

**EİS Eczacıbaşı İlaç Sınai ve
Finansal Yatırımlar
Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.**

Climate-related Disclosures

2025

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1 Report Scope

All subsidiaries included in the financial consolidation of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar, which operates within the holding structure, were evaluated in terms of their fields of activity, their roles in the value chain and their exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

As a result of these assessments, taking into account the impact on operational activities and the value chain, climate-related risks and opportunities and value chain of Gensenta İlaç Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Gensenta) and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama A.Ş. (EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama) operating in the field of healthcare are discussed in more detail.

Other subsidiaries were included in the evaluations to determine the reporting scope and were taken into account in the relevant sections to the extent appropriate in line with the nature of their activities and operational importance.

This report presents climate-related disclosures for the reporting period from **1 January to 31 December 2025** and has been prepared for Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama, subsidiaries of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar.



2 About the Company

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar was established on October 24, 1951 and put Turkey's first modern national pharmaceutical production facility into operation in 1952. Since its establishment, it has been contributing to these areas by creating value in all sectors within its field of activity with the products and services developed within its subsidiaries in the field of health and the investments it has made in the real estate sector. The Company is a public company subject to the Capital Markets Board and its shares have been traded on Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. since 1990.

Details on the subject are presented in the table below:

Shareholder	Share Ratio (%) 31.12.2025	Share Amount 31.12.2025	Share Ratio (%) 31.12.2024	Share Amount 31.12.2024
Eczacıbaşı Holding A.Ş.	50.62 ¹	346,845,461	50.62	346,845,461
Eczacıbaşı Investment Holding Partnership Inc.	30.62	209,803,928	30.62	209,803,928
Other (Public Part)	18.76 ¹	128,610,611	18.76	128,610,611
Total	100.00	685,260,000	100.00	685,260,000



1. On April 15, 2026, Eczacıbaşı Holding sold shares with a total nominal amount of TL 22,500,000 to foreign institutional investors through the accelerated book-building method regarding EIS shares as a wholesale trading transaction on Borsa İstanbul. With this transaction, Eczacıbaşı Holding's direct shares in the EIS capital decreased from 50.62% to 47.33%, and the free float rate increased from 18.76% to 22.05% as of the date of the report.

2.1 Activities of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar

The company operates in a holding structure with its existing subsidiaries and affiliates and does not have direct production activities.

The Company's subsidiaries include Gensenta İlaç Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., which operates in finished pharmaceutical manufacturing and research and development; Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul Geliştirme ve Yatırım A.Ş., which operates in real estate development and project management; EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama A.Ş., which conducts the promotion, marketing, sale and distribution of imported products, pharmaceuticals manufactured through its value chain, and pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter products added to its portfolio through sales and marketing agreements; and Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret A.Ş., which engages in the import, export and domestic wholesale trade of pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical raw materials and preparations. The main fields of activity, locations in which they operate and shareholding ratios of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar included in the report consolidation are as follows:

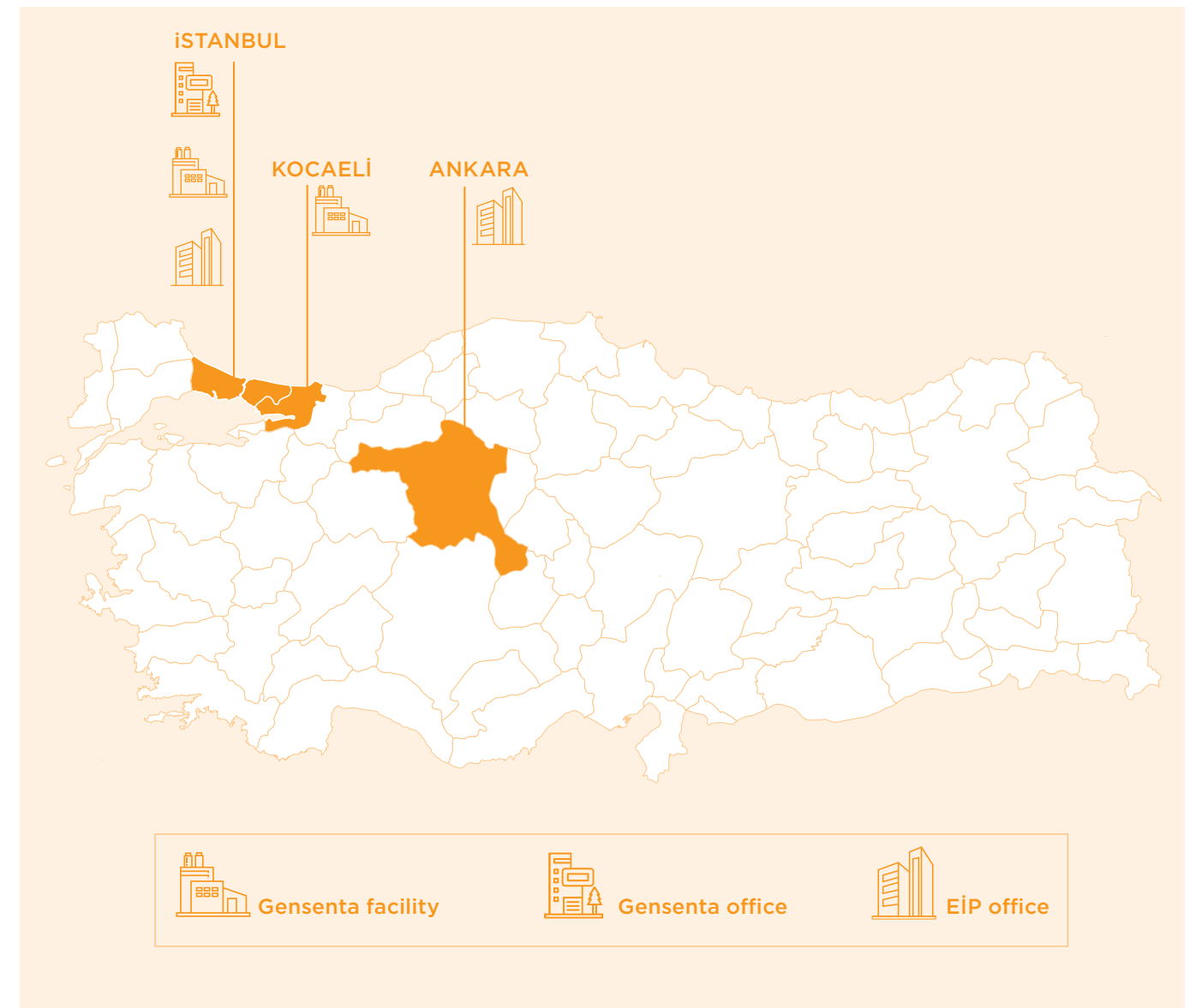
	Company Name	Activity	Region of Activity	2025 Ownership Interest %	2024 Ownership Interest %
Subsidiaries	Gensenta İlaç Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Gensenta")	Production, marketing and sales of generic drugs, biosimilar drugs and pharmaceutical raw materials ²	Türkiye	99.97	99.97
	EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama A.Ş. ("EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama")	Pharmaceutical sales and marketing	Türkiye	99.92	99.92
	Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul Geliştirme ve Yatırım A.Ş. ("Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul")	Real estate development	Türkiye	99.49	99.49
	Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret A.Ş. ("Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret")	Pharmaceutical sales and marketing	Türkiye	94.70	94.70
Affiliates	Ekom Eczacıbaşı Dış Ticaret A.Ş. ("Ekom Eczacıbaşı Dış Ticaret")	Foreign trade services	Türkiye	26.36	26.36
	Vitra Karo San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Vitra Karo")	Tile ceramic production and sales	Türkiye	25.00	25.00
Financial Investments	Eczacıbaşı Holding A.Ş. ("Eczacıbaşı Holding")	Holding company	Türkiye	37.28	37.28
	Eczacıbaşı Bilişim San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	IT services	Türkiye	11.21	11.21

2. Within the framework of the changes in the demand conditions of the products produced at Gensenta's raw material production facility in Şekerpınar and compliance with the production efficiency and cost optimization targets, all production activities at the raw material production facility will be permanently suspended as of 31.03.2026 and the facility will be completely closed. It was decided to terminate the employment contracts of 44 personnel who got used to it. Related disclosure: <https://kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1552214>

2.2 Global Footprint of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar; It operates in a holding structure with its subsidiaries and affiliates and has been advancing its activities since 1951. It adds value to all sectors in which it operates with the products and services developed by its subsidiaries in the field of health and its investments in the real estate sector.

As of 2025, the Company's subsidiaries Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama, which are evaluated within the scope of this report, operating in the field of healthcare, have a total of 2 production³ facilities and 3 offices. The company supports its strong position in the sector by operating in accordance with quality standards with its innovative production processes and modern infrastructure.



3. Within the framework of the changes in the demand conditions of the products produced at Gensenta's raw material production facility in Şekerpınar and compliance with the production efficiency and cost optimization targets, it has been decided to permanently stop all production activities at the raw material production facility as of 31.03.2026, to close the facility completely, and to terminate the employment contracts of 44 personnel who are accustomed to the facility. Related disclosure: <https://kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1552214>

2.3 Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar’s Value Chain

Each subsidiary of the Company consists of operational units specialized in its field of activity and continues its activities with its own unique value chain structure. In this context, the market dynamics and operational processes in which the subsidiaries operate differ, which ensures that the Company’s overall value chain has a more flexible and multidimensional structure. Therefore, the value chain of the Company should be evaluated through the value chains of its subsidiaries due to its activity structure.

In this context, while determining the geographical scope of the value chain analysis, the countries that have a significant share in the Company’s total revenue and the top three countries that stand out in terms of purchases, sales and costs incurred are taken into account. This approach ensures that the focus is on geographies where the value chain is most financially meaningful. The upstream and downstream value chain relationships of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar are summarized in the table below:

Company	Value Chain Stage	Description and Definition	Geographical Location
Gensenta	Upstream	Raw material and service supply, supply chain management, quality, regulatory compliance	Türkiye Hong Kong Netherlands Germany
	Own operations	R&D activities, product development and production operations	Türkiye
	Downstream	Distribution, marketing, after-sales support and customer feedback processes	Türkiye South Korea Czechia India
EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama	Upstream	Product sourcing, contract manufacturing and portfolio management	Türkiye Switzerland France Netherlands
	Own operations	Promotion and marketing strategies, sales planning	Türkiye
	Downstream	Sales, distribution and customer relationship management	Türkiye
Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul	Upstream	Project analysis and feasibility	Türkiye
	Own operations	Project management, auditing and reporting	Türkiye
	Downstream	Project delivery and customer relations	Türkiye
Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret	Upstream	Supplier contracts, import and export processes	Türkiye and International ⁴
	Own operations	Commercial contract and trade coordination	Türkiye
	Downstream	Distribution channels and customer portfolio management	Türkiye and International

4. Although there were no import or export activities abroad during the reporting period, Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret’s definition of activity may also include international commercial activities. Therefore, while evaluating the geographical location of the value chain, Eczacıbaşı İlaç Ticaret’s current activities as well as possible future international activities were taken into account, and the geographical scope was specified as Turkey and internationally.

3 Governance

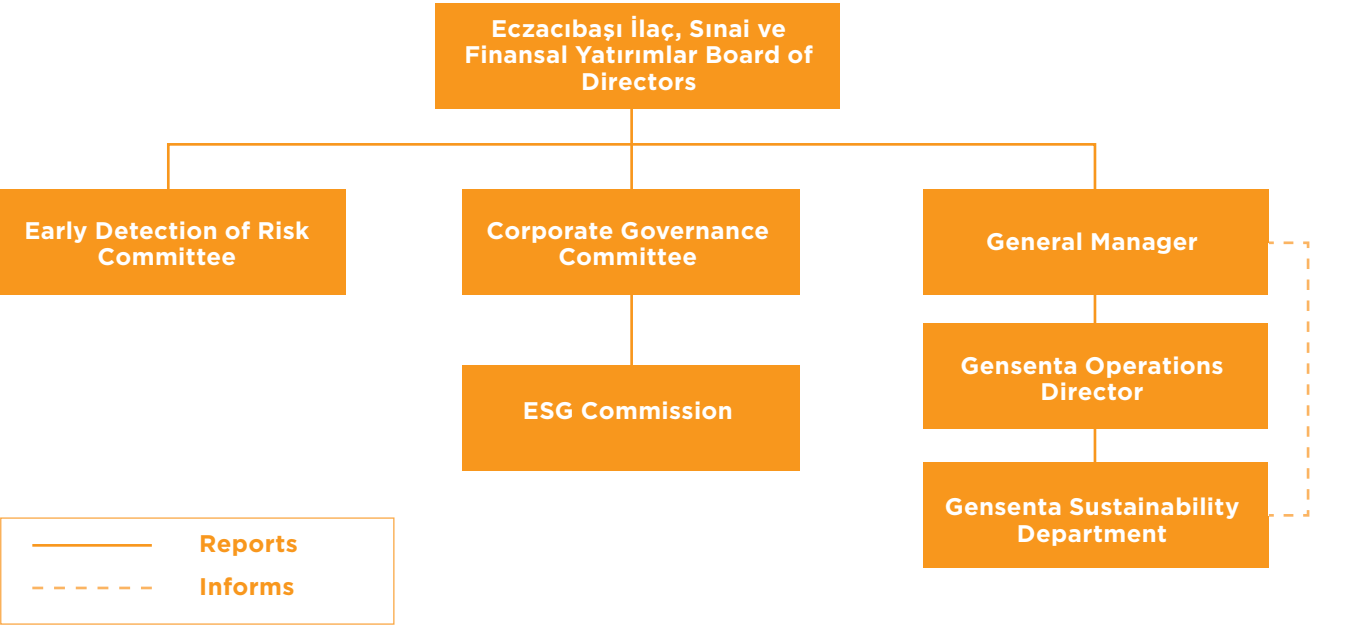
Each of the subsidiaries and affiliates of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar operates within the framework of the market conditions, risk profile, and value chain structure specific to its respective sector. While operational decision-making processes are aligned with the central strategy, they are managed through local expertise. This structure provides the Company with an advantage in terms of sustainable growth, risk diversification, and operational efficiency.

At Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar, the governance of sustainability and climate-related matters is overseen by the Board of Directors, the Company’s highest governance body, and managed by the Company’s General Manager. The Company’s sustainability and climate-related activities focus on the operations of its subsidiary Gensenta, which operates in pharmaceutical manufacturing and sales. Accordingly, sustainability governance, allocation of duties, responsibilities, and reporting mechanisms have been structured within Gensenta.

As part of the Eczacıbaşı Group (“Group”), the Company follows the Group’s approach, policies, and guidelines in managing sustainability and climate-related matters. The identification, monitoring, and management of sustainability- and climate-related risks, strategies, and practices across the Eczacıbaşı Group are supported by the Eczacıbaşı Holding Board of Directors, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee, Eczacıbaşı Holding Sustainability Department, and Sustainability Coordination Council.

At the ESG Committee meetings of the Board of Directors of Eczacıbaşı Holding; sustainability and climate-oriented investments, progress in the Group’s strategy for transition to a low-carbon economy, energy and water indicators and the performance of sustainability projects, ESG roadmaps of Group companies, sustainability-related policies and practices, high-importance sustainability risks and actions to address these risks are discussed.

These structures work in cooperation and coordination with the Company. In this context, the Company’s sustainability governance structure is presented in the diagram below.



3.1 Board of Directors’ Oversight

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar Board of Directors

In response to evolving global and local stakeholder expectations, the Company considers its long-term success objectives in conjunction with its approach to sustainability and addressing climate change. At Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar, the governance of sustainability and climate-related matters is overseen at Board level.

The Board of Directors carries out its risk management activities through the Early Detection of Risk Committee established under the Board. The Board of Directors monitors the Company’s compliance with corporate governance principles through the Corporate Governance Committee.

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar Board of Directors Early Detection of Risk Committee

All risks and opportunities within the Company, including sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities, are overseen by the Early Detection of Risk Committee (EDRC), which reports to the Board of Directors. The Committee is responsible for the early identification, assessment, and management of all potential risk factors, including those related to sustainability and climate change, that may affect the achievement of the Company’s short-, medium-, and long-term objectives or jeopardize its development and continuity. It is also responsible for integrating these risks into internal control systems and submitting recommendations concerning these processes to the Board of Directors.

The EDRC carries out its activities in coordination with the Eczacıbaşı Holding Enterprise Risk Management Department, structured under the Eczacıbaşı Holding Chief Audit Executive. In managing sustainability- and climate-related risks, the EDRC addresses the assessment of risks and opportunities through a systematic risk management model aligned with the Eczacıbaşı Group Enterprise Risk Management Procedure, which reflects the Group’s comprehensive and integrated approach, and the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The Committee ensures that identified potential risks are managed in accordance with the Company’s risk appetite.

In 2024, the EDRC’s agenda primarily focused on matters such as the impacts of climate change and the management of sustainability- and climate-related risks. In 2025, this framework was expanded to include sustainability topics beyond climate change, and assessments were conducted on specific matters. In this context, the following matters were discussed and assessed at the EDRC meetings held during the reporting period:

- Strengthening disaster preparedness processes within the framework of risk management practices and the Company’s ethical approach,
- Monitoring disaster preparedness practices to ensure employee safety, particularly in relation to earthquake risk, reduce operational disruptions, and enhance the resilience of facilities,
- Assessing developments in global sustainability- and climate-related risks, particularly climate change, extreme weather events, and natural disasters, with reference to global risk reports.

Enterprise Risk Management Department

The Eczacıbaşı Group has an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Department, structured under the Eczacıbaşı Holding Chief Audit Executive, to coordinate the Group’s risk management activities. The ERM Department works in coordination with the Early Detection of Risk Committees established within publicly listed companies.

In addition, the Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama ERM Departments provide methodological support and expertise to the relevant units throughout risk management processes. The activities and meetings conducted in this context include analyses relating to the identification of risks, assessment of their potential impact and likelihood, and monitoring of existing risks. Department Managers identify and manage risks within their areas of responsibility, report risk management activities and significant risks to the ERM Department, and implement risk mitigation strategies in line with the ERM Procedure. All employees identify, monitor, and report potential risks in their respective areas and support risk management initiatives.

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee determines whether corporate governance principles are implemented in the Company, and if not, the reason for it, and conflicts of interest arising from non-compliance with these principles, makes recommendations to the Board of Directors to improve corporate governance practices, and oversees the work of the Investor Relations Department.

The Committee also oversees the activities of the Company’s ESG Commission, which was established to support the development and implementation of the Company’s ESG policies.

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar ESG Commission

The ESG Commission, which reports to the Corporate Governance Committee, is responsible for developing and implementing policies related to sustainability and climate change. Once a year, the ESG Commission reports its assessments of the Company’s sustainability and climate-related performance and related activities to the Board of Directors through the Corporate Governance Committee. The briefing for the reporting period was provided on December 16, 2025.

3.2 The Role of Executive Management in Governance

Sustainability and climate-related issues in the company are managed by the General Manager of Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar. As the Company’s sustainability- and climate-focused activities are concentrated in the operations of its subsidiary Gensenta, which operates in pharmaceutical manufacturing and sales, sustainability management has been systematically structured within Gensenta through clearly defined duties, responsibilities, and reporting processes.

Gensenta Operations Director

Gensenta Operations Director ensures that the activities in the factories are carried out in accordance with the sustainability approach in order to achieve Gensenta’s strategic plan and annual targets within the scope of sustainability and climate change. As Gensenta represents the Company’s only manufacturing operation among its subsidiaries, the Gensenta Operations Director leads the management teams at its production facilities and assesses and manages Gensenta’s sustainability- and climate-related risks and performance.

3.3 Operational Level Responsibilities

Gensenta Sustainability Department

The Gensenta Sustainability Department is responsible for implementing and coordinating sustainability activities within Gensenta. The Department regularly reviews and assesses sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities to which Gensenta may be exposed. The Gensenta Sustainability Manager, who leads the Department, is also a member of the Gensenta Management Team. The Department’s sustainability- and climate-related activities are carried out under the direction of the Gensenta Operations Director.

Gensenta’s Sustainability Department holds quarterly meetings to evaluate Gensenta’s sustainability and energy management issues. Among the agendas of these meetings; conscious use of natural resources, evaluation and oversight of efficiency projects, monitoring Gensenta’s performance indicators on sustainability and climate change, oversight of efforts to ensure legal compliance, and evaluation of the energy targets of Gensenta factories. The decisions taken at these meetings and the outputs of the meetings are reported to the Gensenta Management Team. Members of the Gensenta Sustainability Department participate in Group-wide coordination meetings and ESG Committee activities managed by Eczacıbaşı Holding.

Employees

Employees carry out their activities with the necessary sensitivity regarding compliance with the procedures, policies, and national and international legislation published by the Eczacıbaşı Group. Employees are obliged to monitor existing and potential risks in their areas of responsibility and to report them to the relevant managers and risk officers when necessary. They are also required to report any identified deficiencies in control processes or circumstances that may jeopardize the achievement of the Company’s objectives to the relevant authorities.

3.4 Skills and Competence

The members of the Company’s Board of Directors have a strong competency profile covering a range of areas, including finance, law, the pharmaceutical and healthcare sectors, and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters. Drawing on this knowledge and experience, the Board of Directors effectively manages relevant processes through a holistic and multidisciplinary perspective. Board members are assessed based on their respective areas of expertise and experience. The competency profile of the Board of Directors is presented on the side.

Competencies ⁵	
Senior Leadership	100%
Finance, Audit & Risk	83%
M&A, Capital Markets & Investments	83%
Healthcare / Pharmaceutical Industry	67%
Legal, Regulatory & Public Affairs	67%
ESG & Stakeholder Management	50%
International Experience	50%
Portfolio & Capital Allocation	50%

5. The Board of Directors Competency Matrix has been prepared by taking into account the educational knowledge, professional experience, sectors in which the members of the Board of Directors are employed and the management responsibilities they undertake. The matrix qualitatively shows the knowledge and experience of the members in the determined competency areas. In this context, “Senior Leadership” includes senior management and strategic decision-making experience; “ESG & Stakeholder Management” includes experience in sustainability, corporate governance and stakeholder relations; “Portfolio & Capital Allocation” refers to the experience of strategic resource management for investment decisions, capital allocation and long-term value creation. Competencies were assessed on the basis of professional experience and expertise in the relevant field.

The Company aims to embed its sustainability approach and its capacity to anticipate related risks into its corporate culture. Accordingly, training programs are organized across the Company to raise awareness of sustainability and environmental responsibility. The Eczacıbaşı Holding Sustainability Department supports employees in internalizing the sustainability strategy through training programs, workshops, and internal communication activities conducted within the Company.

In 2025, environmental training was provided to Gensenta employees. Within the scope of the trainings, topics such as the environment and the causes of environmental pollution, the concept of waste and waste management hierarchy, the effects and benefits of the zero waste approach and system, waste types and separation processes, the environmental effects of waste management and waste disposal methods were discussed. A total of 300 employees participated in these trainings during the reporting period, 51 of which received face-to-face training and 249 of them received online training. The training aimed to enhance employees’ knowledge and awareness of environmental management, waste management, and resource efficiency. The Company also attaches importance to the development of the knowledge and competencies of the Board of Directors committees and relevant governance bodies responsible for the oversight of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. In this context, the Company is considering planning future training and briefing activities for these bodies on sustainability, climate change, and environmental matters.

3.5 Remuneration Policy

In 2025, several enhancements were introduced into the remuneration assessment processes, including the addition of a sustainability target monitored under three categories and the inclusion of employee groups in individual performance targets. Accordingly, a sustainability target was incorporated into the consolidated scorecard of Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama, the Company’s subsidiaries operating in the healthcare sector. This target is monitored under three categories: energy, water, and supplier ESG assessments. Failure to achieve the target is designed to result in a 10% negative impact on the company performance score.

Gensenta implements a performance-based compensation system to manage its financial success in an integrated manner with its sustainability goals. Annual incentive bonuses are structured to support the achievement of sustainability goals and the achievement of business results related to these goals.

Accordingly, targets and metrics for Gensenta’s sustainability performance have been included in the performance criteria of managers and above. In 2025, sustainability targets were taken into account with a weight of 20 points in the performance evaluation of the Gensenta Sustainability Manager and 10 points in the performance evaluation of other managers. Through this practice, sustainability performance is integrated into performance management and remuneration mechanisms, thereby supporting accountability.

4 Risk Management

4.1 Assessment Process of Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar’ approach to risk management reflects a comprehensive discipline integrated into daily operations, with the aim of embedding risk awareness into its corporate culture. Risk management is a proactive process that aims to identify and mitigate the effects of events that may adversely affect the Company’s capacity to achieve its short, medium and long-term goals, limit its growth potential or put its sustainability efforts at risk.

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar follows the Eczacıbaşı Group Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, which begins with the identification of risks and actively involves all business units responsible for risk management. The Company manages its risk management processes in accordance with the **Enterprise Risk Management Procedure** and the **COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework**.

In 2025, the Eczacıbaşı Group Sustainability Risk Management Guideline was prepared as a complementary component of the ERM Procedure to define the scope, fundamental principles, and implementation procedures of sustainability risk management (SRM) activities carried out across the Group. The Guideline aims to ensure that sustainability risks are managed through a holistic and integrated approach across the Group and defines the related activities, processes, and responsibilities.

During the 2025 reporting period, studies were conducted to assess the financial impacts of high-priority climate-related risks. However, due to existing regulatory and climatic uncertainties affecting these analyses, it was concluded that the results could not be presented on a comparable basis; therefore, they have not been disclosed in this report. Accordingly, the report presents qualitative analyses of sustainability-related risks.

To ensure alignment across the Group, the Eczacıbaşı Group has defined risks under five main categories, taking into account company objectives and processes: strategic, operational, financial, compliance, and sustainability and climate change. These categories are intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of the structural, process-related, financial, legal, and environmental risks that Group companies may face. The sustainability and climate change category covers topics including natural disasters, extreme weather events, biodiversity, the efficient use of natural resources, occupational health and safety, employee rights and equal opportunities, contributions to stakeholder economies, and sustainable economic growth. These risks are managed holistically in connection with operational, strategic, and compliance risks. The identification of risks and opportunities aims to comprehensively identify potential circumstances that may affect the Group’s objectives. Accordingly, risks and opportunities are identified by the relevant business units within their respective areas of activity and responsibility. Enterprise Risk Management teams support and advise the business units throughout this process, oversee the effective and consistent identification of risks and opportunities, and coordinate the process. Units involved in the assessment are responsible for providing the necessary documents upon request and actively participating in the process.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed by considering the Company’s strategy and targets and monitoring global and sectoral trends, stakeholder expectations, climate models, and market developments. Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar defines the following time horizons for assessing these risks:

- **Short-term (0-1 year):** This period has been determined in line with the Company’s short-term operational targets and annual performance monitoring processes. Short-term analysis; Annual budget cycles are critical for practicing immediate risk management and responding quickly to changes in market conditions or regulatory framework.
- **Medium-term (2-6 years):** The medium-term period represents a time period in which strategic investment decisions are made and transition planning comes to the fore. In this process, renewable energy projects and the shaping of sustainability initiatives in line with the 2030 goals of the European Union Green Deal were taken into consideration. It is also a critical period in terms of integrating budget planning with climate goals and ensuring long-term business continuity.
- **Long-term (7-25 years):** Long-term analyses are based on decarbonization targets and nationally determined contributions. This timeframe makes it possible to integrate transformational sustainability strategies into the organization’s business practices, shape long-term investment plans and ensure compliance with legislation. It is also of particular importance for assessing physical climate risks, which are expected to become more pronounced over time. Considering the design life and operational duration of the Company’s critical assets, integrating these risks into long-term planning is a fundamental requirement for ensuring climate resilience and operational continuity.

4.1.1 Prioritization and Monitoring of Risks

The Company’s climate-related risks are assessed in cooperation with the relevant business units according to likelihood and impact criteria within the scope of the risk matrix defined in the **ERM Procedure**. Likelihood is assessed based on the frequency and probability of the risk occurring, while impact is assessed based on the potential financial, reputational, human resources, environmental, production, and regulatory compliance consequences of the risk. Likelihood assessments consider the frequency and probability of occurrence over the short, medium, and long term. Impact assessments examine and determine the potential effects of the risk on the Company’s assets, operations, and supply chain.

Risks are assessed using a five-level scale based on likelihood and impact parameters. Once likelihood and impact assessments have been completed, risks are reviewed and scored by considering existing risk prevention, mitigation, and compliance measures. They are then mapped within the risk matrix based on their residual risk scores and updated likelihood and impact scores. The risk score (likelihood x impact) is used to determine the level and priority of each risk. Risk levels within the risk matrix are indicated by specific colors. Yellow and green zones represent acceptable risk levels (secondary risks), the orange zone represents significant risks, and the red and burgundy zones represent critical risks and, consequently, high levels of risk.

Risk Matrix

Probability	5	Very High	5	10	15	20	25
	4	High	4	8	12	16	20
	3	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	2	Low	2	4	6	9	10
	1	Very Low	1	2	3	4	5
			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
			1	2	3	4	5
			Impact				

- **Likelihood:** The probability of a particular event occurring depends on factors external to the organization. For example, factors such as the frequency of heat waves, carbon pricing, or the introduction of new regulations affect the probability. This assessment is based on the findings obtained from the literature review with climate models for the relevant countries and locations. The probability of occurrence is classified under the following five categories in line with the Eczacıbaşı Group’s risk assessment approach: Very High (75–100%), High (40–75%), Medium (10–40%), Low (5–10%), and Very Low (1–5%) probability.
- **Impact:** The impact of a specific event on the Company depends on the level of preparedness of the organization, according to the headings of loss of profit, additional expenses, product recalls, penalty payments, negative news, investor relations impact, damage to the brand, loss of key customers, environmental impact, business interruption, quality, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, sanctions. The potential impact of each risk on the Company’s assets, operations, and supply chain is assessed on a case-by-case basis for each subsidiary. Impact is initially assessed on an inherent-risk basis, while feedback from subsidiaries regarding existing risk mitigation measures is incorporated into the review of impact scores.

4.1.2 Scenario Analyses and Stress Tests

The company is working to manage the risks arising from climate change more effectively. Accordingly, scenario analyses were carried out in 2025, taking into account climate scenarios and defined time periods; In this context, potential risks and opportunities were evaluated and prioritized.

In order to assess the possible effects of climate change on its operations and to increase its strategic resilience, comprehensive climate scenario analyses are carried out by the Company. In these analyses, the responses of the climate system at different levels of greenhouse gas emissions are examined and physical risks are evaluated through Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), International Energy Agency (IEA), and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) scenarios.

- **Optimistic Scenario:** It is aimed to limit the global temperature increase to below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C. In this context, a rapid and comprehensive transition to a low-carbon economy is envisaged, which contributes to the reduction of physical risks. However, transition risks are high as existing economic structures and business models need to be moved away. Human well-being, green technologies and renewable energy are at the forefront. Regulations to reduce carbon emissions are strengthening, and intense pressure is being exerted by governments, investors, and other stakeholders. (Scenario references: Common Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 1-2.6, International Energy Agency Current Policies Scenario (IEA RTS), Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), Delayed Response Scenario (DRS), International Energy Agency Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (IEA NZE2050))
- **Pessimistic Scenario:** A future where global temperature increase could reach 3 to 4°C or above is predicted. In this scenario, where emissions continue to increase at the current rate or even faster, the steps and policies taken to limit climate change remain limited. In this case, physical risks are expected to remain high, while transition risks are expected to remain limited. Economic growth and technological advancement are at the forefront; There is a lack of environmental awareness and the adoption of lifestyles that use resources and energy intensively. In this scenario, steps towards carbon reduction are limited to existing policies, and although there is limited progress in the short term, a comprehensive transformation or stakeholder pressure is not foreseen in the medium and long term. (Scenario references: Common Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 5-8.5, International Energy Agency Current Policies Scenario (IEA STEPS), International Energy Agency Announced Commitments Scenario (IEA APS), Financial System Greening Network (NGFS))

The purpose of the scenario analyses study for these climate-related risks is to provide an initial assessment of potential risks and opportunities that may arise within the framework of selected time periods and possible future scenarios for the Company.

Risks identified through the scenario analyses as having significant impacts are discussed in detail under the relevant risk disclosures in the **Strategy** section of the report.

4.1.3 Monitoring and Reporting of Risks and Opportunities

The identified sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are classified in accordance with the risk and opportunity categories of the Eczacıbaşı Group and monitored through inventories. The potential impact of each risk or opportunity on the company; financial, reputation, operational, compliance, sustainability and climate change dimensions.

Each risk and opportunity register within the ERM process is monitored by the relevant department. Business units, the Group and the company are obliged to inform the ERM teams about new risks or opportunities and about changes in existing risk/opportunity definitions or scores.

The assessment of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities and the effectiveness of the measures taken are periodically reviewed by the Group and the company’s ERM teams. In parallel with the ERM process high-priority short-term sustainability-related risks and the status of related actions are monitored quarterly. Medium- and long-term sustainability-related risks assessed as high or very high are monitored twice a year.

5 Strategy

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar evaluates the physical and transition risks that may arise from climate change with a holistic approach throughout the value chain. In this context, climate risks are analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively for subsidiaries that may be affected by climate risks that may arise in the medium and long term, especially Gensenta, which has production activities. Risks with a risk score of 15 and above, classified as “high” and “very high” in risk assessments, are covered within the scope of this report.

The Company continues its work on determining the financial materiality threshold in 2026 and plans to disclose the financial materiality approach and relevant thresholds in future reporting periods, following the completion of the assessments conducted in this regard.

The company considers climate change not only as a risk factor, but also as an area that offers strategic opportunities. The identified climate risks have the potential to affect the business model and value chain, especially through subsidiaries with production processes. Physical risks and transition risks are considered as factors that can have an impact on operational continuity, cost structure and supply chain. On the other hand, within the scope of climate-related opportunities, compliance with environmental regulations and sustainable product-service development approach create competitive advantage in the value chain and the potential to reach the position of “preferred brand”. The transformation in consumer behavior due to changing climatic conditions offers opportunities for new product development and access to growing markets. The company integrates risks and opportunities related to climate change into its strategic decision-making processes. In this context, areas where risks are assessed at “high” and “very high” levels are prioritized and managed at the level of subsidiaries. Additionally, proactive management of climate-based elements such as energy costs, carbon pricing, and reporting requirements is considered as part of strategic planning. The company manages these impacts by incorporating them into its short, medium and long-term financial planning. Through a proactive risk management approach, the goal is to mitigate the potential negative effects financial results. At the same time, opportunities driven by climate change create the potential for revenue growth through new product development and access to growing markets. The company’s strategy and business model are structured to adapt to the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. Systematic assessment of climate risks, managing them at the level of subsidiaries, and strategically addressing opportunities (sustainable product development, changing consumer trends, compliance with regulations) support the Company’s long-term resilience.

5.1 Climate-Related Physical Risks

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar comprehensively analyzes the climate-related physical risks that may affect the entire value chain of its subsidiaries, Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama, which operate in the healthcare sector.

In 2024, an assessment was conducted for eight key physical risks under two different climate scenarios, taking into account pharmaceutical raw material production, finished pharmaceutical product manufacturing operations, R&D activities, and logistics processes. The assessment was reviewed in 2025 in line with current developments and current conditions. These risks include potential constraints on access to water, operational disruptions arising from changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and risks to product safety during the production and storage of healthcare products for which temperature control is critical.

In addition, the possible effects of climate change on the availability and costs of raw materials, as well as the risks of extreme weather events disrupting the supply-demand balance and disrupting the transportation and distribution processes of products, are also included in the scope of the assessment regarding the critical suppliers of the subsidiaries within the scope of the supply chain in Asia, Europe and Türkiye.

In accordance with the **methodology** conveyed in the **Prioritization and Monitoring of Risks** section of the report, the probability and impact assessment was carried out, and no risk in the critical risk category was identified among the eight physical risks in the short term. Although the “water stress and drought” and “extreme temperatures and heatwaves” risks were not classified as critical risks in the short term, they are described in detail in this report due to their strategic importance for the Company’s medium- and long-term operations.



5.1.1 Physical Risk 1 (FR1): Water Stress and Drought

Risk Heading	Water Stress and Drought				
Category of Risk	Physical - Chronic Risk				
Risk Value Its Place in the Chain	Direct Operations	Concentration Area of Risk	Gensenta Production Facilities (Yenibosna/Istanbul and Şekerpınar/Kocaeli)		
Time Horizon	Medium Term	Probability	5	Impact	4
	Long Term	Probability	5	Impact	4
Metric Used to Monitor the Risk	Water withdrawal	Performance (m³)		51,284 (2025)	68,036 (2024)
Definition of Risk	The pharmaceutical industry is one of the most water-intensive sectors due to the high level of precision required in activities such as manufacturing, storage, and, in particular, the use of water-based processes in sterile injectable products. This makes the sustainable management of water resources a critical requirement for the sector. Increasing water stress and potential constraints on water availability in the regions where Gensenta operates may lead to disruptions in production processes and increased costs. In pharmaceutical manufacturing, which requires particularly high hygiene and quality standards, ensuring a continuous and reliable supply of water is of critical importance. In this context, planned or unplanned water cuts, difficulties in water supply, increases in water costs and possible usage restrictions; stand out as the main risk factors that may adversely affect operational continuity and production capacity.				
Impact of Risk	Increase in Operational Costs: Water stress poses a significant risk area, especially for production facilities with high water withdrawal. Gensenta obtains the water it uses in its operations from the network and underground sources. Rising water demand due to the increase in production volume and the risk of drought, which may increase due to the effect of climate change, may lead to an increase in water costs and restrictions that may be imposed by local authorities. This situation may bring about the need to turn to alternative water sources. Disruption of Operational Continuity: Usage restrictions that may be imposed during periods of water scarcity may cause production activities to slow down, temporarily halt, or delay in returning to full capacity. Although short-term interruptions can be managed with existing water tanks, long-term disruptions in water supply are considered as a significant risk factor that can lead to deviations in production planning, delays in the supply chain and disruption of operational continuity. Supply Risks and Need for Alternative Water Sources: Constraints in access to water may increase the need for alternative water sources in the region where the production facility is located. This can make operational planning more complex while necessitating diversification of supply structure.				

Activities Vulnerable to Risk	Due to the direct use of water at every stage of the production processes, assets and activities that may be exposed to water stress and drought risk and show vulnerability cover all production activities (100%).
Scenario Analysis	Optimistic Scenario Medium Term: Optimistic scenario analyses based on the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas data show the regions where Gensenta production facilities are located as regions with water stress levels of 80% or more. Projections for these regions indicate high (80≥%) and extremely high (90≥%) levels of water stress. The Company faces the risk of experiencing this impact in the medium term. Long Term: Assessments conducted under the optimistic scenario predict that there will be no significant change in water stress exposure in the long term. Accordingly, the risk of water stress is expected to persist at high levels, similar to the medium term. Pessimistic Scenario Medium Term: Pessimistic scenario analyses based on the data of the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas show that the regions where Gensenta's production facilities are located are regions with water stress levels of 80% or more. Long Term: In the pessimistic scenario, water stress exposure is expected to continue at high levels, similar to the optimistic scenario, and will not show a significant change compared to the medium term. However, climate projections point to a decrease of up to 20% in precipitation in Turkey during the summer months and relatively stable precipitation levels in the winter months. In this context, it is foreseen that if the necessary adaptation measures are not taken, the already high water stress may increase even more.
Measurement Uncertainties	Due to water stress and drought risk, the decisions to be taken and the measures to be implemented by local authorities regarding water use are uncertain, and potential regulations regarding water prices cannot be predicted. This situation creates uncertainty in the measurements and evaluations carried out by the Company regarding the risk in question. However, although prioritization can be applied due to the continuity of critical products in the pharmaceutical industry, this situation varies depending on the decisions of the relevant authorities.
Mitigation and Adaptation Activities	In order to eliminate the risk, water efficiency and water recovery projects are carried out in accordance with the Company's Water Management Procedure. As of 2025; • Our total water withdrawal decreased by 25% compared to 2024, falling to 51,284 m³ in 2025. • As a result of wastewater recovery projects implemented with a total investment of TL 6,459,126 between 2021 and 2024, 26,100 m³ of wastewater was recovered annually. The recycled wastewater was reused in production processes in 2025.
Cost of Response to Risk	With an investment of TL 6,459,126 for water recovery projects, 26,100 m³ of wastewater has been recycled and reused annually since 2021. Additionally, in 2025, an additional 1,243 m³ of water was recovered thanks to projects that did not require any investment costs. Water efficiency practices resulted in the recovery of a total of 27,343 m³ of water in 2025, reducing the Company's water demand by 35% but not eliminating it entirely.

5.1.2 Physical Risk 2 (FR2): Extreme Temperatures and Heatwaves

Risk Heading	Extreme Temperatures and Heatwaves				
Category of Risk	Physical - Acute Risk				
Risk Value Its Place in the Chain	Direct Operations	Concentration Area of Risk	Gensenta Production Facilities (Yenibosna/Istanbul and Şekerpınar/Kocaeli)		
Time Horizon	Medium Term	Probability	4	Impact	4
	Long Term	Probability	4	Impact	4
Metric Used to Monitor the Risk	Electricity consumption	Performance (GJ)		62,092.58 (2025)	71,441.19 (2024)
Definition of Risk	Extreme air temperatures and increasing heat waves increase cooling needs, leading to a significant increase in energy consumption. Temperature control in pharmaceutical manufacturing is critical to ensuring product safety and quality. Products need to be manufactured, stored and transported at certain temperature ranges, and disruptions in the cold chain can put patient safety at risk. In this context, rising temperatures driven by climate change necessitate equipping of production facilities and storage areas in the healthcare sector with appropriate infrastructure and systems. In the case of Gensenta, extreme temperatures increase the need for energy from cooling in production and storage processes, and may bring about the need for additional investment and renewal if existing systems are insufficient in terms of capacity. The electricity consumption metric is used to monitor annual absolute consumption within the scope of the targets set by the Company to monitor its operational efficiency and is a metric audited by 3rd parties and is determined on the basis of internal procedures and consumption-based monitoring practices.				
Impact of Risk	Increased Cooling Costs and Capital Expenditures: Rising extreme temperatures and heatwaves associated with climate directly increase energy costs due to the growing need for cooling. If existing cooling systems are insufficient to meet the growing demand, investments in more advanced and higher-capacity systems may be required. This may result in an increased risk of higher capital expenditures. Reduced Production Capacity and Workforce Productivity: Extreme temperatures may adversely affect employee health and workforce productivity, leading to indirect cost increases and disruptions in production processes. Such disruptions are considered a significant risk factor that may result in deviations from production plans and, consequently, revenue losses.				
Activities Vulnerable to Risk	As temperature control is a critical quality parameter in pharmaceutical manufacturing and storage activities, assets and operations that may be exposed and vulnerable to extreme temperatures and heatwaves encompass all operations (100%) dependent on climate control systems.				

Scenario Analysis	Optimistic Scenario Medium Term: According to projections based on Regional Climate Models (RCMs) developed within the scope of the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX), exposure to extreme temperature indicators is expected to be high in Türkiye in the medium term and the extreme temperature intensity is expected to increase by approximately 0.7°C. Long Term: According to the optimistic scenario, extreme heat intensity is expected to increase by approximately 1.1°C in the long term. This indicates that the severity of risk will continue to show a limited increase compared to the medium term. Pessimistic Scenario Medium Term: According to the RCM projections developed within the scope of CORDEX, in the pessimistic scenario, extreme temperature exposure in Türkiye is expected to remain at a high level in the medium term and the temperature intensity is expected to increase by approximately 1.3°C. Long Term: In the pessimistic scenario, exposure is expected to reach very high levels in the long term and the temperature increase is expected to reach approximately 1.9°C. In this context, it is assessed that the severity of the risk will increase significantly.
Measurement Uncertainties	The impacts associated with extreme temperatures and heatwaves may vary depending on climate scenarios and regional conditions, while uncertainties regarding future energy prices may also affect the magnitude of the risk. This creates uncertainties in Gensenta’s measurement and assessment of this risk.
Mitigation and Adaptation Activities	In order to reduce the effects of extreme air temperatures and heat waves on the increasing need for cooling and the associated energy consumption, on-site energy production and energy efficiency-oriented projects are being commissioned. In this context, thanks to the energy efficiency studies carried out at the Gensenta Yenibosna facility, energy optimization is achieved, especially in production areas that require temperature control, and operational resilience against climate-related risks is increased. • Total electricity consumption decreased by 13% compared to 2024, falling to 62,092.58 GJ in 2025.
Cost of Response to Risk	In order to increase energy efficiency, Solar Energy Panels, HVAC Energy Valve Installations and Heating-Cooling Line Revisions, High Efficiency Compressor and Dryer Installation and Pipeline Revision projects were carried out in 2025, and the total cost of these projects is TL 22,982,151.28 in 2025. In the feasibility studies of these projects, approximately 2,001,493 kWh of potential energy savings were calculated annually. Energy-saving efficiency projects implemented in 2025 can meet 10.39% of annual electricity consumption throughout the year. In order to increase the rate of renewable energy use and comply with SBTi commitments, we will continue to invest in projects that will reduce our energy dependence.

5.2 Climate-Related Transition Risks

The Company has comprehensively analyzed climate-related transition risks that could affect the entire value chain of its subsidiaries Gensenta and EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama operating in the healthcare sector. In this context, seven main transition risks were evaluated; carbon pricing, energy costs, increasing reporting and regulatory requirements, and greenwashing risk have been classified at high, medium and low risk levels as a result of probability and impact assessments in line with the risk matrix approach. Fluctuations in energy prices are considered in the critical risk category.

Unpredictable fluctuations in energy costs are considered to be a factor that may have a significant impact on the Company’s profitability and competitiveness. Therefore, the risk of “energy costs and market fluctuations” has been defined in the high-risk category and is discussed in detail in this report due to its potential effects on medium and long-term operations and its strategic importance.

5.2.1 Transition Risk 1 (GR1): Energy Costs and Market Fluctuations

Risk Heading	Energy Costs and Market Fluctuations				
Category of Risk	Transition – Regulatory / Market Risk				
Risk Value Its Place in the Chain	Direct Operations	Concentration Area of Risk	Gensenta Production Facilities (Yenibosna/Istanbul and Şekerpınar/Kocaeli)		
Time Horizon	Medium Term	Probability	4	Impact	4
Metric Used to Monitor the Risk	Energy consumption (Electricity and Natural Gas)	Performance (GJ)		123,632.66 (2025)	144,766.47 (2024)
Definition of Risk	Risks related to energy and carbon prices are gaining importance due to the energy-intensive nature of pharmaceutical production and the global and multi-layered production and supply chain. The healthcare sector is one of the sectors that require high energy consumption due to controlled production and storage conditions and continuously operating HVAC systems. This makes it critical to ensure reliable and sustainable supply of energy resources.				
	Rising energy costs as a result of market fluctuations and regulations on carbon pricing can directly impact the cost structure of production processes. In particular, unforeseen increases in energy prices, supply disruptions or regulatory changes; It poses a significant risk element that can lead to adverse effects on budget planning and competitiveness by reducing operational efficiency.				
	The electricity consumption metric is used to monitor annual absolute consumption within the scope of the targets set by the Company to monitor its operational efficiency and is a metric audited by 3rd parties and is determined on the basis of internal procedures and consumption-based monitoring practices.				
Impact of Risk	In the medium term, the risk of fluctuations in energy supply and prices remains high due to uncertainties in global energy markets and geopolitical developments. This can directly affect the cost structure of Gensenta, which has energy-intensive production processes. Given the current dependence on natural gas, sudden increases in energy prices can lead to significant increases in operational expenses. This volatility in energy markets reduces predictability in production planning and budgeting processes, increasing operational risks.				

Activities Vulnerable to Risk	Energy-intensive pharmaceutical manufacturing processes are vulnerable to fluctuations in energy prices, particularly due to operations reliant on HVAC systems and natural gas usage. Energy supply security and cost unpredictability are the main risk factors that can directly affect production planning and competitiveness. In this context, assets and activities that may be exposed to energy costs and market fluctuations include all operations (100%) related to energy use in production processes.
Scenario Analysis	Optimistic Scenario Medium Term: According to the optimistic scenario of the International Energy Agency, a rapid increase in renewable energy capacity, improvement in energy efficiency and widespread electrification are expected. Energy supply is expected to become more diversified and the share of low-emission technologies in the energy system to increase, strengthen energy supply security and reducing uncertainties regarding energy costs in energy-intensive sectors. Long Term: Within the scope of the net zero emission scenario, the weight of renewable energy sources and other low-emission technologies in the energy system is expected to continue to increase. It is predicted that the impact of supply-related shocks in energy markets can be limited thanks to the fact that energy supply is based on more diverse sources and dependence on fossil fuels decreases. It is considered that this situation can reduce the risk of fluctuations in energy costs in the long term. Pessimistic Scenario Medium Term: According to the pessimistic scenario of the International Energy Agency, an increase in energy demand is expected to continue and fossil fuels, including natural gas, are expected to maintain their importance in the energy system. It is predicted that volatility in energy costs may continue as global energy markets remain sensitive to geopolitical developments and supply disruptions. Long Term: The International Energy Agency’s “Current Policies Scenario” predicts that natural gas demand will continue to grow in the 2030s and that the energy transition will progress more limitedly. It is assessed that energy prices may continue to be affected by supply-demand imbalances and geopolitical risks as the energy system maintains its dependence on fossil fuels for a longer period.
Measurement Uncertainties	Uncertainties regarding future demand, supply and geopolitical developments cause fluctuations in energy supply and prices, which creates uncertainty in the Company’s risk assessments.
Mitigation and Adaptation	To reduce energy costs and increase resilience to price fluctuations, energy efficiency projects are carried out at Gensenta production facilities. It is aimed to reduce operational costs through the optimization of HVAC systems, strengthening energy monitoring infrastructure, and improvements to increase efficiency. In addition, energy consumption is regularly monitored and potential areas for improvement are systematically evaluated.
Cost of Response to Risk	To increase energy efficiency, Solar Energy Panels, HVAC Energy Valve Installations and Heating-Cooling Line Revisions, High Efficiency Compressor and Dryer Installation and Pipeline Revision projects were carried out in 2025, and the total cost of these projects is TL 22,982,151.28. In the feasibility studies of these projects, approximately 2,001,493 kWh of potential energy savings were calculated annually. Energy-saving efficiency projects implemented in 2025 can only meet 5.51% of the annual energy consumption throughout the year. To increase the rate of renewable energy use and comply with SBTi commitments, we will continue to invest in projects that will reduce our energy dependence.

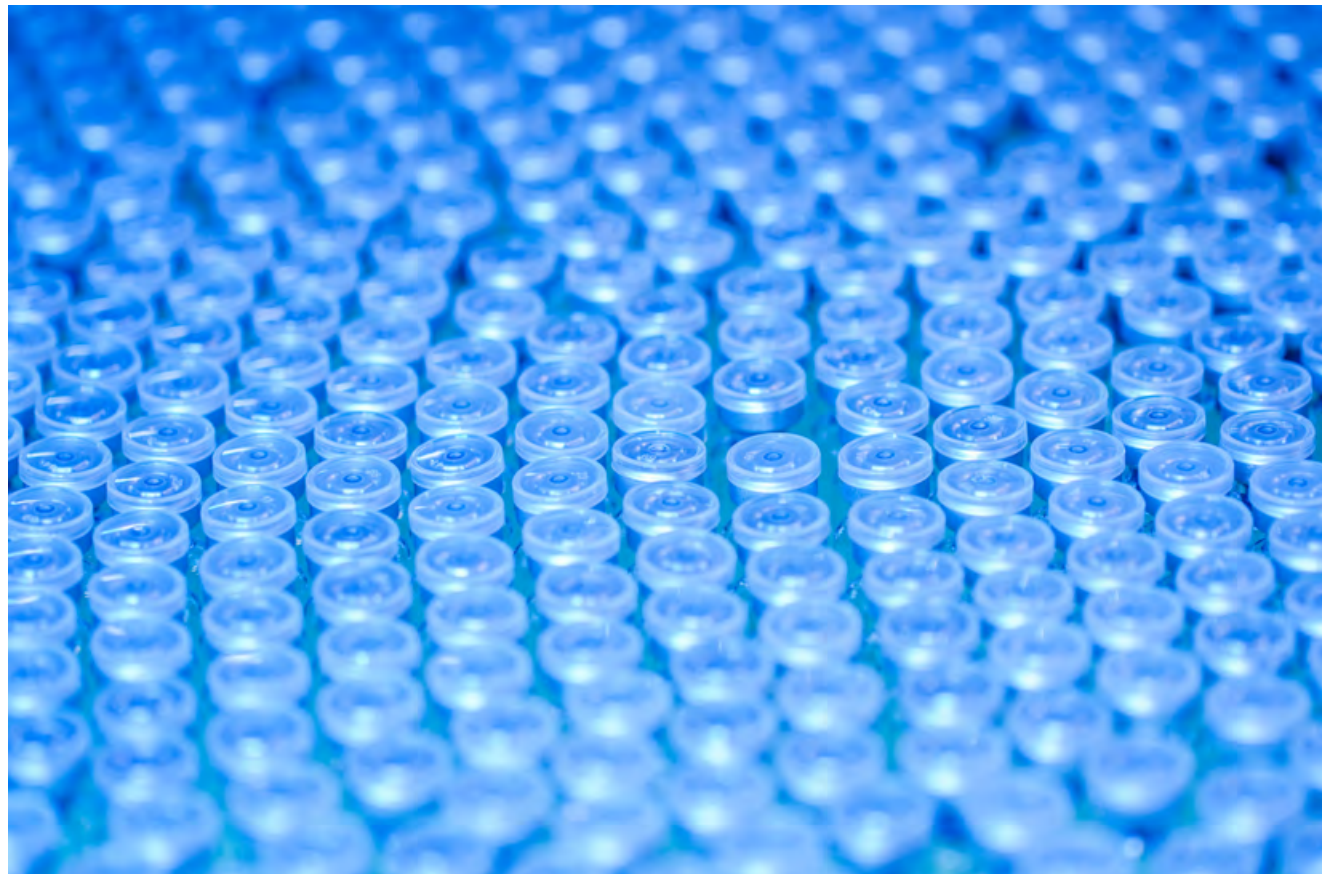
5.3 The Impact of Climate-Related Risks on Eczacıbaşı İlaç Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar's Strategy

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar positions environmental sustainability and the fight against climate change among its main priorities in line with its “Investing in the Planet” approach. The Company is focused on implementing practices that support the transition to low-carbon production models and continuously improving its sustainability performance. In this context, it is aimed to raise awareness of climate change and develop proactive actions against climate risks.

The Company aims to identify physical and transition risks at an early stage and minimize their impact through mitigation and adaptation activities. At Gensenta, production activities are shaped in line with water and energy efficiency targets; Operational resilience against climate-related risks is strengthened, especially with energy efficiency studies.

These investments increase energy supply security through diversification of energy sources while also contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions. Similarly, efforts are being made to increase water efficiency against the risk of decreasing water resources and increasing water stress, and operational processes are optimized accordingly.

In this context, Kanyon Shopping Mall, one of the Company's investment properties, holds the BREEAM “Exceptional” certificate and received the ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certificate in 2025, strengthening its energy efficiency practices and supporting its operational resilience against climate-related physical risks.



6 Metrics and Targets

6.1 Climate Related Targets

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar positions the fight against climate change as one of its priority areas and adopts an environmentally friendly production approach in this context. Gensenta, the Company's manufacturing subsidiary, aims to continuously improve its sustainability performance by implementing practices that support the transition to low-carbon production processes.

Gensenta has established its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in 2025 within the scope of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and completed the target validation process. SBTi provides an internationally agreed framework for companies to set their emission reduction targets in line with climate science and the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C. Continuing its strategic efforts in this direction, Gensenta has validated to an SBTi target in 2025. The year 2023 was chosen as the base year as it was the reference year in which Gensenta's emissions inventory was calculated in accordance with international standards and verifiable data was obtained. In line with this goal, Gensenta commits to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 58.8% by 2034 from a 2023 base year. In addition, Gensenta is committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2050. In this context, Gensenta commits to reduce absolute Scope 1,2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2023 base year.

The Company supports its climate targets not only with absolute emission reductions but also with energy and water intensity targets aimed at increasing operational efficiency. Carbon reduction targets focus on lowering total greenhouse gas emissions, while energy intensity targets aim to reduce the amount of energy consumed per volume of production or activity. By addressing these two approaches together, the Company aims to improve operational efficiency while supporting the transition to a low-carbon business model.

Gensenta aims to strengthen its sustainability performance and enhance the climate resilience of its business model by mitigating the physical and transition risks arising from climate change. In this context, Gensenta has established energy and water intensity targets aimed at improving operational efficiency. Detailed information on the intensity targets established based on the 2021 baseline year is presented in the table on the following page.

Goal Focus	Risk Involved	Goal Definition	Main Performance Indicator	Performance in 2021	Performance in 2024	Performance in 2025	Status
Energy Management	FR2: Extreme Temperatures and Heatwaves	At the Gensenta Yenibosna facility, it is aimed to have a maximum energy intensity of 540 GJ/ton per ton of product by the end of 2025.	Energy Intensity (GJ/ton)	652.67 GJ/ton*	460.8 GJ/ton*	544.96 GJ/ton*	The target has been achieved, energy efficiency studies continue to be carried out.
	GR1: Energy Costs and Market Fluctuations			616.28 GJ/ton**	448.93 GJ/ton**	538.12 GJ/ton**	
Water Management	FR1: Water Stress and Drought	At the Gensenta Yenibosna facility, it is aimed to have a maximum water consumption of 260 m³/ton per ton of product by the end of 2025.	Water Intensity (m³/ton)	351 m³/ton*	218 m³/ton*	223.73 m³/ton*	The target has been achieved, water efficiency studies continue to be carried out.
				359.77 m³/ton**	215.99 m³/ton**	221.43 m³/ton**	

* The relevant targets are based on the consolidated performance of the Yenibosna and Şekerpinar facilities.
** Due to the termination of the activities of the Şekerpinar facility, the targets set in the current reporting period only cover the Yenibosna facility.

6.2 Greenhouse Gas Emission Metrics

Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar fully reports all Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions arising from the activities of its subsidiaries and affiliates.

In the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, the types of fuel used and emission factors specific to the sources of activity are determined in line with the relevant international standards. In this context, separate emission factors are taken as a basis for all fields of activity, including fixed and mobile combustion sources, fire extinguishing gases, refrigerants, process emissions and purchased electricity consumption. As a result of improvements in the processes for monitoring and recording data used in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, Gensenta’s Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions in 2025 increased significantly compared to 2024.

In the 2025 corporate greenhouse gas inventory study conducted by Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar, emission calculations were based on reference methodologies published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) and current emission factors AR6.

Scope 2 emissions related to electricity consumption were calculated using the national grid electricity emission factor published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey and reported in line with both location-based and market-based approaches.

Throughout 2025, Eczacıbaşı İlaç, Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar did not purchase or sell any carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions from its operations. There is currently no mandatory carbon pricing mechanism or regulatory emissions trading system in place in Turkey. Therefore, there is no official internal carbon price defined or implemented within the Company.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2024 and 2025 (tonCO₂e)

		2025			2024		
Company Name		Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Market-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Market-based) Total tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Market-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Market-based) Total tonCO ₂ e
Eczacıbaşı İlaç Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar		8.84	0.92	9.76	38.53	0.00	38.53
Subsidiaries	Gensenta	10,024.04	9.00	10,033.04	5,389.87	0.00	5,389.87
	EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama	1,986.21	26.02	2,012.22	2,056.62	0.00	2,056.62
	Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul Geliştirme ve Yatırım	31.14	0.00	31.14	28.31	0.00	28.31
Total Emission Value of the Company (Market based) ton CO ₂ e		12,086.16			7,513.33		

Company Name		Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Location-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Location-based) Total tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Location-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Location-based) Total tonCO ₂ e
Eczacıbaşı İlaç Sınai ve Finansal Yatırımlar		8.84	2.77	11.61	38.53	6.43	44.96
Subsidiaries	Gensenta	10,024.04	7,477.25	17,501.29	5,389.87	8,364.57	13,754.44
	EİP Eczacıbaşı İlaç Pazarlama	1,986.21	88.02	2,074.22	2,056.62	44.80	2,101.42
	Eczacıbaşı Gayrimenkul Geliştirme ve Yatırım	31.14	7.23	38.37	28.31	6.57	34.88
Total Emission Value of the Company (Location based) ton CO ₂ e		19,625.49			15,935.70		

Company Name		Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Market-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Location-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Market-based) Total tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Location- based) Total tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1 tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Market-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 2 (Location-based) tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Market-based) Total tonCO ₂ e	Scope 1+2 (Location- based) Total tonCO ₂ e
Affiliates	Ekom Eczacıbaşı Dış Ticaret	9.03	0.00	2.89	9.03	11.92	9.03	0.00	2.89	9.03	11.92
	Vitra Karo	162,325.47	5,419.54	45,969.67	167,745.01	208,295.14	199,273.72	5,084.70	48,025.40	204,358.42	247,299.12

6.3 Industry-Based Metrics

The sector is broadly classified into three main subgroups: basic (commercial) chemicals, agrochemicals, and specialty chemicals. Basic chemicals accounted for the largest segment by production volume; It includes bulk polymers, petrochemicals, inorganic chemicals and other industrial chemicals.

Agrochemicals segment; It includes fertilizers, plant chemicals and agricultural biotechnology products. Specialty chemicals include paints and coatings, agrochemicals, sealants, adhesives, industrial gases, resins, and catalysts.

While large-scale enterprises generally have the capacity to produce basic, agricultural and specialty chemicals together, most enterprises across the sector specialize by focusing on specific areas. A large number of businesses in the chemical industry produce and market their products on a global scale.

Activity Metrics

Metric Code	Activity Metrics	Unit	2025 Statement	2024 Statement
RT-CH-000.A	Production by reportable segment	Cubic meter (m³) or metric ton (t)	Yenibosna / İstanbul: 195.30 ton Şekerpınar/ Kocaeli: 33.92 ton Total: 229.22 ton	Yenibosna / İstanbul: 275.57 ton Şekerpınar/ Kocaeli: 40.37 ton Total: 315.94 ton

Sustainability and Climate-Related Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Metric Code	Metric	Unit	2025 Statement	2024 Statement
RT-CH-110a.1	Gross total Scope 1 emissions, percentage covered by emissions-limiting regulations	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e, Percentage (%)	10,024.00	5,389.87
RT-CH-130a.1	Total energy consumed	Gigajoule (GJ)	124,916.12	145,407.15
RT-CH-130a.1	Grid electricity percentage	(%)	100%	100%
RT-CH-130a.1	Renewable energy percentage	(%)	49.71%	50.86%
RT-CH-130a.1	Total self-generated energy	Gigajoule (GJ)	286.75	0
RT-CH-140a.1	Total water withdrawn	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	51,284	68,036
RT-CH-140a.1	Total water consumed; Percentage of each in areas with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	(%)	Breakdown of total water consumption by regions with different water stress: Total water consumption: 51,284 m³ Extremely High: 84.3% (43,246 m³) High: 15.7% (8,038 m³)	Breakdown of total water consumption by regions with different water stress: Total water consumption: 68,036 m³ Extremely High: 87.4% (59,521 m³) High: 12.6% (8,515 m³)
RT-CH-140a.2	Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Number	0	0

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