğa Thermal Power Plant and Manisa Solar Power Plant obtained from the NASA POWER platform were used. The analyses were based on average (WS10M) and maximum (WS10M_MAX) wind speed data measured at a height of 10 meters; long-term climate trends and extreme wind values were evaluated together. In the calculations, wind speeds exceeding 20 m/s were considered strong storms in terms of company operations, and it was assumed that a storm event would cause an average shutdown of 6–12 hours. The storm risk assessment was carried out by taking into account historical meteorological data and observations related to the company's areas of operation. The report also concluded that İzdemir Enerji will not be exposed to storm risk in 2025 and, accordingly, the probability of being exposed to financial impact due to storm risk in the short and medium term is low. The forward-looking assessments were based on the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios included in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The annual event numbers and operational downtimes used in the scenario analysis are not direct estimates from the IPCC scenarios, but rather hypothetical stress test assumptions designed to assess the company's operational and financial resilience under different climate conditions. Accordingly, 1 event (6–12 hours) is projected for the SSP1-1.9 scenario, 2 events (12–24 hours) for the SSP1-2.6 scenario, and 3–4 events (18–48 hours) for the SSP2-4.5 scenario, representing annual operational downtime. The results are considered as sensitivity analyses for decision support purposes, not as actual predictions.
Financial Impact	: The uncertainty surrounding the measurement of the financial impact of storm events varies depending on factors such as wind speed, duration, affected facilities and equipment, and operational conditions. Therefore, the direct financial impact of the risk cannot be quantitatively calculated in advance. For this reason, financial impact assessment is carried out by considering historical operational data, the company's current operational resilience, climate scenarios, and facility-based risk analyses. Potential financial impacts are assessed through production losses, maintenance and repair costs, equipment damage, labor costs, and additional costs that may arise as a result of disruption to operational continuity. Current Financial Impacts: No storm events exceeding the financial materiality threshold have occurred in 2025 that would affect the company's operations or the book value of assets and liabilities, and no significant production loss, asset damage, or additional maintenance costs have been incurred due to storms. However, considering potential changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, this risk is regularly monitored and assessed among the physical climate risks prioritized under the Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Anticipated Financial Impacts; Changes in the frequency and intensity of storm events due to climate change may create financial impacts such as temporary disruptions to production, increased maintenance and repair costs, equipment damage, and rising operational costs. However, when current climate projections, facility resilience, and implemented risk management activities are considered together, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality in the short and medium term, or to create a risk that will cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities. In the long term, however, based on assessments made according to current conditions, it is not expected to create a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality and a risk that will cause significant adjustments in asset values

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	and liabilities. Although not expected, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and potential changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Storm risk is monitored through wind speed data published by the General Directorate of Meteorology and NASA POWER, as well as meteorological early warnings. At the Aliğa Thermal Power Plant and the solar power plants in Manisa, the condition of outdoor equipment, roof systems, energy transmission infrastructure, and production assets is monitored as part of preventative maintenance activities; emergency procedures and operational continuity plans are implemented in the event of potential storm events. The operational and financial impacts of the risk are monitored by evaluating physical damage, production interruptions, lost production amounts, labor costs, and maintenance and repair needs resulting from actual events.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: Within the scope of risk management, monitoring meteorological early warnings, continuing preventive maintenance activities, implementing emergency procedures, keeping operational continuity plans up-to-date, and maintaining insurance practices have been identified as key actions. Through these practices, the aim is to reduce physical damage and operational impacts caused by storms.

Flood and Inundation Risk (Physical Climate Risk)

Maturity date: <i>LONG</i>		Possibility : <i>Low</i>		Effect: <i>Low</i> 	
Risk Type Definition		: Acute: These are short- term, sudden risks usually resulting from extreme weather events.			
The Significance Effect		: Impact on Operational Continuity and Facility Security			
Business Model / Value Chain		: Production Operations, Open Area Storage and Logistics Processes			
Impact Description		: Flood risk may impact physical assets and operational activities at İzdemir Enerji’s thermal power plant in Aliğa and its solar power plant in Salihli district of Manisa province. Flooding at the plant sites due to heavy rainfall and inundations could affect critical equipment, cause temporary production interruptions, and increase maintenance and repair costs. However, no flood events affecting operational continuity or exceeding the financial materiality threshold have been identified for the 2025 reporting period, and the risk is assessed as low under current evaluations.			
Impact Measurement:		: Qualitative			
Affected Company:		: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.			
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario		: In the assessment of flood risk, the İzmir Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (İzmir İRAP) of the İzmir Governorship of the Republic of Turkey was used as the primary data source for the Aliğa Thermal Power Plant, and the Manisa Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (Manisa İRAP) of the Manisa Governorship of the Republic of Turkey was used for the Salihli Solar Power Plant sites. The assessment considered information from the İRAP reports regarding past flood			

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events, flood-prone areas, stream beds, basin characteristics, flood protection structures, stream rehabilitation works, surface water drainage systems, and risk reduction practices implemented by relevant public institutions. Furthermore, the topographical structure of the facilities, land slope, the effect of precipitation on surface runoff, the environmental drainage network, the existing rainwater drainage infrastructure, the locations of critical equipment within the site, and physical conditions that may affect the continuity of operational activities were evaluated together to analyze the facilities' vulnerability to floods.

For the Salihli Solar Power Plant sites, flood assessments, stream rehabilitation works, flood control structures, and basin management information specific to the Gediz Basin were taken into account; for the Aliğa Thermal Power Plant, regional flood risks, stream systems, and technical analyses related to flood management were included in the evaluation. The operational impact calculations used in the risk analysis were based on the "annual number of events $\times$ average downtime per event" approach, and downtimes per event were evaluated based on hypothetical assumptions that include the time foreseen for acute impact mitigation, drainage and cleaning activities, and the completion of safety and quality controls.

In future resilience analyses, the SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 climate scenarios defined in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) were used. These scenarios were not considered as direct projections derived from IPCC estimates, but rather as hypothetical stress test assumptions designed to evaluate the company's operational and financial resilience under different climate conditions. The results obtained in this context are not considered as definitive predictions for the future, but rather as sensitivity analysis results used to support decision-making processes.

Financial Impact

- : The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact of flood events varies depending on the intensity and duration of rainfall, affected facilities and equipment, and operational conditions, making it impossible to quantitatively calculate the direct financial impact of the risk in advance. Therefore, financial impact assessment is carried out by considering historical operational data, the company's existing protective infrastructure, drainage systems, operational resilience, climate scenarios, and facility-based risk analyses together. Potential financial impacts are assessed based on additional costs that may arise from temporary shutdowns in production activities, increased maintenance and repair costs for equipment and infrastructure, drainage and site improvement investments, replacement of damaged assets, disruptions in logistics processes, increased insurance costs, and decreased revenue due to production losses and shipment delays.

Current Financial Impacts: No flood or inundation events have occurred in 2025 that would significantly impact the company's operations, the book value of assets and liabilities, or exceed the financial materiality threshold. Furthermore, no significant production loss, asset damage, or additional maintenance and repair costs have been incurred due to floods or inundations. However, considering potential changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events due to climate change, this risk is regularly monitored and assessed as a prioritized physical climate risk under the Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold.

Projected Financial Impacts: Changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events due to climate change may lead to temporary shutdowns in production activities, increased maintenance and repair costs, drainage and site improvement investments, disruptions in logistics processes, and increased operational costs. However, considering existing protective

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	infrastructure, drainage systems, operational resilience, and implemented risk management activities, the risk is not expected to pose a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality in the short and medium term, nor to create a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while assessments based on current conditions do not expect a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality or a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Flood and inundation risks are regularly monitored through meteorological warnings issued by the General Directorate of Meteorology, and disaster information provided by AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) and relevant public institutions. Rainwater drainage systems, discharge channels, culverts, and critical infrastructure at the facilities are monitored through periodic maintenance and inspections; field inspections are conducted before and after heavy rainfall to assess potential risks. At the Aliğa Thermal Power Plant and Salihli Solar Power Plant, the operational status of critical equipment, areas at risk of water accumulation, and factors that may affect operational continuity are regularly reviewed. Based on the findings, necessary maintenance, improvement, and preventive actions are planned. Risk assessments are periodically updated in line with climate projections and current meteorological developments and integrated into the corporate climate risk management process.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: The company's resilience to flood risk has been assessed considering its existing drainage infrastructure, stormwater drainage systems, site layout, protection of critical equipment, and periodic maintenance activities. Based on vulnerability analyses conducted under IPCC AR6 SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 scenarios, it is envisioned that maintaining the effectiveness of drainage infrastructure, regularly maintaining drainage systems, monitoring meteorological early warnings, and planning necessary infrastructure improvements will be crucial for controlling operational impacts in the event of increased extreme rainfall. Considering the existing control mechanisms and planned adaptation practices together, the company is assessed to possess a level of resilience sufficient to support operational continuity under various climate scenarios.

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Sea Level Rise (Physical Climate Risk)

Maturity date: <i>Long</i>	Possibility : <i>Low</i>	Effect: <i>Low</i> 
Risk Type Definition	: Chronic: These are risks that emerge gradually over the long term, intensify over time, and stem from persistent climatic changes.	
The Significance Effect	: Operational Continuity	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity Generation, Process Water Supply, Cooling Systems, and Critical Operational Infrastructure	
Impact Description	: Long-term sea level rise poses a chronic physical climate risk to seawater intake structures, reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment plants, cooling water systems, pumping stations, seawater pipelines, discharge systems, and nearshore electrical infrastructure. Increased risk of coastal flooding, wave surge, coastal erosion, and corrosion of equipment exposed to seawater due to rising sea levels can lead to increased maintenance and repair needs, reduced equipment lifespan, and the need for additional infrastructure investments in the long term. Furthermore, changes in raw water quality under extreme sea conditions can temporarily affect process water production capacity by increasing the need for pretreatment and membrane cleaning frequency, potentially creating indirect operational impacts on electricity generation processes.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The assessment of the risk of sea level rise is based on global sea level projections published within the scope of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and the NASA Sea Level Projection. The tool was used. The assessment was based on global average projections regarding sea level rise; potential impacts on the facility's seawater intake structures, reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment plant, cooling water systems, pumping stations, seawater pipelines, discharge structures, and nearshore auxiliary infrastructure were evaluated. In addition, the facility's seawater-dependent process structure, critical equipment, existing maintenance practices, and physical elements that could affect operational continuity were analyzed together. In the scenario analysis, the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 climate scenarios under IPCC AR6 were used. The SSP2-4.5 scenario considered a global average sea level rise of 0.16 meters for 2040 and 0.56 meters for 2100, along with an approximate global average temperature increase of 2.5°C. The SSP5-8.5 scenario assessed a sea level rise of 0.77 meters by 2100. The scenarios used were not considered as direct actual estimates derived from IPCC projections, but rather as hypothetical stress test assumptions designed to evaluate the company's operational and financial resilience under different climate conditions. The results are not considered as definitive predictions for the future, but rather as sensitivity analyses supporting decision-making processes.	

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Financial Impact	: The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact of long-term sea level rise varies depending on the magnitude of sea level change, affected coastal infrastructure, operational conditions, and adaptation measures taken, making it impossible to quantitatively calculate the direct financial impact of the risk in advance. Therefore, financial impact assessments are carried out by considering both climate scenarios and facility-based risk analyses. Potential financial impacts are assessed through maintenance and repair costs, shortened equipment lifespans, additional infrastructure investments, temporary disruptions in production activities, and resulting revenue losses. Current Financial Impacts: No events exceeding the financial materiality threshold have occurred in 2025 related to sea level rise that would affect the company's operations, the book value of assets and liabilities, or result in significant production loss, asset damage, or additional maintenance and repair costs. However, considering potential long-term changes in sea level due to climate change, this risk is regularly monitored and assessed as a prioritized physical climate risk under the Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: Long-term sea level rise due to climate change may lead to increased maintenance and repair costs for seawater intake structures, reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment plants, cooling water systems, pumping stations, and nearshore auxiliary infrastructure, shortening equipment lifespans and requiring additional infrastructure investments. However, considering existing coastal infrastructure, operational resilience, and implemented risk management activities, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality in the short and medium term, nor to create a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality and a risk that would cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities are not expected based on current assessments, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Planned maintenance, performance monitoring, and periodic inspections are carried out on seawater intake systems, reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment plants, cooling water systems, pumping stations, and nearshore auxiliary infrastructure to address long-term changes in sea level. Performance changes in seawater systems are regularly monitored, corrosion protection applications are maintained, and redundant operation practices are implemented to support operational continuity. In addition, critical infrastructure and emergency and business continuity applications are periodically reviewed and updated.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: The company's seawater supply and process water infrastructure, which is critical to its electricity generation processes, is designed to support operational continuity and adapt to long-term climate change impacts. for the purpose of increasing resilience to sea level rise. This includes conducting engineering resilience analyses for seawater intake structures and nearshore infrastructure, incorporating critical systems into investment plans based on long-term climate scenarios, developing corrosion protection applications, and updating emergency and business continuity plans in line with chronic physical climate risks. Through these practices, the aim is to mitigate the potential impact of long-term changes in sea level on company operations and to ensure operational continuity.

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Fire Risk (Physical Climate Risk)		
Maturity date: <i>Middle</i>	Possibility : <i>Middle</i>	Effect: <i>Middle</i> 
Risk Type Definition	: Acute: These are short- term, sudden risks usually resulting from extreme weather events.	
The Significance Effect	: Impact on Operational Continuity and Facility Security	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity generation activities, thermal power plant and solar power plant operations, fuel and auxiliary material storage areas, electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, critical production equipment, and related maintenance, logistics, and support processes.	
Impact Description	: Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, low relative humidity, and strong winds due to climate change can increase the likelihood of wildfires occurring and spreading in the surrounding area. Fires in or around the facility can affect fuel and auxiliary material storage areas, transformer substations, outdoor electrical and cable systems, and critical production equipment, causing temporary shutdowns in production operations. This can result in increased maintenance and repair needs, production losses, power outages, and disruptions in logistics and supply chain processes. While operational continuity may be affected depending on the scope and duration of the fire, as of 2025, the company has not experienced any operational disruptions or financial losses due to climate-related fires.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: In the fire risk assessment, the following data were utilized: the General Directorate of Forestry (OGM) Annual Administrative Activity Report, the Izmir Regional Forestry Directorate's Forest Fire Fighting Action Plan, the Izmir Forestry Management Directorate's Fire Management Plan, the General Directorate of Meteorology (MGM) Forest Fire Meteorological Early Warning System (MEUS) data, and AFAD incident records. The assessment analyzed the region's temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind conditions, along with topographical structure, combustible material characteristics, and data on past fire incidents. The calculation was based on the annual number of incidents × average downtime per incident approach, with downtimes per incident hypothetically determined to include acute downtime + max { fire extinguishing/cleanup, quality control} components. In the scenario analysis, only climate-related fire events that could directly affect operations and cause production or service cessation were considered; small-scale fires that did not affect operational continuity were excluded from the assessment. SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 scenarios were used to evaluate the company's operational resilience under different climatic conditions. The event numbers used in the scenarios are not location-based estimates determined by the IPCC, but represent hypothetical stress test assumptions and sensitivity analyses designed to assess the impacts the company might face under different climate futures.	
Financial Impact	: The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact of fire incidents varies depending on the frequency, duration, and impact on operations of the incident, making it impossible to quantitatively calculate the direct financial impact of the risk in advance. Therefore, the financial impact assessment was carried out based on the annual number of incidents, the average downtime per incident, the company's hourly production capacity, and hourly labor costs, focusing on potential production losses and labor costs.	

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Current Financial Impacts: No climate-related fire events have occurred in 2025 that would affect the company's operations, the book value of assets and liabilities, or exceed the materiality threshold. There have been no significant production losses, asset damages, or additional maintenance and repair costs resulting from fires. However, considering potential changes in fire risk due to climate change, this risk is regularly monitored and assessed as a prioritized physical climate risk under the Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold.

Projected Financial Impacts: Increased fire risk due to climate change may lead to temporary shutdowns in production activities, production losses, increased maintenance and repair costs, rising labor costs, and additional increases in operational costs. However, considering the analyses performed and current risk assessments together, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality in the short and medium term, nor is it expected to create a risk that will cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of financial materiality and a risk that will cause significant adjustments in asset values and liabilities are not expected based on current assessments, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and changes in operational conditions.

Risk Monitoring Mechanism : Fire risk is continuously monitored throughout the facility through fire detection and suppression systems, emergency management procedures, and periodic maintenance and inspection activities. The effectiveness of fire safety practices is regularly evaluated through periodic drills and occupational safety and health (OSH) training; early detection systems for potential short circuits, overheating, and contact failures are used within the scope of maintenance and inspection activities carried out on electrical installations and panel systems. In addition, existing practices and control mechanisms related to fire risk are evaluated as priority monitoring topics within the sustainability risk management process and are reviewed periodically.

Resilience Scenario / Action Plans : The company continues its efforts to strengthen the reliability and operational continuity of critical production infrastructures, taking into account the potential increase in fire risk due to climate change. In this context, the company aims to improve protective infrastructure and equipment used in high-risk areas in line with technological advancements, regularly review fire safety practices, assess risks related to climate conditions around the facility, and develop practices to support business continuity. In the event of a potential climate-related fire, the focus is on ensuring the safety of lives and the environment in accordance with emergency management processes, safely restarting critical activities, and restoring operations to normal as quickly as possible. Through this approach, the company aims to support operational continuity by mitigating the potential impact of fire risk on its operations.

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Risk of Extreme Heat and Increased Sea Water Temperature (Physical Climate Risk)		
Maturity date: <i>Middle</i>	Possibility : <i>Middle</i>	Effect: <i>Middle</i> 
Risk Type Definition	: Chronic: These are risks arising from persistent climatic changes that emerge gradually over the long term and increase in intensity over time.	
The Significance Effect	: Impact on Operational Continuity and Facility Security	
Business Model / Value Chain	: Electricity generation activities, thermal and solar power plant operations, seawater-based cooling systems, reverse osmosis plants, auxiliary operations, electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, critical generation equipment, and related maintenance, logistics, and support processes.	
Impact Description	: Rising air and sea water temperatures due to climate change can affect the performance of cooling systems, condensers, pumps, transformers, electrical panels, and other critical equipment in thermal power plants, impacting auxiliary energy consumption, maintenance needs, and operational efficiency. Increased sea water temperature can lead to decreased cooling efficiency and affect the operational performance of reverse osmosis systems. In solar power plants, increases in panel cell temperature due to high air temperatures may cause limited reductions in seasonal production efficiency. However, no operational disruptions significantly impacting company operations due to extreme temperatures or increases in sea water temperature were identified during the 2025 reporting period.	
Impact Measurement:	: Qualitative	
Affected Company:	: İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	: The evaluation utilized a combination of NASA POWER meteorological datasets, Copernicus Marine Service sea surface temperature data, Copernicus ERA5 re-analysis data, and SSP climate scenarios published within the scope of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Long-term temperature data for the Aliğa- Horozgediği location were analyzed for the thermal power plant, and for the Manisa-Salihli location for the solar power plants; sea surface temperature trends were evaluated using Copernicus Marine Service data. For performance evaluations of solar power plants based on panel temperature, PVsyst energy production simulation and panel technical specifications were used. SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, and SSP2-4.5 scenarios were used as the basis for the scenario analysis. In the SSP1-1.9 scenario, operational impacts are expected to remain manageable with existing technical infrastructure and maintenance practices; in the SSP1-2.6 scenario, limited increases in energy consumption and maintenance activities of auxiliary systems may be observed; and in the SSP2-4.5 scenario, the operational load on cooling systems and reverse osmosis facilities in the thermal power plant may increase, while more significant decreases in production efficiency due to panel temperature may occur in solar power plants. The assessments used in these scenarios do not represent the location-specific quantitative temperature or production loss estimates determined by the IPCC. These scenarios reflect hypothetical stress test assumptions and sensitivity analyses created to evaluate the operational impacts that the company may face under different climate futures, and a qualitative impact assessment has been performed based on existing technical infrastructure, operating practices, and operational resilience.	
Financial Impact	: The uncertainty in measuring the financial impact of extreme air and seawater temperatures varies depending on the duration, intensity, and impact of the temperature increase on operations, making it impossible to quantitatively calculate the direct financial	

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	impact of the risk in advance. Therefore, the financial impact assessment was carried out based on operational impacts that may occur in thermal and solar power plants, taking into account NASA POWER, Copernicus Marine Service, and Copernicus ERA5 data, as well as IPCC SSP climate scenarios. Current Financial Impacts; In the 2025 reporting period, there have been no production losses, operational disruptions, or carrying amounts of assets and liabilities exceeding the materiality threshold due to extreme air or sea surface temperatures. However, the impacts of temperature increases due to climate change on operations are regularly monitored, and this risk is assessed as a prioritized physical climate risk under the Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: Rising air and sea water temperatures due to climate change may lead to increased energy consumption, maintenance and repair costs, and operating expenses for auxiliary operations at thermal power plants, and a decrease in electricity production revenues at solar power plants due to periodic efficiency losses. Additionally, costs related to extra protective measures and work arrangements under occupational health and safety regulations may arise. However, considering the existing technical infrastructure, operating practices, and operational resilience, the risk is not expected to create a financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality in the short and medium term, nor is it expected to cause significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities. In the long term, while a significant financial impact exceeding the threshold of materiality and significant adjustments to asset values and liabilities are not expected based on current assessments, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of climate projections, regulatory developments, and potential changes in operational conditions.
Risk Monitoring Mechanism	: Risks related to extreme air and sea surface temperatures are regularly monitored through meteorological forecasts, temperature measurements, sea surface temperature data, and operational performance indicators for production and auxiliary operations. At the thermal power plant, the performance of cooling systems, reverse osmosis facilities, and other critical equipment is monitored through periodic maintenance and inspection activities, while at the solar power plant, panel performance and production data are regularly analyzed. Based on the findings, necessary maintenance and improvement works are planned, and risk levels are evaluated within the scope of periodic measurement and analysis reports and reported to management.
Resilience Scenario / Action Plans	: Scenario analyses show that the company's operations can maintain sustainability under different climate projections with its current technical infrastructure and operating practices. In this context, it is planned to continue maintenance and improvement activities to maintain the efficiency of cooling systems, reverse osmosis facilities, and other critical equipment in the thermal power plant, and to regularly monitor panel performance and implement necessary technical improvements in the solar power plant. Operational processes are periodically reviewed to adapt to extreme temperature conditions, and maintenance programs and operating practices are updated as needed. The evaluation of adaptation investments will continue in line with climate projections and operational performance data, aiming to ensure the continuity of production activities under different climate scenarios.

2.3.6. Climate-Related Opportunities

The climate-related opportunities identified during the reporting period are as follows:

Solar Power Plant (SPP) Renewable Electricity Generation		
Maturity date: <i>Short</i>	Possibility : <i>High</i>	Impact: Critical 
The Significance Effect :	By increasing its renewable electricity generation capacity, the company strengthens its low-carbon production portfolio, contributing to revenue diversification and long-term financial resilience.	
Business Model / Value Chain :	Renewable electricity generation, electricity sales activities, and the company's low-carbon energy production portfolio.	
Impact Description :	Thanks to investments in solar power plants, the amount of electricity generated from renewable sources is increased, strengthening the company's low-carbon production portfolio. Renewable electricity generation contributes to the diversification of electricity sales revenues, while reducing dependence on carbon-intensive production and increasing the capacity to adapt to the energy transition. It also supports the company's climate change mitigation goals and contributes to strengthening its long-term competitiveness and financial resilience through sustainable financing opportunities.	
Impact Measurement: :	Quantitative	
Affected Company: :	İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario :	İzdemir Enerji's main activity is electricity generation through coal-fired thermal power plants, considering the accelerating low-carbon transition in the energy sector, national and international regulations aimed at reducing carbon emissions, the widespread adoption of sustainable financing practices, and the increasing demand for renewable energy, investments in solar power plants have been evaluated as a significant strategic sustainability opportunity for the company. Thanks to these solar power plant investments, the company has acquired an alternative renewable electricity generation source that complements its thermal power plant operations, strengthened its low-carbon energy production portfolio, diversified its electricity generation revenues, and taken an important step towards creating a more resilient business model against future carbon costs and the transformation in the energy market. The opportunity assessment was based on the company's 2025 operational data, investment records, operating reports, production data monitored through the system, electricity sales records, and financial records. The analysis focused on the total installed capacity of 143.18 MWe reached by the end of 2025 from the solar power plants commissioned in stages in Salihli district of Manisa province, and the 186,158 MWh of renewable electricity produced during the year . In the financial evaluations, the company's total revenue of 9,107,542,547 TL and the income from solar power plant activities were considered together, and the share of solar power plant income in total revenue and its contribution to revenue diversification were analyzed.	

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		In the calculations, installed power capacity (MWe), annual electricity production (MWh), production performance, electricity sales revenue, and total revenue indicators were evaluated together; the strategic and financial impact of the opportunity was analyzed based on these indicators. The scenario evaluation was based on the assumption that existing solar power plant investments will continue to be operated sustainably, that renewable electricity production will maintain or increase its share in the company's production portfolio in the long term, that low-carbon energy production will support its competitiveness, and that the contribution of energy transition to the company's financial resilience and climate change adaptation capacity will continue to increase as the energy transition accelerates.
Financial Impact	:	The financial impact of solar power plant investments has been evaluated by considering installed power capacity, annual electricity production amount, electricity sales revenue, and its share in total revenue. The financial evaluation is based on the income generated from solar power plant operations and the contribution of this income to the company's revenue diversification and financial resilience. Current Financial Impacts; As of 2025, 186,158 MWh of renewable electricity has been generated from solar power plants with a total installed capacity of 143.18 MWe in Salihli district of Manisa province , generating approximately 583,415,437 TL in revenue. This amount is included in the company's total revenue of 9,107,542,547 TL in its 2025 annual financial statements and constitutes approximately 6.41% of the revenue. It has provided a significant financial contribution meeting the Financial Materiality Threshold determined by the company. It has also contributed to the diversification of electricity generation revenues, the strengthening of the low-carbon production portfolio, and the enhancement of the company's financial resilience. Projected Financial Impacts: Assuming the sustainable operation of existing solar power plant investments, renewable electricity generation is expected to continue making a positive contribution to the company's revenue and income diversification in the short term. In the medium term, depending on electricity market prices, solar conditions, Turkey's electricity demand, and the operational performance of the plant, solar power generation and its associated financial contribution are expected to develop positively. Based on current conditions, it is expected that low-carbon electricity generation will continue to contribute to the company's financial resilience in the long term; however, financial impacts will be periodically reassessed in light of developments in energy markets, climate conditions, regulatory changes, and technological advancements.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	:	Solar power plant (SPP) investments contribute to diversifying the company's production portfolio and strengthening its low-carbon energy production infrastructure by increasing its renewable electricity generation capacity. In this respect, this opportunity is directly related to production metrics, which are among the relevant sector-specific disclosure topics. SPP installed capacity, electricity production volume, and performance indicators related to renewable energy production are presented under the Metrics and Targets section of the report.

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Carbon Credits within the Scope of Solar Power Plant Investments		
Maturity date: <i>Short</i>		Possibility : <i>Middle</i>
The Significance Effect	:	Effect: <i>Middle</i> 
	:	It contributes to the company's financial resilience by supporting revenue diversification, sustainable financing opportunities, and long-term competitiveness.
Business Model / Value Chain	:	By supporting renewable electricity generation activities and carbon credit processes, it contributes to the company's revenue model and sustainable financing structure.
Impact Description	:	Converting verified greenhouse gas emission reductions from solar power plant investments into carbon credits under international carbon standards offers the company the potential to generate additional revenue from electricity sales. Furthermore, the carbon credit process enhances the economic value of renewable energy investments, provides access to voluntary carbon markets, and strengthens the company's compliance with international sustainability practices, contributing to its long-term competitiveness and financial resilience.
Impact Measurement:	:	Quantitative
Affected Company:	:	İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario	:	The opportunity assessment was based on the company's existing project records for the carbon credit project, renewable electricity production data for 2025, greenhouse gas emission reduction calculations, information on the carbon credit application process, financial analyses, and published reference data on national and international carbon markets. The analysis is based on the 186,158 MWh of renewable electricity production achieved in 2025 at the solar power plant located in Salihli district of Manisa province. Using a combined margin emission factor for the 2025 fiscal year, an emission reduction potential of approximately 116,554 tCO ₂ e was calculated. The carbon credit revenue potential was determined using the State Data Collection (SDC) published by the World Bank. and Trends of Carbon The voluntary carbon market price references included in the Pricing 2025 report were taken into consideration, and three different price scenarios were created: US\$4/ tCO ₂ e , US\$6.78/ tCO ₂ e , and US\$10/ tCO ₂ e . The calculations were based on the Turkish Central Bank's US Dollar exchange rate as of March 31, 2026 (44.4761 TL/US\$). The potential revenue from carbon credit sales resulting from these scenarios is approximately 20,735,385 TL and 35,146,477 TL, respectively. The amount was calculated as TL 51,838,462. The scenario evaluation is based on the assumption that the carbon credit application and verification process is successfully completed, emission reductions are certified as carbon credits, and the calculated carbon credits can be traded in voluntary carbon markets based on relevant price scenarios. Accordingly, the impact of this opportunity on the company's potential for generating additional revenue, revenue diversification, and long-term financial resilience has been analyzed.

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Financial Impact :	The financial impact of the carbon credit opportunity is uncertain because, as of 2025, the application and verification process for carbon credits is still ongoing, making a direct quantitative assessment impossible. Since the carbon credits are not yet certified, the assessment was based on renewable electricity production in 2025, the calculated emission reduction potential associated with it, and the potential carbon credit prices in voluntary carbon markets. The financial assessment primarily focuses on the potential additional revenue that could be generated from the sale of carbon credits and the contribution this revenue could make to the company's revenue diversification and financial resilience. Current Financial Impacts: As of 2025, the carbon credit application and verification process is ongoing, and since the carbon credits have not yet been certified, no revenue has been generated from the sale of carbon credits, nor has it had an impact on the book value of assets and liabilities. However, considering the potential for additional revenue upon completion of the carbon credit process, this opportunity is evaluated among the climate opportunities prioritized under the Financial Materiality Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: If the carbon credit application and verification process is successfully completed and emission reductions are certified as carbon credits, there is a potential for generating approximately 20 million TL to 50 million TL in additional revenue in the short to medium term, depending on the price levels that will be formed in voluntary carbon markets. It is estimated that carbon credit revenues may increase in the long term with the development of carbon markets, rising carbon credit prices, and an increase in the amount of verifiable emission reductions. Furthermore, if the TR ETS is implemented, it will be possible to use eligible carbon credits obtained from solar power projects to partially offset the emission liabilities of thermal power plants, to the extent permitted by relevant legislation. This option could provide an additional financial benefit for the company by reducing the need for allocation purchases and carbon costs. Consequently, this opportunity is expected to positively contribute to the company's revenue diversification, financial resilience, and sustainable growth in the short, medium, and long term.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject :	Solar power plant (SPP) investments contribute to diversifying the company's production portfolio and strengthening its low-carbon energy production infrastructure by increasing its renewable electricity generation capacity. In this respect, this opportunity is directly related to production metrics, which are among the relevant sector-specific disclosure topics. SPP installed capacity, electricity production volume, and performance indicators related to renewable energy production are presented under the Metrics and Targets section of the report.

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Waste Management Opportunities		
Maturity date: <i>Short</i>	Possibility : <i>Middle</i>	Effect: <i>Middle</i> 
The Significance Effect :	Contributing to operational sustainability, environmental safety, and income generation through a circular economy approach.	
Business Model / Value Chain :	Energy production processes, secondary raw material recovery, and waste sales processes.	
Impact Description :	The recovery or recycling of by-products and waste generated as a result of production activities contributes to reducing waste disposal costs and generating additional revenue. Effective waste management practices support the reduction of natural resource consumption, strengthen the circular economy approach, increase resource efficiency, and positively contribute to the company's environmental and financial performance.	
Impact Measurement: :	Qualitative/Quantitative	
Affected Company: :	İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Data Sources / Calculation Tool / Scenario :	The opportunity assessment was based on the company's 2025 waste management data, waste quantity records, sales records, accounting records, financial statements, and production reports. The analysis considered both the quantity and revenue data related to fly ash, gypsum, scrap metal, waste oil, waste batteries, and electrical-electronic waste generated as a result of production activities. In 2025, a total of 136,496 tons of waste was recovered and returned to the economy, generating 49,253,434 TL in revenue. The calculations were based on the recovered quantities (tons) by waste type, sales revenues (TL), their share in total waste sales revenue, and revenues accounted for under the Revenue item within IFRS. Within this scope, it has been assessed that revenues of 44,532,637 TL were obtained from the sale of 103,956 tons of fly ash, 1,323,137 TL from the sale of 32,319 tons of gypsum, 2,514,064 TL from the sale of 202 tons of scrap metal, 84,096 TL from the sale of 10.44 tons of waste oil, and 799,500 TL from the recovery of 8.32 tons of waste batteries and electrical-electronic waste. The scenario analysis is based on the assumption that current recycling practices will continue, the rate of recovery of recyclable waste will be maintained or increased, demand in the recycling market will be sustained, and consequently, waste management activities will continue to generate additional revenue, reduce disposal costs, and support resource efficiency.	
Financial Impact :	The financial impact of the waste management opportunity was evaluated by considering the amount of waste recovered, the revenue from waste sales, and the disposal cost advantage achieved through recovery activities. The financial evaluation was based on the revenue generated from recovery activities and their contribution to resource efficiency and operational performance. Current Financial Impacts; In 2025, a total of 49,253,434 TL in revenue was generated from 136,496 tons of waste recovered and reintroduced into the economy. Furthermore, thanks to recycling practices, the company's operational efficiency and financial performance were positively supported by reducing waste disposal costs, contributing to revenue from economically valuable by-products, and increasing resource	

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	efficiency. Accordingly, this opportunity is considered among the climate opportunities prioritized under the Financial Materiality Threshold. Projected Financial Impacts: It is estimated that if current recycling practices are maintained, recyclable waste generated from production activities continues to be reintegrated into the economy, demand in the recycling market persists, and market prices for recycled waste increase, then waste sales revenue and the financial contribution related to resource efficiency are expected to gradually increase in the short, medium, and long term. Consequently, the positive contribution of this opportunity to the company's revenue, operational efficiency, and financial resilience is expected to continue and even increase.
Related Sector-Based Disclosure Subject	: Although Waste Management Opportunities are not included in the related sector-specific disclosure topics, waste management is considered important within the scope of sustainable management and has been reported due to the revenue generated.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., the risk analysis process, led by the Sustainability Committee, is structured with contributions from relevant internal units. The sustainability department evaluates risks using multiple criteria such as probability, impact, exposure level, and financial value, and the committee reports to the board of directors. In identifying and reporting sustainability risks, not only internal operational assessments but also a systematic analysis method based on materiality is employed. However, not every significant issue is considered a risk factor. İzdemir Enerji classifies and reports issues that meet certain criteria as sustainability risks. Within this framework, for an issue to be defined as a "significant risk" in the context of sustainability for the company, it must meet one or more of the following threshold criteria and have a Risk Impact Score between 1 and 25 points :

Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold – Defining Criteria:

- 1. Potential Financial Impact:** The direct or indirect financial impact of the risk as a percentage of revenue is calculated to be between 0.25% and 2% . This indicates that the risk has an existing impact on cash flow or financial statements, or that there is a possibility of such an impact occurring in the near future.
- 2. Alignment with Strategic Goals:** The issue may threaten medium-to-long-term corporate goals such as net-zero targets, green certification, energy transition, or environmental compliance strategies.
- 3. Regulatory and TSRS Compliance Obligation:** The information must be explicitly required to be disclosed under TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 standards, or be critical to compliance with environmental regulations.
- 4. Stakeholder Trust and Reputation Risk:** The issue has the potential to cause damage to trust or reputation among stakeholders such as customers, investors, public authorities, or the local community.
- 5. Impact on Operational Continuity:** The issue must be significant enough to cause interruptions, disruptions, or control difficulties in processes such as production planning, resource management, supply chain, or occupational health and safety.

Based on the above criteria, those that are at the significance threshold and Issues with financial, strategic, or regulatory impacts are evaluated as "significant risks" based on a scoring system developed by the Sustainability Directorate and submitted to the Sustainability Committee for approval . Significance for İzdemir Enerji. Threshold ; " The potential *for risk to affect revenue in the range of 0.25% to 2%.* " ***It is defined as "having an impact that can significantly affect the company's long-term value creation capacity, strategic alignment, financial sustainability, or stakeholder decisions . "***

The assessment process is conducted using a holistic approach, considering not only financial impact but also strategic priority, environmental sensitivity, governance risk, and compliance obligations. This structure positions the materiality assessment not as a static matrix, but as a dynamic decision-making mechanism.

3.1. Study Methodology and Evaluation Process

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., we utilize a blend of data sources—scientific scenarios, national strategies, and internal operational data—in conducting risk and opportunity analyses

within the context of sustainability. While the financial impacts of some risks can be directly calculated, others can only be monitored through qualitative assessments due to their social or governance impacts. For risks with quantifiable financial impacts, potential financial impacts, calculation approaches, and hypothetical scenarios have been employed. For risks whose financial impacts cannot be directly measured but are of strategic importance, a multi-criteria assessment is conducted using a qualitative analysis method, considering the probability, potential impact area, exposure duration, and strategic priority levels of the risks. Data on risks are presented in tables in the sections of this report titled “Climate Risks”, “Climate Transition Risks”, and “Physical Climate Risks”.

For each risk factor; Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold Each item is analyzed individually, and these analyses are brought to the committee's agenda through internal reports and meeting minutes. This approach is based on the company's principle of providing comprehensive, transparent, and decision-supporting information within the framework of TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 standards.

Our data sources are grouped into two main categories: internal and external. Internal sources include energy consumption from production processes, greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, waste management, occupational health and safety data, human resources reports, financial records and performance indicators integrated into the ERP system, feedback from different departments, environmental monitoring reports, and quality management outputs. Our external data sources include IPCC's SSP scenarios, NASA POWER meteorological datasets, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (IRAP) published by the General Directorate of Meteorology, the General Directorate of Water Management, the Izmir Provincial Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate, and statistical and policy documents obtained from organizations such as the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the European Commission. Regulatory frameworks such as emissions trading, carbon pricing, and the Green Deal are used as key reference points in our analyses.

In our analyses of climate risks, we have based our methodological framework on the one recommended by the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures); risks have been divided into two main groups: “physical” and “transition risks”. Physical risks include storms, floods, sea level rise, fire risk, and extreme temperatures and rising sea surface temperatures; transition risks include Carbon Regulation and Carbon Pricing Risk.

In the risk management process, time periods are defined separately for each risk as short, medium, and long term, based on analyses of the estimated occurrence time and impact of the risks. In scenario analyses, short-term (0–2 years), medium-term (2–7 years), and long-term (< 7 years) assessments are considered. While some transition risks (carbon regulations and carbon pricing risk) create short-term impacts, some physical climate risks (e.g., sea level rise) are evaluated within the framework of long-term strategic planning. This time-based modeling of risks is designed as a practice that supports the company's dynamic strategic decision-making processes. Similarly, the same time period definitions are used when identifying opportunities.

The data modeling process is carried out using quantitative calculations and evaluation matrices based on working group opinions. Excel-based comparative tables, field-specific data, and publicly available meteorological analyses are used.

In addition, İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. applies a standardized scoring system to holistically determine the importance levels of risks and opportunities. In this system, a "Probability Score" (1: very low – 5: very high) and an "Impact Score" (1: very low – 5: very high) are assigned to each risk or opportunity, and a total risk score is created by multiplying these two scores. The same system is applied to opportunities, and a total opportunity score is created by measuring the potential added value of the opportunities to the company.

Risks based on total score ranges:

- 1–4: Low Risk (monitored, may not require reporting),
- 5–9: Moderate Risk (monitored and planned for),
- 10–15: High Risk (reported, action taken)
- 16–25: Classified as Critical Risk (treated as a strategic priority).

Opportunities based on total score ranges:

- 1–4: Low Opportunity (monitored, may not require reporting),
- 5–9: Medium Opportunity (Monitored, planned, reported, improved)
- 10–15: High Opportunity (reported, action taken)
- 16–25: Classified as Critical Opportunity (treated as a strategic priority).

This methodology, fully compliant with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2, enables both the monitoring of items reflected in the financial statements and the prioritization of long-term strategic risks.

4. METRICS AND TARGETS

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. is subject to the TSRS 2-Supplement Volume-32 Electrical Installations and Power Generators guideline, which is based on the Sector-Based Application Guideline of TSRS . The metrics related to this guideline are explained under the headings of “Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Source Planning”, “Water Management”, “End-of-Life Efficiency and Demand”, “Nuclear Safety and Emergency Management” and “Grid Resilience”

In accordance with temporary article 3, titled "Transitional provision regarding exemption from disclosure provisions," of the Board Decision on the Scope of Implementation of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, the exemption from disclosing Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions was exercised during the first two reporting periods; accordingly, Scope 3 data were not included in the report during this reporting period.

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., we are resolutely continuing our efforts to fully comply with Turkey's climate policies, specifically the energy sector's target of reducing CO2 emissions per unit of electricity production by 20% by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2053.

In this context;

Türkiye's declared energy target of reducing CO2 emissions by 20% per unit of electricity generation by 2030 and its commitment to net zero emissions by 2053 form the basis of our sustainability strategy and corporate target timelines.

İzdemir Enerji is adopting the targets based on the metrics included in the TSRS 2-Supplement Volume-32 Electrical Installations and Power Generators guide at the operational level, thereby

developing a systematic planning and implementation mechanism for reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and for Energy Resource Planning, Water Management, End-of-Life Efficiency, and Demand.

The company is committed to achieving these national and international goals;

The aim is to regularly monitor relevant metrics, share performance indicators transparently with the public, provide measurable and comparable data in line with the defined overall goals, and shape our internal policies and practices within this framework, taking into account transformation parameters from industry guidelines as well as legislative objectives.

In this context, the company's corporate goals as of 2025 are evaluated in the metrics section of the report, under each metric heading, in terms of base period, applicable period, interim and final target timelines, and action plans related to these goals are explained.

4.1. Cross-Sector Metrics

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 2)	4.2. This is explained under the heading "3 1 .12.2025 Metrics Table " .
Vulnerable Assets to Climate Transition Risks	The company has conducted analyses to assess the significance (probability + magnitude) and potential impacts (exposure) of climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into account the nature of its operations, business model, and operational positioning. As a result of these assessments, no asset vulnerable to climate-related transition risks has been identified in the short, medium, and long term. However, due to the dynamic nature of these analyses, the definition and identification of vulnerable assets will be reviewed again in the future.
Vulnerable Assets to Climate-Related Physical Risks	The company has conducted analyses to assess the significance (probability + magnitude) and potential impacts (exposure) of climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into account the nature of its operations, business model, and operational positioning. As a result of these assessments, no asset has been identified as vulnerable to climate-related physical risks in the short, medium, and long term. However, due to the dynamic nature of these analyses, the definition and identification of vulnerable assets will be reviewed again in the future.
Climate-Related Opportunities	section 2.3.5, titled " Climate-Related Opportunities " .
Capital Distribution	As of the reporting period, the Company has no climate-related allocated capital expenditures, no direct use of climate finance instruments, and no investments. The Company continues to develop its sustainability priorities in its core business areas, and climate-related capital allocations and the use of climate finance instruments may occur in the future.
Internal Carbon Prices	Due to the lack of clarity regarding the emissions trading system in Türkiye and the absence of any current obligation or financial risk for the Company to acquire carbon credits based on emissions

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	performance, no carbon credit purchases were made and an internal carbon price was not determined during the reporting period.
Pricing	1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process .

4.2. Table of Metrics as of 31.12.2025

	METRIC	2025
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Resource Planning	Scope 1 (t CO2e)	2,429,493
	Scope 2 (t CO2e)	791
	Scope 1 and Scope 2 Total (t CO2e)	2,430,285
	MWh for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (tons CO2e)	0.853
	Emission Limiting Regulations	Not available.
	Percentage within the scope of emission reporting	No emission limiting regulations or programs have been published yet.
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Related to Power Distribution (tons CO2e)	Our facility generates electricity; however, we do not operate a distribution business.
	Scope 1 involves discussing the long-term and short-term strategy or plan for managing emissions and emission reduction targets, and analyzing performance toward those targets.	This is explained in the objectives section.
Water Management	Total Water Drawn (thousand m³)	20.851
	Total Water Consumed (thousand m³)	768
	High or Extremely High Water Stress	0%
	Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards and regulations.	0
	Identifying water management risks and discussing strategies and practices to mitigate these risks.	Our facility is equipped with the ISO 46001 Water Efficiency Management System, where all risks related to water management have been identified and necessary precautions have been taken. In this context; 1- Despite the inability to obtain seawater, the pools must be kept constantly full. 2- The ability to replace membranes, filters, and modules if the service water and pure water do not meet the desired specifications. 3- In response to leaks in water lines, production and consumption amounts are monitored daily to detect leaks early before they increase.

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End-of-Use Efficiency and Demand	Percentage of electricity load supplied by smart grid technology (megawatt-hours as a percentage (%).)	We do not have a smart grid infrastructure.
	Customer electricity savings (MWh) achieved through efficiency measures according to the market.	We do not offer distribution and transmission services.
Nuclear Safety and Emergency Management	The total number of nuclear power units decommissioned according to the results of the latest independent safety review.	Our facility does not have a nuclear unit.
	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness.	Our facility does not have any nuclear-related emergency risks. Apart from nuclear-related incidents, all potential emergency situations have been identified, an "Emergency Plan" has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations on Emergencies in Workplaces, and teams have been designated.
Network Resilience	Number of non-compliance incidents with physical or cyber security standards or regulations	Zero (0)
	Including significant event days, (1) System Mean Downtime Index (SAIDI), (2) System Mean Downtime Frequency Index (SAIFI) and (3) Customer Mean Downtime Index (CAIDI), 31	Our company does not have a distribution and transmission network.

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emission data and water management data included in this report have been verified by QSI Certification Inspection and Testing Services Ltd. Co., and the calculation of these data was performed using an accounting-based method for all categories and sources, and are presented in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 and Scope 2 calculations were performed in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), TS EN ISO 14064-1:2019 Standard, and TS EN ISO 14046 for water management. The company expresses the greenhouse gases in Scope 1 direct emissions as Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) as tCO₂ equivalent.

The reference sources for the emission factors used in Scope 1 calculations are the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. for National Greenhouse Gas The following sources were used as the basis for the calculations : TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory analysis data, Gas Chromatography (GC) analysis data, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (IPCC AR6), Water Pollution Control Regulation, Communiqué on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and the Turkish National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory. The reference sources for the emission factors used in Scope 2 calculations were based on Turkey's Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors. An operational control approach was considered when determining organizational limits in greenhouse gas calculations. The Calculation-Based Standard and Mass Balance Methods were applied as calculation methods. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emission values given below are calculated as gross values. Due to the

lack of clarity regarding the emission trading system in Turkey and the absence of any current obligation or financial risk for the Company to acquire carbon credits based on emission performance, no carbon credit acquisitions were made during the reporting period.

4.3. Objectives

Target Objective	Target Validity Year	Target Year		Base Year	Unit	Product Unit Per Base Year (2025)	Applicable Section	Measurement Range
		2030	2053					
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Total Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (tons CO ₂ e) per Ton	2026-2053	20%	100%	2025	/ MWh	0.8531 tons of CO ₂ e	İzdemir Enerji	Annual
Reducing total water consumption (thousand m ³)	2026-2030	1%	5%	2025	/ MWh	0.00027 thousand m ³	İzdemir Enerji	Annual

The presented targets are intensity targets and include the total greenhouse gas emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2. Work is ongoing to present Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions separately.

Greenhouse gas emission values, verified annually by sustainability working groups using the GHG protocol's calculation-based methodology, are submitted to the Sustainability Directorate. The Sustainability Directorate submits an annual report to the Sustainability Committee, which then reports to the Board of Directors on progress toward achieving the relevant greenhouse gas emission targets in tons of CO₂e per MWh , using the annual measurement interval.

Within the framework of these objectives, projects aimed at reducing domestic energy needs and actions to monitor the impact of completed solar power plant investments are being planned.

İzdemir Power Plant is sourced from seawater. In 2025, the total amount of seawater drawn was 20,850,000 m³, of which 768,000 m³ was used in the processes (FGD, boiler and domestic water).

The defined water management targets are intensity-based targets, independent of changes in production volume . Monthly withdrawal and consumption data are monitored by sustainability working groups and submitted annually to the Sustainability Directorate. The Sustainability Directorate presents this data to the Sustainability Committee in an annual report, and the Committee reports progress towards achieving the relevant water management targets to the Board of Directors using the annual measurement interval, in terms of 1000 m³ per MWh .

The company conducts studies aimed at increasing water efficiency for the effective and responsible use of water resources. Within this approach, which aims to reduce the total amount of water consumed, monitoring, managing, and ensuring the sustainability of water in production processes are among the fundamental priorities. All the water consumed at the İzdemir Power Plant is sourced from seawater.

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4.4. Activity Metrics

Activity Metric		Unit	2025
Number of customers served	Commercial	Piece	4
	Industrial		2
Total electricity delivered to customers	Commercial	MWh	7.229
	Industrial		1,355,850
	Wholesale		1,660,801
Length of transmission and distribution lines	-	km	There is no transmission or distribution line.
Total electricity produced, percentage by main energy source, percentage in regulated markets	Thermal power plant production	%	93.5
	Solar power plant production		6.5
Total wholesale electricity purchased	-	MWh	169,092

İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. TSRS Compliance Table

<i>Relevant Section</i>	<i>Relevant Standard Clause</i>	<i>The area in the report where the relevant statement is located.</i>
Governance	TSRS S1-26	1. Governance
	TSRS S1-27.a (iv)	1.2. General Corporate Governance Structure <i>1.2.1. Board of Directors</i> <i>1.2.2. Executive Board</i> 1.3. Board of Directors Committees <i>1.3.1. Audit Committee</i> <i>1.3.2. Corporate Governance Committee</i> <i>1.3.3. Early Risk Detection Committee</i> <i>1.3.4. Sustainability Committee</i> 1.4. Sustainability Management 1.5. Environmental, Social and Governance Policies 1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process
	TSRS S1-27.b (i-ii)	1.3. Board of Directors Committees <i>1.3.1. Audit Committee</i> <i>1.3.2. Corporate Governance Committee</i> <i>1.3.3. Early Risk Detection Committee</i> <i>1.3.4. Sustainability Committee</i> 1.4. Sustainability Management 1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process 1.7. Certification and Management Systems
	TSRS S2-5	1.4. Sustainability Management
	TSRS S2-6.a (iv)	1.3. Board of Directors Committees <i>1.3.4. Sustainability Committee</i> 1.4. Sustainability Management 1.5. Environmental, Social and Governance Policies 1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process
	TSRS S2-6.b (i-ii)	1.3. Board of Directors Committees <i>1.3.4. Sustainability Committee</i> 1.4. Sustainability Management 1.6. Sustainability Audit and Monitoring Process 1.7. Certification and Management Systems
	TSRS S1-28	2. Strategy

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Strategy	TSRS S1-29 (ae)	2.1. Our Sustainability Strategy and Climate Transition Plan 2.2. Business Model and Value Chain 2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
	TSRS S1-30 (ac)	2.1. Our Sustainability Strategy and Climate Transition Plan 2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities 2.3.1. <i>Risk and Opportunity Definitions</i>
	TSRS S1-31	2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities 2.3.1. <i>Risk and Opportunity Definitions</i>
	TSRS S1-32 (ab)	2.2. Business Model and Value Chain
	TSRS S1-33 (ac)	2.1. Our Sustainability Strategy and Climate Transition Plan
	TSRS S1-34 (eu), TSRS S1-35 (ad), TSRS S1-36, TSRS S1-37 (eu), TSRS S1-38 (eu), TSRS S1-39, TSRS S1-40 (ac), TSRS S1-41	2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities 2.3.2. <i>Climate Risks</i> 2.3.3. <i>Climate-Related Transition Risks</i> 2.3.4. <i>Physical Climate Risks</i> 2.3.5 <i>Climate-Related Opportunities</i>
	TSRS S2-8	2. Strategy
	TSRS S2-9 (ae)	2.1. Our Sustainability Strategy and Climate Transition Plan 2.2. Business Model and Value Chain 2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
	TSRS S2-10 (ad), TSRS S2-11, TSRS S2-12	2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities 2.3.2. <i>Climate Risks</i> 2.3.3. <i>Climate-Related Transition Risks</i> 2.3.4. <i>Physical Climate Risks</i> 2.3.5 <i>Climate-Related Opportunities</i>
	TSRS S2-13 (ab)	2.2. Business Model and Value Chain
	TSRS S2-14.a (iv), TSRS S2-14.b, TSRS S2-14.c, TSRS S2-15 (eu), TSRS S2-16 (ad), TSRS S2-17, TSRS S2-18 (eu), TSRS S2-19 (eu), TSRS S2-20, TSRS S2-21 (ac), TSRS S2-22 (eu), TSRS S2-23	2.3. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities 2.3.2. <i>Climate Risks</i> 2.3.3. <i>Climate-Related Transition Risks</i> 2.3.4. <i>Physical Climate Risks</i> 2.3.5 <i>Climate-Related Opportunities</i>
Risk Management	TSRS S1-44.a (i-vi), TSRS S1-43 (eu), TSRS S1-44 (bc)	3. Risk Management 3. Risk Management Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold - Defining Criteria 3.1. Study Method and Evaluation Process 3.1. Study Method and Evaluation Process
	TSRS S2-24	3. Risk Management
	TSRS S2-25.a (i-vi)	3. Risk Management Risk Prioritization and Reporting Threshold - Defining Criteria 3.1. Study Method and Evaluation Process

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	TSRS S2-25 (bc)	3.1. Study Method and Evaluation Process
<i>Metrics and Objectives</i>	TSRS S1-45, TSRS S1-46, TSRS S1-47, TSRS S1-48, TSRS S1-49	4. Metrics and Objectives
	TSRS S1-50 (ad), TSRS S1-51 (ag), TSRS S1-52	4.1. Cross-Sector Metrics 4.2. Table of Metrics 4.3. Objectives 4.4. Activity Metrics
	TSRS S2-27, TSRS S2-28 (ac)	4. Metrics and Objectives
	TSRS S2-29 (ag), TSRS S2-30, TSRS S2-31, TSRS S2-32	4.1. Cross-Sector Metrics 4.2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	TSRS S2-33 (ah), TSRS S2-34 (ad), TSRS S2-35, TSRS S2-36 (ae), TSRS S2-37	4.1. Cross-Sector Metrics 4.2. Table of Metrics 4.3. Objectives 4.4. Activity Metrics

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED
BY İZDEMİR ENERJİ ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM ANONİM ŞİRKETİ WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE
TURKIYE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS**

To the General Assembly of İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi,

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the information (“Sustainability Information”) presented in accordance with “Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information” and “Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 Climate-related Disclosures,” which are included in the Sustainability Report of İzdemir Enerji Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Our assurance engagement does not cover information pertaining to prior periods or other information associated with the Sustainability Information (including any pictures, audio files, website links, or embedded videos).

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we performed, as described in the “Summary of Work Performed as a Basis for the Assurance Conclusion” section of our report, and the evidence we obtained during the assurance process, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Information included in the Company’s Sustainability Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2023, numbered 32414 (Repeated 1).

Inherent Limitations in the Preparation of the Sustainability Information

The Sustainability Information is subject to inherent uncertainties arising from limitations in scientific and economic knowledge. The inadequacy of scientific knowledge in calculating greenhouse gas emissions leads to uncertainty. Furthermore, due to the lack of data regarding the probability, timing, and impact of potential future physical and transition climate risks, the Sustainability Information contains uncertainties based on climate-related scenarios.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Sustainability Information

The Company’s Management is responsible for:

- Preparing the Sustainability Information in accordance with the principles of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards,
- Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error,
- Selecting and applying appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making reasonable judgments and estimates that are appropriate to the circumstances.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s sustainability reporting process.

Independent Auditor’s Responsibilities Regarding the Limited Assurance Engagement of the Sustainability Information

We are responsible for the following:

- Planning and performing the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error,

(Sealed and signed)

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grbden@grbden.com

- Reaching an independent conclusion based on the evidence obtained and the procedures performed, and communicating the conclusion reached to the Company's management,
- Understanding the internal control structure, without the objective of expressing an assurance conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control and performing risk assessment procedures to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the sustainability information, whether due to fraud or error.

As we are responsible for issuing 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 avoid compromising our independence.

Application of Professional Standards

We conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with “Assurance Engagement Standard 3000, Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information” published by POA, and in respect of greenhouse gas emissions included in the Sustainability Information, “Assurance Engagement Standard 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.”

Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements in the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Including Independence Standards) (the Ethical Code) published by POA, which is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior. Our Company applies the provisions of Quality Management Standard 1 and, in line with this, implements a comprehensive system of quality control, including written 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 multi-disciplinary team consisting of auditors and sustainability and risk specialists. We have utilized the work of our specialist team to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the information and assumptions related to the Company's climate and sustainability risks and opportunities. We are solely responsible for the assurance conclusion we have provided.

Summary of Work Performed as a Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We were required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we determined there was a higher likelihood of material misstatements in the Sustainability Information. The procedures we applied are based on our professional judgement. In conducting the limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information:

- A site visit was conducted to the Company's main production facility. During the visit, a limited number of Sustainability Information items were examined, tracing to or from supporting records, where appropriate.
- Face-to-face and online interviews were conducted with key senior personnel of the Company to understand the processes for obtaining and the procedures in place for the Sustainability Information pertaining to the reporting period.
- The Company's internal documentation was used to evaluate and review the sustainability-related information.
- An assessment of the disclosure and presentation of the sustainability-related information was performed.
- The processes for identifying the sustainability-related risks and opportunities deemed financially significant by the Company were understood.

(Sealed and signed)

GORUS BAGIMSIZ DENETIM VE YYM A.S.

- Through inquiries, an understanding has been obtained regarding the Company's control environment and information systems related to the preparation of the Sustainability Information. However, specific control activities have not been evaluated, no evidence has been obtained regarding their implementation, and their operational effectiveness has not been tested.

- The appropriateness of the Company's estimation methods and the consistency of their application have been assessed. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or developing our own estimates to evaluate those of the Company.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement differ in nature and timing from those of a reasonable assurance engagement and are narrower in scope. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained from a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than that which would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been conducted.

Görüş Bağımsız Denetim ve Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi

(Sealed and signed)

Niyazi Özpehriz, Certified Public Accountant

Responsible Auditor

August 7, 2026 Izmir, Türkiye

ORIGINALLY SIGNED IN TURKISH