



2025 TSRS COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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ABOUT THE REPORT

This report has been prepared to disclose, in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, the governance structure, strategic approach, risk management processes, metrics, approach to targets and financial effects of Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities.

The information presented in the report has been structured to enable a comprehensive understanding of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's business model, value chain, operations, financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

TSRS Reporting Framework and Purpose of the Report

The report covers the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 and has been prepared by the Investor Relations and Sustainability Department, with contributions from the relevant business units of the Company, in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023. TSRS 1 “General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information” and TSRS 2 “Climate-related Disclosures” have been taken as the basis in establishing the reporting framework. The report aims to explain how feed production, agricultural raw material procurement, energy and resource use, and logistics activities may be affected by climate change, how the risks and opportunities arising in this context are managed by the Company, and the consequences of such effects on operations and the financial outlook. The information presented is intended to assist the primary users of the report in assessing the Company’s approach to climate-related developments and its long-term climate resilience. In determining the disclosure topics and metrics relevant to the Company’s activities, the provisions applicable to the “Volume 20 — Agricultural Products” industry set out in the Industry-based Guidance on Applying TSRS 2 were also taken into consideration.

Reporting Period and Frequency

Ofis Yem carried out its first reporting under the TSRS for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. This report, which is the Company’s second annual TSRS report, covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 and is prepared consistently with the consolidated financial statements for the same period. Unless otherwise stated, the information and performance indicators presented in the report relate to this period. The Company’s reporting frequency under the TSRS is annual.

Connectivity with Financial Disclosures

The climate-related information contained in this report includes Ofis Yem and its subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation and should be considered together with the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The sustainability report and the consolidated financial statements are based on the same reporting period and reporting entity boundary. Unless otherwise stated, the financial information and monetary amounts presented in the report are stated in Turkish lira (TL), consistently with the consolidated financial statements. Non-financial indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water use,

and production data are disclosed using the relevant calculation methodologies and their respective units of measurement.

The current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows are addressed in the relevant disclosures by establishing connectivity with financial statement line items.

Transition Exemptions

Pursuant to the KGK Board Decision dated 25 December 2025 and published in the Official Gazette No. 33123 dated 30 December 2025, the application period of the transition exemptions set out in paragraphs E4, E5 and E6(b) of TSRS 1 was extended by one year for entities that reported in accordance with the TSRS for the first time in 2024. In preparing its 2025 TSRS report, Ofis Yem made use of the following exemptions:

TSRS 1 E4 – Timing of reporting: The Company’s TSRS-compliant Sustainability Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 is presented after the publication of the consolidated financial statements for the same period.

TSRS 1 E5 – Climate-related disclosures: The report includes only disclosures relating to climate-related risks and opportunities within the scope of TSRS 2; other sustainability-related matters other than climate have not been included within the scope of the report.

TSRS 1 E6(b) – Comparative information: Information relating to climate-related risks and opportunities has been presented comparatively; comparative information relating to other sustainability-related matters has not been disclosed.

In addition, pursuant to Provisional Article 3 of the Board Decision on Determining the Scope of Application of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, entities are not required to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions during the first two annual reporting periods in which they apply the TSRS. Ofis Yem made use of this exemption in 2025, its second reporting period, and did not include Scope 3 emissions within the scope of the report.

Scope of the Report

The reporting period covers the 12-month financial reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The climate-related financial disclosures presented in the report have been addressed consistently with the consolidated financial statements for the same period, prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, and should be considered together with those financial statements.

The disclosures included in the report cover the production facilities, offices and investment activities in Türkiye of Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. and its subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation. In assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, the upstream value chain comprising agricultural raw material suppliers and logistics service providers, as well as the downstream value chain comprising customers, has also been taken into consideration.

Reporting Boundaries

The organisational boundary of the report has been determined to cover Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025. Changes occurring within the scope of consolidation during the reporting period have been reflected in the reporting boundary in accordance with the principles applied in the consolidated financial statements.

The effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on operations and the financial outlook have been assessed by taking into consideration the Company’s production activities and its subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation. Elements of the value chain have been included within the scope of analysis to the extent of their potential to affect the Company’s future financial outlook.

The data used in the report have been consolidated based on information obtained from the relevant business units and subsidiaries. Where a scope different from the organisational boundary has been used due to data availability or the nature of the relevant metric, the applicable scope and calculation boundary have been separately specified alongside the relevant disclosure.

Materiality Approach

Ofis Yem assesses the materiality of climate-related information in accordance with the provisions of TSRS 1 and the Company’s specific circumstances. Information is considered material if omitting, misstating or obscuring that information could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of the primary users of the report. In the materiality assessment, the nature of climate-related risks and opportunities, their likelihood of occurrence, their short-, medium- and long-term effects, and their potential consequences for the Company’s business model and value chain are considered together. Financial assessments take into account the effects on revenue, cost of sales, raw material and energy expenses, inventories, capital expenditures, assets and liabilities, working capital and cash flows.

Qualitative factors such as continuity of operations, security of raw

The 5×5 impact and likelihood matrix used within the scope of enterprise risk management provides input into the identification and prioritisation of climate-related risks; however, it is not the sole determinant of the materiality assessment under the TSRS. Qualitative and quantitative information is used together in the assessments; where reliable data are available, factors such as geographical exposures relating to risks, emissions indicators and the carrying amounts of vulnerable assets are measured quantitatively. Unless otherwise stated, these indicators do not represent expected financial losses or investment requirements. Risks and opportunities whose financial effects cannot yet be measured reliably are disclosed qualitatively together with the available information, assumptions used and measurement uncertainties.

Materiality assessments are reviewed in each reporting period by taking into consideration changes in the Company's operations, production capacity, organisational structure, agricultural raw material procurement and value chain, as well as developments in climate-related regulations and market conditions.

Data Sources and Measurement Methodologies

The financial information used in the report has been compiled from the Company's consolidated financial statements and accounting records, while environmental and operational information has been compiled from data obtained from the relevant business units, production facilities and subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation. Invoices and meter records relating to electricity, fuel and water consumption, vehicle fuel data, production volumes, solar power plant generation and offsetting records, investment information, risk assessments and supporting documents constitute the principal internal data sources.

The greenhouse gas emissions inventory has been prepared based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been calculated by applying appropriate emission factors to the relevant activity data. The emission factors and global warming potential values used have been obtained from relevant national and international sources. Scope 3 emissions have not been included in the reporting scope pursuant to the transition exemption applied by the Company.

In the scenario analyses relating to physical risks, the IPCC's RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios have been assessed for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons. WRI Aqueduct baseline water stress data have been used to geographically determine current exposure to water stress.

In assessing transition risks and opportunities, the International Energy Agency's STEPS and NZE 2050 scenarios have been used. The results of the analyses have been interpreted by taking into consideration

production facilities, agricultural raw material procurement, logistics activities, energy and fuel use, and renewable energy investments.

Data are compared against supporting documentation such as invoices, meter readings, technical records and accounting information; changes across locations and reporting periods, as well as the consistency of calculation methodologies, are reviewed. Where direct measurement is not possible, estimates are made using reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort, and significant assumptions and measurement uncertainties are presented together with the relevant disclosures.

Assumptions, Judgements and Measurement Uncertainties

In preparing its climate-related financial disclosures, Ofis Yem uses reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. Management judgement is applied in the processes of identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, determining value chain boundaries, selecting material information, determining time horizons and relating scenario analysis results to the Company's operations.

The fact that climate scenarios are based on long-term projections, the adaptation of global data to local conditions, and the limited availability of data relating to the regions from which agricultural raw materials are sourced create uncertainty in physical risk assessments. With respect to transition risks, carbon prices, the scope and implementation principles of the Emissions Trading System, energy, fuel, agricultural raw material and logistics costs, as well as technological and regulatory developments, constitute the main sources of uncertainty. The fact that value chain data relating to suppliers and logistics activities are still developing may also affect the scope of the assessments.

Scenario analyses are not precise forecasts of the future and are used to assess potential outcomes that may arise under different conditions. Accordingly, the likelihood, timing and financial effects of certain risks and opportunities cannot be measured with certainty. Where reliable data are available, quantitative calculations are used; where measurement is not possible, qualitative or estimate-based assessments are presented.

Activity data, invoices and meter records, together with appropriate emission and conversion factors, are used in calculating metrics relating to greenhouse gas emissions and energy, fuel and water use. Where direct measurement is not possible, the estimates, assumptions and significant sources of uncertainty used are presented together with the relevant disclosures. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed in subsequent reporting periods when new information becomes available or circumstances change.

Comparative Information

Ofis Yem's 2025 TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report includes comparative information for 2024 in order to enable monitoring of period-to-period changes in climate-related indicators. Comparative data have been presented, to the extent practicable, using the same scope, calculation methodology and units of measurement as those applied in the current period.

The commencement of operations at the Adana Factory in July 2024 and its full-year production in 2025, changes in production scale, and investments commissioned during the period may affect the direct comparability of certain indicators between years. Accordingly, when evaluating changes in performance, the scope of operations, production volumes and investment-related effects have also been taken into consideration, and the reasons for significant differences have been explained together with the relevant metrics.

Where changes are made to the calculation methodology, scope or classification of prior-period data, comparative information is recalculated to the extent practicable, and the nature of the change is disclosed.

Statement of Compliance with TSRS

Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.'s TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of TSRS 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and TSRS 2 "Climate-related Disclosures" issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority.

The transition exemptions applied in the preparation of the report, together with the exemption relating to the disclosure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, have been applied to the extent permitted by the relevant regulations and are disclosed in the "Transition Exemptions" section of the report.

Independent Assurance Engagement

Ofis Yem's TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 has been subject to a limited assurance engagement by Tema Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.

The assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with GDS 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information". In respect of the greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in the report, GDS 3410 "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements" was also applied.

The limited assurance report, which describes the scope of the engagement, the responsibilities of the Company's management and the independent assurance practitioner, the procedures performed and the conclusion reached, is included at the end of this report.

02

ABOUT OFİS YEM

Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. was established in Ankara in 1997 to operate in the production of compound feed and the trading of feed raw materials. The Company's headquarters is located in the Çankaya district of Ankara, while its first production facility operates in the Çubuk district of Ankara. The Company's shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul Main Market under the ticker symbol "OFSYM".



ANKARA FACTORY
75 Ton / Hour



KARS FACTORY
35 Ton / Hour



MANİSA FACTORY
60 Ton / Hour



ADANA FACTORY
80 Ton / Hour

ABOUT OFİS YEM

Ofis Yem's principal activities consist of the production and sale of compound feeds formulated to meet the nutritional requirements of different animal species and growth stages, as well as the trading of agricultural raw materials used in production. The Company's product portfolio includes feed for fattening cattle, dairy cattle, calves, small ruminants and poultry. Compound feeds are produced in three different forms—pellet, crushed and mash—in line with customer needs and requirements, with pellet feed accounting for the largest share of total production.

Feeds are produced according to rations formulated by taking into account animals' growth stages and nutritional requirements, including meat and milk yield. Raw materials undergo dosing, crushing, mixing, pelleting and packaging processes in accordance with the specified formulations. The Adana Factory also includes a production line for premixes used as additives in compound animal feeds.

Ofis Yem has expanded its production network through investments undertaken at different times. Production activities, which commenced in Ankara in 1997, were followed by the commissioning of the Kars Factory in 2010, the Manisa Factory in 2011 and the Adana Factory in 2024. The Ankara Factory has a production capacity of 75 tonnes/hour, the Kars Factory 35 tonnes/hour, the Manisa Factory 60 tonnes/hour and the Adana Factory 80 tonnes/hour. Accordingly, the Company's total production capacity has reached 250 tonnes/hour, while its annual production capacity has reached approximately 1.35 million tonnes.

The location of the factories across different geographical regions provides operational flexibility in delivering products to customers and sourcing agricultural raw materials from different production regions. Sales of feed produced by Ofis Yem predominantly consist of direct sales to large-scale cattle fattening and dairy farms and sales through dealers. Products may be delivered in bagged or bulk form depending on customer requirements. The Company's extensive dealer network and bulk feed delivery model support its access to livestock enterprises of different scales.

Various agricultural inputs are used in production, primarily corn, barley, wheat and their by-products, as well as soybean meal and sunflower meal. The quality, nutritional value, price and availability of raw materials are assessed, and substitution among suitable inputs may be made provided that animal nutrition requirements and product quality are maintained. The Company makes use of technological systems and animal nutrition science throughout the process, from raw material selection and formulation to production processes and final product controls.

To ensure the continuity of production and raw material procurement, raw materials may be sourced in high volumes and through different supply channels. Raw materials exceeding production requirements or not planned to be used in production in the short term may be traded domestically or internationally in line with market conditions. Accordingly, raw material trading is considered not only as a separate revenue-generating activity but also as a complementary element of the business model that supports security of supply, inventory management and continuity of production.

As part of investments aimed at expanding the production network, construction of a new feed factory is ongoing on approximately 25,000 m² of land located in the Samsun Food Specialized Organized Industrial Zone. The facility is targeted to have a production capacity of 70 tonnes/hour and approximately 350,000 tonnes annually and to be commissioned and commence production in the first quarter of 2027. Upon completion of the investment, the Company's total hourly production capacity is expected to increase to 320 tonnes, while its annual production capacity is expected to rise to approximately 1.75 million tonnes.

Ofis Yem also undertakes solar energy investments with the aim of limiting electricity costs and grid-related emissions. Upon completion of the solar power plant investments planned to have installed capacities of 10 MW in Malatya and 3.2 MW in Çorum, the Company's total installed solar power capacity is targeted to reach 27.25 MW. Electricity generated by ground-mounted solar power plants is supplied to the grid and offset against the electricity consumed by the factories from the grid. Through these investments, the Company aims to generate more electricity from renewable sources than it consumes and to support its cost resilience against fluctuations in energy prices.



Shareholding Structure

As of 31 December 2025, Ofis Yem’s issued capital amounts to TL 146,250,000 and consists of 146,250,000 shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1. The Company’s shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul Main Market under the ticker symbol “OFSYM”.

Of the Company’s capital, TL 26,000,000 in nominal value consists of registered Group A shares, while TL 120,250,000 in nominal value consists of registered Group B shares. Group A shares carry privileges with respect to nominating candidates to the Board of Directors and voting at the General Assembly.

Name-Surname/Trade Name of Shareholder	Share in Capital (TL)	Share in Capital (%)	Voting Rights Ratio (%)
GALİP YEŞİLBAŞ	29,900,000	20.44	36,88
SALİH YEŞİLBAŞ	23,400,000	16	9,35
AGAH MAMALOĞLU	21,450,000	14.67	18,96
OFİS HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	19,500,000	13.33	7,79
BEKİR TAŞKALDIRAN	16,250,000	11.11	12,73
SELİM YEŞİLBAŞ	11,700,000	8	4,68
OTHER	24,050,000	16,45	9,61
TOTAL	146,250,000	100	100,00

Ofis Yem’s Direct Subsidiaries				
Trade Name	Company’s Field of Activity	Paid-in/Issued Capital	Company’s Share in Capital	Company’s Share in Capital (%)
Ofis Acay Gıda Tarım Hayvancılık San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Compound Feed Production	5,000,000	2,550,000	51
Ofis Yem Lidaş Tarım Ürünleri Lisanslı Depoculuk A.Ş.	Grain Storage and Warehousing Activities	3,000,000	3,000,000	100
Eymencem Gıda Yatırım ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Production, Trading and Import/Export of Food Products	108,000,000	108,000,000	100

Business Model and Value Chain

Ofis Yem’s business model consists of two principal areas of activity: compound feed production and sales, and agricultural raw material trading. Licensed warehousing and renewable energy investments support continuity of production, security of supply and the management of energy costs.

Value Chain Stage	Key Elements	Description of Activities
Upstream Value Chain	Agricultural producers, raw material suppliers and logistics service providers	Procurement of corn, barley, wheat, oilseed meals, bran, DDGS, molasses and other feed inputs from domestic and international sources and their transportation to production facilities.
Company’s Own Operations	Compound feed production, raw material trading and storage	Storage of raw materials, formulation of rations, and production of feed in pellet, grain or mash form at the Ankara, Kars, Manisa and Adana factories.
Downstream Value Chain	Customers; large-scale livestock enterprises, dealers and transportation services	Delivery of feed to large farms directly or through dealers in bagged or bulk form; sale of traded raw materials to domestic and international buyers.

Ofis Yem supports continuity of production and supply through sourcing from different regions and countries, raw material substitution, inventory management and licensed warehousing capabilities. Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed by taking into consideration the relevant stages of the value chain, while their current and anticipated effects on the business model and value chain are disclosed in the Strategy section.

03

OFİS YEM GOVERNANCE



Ofis Yem Sustainability and Climate Governance Structure

Ofis Yem has adopted a governance structure that enables sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities to be addressed comprehensively within its corporate governance processes. This structure, comprising the Board of Directors, the Sustainability Committee, the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the Sustainability Department, ensures the distribution of oversight, assessment, coordination, implementation and reporting responsibilities among the relevant levels of management.

Through this structure, the Company aims to identify, assess and monitor the short-, medium- and long-term effects of climate-related risks and opportunities; communicate the resulting findings to the responsible governing bodies; and align sustainability activities with the Company's strategic and operational processes. The allocation of responsibilities and flow of information between the governing bodies and relevant units enable these matters to be addressed at different levels of management and developments to be reflected in decision-making processes.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors assumes the highest-level oversight responsibility for Ofis Yem's sustainability activities and climate-related risks and opportunities. The Sustainability Committee, which operates under the Board of Directors, performs a supporting role in the assessment, monitoring and presentation of matters in this area to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors evaluates the strategies, policies and targets established in line with the Company's sustainability priorities and oversees the consideration of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities in a manner consistent with the Company's overall strategy. In this context, the current and anticipated effects of such risks and opportunities on the Company's operations, business model, value chain and financial adequacy are presented to the Board of Directors, and guiding decisions are taken where necessary.

The Sustainability Committee, which operates under the Board of Directors, supports the Board's oversight and decision-making processes by carrying out assessment and monitoring activities on sustainability and climate-related matters. The participation of two members of the Board of Directors in the Sustainability Committee ensures that sustainability and climate-related matters are represented

at Board level and that the activities carried out by the Committee are communicated directly to the Board of Directors. This structure also supports the consideration of sustainability factors in the Company's strategic assessment and decision-making processes.

The Sustainability Committee presents to the Board of Directors the results of activities coordinated by the Sustainability Department, including identified sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, developments relating to these matters, and recommendations deemed necessary. Based on the information and assessments submitted to it, the Board of Directors reviews existing practices and, where necessary, provides direction for additional activities to be carried out.

The responsibilities assigned to the Sustainability Committee and the relevant management units do not eliminate the Board of Directors' ultimate oversight responsibility for sustainability and climate-related matters. Through this structure, the Board of Directors oversees the consideration of sustainability and climate-related matters in the Company's strategic direction and decision-making processes without directly managing day-to-day implementation activities.

Sustainability Committee

At Ofis Yem, the foundations for establishing the Sustainability Committee were laid in 2025 with the aim of addressing sustainability and climate-related matters within a systematic and integrated governance structure. Following the completion of preparatory activities, the Committee was formally established and authorised in 2026, subsequent to the reporting period, with the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Sustainability Committee operates with the aim of ensuring compliance with national and international sustainability standards, integrating sustainability into the Company's strategic approach and way of doing business, and monitoring and assessing sustainability performance in a transparent manner. Reporting to the Board of Directors, the Committee convenes at least twice a year within the framework of its defined duties and working principles; decisions taken at the meetings, together with the assessments and recommendations developed, are submitted to the Board of Directors.

The duties and working principles of the Committee have been determined by taking into consideration Capital Markets Legislation, the Turkish Commercial Code, the Company's Articles of Association and the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board.

This framework ensures that the Committee's authorities and responsibilities are exercised in a manner consistent with the ultimate oversight responsibility of the Board of Directors and that sustainability matters are addressed within the Company's corporate governance structure.

In addition to two members of the Board of Directors, whose participation supports the direct flow of information with the Board, the Sustainability Committee includes department managers and directors with experience and expertise in different areas of duty and responsibility. The Sustainability Manager also serves as an ex officio member of the Committee. The Committee's composition of members with diverse competencies enables sustainability matters to be assessed from a strategic, integrated and interdisciplinary perspective. The coordination of the Committee's activities, together with the administrative and technical support for the activities carried out, is provided by the Sustainability Department.

Among the Committee's principal responsibilities are the determination of the Company's environmental, social and governance targets, the assessment and approval of such targets within the scope of the Committee's authority, and the submission of targets deemed necessary to the Board of Directors for approval. The Committee also reviews investments and practices related to sustainability targets and develops assessments and recommendations aimed at improving sustainability performance. Progress towards the established targets is monitored through information and performance indicators provided by the relevant business units.

The Committee is responsible for assessing the Company's sustainability strategy and priorities, examining potential impacts related to climate change, and ensuring that sustainability processes are carried out in coordination with the relevant business units. The short-, medium- and long-term effects of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's operations, business model, value chain and financial capacity are assessed by the Committee, and the resulting findings are submitted to the Board of Directors.

The Sustainability Committee supports the consideration of identified risks and opportunities in the Company's strategic planning and decision-making processes. In these assessments, economic, environmental and social effects are considered together, and trade-offs that may arise among different decision alternatives are taken into account where necessary.

Where sustainability and climate-related risks are associated with the Company's overall risk profile, coordination is maintained with the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the relevant business units within the framework of their respective duties and responsibilities.

In the Committee's activities, national and international regulations relating to sustainability, the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, sectoral developments and stakeholder expectations are monitored. The potential effects of relevant developments on the Company's sustainability strategy, targets and practices are assessed, and, where deemed necessary, recommendations for the enhancement of the strategy, priorities or existing practices are submitted to the Board of Directors.

Sustainability Department

Ofis Yem's sustainability activities are carried out and coordinated by the Sustainability Department. The Department is the principal implementation and coordination unit supporting the integration of the direction and priorities determined by the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee into the Company's operations and business processes. The Sustainability Manager also serves as an ex officio member of the Sustainability Committee.

The Sustainability Department operates with the aim of ensuring that the Company's sustainability approach is adopted across the organisation, aligned with relevant business processes and reflected in practice. In this context, it supports the planning of activities relating to environmental, social and governance matters, the establishment of coordination among relevant units, and the integration of sustainability priorities into operations. The Department contributes to ensuring that sustainability is addressed not only within the scope of reporting, but also as an integral part of the Company's way of doing business and corporate governance approach.

The Department's principal responsibilities include coordinating activities relating to the Company's environmental, social and governance performance, monitoring relevant performance indicators, and presenting the results obtained to the Sustainability Committee. During the implementation and monitoring of sustainability activities, the Department works in cooperation with the relevant business units, and the required data, information and assessments are obtained from the responsible units. Information and training activities carried out to increase employees' awareness of sustainability matters and to develop a common sustainability approach across the organisation are also coordinated by the Department.

The Sustainability Department monitors national and international sustainability standards, reporting frameworks and regulatory developments and assesses their applicability to the Company's activities. Activities relating to sustainability and climate-related reporting requirements applicable to the Company, particularly the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, are carried out in coordination with the relevant business units. Accordingly, activities are undertaken to prepare or update the necessary policies, procedures and practices, and the resulting proposals are submitted to the Sustainability Committee for assessment.

The collection, compilation and preparation for reporting of environmental, social, governance and climate-related data to be used in sustainability reporting are carried out under the coordination of the Department. The Department works together with the relevant units to support the consistency and traceability of reported information and its alignment with disclosure requirements. The collection of activity data underlying the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, the monitoring of climate-related metrics and the preparation of sustainability reports are also coordinated within this scope.

The Department carries out technical studies and assessments for the development of the Company's sustainability targets and submits target proposals to the Sustainability Committee. It supports the development, together with the relevant business units, of the activities and action plans required to achieve approved targets and monitors the progress of implementation through established performance indicators. Findings obtained through monitoring, deviations from targets and improvement recommendations aimed at enhancing processes are submitted to the Sustainability Committee for assessment.

Activities relating to the identification, analysis and monitoring of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are also carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department. These activities take into consideration the short-, medium- and long-term effects of risks and opportunities on the Company's operations, raw material procurement, production processes, value chain and financial capacity. The results of the assessments are submitted to the Sustainability Committee, while coordination is maintained with the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the relevant business units on matters associated with the Company's overall risk management approach.

The Sustainability Department monitors the alignment of the activities carried out and practices developed with the Company's sustainability

strategy and prepares recommendations for enhancing the existing approach in line with changing regulations, sectoral developments and emerging needs.

Early Detection of Risk Committee

The Early Detection of Risk Committee operates under the Board of Directors with the aim of identifying and assessing at an early stage the risks that may affect the existence, development and continuity of operations of Ofis Yem, and developing the necessary measures in response to such risks. The duties and working principles of the Committee have been determined within the framework of the Turkish Commercial Code, Capital Markets Legislation, the Company's Articles of Association and the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board.

The Committee carries out activities aimed at the early identification of strategic, financial, operational, legal and reputational risks that the Company may face, as well as other risks that may affect the continuity of operations. The likelihood of occurrence and potential impacts of identified risks are assessed based on quantitative and qualitative information provided by the relevant units, while control and response mechanisms designed to maintain risks at acceptable levels are reviewed.

Sustainability and climate change-related risks are also included within the scope of the Committee's assessment where they are of a nature that may affect the Company's operations, value chain and financial capacity. In this context, the potential effects of climate change on raw material procurement, production activities, energy use, operational continuity and cost structure are considered in connection with the Company's overall risk profile. Accordingly, climate-related risks are assessed not as a separate and independent risk area, but by taking into consideration their relationship with existing strategic, financial and operational risks.

Technical studies relating to the identification and analysis of climate-related risks are carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department and with the contributions of the relevant business units. The findings obtained as a result of these studies are assessed by the Sustainability Committee, while matters that may be significant in terms of the Company's existence, development or continuity of operations are submitted to the Early Detection of Risk Committee for assessment.

This allocation of responsibilities between the two committees supports the integration of sustainability and climate-related risks into the Company's overall risk management approach.

Based on the risk assessments submitted to it, the Committee provides the Board of Directors with opinions and recommendations regarding measures that may be taken, risk responses that may be implemented and control mechanisms that need to be developed. The development and implementation of actions relating to identified risks are carried out by the relevant business units, while the coordination of sustainability and climate-related actions is supported by the Sustainability Department and the Sustainability Committee within the scope of their respective responsibilities.

The Early Detection of Risk Committee documents its activities and the results of its assessments and reports them to the Board of Directors. These reports include identified risks, the potential impacts of such risks, recommended measures and assessments regarding the improvement of risk management systems. In this way, the timely provision of information to the Board of Directors regarding significant risks faced by the Company and the consideration of such risks in strategic decision-making processes are supported.

Information and Reporting Mechanism

Ofis Yem's information and reporting mechanism within the scope of sustainability and climate governance has been structured to ensure that sustainability and climate-related developments, risks and opportunities, and performance results are communicated to the relevant management levels in a timely manner. The flow of information is carried out from the relevant business units to the Sustainability Department, and from there to the Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors.

Environmental, social, governance and climate-related data obtained from the business units are compiled by the Sustainability Department. The periodic consistency and traceability of the data, as well as their alignment with supporting information, are reviewed in coordination with the relevant units; where necessary, additional information or explanations are requested. The results obtained are analysed and submitted to the Sustainability Committee for assessment.

The information submitted to the Sustainability Committee covers sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, their potential effects on the Company's operations, business model, value chain and financial capacity, performance indicators, progress towards targets, actions undertaken and regulatory developments. The Committee,

which convenes at least twice a year, assesses the information submitted to it and develops guidance and improvement recommendations where deemed necessary. Decisions taken and assessments made at the meetings are submitted to the Board of Directors, thereby ensuring that the Board of Directors is informed about sustainability and climate-related matters at least twice a year. Sustainability and climate-related risks that may affect the Company's existence, development or continuity of operations are also submitted to the Early Detection of Risk Committee for assessment in order to link them with the Company's overall risk management approach. Where a significant risk emerges, a material change occurs in the impact or likelihood of an existing risk, a significant deviation from targets arises, or a new regulation that may affect the Company's operations comes into consideration, the relevant matter is brought to the attention of the responsible committees and, where necessary, the Board of Directors without waiting for the regular meeting period.

Based on the assessments made at Committee meetings, activities to be undertaken are communicated to the relevant business units; the status of implementation and progress towards targets are monitored by the Sustainability Department and reassessed in subsequent reporting periods. This structure establishes a feedback mechanism that enables the directions provided by the Board of Directors to be translated into implementation and sustainability performance to be monitored.

Assessment and Development of Sustainability and Climate-related Competencies

Ofis Yem considers it important to bring together different areas of expertise within the Board of Directors, the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability Department and the relevant business units in order to ensure the effective management of sustainability and climate-related matters. Sustainability and climate-related competencies are assessed by taking into consideration the professional backgrounds, sectoral experience and areas of responsibility of individuals serving within the governance bodies, as well as the technical knowledge required for the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board of Directors of Ofis Yem comprises members with experience in various fields, including agriculture and livestock farming, feed production, raw material procurement, chemistry, operations management, accounting and finance, capital markets, law and regulatory compliance, public administration, and water and natural resource management. Information regarding the professional backgrounds, areas of expertise and experience of the members of the

Board of Directors is shared with stakeholders in the Company's 2025 Annual Report.

Experience in agriculture, livestock farming, feed production and raw material procurement contributes to the assessment of the potential effects of climate change on agricultural raw materials, continuity of supply, production processes and operational efficiency. Expertise in accounting, finance and capital markets supports the consideration of the financial effects of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. Knowledge and experience in law, regulatory compliance, public administration, water and natural resource management enable changing regulations, physical climate risks and developments relating to natural resources to be assessed from different perspectives.

The Sustainability Committee, which was formally established in 2026, includes two members of the Board of Directors as well as department managers and directors with experience in different areas of duty and responsibility. The Sustainability Manager also serves as an ex officio member of the Committee. The multidisciplinary structure of the Committee supports the assessment of sustainability and climate-related matters together with their strategic, financial, operational and regulatory dimensions, as well as the integration of knowledge and expertise from different business units into governance processes.

Sustainability and climate-related competency needs are assessed by taking into consideration changing regulations and reporting standards, risk and opportunity analyses conducted, data collection and reporting processes, and the Company's sustainability targets. Information and competency needs identified in light of developments monitored by the Sustainability Department are communicated to the relevant managers and business units, and information sessions, internal knowledge-sharing activities and training programmes are conducted where deemed necessary.

In 2025, training was provided to personnel involved in the carbon footprint calculation process with the aim of developing the Company's organisational capacity for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The training aimed to improve the level of knowledge regarding the identification of activity data underlying the calculations, the collection of relevant data and their incorporation into the calculation process. Needs relating to the development of sustainability and climate-related competencies are assessed in line with requirements arising during reporting and implementation processes and are supported through activities appropriate to the areas of responsibility of the relevant employees.

Integration of Sustainability into Performance Management and the Remuneration System

At Ofis Yem, employees' job descriptions and performance criteria are defined, communicated to employees and taken into consideration in remuneration decisions. Employee and managerial performance is assessed in line with duties and responsibilities, annual business targets, and the Company's operational and financial results. However, as of the reporting period, this process is not conducted within the framework of a formal Performance Management System (KPI).

The Company's remuneration approach is implemented by taking into consideration business performance, market salary surveys and annual performance assessments. Proposals regarding remuneration and salary increases are evaluated by the relevant managers, while the final decision is made with the approval of senior management. This approach aims to maintain a fair and balanced remuneration structure across the Company and to support employee satisfaction.

The performance of senior management is assessed in line with the Company's operational and financial performance and annual business targets. No separate performance assessment is carried out for members of the Board of Directors; the remuneration to be paid to Board members is determined by the General Assembly.

As of the 2025 reporting period, sustainability and climate-related targets and indicators have not been directly incorporated into the individual performance assessment criteria of employees, managers or senior management. In addition, there is no remuneration, bonus or incentive mechanism linked to sustainability- or climate-related performance indicators in the remuneration of the Board of Directors or senior management.

Sustainability and climate-related matters are monitored at the corporate level within the Company's governance structure. In parallel with the development of activities in these areas, the consideration of

relevant indicators in performance assessment processes may be addressed in future periods.

Integration of Sustainability and Climate-related Matters into Strategy, Policies and Business Processes

Ofis Yem regards sustainability and climate-related matters not merely as a reporting obligation, but as factors that may affect business continuity, resource efficiency, security of supply and long-term financial capacity. Accordingly, activities are carried out to systematically integrate sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities into the Company's strategy, policies, decision-making mechanisms and operational processes.

Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed with the participation of the relevant business units under the coordination of the Sustainability Department. The findings obtained are presented to the Sustainability Committee, while matters requiring strategic direction or approval are submitted to the Board of Directors. National and international regulations, sectoral developments, market conditions and stakeholder expectations are monitored, and proposals are prepared for the development of policies, procedures and practices deemed necessary.

Given the dependence of feed production on agricultural raw materials, energy, water and logistics activities, sustainability and climate-related matters are linked to different business processes. In raw material procurement, the potential effects of climate conditions on the availability, quality and cost of products are monitored, while supplier and sourcing-region diversification and alternative raw material options are assessed. In production processes, energy and water use, waste management, maintenance activities, occupational health and safety, emergency preparedness and operational continuity are considered together.

The integration of sustainability into product development processes is also supported by the Company's R&D and formulation activities. By using different raw material compositions, the protein, mineral and vitamin contents of feeds are optimised in line with the nutritional requirements of animals, and formulations are developed that may contribute to managing production costs while supporting animal health and performance. In developing products containing enzymes and probiotics, functional feeds, and through the premix lines at the production facilities, digitally monitored data on animal performance are used to improve feed formulations.

In assessments relating to new facilities, capacity increases, energy and infrastructure investments, the operational and financial contribution of the investment is considered together with its environmental and social impacts, exposure to climate-related risks, resource and energy efficiency, and regulatory compliance. The joint assessment of the economic, environmental and social consequences of different decision alternatives, as well as potential trade-offs that may arise among them, is supported.

Solar energy investments supporting the fulfilment of the Company's energy needs from renewable sources, activities aimed at improving energy and resource efficiency, practices strengthening security of raw material supply, and R&D activities relating to sustainable feed formulations are among the principal examples of the integration of sustainability into business processes. Through these activities, the Company aims not only to reduce environmental impacts but also to strengthen operational resilience and support long-term value creation.

Identified actions are implemented by the relevant business units, while progress is monitored by the Sustainability Department through relevant data and performance indicators. Monitoring results are presented to the Sustainability Committee, and the incorporation of necessary improvements into policies, procedures and business processes is supported.

04

OFİS YEM STRATEGY



STRATEGY

Ofis Yem considers climate change not merely as an environmental risk, but as a strategic factor affecting agricultural production, raw material markets and economic transformation. Accordingly, climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into the Company's strategic approach with the aim of safeguarding the continuity of operations and supporting long-term value creation.

Climate-related matters are addressed from an integrated perspective within strategic planning processes, and their potential effects on raw material procurement, production, storage, energy management, investment and financial planning are assessed collectively. In this context, the Company focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy and resource efficiency, expanding the use of renewable energy, developing alternative raw material options and strengthening supply chain resilience.

National and international climate policies, regulatory developments, technological transformation and changing market expectations are also taken into consideration in the Company's strategic decisions. The potential effects of these developments on energy and raw material costs, investment requirements and operational processes are monitored, with the aim of adapting to emerging risks and benefiting from opportunities.

Ofis Yem also positions its sustainability strategy as a risk management tool that supports corporate resilience. Renewable energy investments, equipment replacements aimed at improving energy efficiency, efficient use of resources and the development of production processes are practical elements of this approach. Climate-related matters are linked to day-to-day business processes through activities carried out by the relevant business units.

During the reporting period, no material financial effect arising from climate-related physical or transition risks occurred in Ofis Yem's operations. No significant damage to the Company's assets, prolonged interruption of operations or adverse effect materially reflected in the

financial statements occurred as a result of extreme weather events, regulatory changes or shifts in market conditions.

During the same period, the Company did not have any material assets that became idle, technologically unusable or were considered incompatible with climate-related requirements as a result of climate-related developments. Nor was it necessary to change the intended use of, convert or retire the Company's production lines or other assets for climate-related reasons.

The Company's sustainability strategy has a dynamic structure that is reviewed in light of environmental, economic, technological and regulatory developments. The short-, medium- and long-term effects of risks and opportunities are assessed, and the results obtained are used, where necessary, to update strategic priorities and practices.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Due to Ofis Yem's production model, which is dependent on agricultural raw materials, the effects of climate change are significant primarily through raw material procurement and the value chain. Drought, temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns may affect the availability, quality and prices of key inputs such as corn, barley, wheat and oilseed derivatives. The potential consequences of these developments for production costs, inventory requirements, working capital and production planning are addressed within the scope of physical risks.

Climate-related deterioration in the quality of raw materials, as well as potential disruptions to production, storage and logistics processes caused by floods, storms, hail, fires and extreme temperatures, are also included within the scope of assessment. As direct water use in the production process is limited, the exposure of facilities to water stress and the effects of drought on agricultural raw material production are assessed separately.

Within the scope of transition risks, the indirect effects that climate-related regulations, carbon pricing and changing market conditions

may create through energy, fuel, logistics and supplier costs are taken into consideration. Obligations relating to sustainability reporting, increasing data requirements within the supply chain and changes in customer expectations are also monitored in terms of the Company's adaptation processes and competitiveness.

Climate-related opportunities are addressed within the framework of renewable energy use, energy efficiency, the use of alternative raw materials, formulation flexibility and the development of feed products adapted to climate conditions. Solar power plant investments aimed at meeting the energy needs of the factories and initiatives to transition to more efficient boilers support reductions in energy costs and emissions. The multi-location production structure, bulk feed deliveries, silo applications at customer sites and digital monitoring capabilities constitute other areas of opportunity that may enhance the resilience of procurement and distribution processes.

Identified risks and opportunities are assessed across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, and their current and anticipated effects on the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, continuity of operations and value chain are examined. Where reasonable and supportable data are available, financial effects are estimated quantitatively, while other matters are addressed through qualitative assessments. The results obtained provide input into raw material procurement, production, investment, energy management, logistics and financial planning processes.

Risk and Opportunity Definitions

Time Horizon	Link to Strategic Decision-making Processes
SHORT TERM: 0–3 YEARS	This period focuses on the continuity of the Company's existing operations, operational priorities and matters requiring short-term action. Production, raw material procurement, cost management, regulatory compliance and reporting processes are addressed in alignment with the Company's strategy. Due to the uncertain nature of climate change, the short-term horizon is kept flexible, thereby supporting rapid and effective decision-making processes in response to unforeseen risks.
MEDIUM TERM: 3–10 YEARS	The medium-term period is one in which the Company's strategic initiatives aimed at capacity development, investment planning and improving operational efficiency come to the forefront. During this period, matters such as strengthening production infrastructure, energy efficiency, renewable energy use and enhancing supply chain resilience gain importance. The reason for setting this period longer than the traditional financial planning horizon is that the effects associated with climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy emerge gradually.
LONG TERM: 10 YEARS AND BEYOND	In the long term, the focus is on supporting the Company's sustainable growth objectives and increasing its resilience to climate change. In this context, security of raw material supply, drought and water stress, sustainability expectations across the value chain, adaptation to a low-carbon economy and strengthening the resilience of operational processes to climate risks come to the forefront. This long-term perspective guides the Company's strategic decision-making processes.

Risk Type		
Physical Climate Risks	Acute Risks	Sudden and severe events such as storms, floods and heatwaves
	Chronic Risks	Gradually developing effects such as increases in average temperatures, sea-level rise and long-term changes in precipitation patterns
Climate Transition Risks	Policy Risk	Obligations arising from new carbon taxes or environmental regulations
	Technology Risk	Adaptation and cost challenges associated with the transition to low-carbon technologies
	Legal Risk	Litigation and liabilities that may arise from non-compliance with climate-related regulations
	Market Risk	Risks arising from climate-related changes in supply and demand
	Reputational Risk	Adverse effects on brand reputation and stakeholder trust resulting from failure to meet environmental expectations

Position of the Risk/Opportunity in the Value Chain	
Stage	Definition
Upstream	Covers the procurement of raw materials, intermediate materials and inputs, and their transportation to production facilities.
Direct Operations	Covers production, storage and management activities under the Company's own control.
Downstream	Covers the processes involving the delivery and sale of products to customers and after-sales services.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects

In assessing the anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks, quantitative analyses based on the estimated impact on EBITDA were used where reasonable and supportable data were available. The financial materiality reference level used by the Company in the quantitative assessment was determined as 4% of EBITDA for the reporting period. As a result of the assessments performed, it was estimated that the anticipated financial effect of none of the climate-related risks considered individually exceeded this reference level.

However, the defined reference level was not used as a definitive materiality threshold on a standalone basis. Risks remaining below the reference level were assessed qualitatively in terms of their potential effects on the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, continuity of operations, regulatory compliance, strategic objectives and value chain. Matters that did not exceed the quantitative reference level but could nevertheless be material due to their qualitative characteristics were not excluded from the scope of assessment.

Where financial effects could not be identified separately or measurement uncertainty was high, no quantitative estimate was presented; current and anticipated effects were explained through qualitative information.

Effects on the Business Model and Value Chain

Ofis Yem's business model encompasses the processes beginning with the procurement of agricultural raw materials and continuing through quality control, storage, feed formulation, production, packaging, bulk shipment, sales and customer delivery. The Company produces feed products for different animal groups at its production facilities in Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars.

The upstream value chain includes domestic and international raw material suppliers and parties providing inbound logistics services. Direct operations consist of the Company's production, storage and management activities. The downstream value chain covers the delivery of products to customers, bulk and packaged feed deliveries, silo applications at customer sites, and sales and technical support processes.

The effects of climate conditions on agricultural production may be reflected in the Company's cost structure and production planning through raw material availability, quality and prices in the upstream value chain. Extreme weather events may affect production and storage activities in direct operations, while in the downstream value chain they may affect logistics, delivery times and customer demand.

Alternative raw material and formulation options, the multi-location production structure, solar power plant investments, energy efficiency initiatives and bulk feed distribution offer opportunities that support the resilience of the value chain. The assessments obtained within this scope are taken into consideration in procurement, inventory management, production, investment, product development and logistics decisions.

Priority Climate-related Risks

Physical Climate Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Acute Physical Risk Risk of Disruption to Production and Operational Continuity Due to Extreme Weather Events Time Horizon: Long Term Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Direct operations
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK	The risk refers to potential disruptions or damage to the Company’s production facilities, production lines, storage and silo areas, energy systems, solar power plant infrastructure and employee safety as a result of sudden and severe weather events associated with climate change. Arising from events such as floods, storms, hail, lightning, strong winds, extreme temperatures, heavy snowfall, frost and icing, the nature and level of exposure to this risk may vary by facility due to the Company having production facilities in different geographical regions.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	Extreme weather events may cause disruptions or damage to facility infrastructure, production lines and storage areas, as well as energy, automation, machinery and equipment, and auxiliary facility systems, resulting in temporary production stoppages, capacity losses and increased maintenance requirements. If warehouses or silos are affected, appropriate storage conditions for raw materials and finished products may deteriorate, potentially resulting in quality loss, wastage or the need for additional controls. Conditions such as extreme heat, snow, frost and icing may also adversely affect employee safety, operational mobility within facilities, vehicle entry and exit, and loading and unloading processes. Disruptions in production or shipment preparations may make it more difficult to deliver products to customers on time, resulting in indirect effects on delivery performance and the continuity of customer operations in the downstream value chain.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	In previous periods, Ofis Yem’s production facilities have not experienced any material asset damage, prolonged production interruption or adverse event arising from extreme weather conditions that had a material effect on the financial statements. Considering the existing maintenance, emergency response and business continuity practices, as well as the multi-location production structure, the short- and medium-term financial effects of the risk are expected to remain relatively low and manageable. Nevertheless, under long-term climate scenarios, an increase in the severity or frequency of extreme weather events may increase expenditures relating to maintenance and repair, infrastructure reinforcement, insurance and resilience investments. Physical damage to factory buildings, machinery and equipment, silo and storage areas, and solar power plant infrastructure caused by events such as floods, storms, hail or fires may affect property, plant and equipment, while damage to stored raw materials and finished products may result in impairment of inventories. Expenditures incurred to remedy damage and additional costs arising from production interruptions may increase cost of sales and operating expenses; delays in production and deliveries may affect the timing of sales and collections, thereby placing pressure on cash flows and profitability. Due to the limited availability of historical damage data at the local level, the ranges of probabilities under climate scenarios, and uncertainties regarding the timing, severity and duration of interruptions, these effects could not be reliably quantified. Accordingly, the current and anticipated financial effects of the risk have been assessed predominantly using qualitative methods. Extreme weather events are considered likely to cause temporary disruptions to production and delivery processes, increase operational costs and create short-term fluctuations in revenue flows.

MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company implements various measures to mitigate risks to production and operational continuity. At all production facilities, 24/7 maintenance and repair and occupational health and safety teams are in place to respond rapidly to potential disruptions, and facility-specific emergency plans are implemented. Maintenance and inspections of drainage infrastructure and rainwater discharge systems are carried out against flood and heavy rainfall risks. General fire suppression systems are installed at the facilities, while relevant machinery is equipped with integrated fire suppression systems. A portion of raw materials is stored in elevated steel silos, while the remainder is kept in enclosed warehouses. Temperature, humidity and ventilation conditions are monitored in storage areas, and spare parts inventories are maintained for critical equipment. Keeping finished goods inventories at limited levels as part of the Company's operating model also contributes to reducing storage-related exposure. The multi-location structure comprising production facilities in Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars enables production and shipments to be supported by different facilities where capacity and operational conditions are suitable. Insurance policies and coverage are also regularly reviewed by taking into consideration the physical risks to which assets may be exposed.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	Physical climate risks to which the Company's production facilities located in different regions may be exposed are assessed on a location-specific basis in investment, maintenance and repair, infrastructure and business continuity decisions. Insurance policies and coverage are regularly reviewed in order to safeguard the Company's assets.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	The existing multi-location production network and the Samsun facility currently under construction support the geographical diversification of production and distribution capacity. In the event of a disruption at one location, the ability of other facilities to contribute to production or shipments may strengthen operational resilience and continuity of customer deliveries. Enhancing physical infrastructure and strengthening business continuity capacity may also support the Company's position as a reliable supplier.
RISK INFORMATION	Acute Physical Risk Risk of Raw Material Supply and Logistics Disruptions Due to Extreme Weather Events Time Horizon: Long Term Impact: Low- Medium Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Upstream and downstream value chain
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK	The risk refers to temporary disruptions, delays, quality deterioration or additional costs arising from extreme weather events in raw material production and sourcing regions, supplier facilities, transportation routes, ports or intermediate storage points. This risk may affect the transportation of raw materials to production facilities as well as the delivery of finished products to customers.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	Delays in raw material procurement may make it more difficult for the Company to access the raw materials it requires in a timely manner, at appropriate quality and at predictable costs. Climate-related disruptions in raw material production regions or supplier operations may affect raw material availability, delivery times, quality conditions and purchasing planning, thereby placing pressure on the Company's production planning and inventory management. Failure to procure certain raw materials on time may require changes to the production programme or the consideration of alternative raw materials. Disruptions caused by extreme weather events on transportation routes, at ports and across distribution channels may delay both inbound raw material deliveries and outbound shipments of finished products. This may place pressure on continuity of production, inventory management and delivery performance, and may indirectly affect customers' timely access to products and continuity of commercial activities.

EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	In previous periods, extreme weather events have not been assessed to have caused a recurring disruption in the Company's raw material procurement and logistics processes that had a material impact on the financial statements. Considering supplier diversification, safety stocks and the ability to use alternative raw materials, the short- and medium-term financial effects of the risk are expected to remain relatively manageable. Nevertheless, under long-term climate scenarios, an increase in the severity or frequency of extreme weather events may result in emergency procurement, alternative routing, additional transportation and storage costs. Early purchasing or maintaining higher inventory levels in response to supply uncertainty may increase inventories and working capital requirements. If increases in raw material and logistics costs cannot be reflected in sales prices at the same pace, cost of sales may increase, placing pressure on gross profit margin and profitability. Delays in finished product deliveries may also affect the timing of sales and collections. In terms of cash flows, maintaining higher inventory levels, advance payments, emergency procurement, alternative transportation and additional costs arising from import processes may increase short-term cash outflows. Probability ranges under different climate scenarios, together with uncertainties regarding the timing and duration of events and their effects on the supply network, make it difficult to calculate the financial effect as a single reliable amount. Nevertheless, based on an assessment using reasonable assumptions and estimated data, potential disruptions in raw material procurement are considered capable of affecting the Company's profitability; however, the effect is not expected to exceed the financial materiality reference level determined as 4% of EBITDA for the reporting period.
MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company utilises supply sources in different regions and countries in order to limit dependence on a single supplier or geographical region in raw material procurement. The ability to source key inputs such as corn, barley, wheat, soybean meal, sunflower meal, bran, DDGS and molasses from multiple sources provides flexibility to shift to alternative suppliers in the event of an extreme weather event or supply disruption in a particular region. The Company maintains safety stocks to support continuity of production. In addition, the substitutable nature of certain raw materials used in feed production enables the use of alternative raw materials, subject to formulation, nutritional value and quality requirements, where difficulties arise in sourcing a particular raw material. This contributes to limiting the impact of potential disruptions in raw material supply on production processes. In addition, the planned storage facilities in Samsun, Adana and Balıkesir, with a total capacity of 90 thousand tonnes, are intended to strengthen inventory management and limit the impact of climate-related supply fluctuations on production.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	Climate-related supply and logistics disruptions are taken into consideration in all decision-making processes relating to sourcing from different suppliers and geographical regions, identifying in advance alternative raw materials that may be used in production, maintaining safety stocks at adequate levels, planning storage capacity to address such risks, and organising shipment processes flexibly against potential delays.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	The Company's multi-location production structure and silo applications at customer sites may contribute to supporting deliveries from different facilities during regional supply or logistics disruptions and to meeting customers' feed requirements without interruption. This structure may strengthen the Company's position as a reliable supplier and enhance customer loyalty while increasing operational resilience.

RISK INFORMATION	Chronic Physical Climate Risk Raw Material Supply and Cost Risk Due to Drought and Water Stress Time Horizon: Long Term Impact: Medium Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Upstream value chain
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK	The risk refers to the possibility that temperature increases, changes in precipitation patterns, agricultural drought and pressure on water resources may adversely affect the availability, quality and costs of the agricultural raw materials used by the Company in feed production. As direct water use in production is limited to the relatively small steam requirement in the pelleting process, the Company’s primary exposure arises from agricultural raw material procurement rather than from water consumption at its facilities.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	Drought and water stress may lead to yield losses in key agricultural raw materials such as corn, barley, wheat and oilseeds, a reduction in cultivated areas or changes in cropping patterns, and, particularly in irrigation-dependent production regions, a significant increase in irrigation costs. This may also affect the supply, nutritional value and market prices of meals, bran and other agricultural by-products derived from these crops, resulting in fluctuations in both direct feed raw material and by-product supply chains. Supply contraction, changes in quality standards or increased price volatility may require the Company to increase supplier and raw material diversification and review its purchasing approach. In this context, increasing inventory levels, intensifying procurement planning and reformulating feed recipes in a manner that preserves the cost-performance balance may become necessary. Passing increases in raw material costs on to feed prices may directly affect customers’ production costs and price sensitivity, thereby creating changes in demand dynamics.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	A contraction in raw material supply or an increase in prices due to drought may require the Company to make purchases at higher unit costs. This may increase the amount of funds tied up in inventories and working capital requirements. As raw material costs constitute a significant cost item in feed production, price increases may directly increase production costs. If these cost increases cannot be passed on to sales prices at the same pace and to the same extent, they may place pressure on gross profit margin and profitability. Early purchasing or maintaining higher inventory levels in order to secure supply may increase short-term cash outflows. If higher feed prices increase customers’ price sensitivity, sales volumes, payment behaviour and collection periods may be affected. This may create temporary pressure on trade receivables, the cash conversion cycle and cash flows from operating activities. Based on an assessment using reasonable and supportable data and estimated assumptions, the anticipated financial effect of the risk is not expected to exceed the financial materiality reference level determined as 4% of EBITDA for the reporting period. Nevertheless, due to uncertainties relating to precipitation, agricultural yields, commodity prices and the timing of passing costs on to sales prices, the effects of the risk are also monitored through qualitative assessments.

MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company utilises domestic and international sources across different geographies in order to limit dependence on a single region or supplier in raw material procurement. This structure provides flexibility to shift to alternative suppliers in the event of supply contraction in a particular region due to drought or water stress. Where the availability of certain raw materials declines or their costs increase, substitute raw materials may be used while preserving nutritional value and quality standards, and feed formulations may be revised accordingly. Quality analyses of accepted raw materials are carried out in facility laboratories, and following formulation changes, the quality and performance suitability of products are verified. Safety stocks are maintained to support continuity of production. In addition, the planned storage facilities in Samsun, Adana and Balıkesir, with a total capacity of 90 thousand tonnes, are expected to strengthen inventory management and limit the effects of drought-related supply fluctuations.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	The effects of drought and water stress on raw material supply and costs are taken into consideration in decisions relating to supplier and regional diversification, the use of alternative raw materials, purchasing timing, inventory levels and storage capacity.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	The increasing prevalence of drought conditions may strengthen the competitive advantage of companies with strong supplier relationships, multi-source raw material procurement, alternative formulation capabilities and effective inventory management. In the feed industry, companies that manage raw material costs and continuity of supply more effectively may achieve a stronger position in customer pricing, product continuity and delivery reliability.

Transition Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Policy and Legal Risk Risk of Adapting to the Regulatory Framework and the Low-Carbon Economy Time Horizon: Short and Medium Term Impact: Medium Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Direct operations
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK	The risk refers to the potential adverse effects of evolving national and international regulations addressing climate change, sustainability reporting obligations and expectations associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy on the Company’s compliance processes, data and reporting infrastructure, cost structure and access to finance. Failure to achieve timely and adequate compliance with regulations may result in administrative sanctions, additional compliance costs and damage to stakeholder confidence.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	The risk of adapting to the regulatory framework and the low-carbon economy may require more systematic data monitoring, reporting, tracking of energy and resource use, and regulatory compliance processes within the Company’s operations. Rather than causing direct production stoppages, this may increase the need to strengthen internal processes, reporting infrastructure and sustainability management. From a value chain perspective, regulation-driven increases in energy, fuel, agricultural input, raw material, packaging and logistics costs may be indirectly passed on to the Company. Costs incurred by suppliers in adapting to new regulations may place pressure on raw material prices and supply conditions. Increasing expectations of customers, financial institutions and investors regarding sustainability performance may also affect the Company’s access to finance, commercial relationships and corporate reputation.

EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Although greenhouse gas emissions are calculated regularly, an expansion in the scope of regulations may increase general administrative expenses relating to data monitoring, verification and reporting activities. Investments in data and reporting infrastructure and energy efficiency may also result in capital expenditures and cash outflows. Failure to fulfil obligations in a timely or adequate manner may result in administrative fines, corrective action costs and reputational damage. During the transition to a low-carbon economy, potential increases in energy, logistics, packaging and raw material costs may create indirect pressure on the Company's cost structure. Continued coal use at certain locations may also increase energy costs and investment requirements depending on future regulations. If these costs cannot be reflected in sales prices within the same period and to the same extent, cost of sales may increase, placing pressure on gross profit margin, profitability and cash flows. Due to uncertainties regarding the scope, effective date and cost implications of future regulations, the financial effect of the risk could not be quantified. Accordingly, the assessment was performed using qualitative methods based on additional compliance and reporting expenses, potential cost increases passed through the value chain, and investment requirements for low-carbon technologies.
MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company monitors regulatory developments, sustainability reporting obligations and industry practices in order to manage the risk of adapting to the regulatory framework and the low-carbon economy. Practices aimed at improving energy efficiency and supporting the use of renewable energy at production facilities are among the factors contributing to the mitigation of this risk. Energy and fuel consumption are monitored at production facilities, and equipment replacements aimed at improving energy efficiency are carried out. In this context, the coal-fired boilers at the Ankara and Manisa (Salihli) factories have recently been replaced. In addition, increasing the use of renewable energy through solar energy systems contributes to reducing the Company's carbon footprint and limiting energy cost risks. At the Samsun facility currently under construction, energy and resource efficiency are also taken into consideration in investment planning. Improving efficiency in logistics and distribution processes, together with practices such as bulk feed shipments and the use of silos at customer sites, also supports more efficient management of resource use.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	The potential effects of climate-related regulations and the transition to a low-carbon economy are taken into consideration in decisions relating to investment, capacity expansion, energy and fuel use, supplier selection, logistics planning and reporting infrastructure. In particular, potential cost and compliance requirements at locations where coal is used are monitored within the scope of energy investments, while regulatory monitoring, emissions calculations and energy efficiency initiatives provide input into strategic planning processes.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	Timely compliance with regulations, systematic monitoring of climate-related data and improvements in energy efficiency may support operational efficiency and cost management. Renewable energy investments and reliable sustainability reporting may also strengthen the Company's access to finance, corporate reputation and credibility among stakeholders.

RISK INFORMATION	Market Risk Risk of Increase in Input Costs Due to Carbon Pricing Time Horizon: Short and Medium Term Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Upstream value chain
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK	The risk refers to the possibility that carbon pricing and regulations aimed at reducing emissions may increase energy, fuel, agricultural raw material and logistics costs and indirectly pass such increases on to the Company. Potential increases in the fertiliser, energy and fuel costs of agricultural producers, as well as in the production and transportation costs of suppliers and logistics service providers, may place pressure on Ofis Yem's raw material and operational costs. The principal transmission channel of the risk is cost increases that may be passed through the value chain rather than a direct carbon-related obligation.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	If this risk materialises, increases may arise in the Company's raw material purchasing costs, supplier quotations and logistics expenses. Particularly considering the weight of raw material costs within the total cost structure of feed production, indirect cost increases arising from carbon pricing may affect production planning, formulation management, inventory policy and pricing decisions. From a value chain perspective, the risk is transmitted to the Company predominantly through raw material producers, suppliers, logistics service providers and energy costs. Additional costs incurred by suppliers due to carbon costs or in adapting to low-emission production may be reflected in raw material prices and supply conditions. Similarly, increases in transportation and fuel costs may create cost pressure on both inbound raw material deliveries and outbound shipments of finished products.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Increases in raw material, energy and agricultural input prices arising from carbon-related regulations may directly increase cost of sales, while fuel and logistics expenses relating to the shipment of finished products may place additional pressure on operating expenses. If these increases cannot be reflected in feed prices within the same period and to the same extent, they may place pressure on gross profit margin and profitability. However, if cost increases occur across the industry, this may enable them to be partially reflected in sales prices, thereby limiting the pressure on profitability. In addition, raw material purchases made at higher unit costs may increase the amount of funds tied up in inventories and raise working capital requirements. Increases in logistics and distribution expenses together with higher input costs may increase operational cash outflows and create additional pressure on the Company's cash flows. Due to uncertainties regarding the level and scope of carbon pricing regulations and the extent to which such costs may be passed through prices across the supply chain, the financial effects of the risk could not be quantified and were assessed using qualitative methods.

MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company's engagement with suppliers in different regions and countries enables alternative sourcing options to be assessed in response to cost increases from a particular source. In order to reduce exposure to energy costs, energy and fuel consumption at production facilities is monitored, and equipment replacements aimed at improving energy efficiency are carried out. Electricity generated by completed solar power plant investments designed to contribute to meeting the factories' electricity requirements is offset against the electricity consumed by the facilities from the grid. This practice reduces the net amount of electricity procured from the grid and limits the impact on the Company of potential increases in energy prices and carbon costs. Bulk feed shipments and silo applications at customer sites contribute to more efficient use of transportation capacity, reduced packaging requirements and the limitation of fuel, logistics and packaging expenses that may be affected by carbon costs.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	The potential effects of carbon pricing are taken into consideration in purchasing, formulation management, product pricing, energy investment and logistics planning decisions. As coal use continues at certain locations and there is no short-term plan to phase out coal, cost developments relating to carbon-intensive energy sources are monitored within the scope of energy and investment planning.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	Renewable energy investments, energy efficiency practices, formulation optimisations that provide flexibility in production processes, and the development of efficient logistics solutions may strengthen the Company's resilience to carbon costs while also enhancing cost management. These practices may provide operational efficiency and a competitive advantage during the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Priority Climate-related Opportunities

OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION	Renewable Energy Generation and Use Time Horizon: Short and Medium Term Impact: Medium Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the risk is concentrated: Direct operations
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE OPPORTUNITY	Renewable energy generation and use constitute a strategic opportunity that enables the Company to manage electricity costs more effectively, limit its exposure to fluctuations in energy prices and strengthen its capacity to adapt to the low-carbon economy. In this context, solar power plant investments with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW have been completed to contribute to meeting the electricity requirements of the factories. In addition to improving environmental performance, these investments also support cost management, operational efficiency and corporate sustainability.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	Solar power plant investments contribute to more predictable management of energy costs by enabling a portion of the electricity requirements of production facilities to be met through renewable energy generation. Although the offsetting mechanism does not make the physical electricity supply independent from the grid, it limits the net amount of electricity purchased from the grid and the impact of potential increases in energy prices and carbon costs. Increasing renewable energy generation may strengthen the Company's environmental performance and its capacity to adapt to low-carbon production. This may enhance the Company's sustainability performance and create a positive perception among customers, financial institutions and investors. The increasing likelihood that products in the feed industry may be assessed not only in terms of quality and price but also in terms of the sustainability of production processes may make renewable energy use a factor supporting competitiveness.

EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Renewable energy use may positively affect the Company's financial performance by reducing energy costs and increasing cost predictability. Savings achieved by offsetting electricity generated against the facilities' grid electricity consumption may reduce cost of sales and support gross profit margin and profitability. Although solar power plant investments initially result in cash outflows from investing activities, they add renewable energy generation capacity to the Company's asset base. During the operating period, reductions that may be achieved in net electricity expenses may positively affect cash flows from operating activities over the medium and long term. In addition, reduced exposure to fluctuations in energy prices and potential carbon costs may strengthen the Company's financial resilience. The financial effect of the opportunity depends on variables such as solar power generation volumes, electricity consumption of the factories, electricity tariffs, offsetting conditions and the operational performance of the facilities. As the future development of these factors cannot be reliably forecast, the financial effect of the opportunity could not be quantified and was assessed predominantly using qualitative methods.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	Renewable energy investments are considered in strategic planning processes not only in terms of the cost and emissions advantages they provide, but also in terms of adaptation to the low-carbon economy, meeting stakeholder expectations and their potential contribution to access to finance. These investments are significant not only in terms of environmental performance, but also for long-term cost management, operational resilience, competitiveness and corporate sustainability.
OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION	Climate Resilience and Logistics Efficiency Opportunity Provided by the Regional Production Network Time Horizon: Short, Medium and Long Term Impact: Medium Likelihood: High Value chain stage where the opportunity is concentrated: Direct operations and downstream value chain
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE OPPORTUNITY	The Company's production facilities located across different geographical regions enable production and delivery processes to be managed more flexibly in the event of climate-related regional disruptions. The production facilities in Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars, together with the Samsun facility planned to commence operations in the first quarter of 2027, limit the concentration of production activities in a single location and provide proximity to different regional markets. The multi-location production structure may enable other facilities, within the limits of capacity and product suitability, to support production and delivery processes in the event of an extreme weather event or transportation disruption in a particular region. Shipments from facilities located closer to customers may also contribute to reducing delivery times, logistics costs and transportation-related emissions.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN	The regional production network limits the likelihood that a climate-related disruption will affect all of the Company's production activities simultaneously. If production or shipments are disrupted at one facility, the ability to meet customer demand from other facilities, taking into consideration capacity, product specifications and logistics suitability, may support operational flexibility and continuity of deliveries. The regional production network limits the likelihood that a climate-related disruption will affect all of the Company's production activities simultaneously. If production or shipments are disrupted at one facility, the ability to meet customer demand from other facilities, taking into consideration capacity, product specifications and logistics suitability, may support operational flexibility and continuity of deliveries. With the commissioning of the Samsun facility, the Company's production and distribution capacity in the Black Sea Region is expected to strengthen, regional customer demand is expected to be met from a closer location, and the geographical diversification of the production network is expected to increase.

EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	The regional production network may have a positive effect on the Company’s financial performance through more effective management of logistics costs, shorter delivery times and reduced risk of operational disruption. Delivering to customers from suitable and nearby facilities may contribute to reducing fuel, transportation and emergency shipment expenses and to managing logistics costs more effectively. Increased operational resilience may limit the financial effects of regional disruptions that may occur in production or shipment processes. In the event of a regional disruption, the ability of other facilities to support production and delivery processes may limit disruptions in the timing of sales and collections, thereby supporting profitability and cash flows from operating activities. Although investments in new facilities initially increase property, plant and equipment and cash outflows from investing activities, the logistics efficiency and operational continuity they may provide during the operating period are considered an opportunity capable of generating financial benefits over the medium and long term. The financial effect of the opportunity depends on the distribution of production and customers, capacity utilisation rates of the facilities, transportation distances, fuel and logistics prices, and the location and duration of potential disruptions. Due to uncertainties relating to these variables, current and anticipated financial effects have been assessed predominantly using qualitative methods.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	The advantages provided by the regional production network are taken into consideration in decisions relating to new facility location and capacity planning, the allocation of production among facilities, customer deliveries and logistics organisation. In this context, proximity to markets and customers is assessed together with regional climate risks, transportation opportunities and the ability of facilities to support one another. This approach supports the Company’s operational resilience and logistics efficiency against climate-related regional disruptions while strengthening market access and delivery reliability.

CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN

Ofis Yem's climate transition plan aims to manage the risks that the Company may face during the transition to a low-carbon economy and to gradually reflect emerging opportunities in its operations. The plan covers energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, production processes, agricultural raw material procurement, logistics and value chain practices.

One of the priority areas of the plan is the monitoring and reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions arising from production activities. The Company’s greenhouse gas emissions are calculated regularly based on the GHG Protocol, while monitoring and control processes relating to energy, fuel, vehicles and other activity data are being developed.

In order to contribute to meeting the electricity requirements of the factories from renewable sources, two solar power plant investments

with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW have been completed and commenced generation. As of the reporting period, solar power plant investments with capacities of approximately 10 MW in Malatya and approximately 3.5 MW in Çorum are ongoing, and upon completion of these investments, the Company’s total installed capacity is targeted to reach approximately 27.5 MW. Electricity generated at these facilities and supplied to the grid is offset against the electricity consumed by the factories from the grid. In this way, the Company aims to limit the net amount of electricity procured from the grid, energy costs and emissions arising from electricity consumption.

Energy and fuel consumption at production facilities are monitored, and equipment replacements aimed at improving energy efficiency are carried out. In this context, the coal-fired boilers in Ankara and Manisa have recently been replaced with new, more efficient boilers. These replacements contribute to meeting the same production

requirements with lower fuel consumption and limiting waste arising from the combustion process. In addition, the administrative building at the Adana Factory holds a Green Building Certificate, supporting more efficient management of building-related energy and resource use.

Coal use continues at certain locations, and there is no short-term plan to phase out coal. Accordingly, potential cost and regulatory effects arising from the use of carbon-intensive fuels are monitored, while future energy choices are assessed within the scope of investment planning. Energy and resource efficiency are also taken into consideration in investment decisions relating to the Samsun facility currently under construction.

Considering the significance of agricultural raw materials and logistics activities within the Company’s value chain emissions, the data infrastructure relating to supplier and transportation processes is

planned to be developed gradually. In raw material procurement, it is envisaged that traceability and environmental performance factors will, over time, be incorporated into assessment processes alongside price, quality and continuity.

The Company's contribution to a certain portion of the cost of silo installations at customer sites and the delivery of feed in bulk contribute to reducing the use of sacks, using transportation capacity more efficiently, and limiting logistics-related costs and emissions. In addition, providing employee shuttle transportation at all factories supports the reduction of emissions arising from employee commuting.

Within the Company's R&D and feed formulation activities, alternative raw materials and feed components that may have lower environmental impacts are also researched alongside animal nutrition requirements, product quality and performance criteria. Practices that may improve energy and resource efficiency in production processes are assessed, and the environmental effects of these activities are planned to be monitored as the data infrastructure develops.

Requirements relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, logistics and data management are taken into consideration in budgeting and investment assessment processes. The implementation and updating of the plan are monitored under the coordination of the Sustainability

Department, while significant developments are assessed through the Sustainability Committee.

The climate transition plan is envisaged to be reviewed regularly in light of the results of transition scenario analyses, regulatory developments, changes in energy and carbon markets, technological developments and stakeholder expectations. Depending on the maturation of the emissions inventory and activity data, the plan will be considered for further development in future periods through measurable performance indicators, time-bound targets and monitoring mechanisms.

SCENARIO ANALYSES AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Ofis Yem uses scenario analyses to assess the potential effects of risks and opportunities arising from climate change on its operations and to understand its resilience under different climate conditions. Within the scope of desk-based studies conducted in 2026, climate-related effects that may arise across the Company's production activities, agricultural raw material supply chain, energy use, storage and logistics processes, and value chain were assessed.

The scenario analyses were prepared under the coordination of the Sustainability Manager, using operational data provided by the relevant units, and physical risks and the risks and opportunities that may arise from the transition to a low-carbon economy were addressed separately. The study examined the potential effects of different climate and transition conditions on the Company's operations based on the 2030 and 2050 time horizons.

In assessing physical risks, the 2030 and 2050 time horizons were examined based on the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In assessing transition risks, the STEPS and NZE scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) were used. Through these scenarios, the potential risks and opportunities that the Company may face under different climate conditions are systematically identified, and the measures to be taken and areas requiring further development are determined.

Scenario analyses do not constitute precise forecasts of the future but enable the comparative assessment of effects that may arise under different conditions. The findings obtained are used to assess the

Company's climate resilience, enhance its risk management approach, and support procurement, investment, energy management and operational planning processes. The methodologies, assumptions and assessment results relating to physical and transition scenarios are disclosed separately in the following sections.

Physical Scenario Analyses

In order to assess the Company's exposure to physical risks arising from climate change and the potential effects of such risks on its operations, a desk-based physical climate scenario analysis was conducted in 2026 as part of the reporting activities for the 2025 financial year. The study, prepared with due consideration of the provisions of TSRS 2, was carried out using a scenario-based and forward-looking approach and drew on internationally recognised scientific data sources and available information relating to the Company's activities.

During the analysis process, climate projections for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons were assessed based on the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The study focused particularly on three key areas of physical impact: increases in average temperatures, extreme weather events, and drought and water stress. The potential direct and indirect effects of these impacts on the Company's production facilities, agricultural raw material procurement processes, storage activities, production operations and logistics processes were considered separately under each scenario.

The principal inputs to the scenario analysis consisted of IPCC climate scenarios, publicly available national and international climate projections, WRI Aqueduct water stress data, the geographical locations of the production facilities, existing production and storage processes, the principal agricultural raw materials used, and information relating to the procurement and logistics structure. The assessments were conducted under the assumption that the Company's existing operating model and its production and value chain structure would generally continue throughout the analysis period. However, uncertainties remain regarding the spatial resolution of global climate models, the scope of local data, the timing and severity of extreme weather events, changes in agricultural production regions, and the Company's future operating and procurement structure. Accordingly, the scenarios were not treated as precise forecasts of the future, but as hypothetical future pathways for comparatively assessing the physical effects that may arise under different climate conditions.

The scenario analyses conducted are not limited solely to identifying climate-related physical risks, but also provide input into the Company's decision-making processes. The findings obtained from the analysis are intended to support Company management in areas such as reviewing the risk management approach, assessing raw material procurement and inventory policies, improving logistics and production planning, and prioritising facility and technology investments.

Comparison of Assumptions Used in Physical Climate Scenarios

	RCP 2.6 – Low Emissions and Strong Mitigation Scenario	RCP 4.5 – Moderate Emissions and Balanced Transition Scenario	RCP 8.5 – High Emissions and High Physical Risk Scenario
SCENARIO SUMMARY	A future is assumed in which greenhouse gas emissions are rapidly reduced and the increase in global temperatures remains relatively limited. Although climate-related physical effects are expected to continue, they are anticipated to occur at a lower level of severity compared with the other scenarios.	A future is assumed in which emissions begin to decline after reaching a certain level over the medium term, while the increase in temperatures and the physical effects of climate change continue. Extreme weather events, drought and irregular precipitation may become more pronounced over time.	A future is assumed in which greenhouse gas emissions remain at high levels and the increase in global temperatures is more pronounced compared with the other scenarios. The frequency and severity of physical climate events such as heatwaves, drought, extreme precipitation, floods and storms may increase.
TIME HORIZON	By 2030, developments similar to current climate conditions are expected to continue, with physical effects being experienced at a limited level. By 2050, effects such as temperature increases, precipitation variability and periodic drought may become more pronounced, although the overall impact is expected to remain relatively low.	By 2030, a gradual increase may occur in the frequency of events such as heatwaves, extreme precipitation and seasonal drought. By 2050, temperature increases, changes in precipitation patterns and water stress may become more pronounced and have greater effects on agricultural production and logistics activities.	By 2030, events such as extreme temperatures, drought and heavy precipitation may occur more frequently than under current conditions. By 2050, these effects may be experienced over longer periods and across wider areas, increasing pressure on agricultural production, raw material procurement, storage and logistics processes.
ACUTE PHYSICAL RISKS	Sudden weather events such as heavy precipitation, hail, storms, floods, snow and icing may cause short-term delays in access to facilities, raw material shipments and product deliveries. Heatwaves may have periodic effects on outdoor activities and employees' working conditions.	The frequency of extreme precipitation, floods, storms and hail events may increase. This may result in temporary disruptions to access to facilities, loading and unloading activities, raw material deliveries and finished product shipments. High temperatures may affect working hours, employee health and equipment operating conditions.	Severe precipitation, floods, storms, hail and heatwaves may occur more frequently or persist for longer periods. These events may cause temporary stoppages in production and storage activities, closures of transportation routes, power outages and increased maintenance requirements.
CHRONIC PHYSICAL RISKS	A limited increase in average temperatures may result in low-level increases in ventilation and energy requirements at facilities. As no direct process water is used in the production process, the direct effect of water scarcity on facility operations is expected to remain limited, while indirect effects may arise through agricultural raw materials.	Temperature increases, changes in precipitation patterns and periodic drought may affect the production volumes, quality and harvest timing of agricultural raw materials. Ventilation requirements, energy consumption and the control of temperature and humidity conditions for raw material storage may become more important at facilities.	Prolonged temperature increases, drought and water stress may create more pronounced effects in agricultural production regions. This may lead to changes in the availability, quality and cost of certain agricultural raw materials. More pronounced effects may be observed on energy use, ventilation, equipment performance and working conditions at facilities.
SUPPLY CHAIN AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTS	Depending on climate conditions, periodic changes may occur in the production volumes and prices of corn, barley, wheat, soybean meal, sunflower meal and other agricultural raw materials. Weather events such as heavy precipitation, snow or storms may cause short-term delays in raw material shipments and product deliveries.	Drought, extreme temperatures and irregular precipitation may lead to changes in yield and quality in agricultural production. These developments may affect raw material prices, delivery times, inventory levels and production planning. Disruptions in roads, ports and other transportation infrastructure may place pressure on logistics lead times and transportation costs.	Increasing temperature and drought impacts in regions where agricultural raw materials are cultivated may cause more pronounced fluctuations in the supply and quality of certain raw materials. Raw material delivery times may lengthen, logistics costs may increase, inventory requirements may rise, and periodic changes to production planning may become necessary. Weather conditions affecting multiple sourcing or transportation regions during the same period may increase delays in procurement and shipment processes.

Geographical Exposure Analysis Related to Water Stress

WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas data were used to assess the current water stress exposure in the regions where Ofis Yem’s production facilities are located. The baseline water stress levels of the regions in which the Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars production facilities are located were examined, and the results were weighted based on the hourly production capacities of the facilities.

Under the WRI Aqueduct methodology, baseline water stress refers to the ratio of total water demand in a region to available renewable surface and groundwater supply. This ratio indicates the pressure of water use on local water resources and the level of competition among different users. The results are classified into five categories: low below 10%, low-medium between 10–20%, medium-high between 20–40%, high between 40–80%, and extremely high above 80%.

Location	Capacity (tonnes/hour)	Share of Total Capacity	Baseline Water Stress Category
Ankara	75	%30	Extremely High (>80%)
Adana	80	%32	Extremely High (>80%)
Manisa	60	%24	Extremely High (>80%)
Kars	35	%14	Medium-High (20–40%)
Total	250	%100	—

According to the capacity-weighted assessment, 86% of the Company’s total hourly production capacity is located in regions with extremely high baseline water stress, while 14% is located in regions with medium-high baseline water stress. While this result indicates the geographical exposure of the production facilities, it does not mean that the Company is exposed to the same level of direct operational water risk.

WRI Aqueduct results constitute a general screening assessment indicating current geographical exposure; they do not represent a precise forecast of future water stress levels or the Company’s actual level of operational impact.

Results of Physical Scenario Analyses, Climate Resilience and Adaptation

GThe geographical exposure analysis conducted indicates that the Company’s production facilities are located in regions where pressure on water resources is high. WRI Aqueduct results constitute a screening assessment of current geographical exposure and do not represent a forecast of future water stress levels. Forward-looking physical impacts were assessed separately under the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

According to the scenario results, physical climate impacts are expected to arise predominantly at a regional and periodic level over the 2030 time horizon. By the 2050 time horizon, the impacts are assessed to remain relatively limited under the RCP 2.6 scenario, while drought, temperature increases, irregular precipitation and extreme weather events may become more pronounced under the RCP 4.5 and particularly the RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Ofis Yem’s direct water use in production processes is limited, with water used predominantly for the generation of steam required in the pelleting process. Accordingly, the location of production capacity in regions with high water stress does not, on its own, indicate an equivalent level of operational water risk. Nevertheless, direct operational sensitivity is not entirely eliminated; interruptions in water supply may cause temporary disruptions in production lines requiring steam. The Company’s more significant exposure is assessed to arise from the indirect effects of water stress on the production, availability, quality and costs of agricultural raw materials, as well as on regional infrastructure conditions.

As key inputs used in feed production, including corn, barley, wheat, soybean meal, sunflower meal and bran, are largely dependent on agricultural production, changes in precipitation patterns, drought and high temperatures may affect raw material yields, availability, quality and prices. These effects are expected to be observed as regional and periodic fluctuations by 2030 and to become more pronounced by 2050, particularly under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

The Company’s ability to source from different regions and countries, its lack of dependence on a single supplier, the ability to substitute among suitable raw materials, and the maintenance of certain levels of safety stock contribute to managing fluctuations that may occur in agricultural raw material supply. However, if climate conditions affect multiple agricultural production regions during the same period, raw material costs, delivery times and working capital requirements may increase. The findings obtained from the scenario analysis are expected to be taken into consideration in processes relating to monitoring raw material sourcing regions, assessing inventory levels, developing alternative raw material options and reviewing operational planning regarding continuity of water supply.

The scenario analyses conducted indicate that increases in average temperatures are expected to have limited effects on the Company’s direct operations over the 2030 period. By 2050, temperature-related impacts are expected to remain relatively limited under the RCP 2.6 scenario, while effects on energy consumption, ventilation requirements, working conditions and raw material storage processes may become more visible under the RCP 4.5 and particularly the RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Rising average temperatures may increase ventilation requirements in production and storage areas, placing pressure on electricity consumption and operational costs. High temperature and humidity conditions may also increase the importance of preserving the physical properties and quality of stored raw materials.

In this context, monitoring temperature and humidity conditions in storage areas, assessing the adequacy of ventilation systems and planning maintenance activities by taking climate conditions into consideration are becoming increasingly important.

Two solar power plant investments with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW that have commenced generation, together with ongoing solar power plant investments in Çorum and Malatya with a combined capacity of 13.5 MW, are expected to contribute to partially balancing increasing electricity consumption and energy costs. However, solar power plant investments are not considered as a standalone measure capable of meeting all additional energy requirements that may arise from temperature increases, but rather as one of the practices supporting the Company's resilience in terms of energy costs and energy supply.

Heatwaves are expected to have more direct effects on employee health, labour productivity and equipment operating performance compared with increases in average temperatures. This risk may arise periodically over the 2030 period and may be experienced more frequently and for longer durations by 2050, particularly under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures may affect employees' thermal comfort and may require additional arrangements in rest periods, working patterns and occupational health and safety practices.

The occupational health and safety teams operating within the Company, 24/7 maintenance teams and existing emergency practices contribute to monitoring temperature-related operational effects. In future periods, monitoring ventilation and thermal comfort conditions in production areas, increasing employee awareness regarding hot weather conditions and reviewing maintenance plans in line with temperature conditions are considered among the practices that may support climate resilience.

Acute physical events such as extreme precipitation, floods, hail, storms, snow and icing are expected to have periodic effects primarily on access to facilities, raw material inflows, loading and unloading activities, and finished product shipments rather than directly on production facilities. By 2030, these effects are expected to arise mostly on a short-term and regional basis, while by 2050, logistics delays and maintenance requirements may increase depending on the frequency and severity of events under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Maintenance of drainage and rainwater infrastructure at the facilities, machinery and facility fire suppression systems, elevated steel silos, raw

material inventories and emergency plans contribute to limiting the effects of acute weather events on operations. The Company's production facilities located across different geographical regions are also considered a supporting factor in balancing the effects of temporary disruptions at a particular facility on production and shipment planning.

As a result of the analyses conducted, Ofis Yem's principal exposure to physical climate risks is assessed to arise not from direct water use in production processes, but rather through agricultural raw material procurement, changes in raw material prices and quality, logistics continuity, increasing energy requirements and the effects of temperature conditions on employees. The existing facility and procurement structure, the ability to source raw materials from different regions, the availability of alternative raw material options, inventory policies, maintenance teams and emergency practices support the Company's short- and medium-term climate resilience. Maintaining long-term resilience, however, depends on the regular monitoring of physical risks and the effectiveness of existing measures, as well as the timely planning of necessary adaptation investments.

The findings obtained from the scenario analyses provide input into the Company's decision-making processes in areas such as reviewing raw material procurement and inventory policies, diversifying suppliers and production regions, prioritising facility maintenance and investment requirements, improving energy management practices and adapting occupational health and safety plans to changing climate conditions. Regular monitoring of physical climate risks and the effectiveness of implemented measures is important for maintaining the Company's resilience to changing climate conditions.

Transition Scenario Analyses

The policy and regulatory, technological, market and reputational risks, as well as strategic opportunities, that Ofis Yem may face during the transition to a low-carbon economy were assessed in 2026 through a desk-based scenario analysis conducted as part of the reporting activities for the 2025 financial year. The analysis was carried out using a scenario-based and forward-looking approach, based on the 2030 and 2050 time horizons. In this context, 2030 was considered the medium-term period in which the effects of transition policies on the Company's operations and value chain may become more visible, while 2050 was considered the long-term period in which structural transformation in energy systems, production technologies and market conditions was assessed.

The analysis was based on the STEPS and NZE scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA):

IEA STEPS – Stated Policies Scenario: Reflects the potential effects on the energy system of policies currently in force and policy objectives for which concrete implementation steps have been taken. In the IEA's 2025 assessment, this outlook is projected to result in an increase in temperature of approximately 2.5°C by 2100.

IEA NZE 2050 – Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario: A normative transition pathway aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the global energy sector to net zero by 2050 and achieving an energy system aligned with the 1.5°C target. It is not a forecast of the future, but a scenario illustrating the transformation required to achieve this objective.

Both scenarios were compared in terms of carbon pricing, energy and fuel costs, renewable energy use, energy efficiency, technological transformation, logistics activities, supply chain expectations, customer preferences and financing conditions. While the STEPS scenario represents a more gradual transition progressing at different speeds across sectors, the NZE scenario reflects a transition environment requiring faster regulatory change and greater technology investment.

The scope of the analysis included the Company's production facilities, electricity and fuels used in production, agricultural raw material procurement, storage activities, domestic and international logistics processes, methods of delivering products to customers, and the downstream livestock value chain. Two solar power plant investments that have commenced generation, with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW, together with ongoing solar power plant investments in Malatya and Çorum with a combined capacity of 13.5 MW, were assessed in terms of energy costs and the Company's capacity to adapt to a low-carbon economy. As coal use continues at certain locations and there is no short-term plan to phase out coal, future cost and regulatory effects relating to carbon-intensive fuels were also included within the scope of the analysis.

As the IEA scenarios do not provide projections specifically for the feed industry, outputs relating to the global energy system, carbon pricing and technological transformation were interpreted qualitatively by taking into consideration Ofis Yem's energy use, agricultural raw material procurement, transportation activities and customer structure. The assessments assumed that the Company's existing operating model, production structure and principal value chain elements would generally continue throughout the analysis period.

The principal inputs to the scenario analysis consisted of energy and emissions projections published by the IEA, Türkiye’s climate policies and energy transition targets, regulatory developments relating to carbon pricing, and the Company’s existing operational information. Türkiye’s Climate Law No. 7552, which entered into force on 9 July 2025, established the legal basis for a national emissions trading system. However, as of the date of the analysis, the secondary regulations, final sectoral scope, threshold values and carbon prices to be formed under the ETS had not yet been finalised. Accordingly, no assumption was made as to whether the Company would fall directly within the scope of the ETS; instead, the potential indirect effects of carbon pricing through

the costs of electricity, fuel, transportation and purchased inputs were assessed.

The future levels of carbon and energy prices, the implementation timetable of regulations, transformation of the electricity generation mix, the cost of low-carbon technologies, the pace of transformation in the transportation sector, suppliers’ adaptation capacity and the development of customer preferences involve significant uncertainties. It was also taken into consideration that the effects of globally developed IEA scenarios may not materialise in the same manner in Türkiye and in the feed industry. Accordingly, the study was prepared

not as a precise forecast of the future, but as a qualitative analysis aimed at comparatively assessing the risks and opportunities that the Company may face under different transition conditions.

The findings obtained from the scenario analysis are intended to be used in assessing energy and technology investments, planning procurement and logistics processes, monitoring potential changes in the cost structure, and shaping the Company’s medium- and long-term strategic decisions by taking into consideration the conditions associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Comparison of Assumptions Used in Transition Scenarios

Criterion	IEA STEPS Scenario	IEA NZE 2050 Scenario
SCENARIO SUMMARY	Represents an outlook in which existing and announced energy and climate policies are implemented gradually and the low-carbon transition progresses in line with current trends. The effects of policy, technology and market pressures associated with the transition on Ofis Yem are expected to emerge in a more limited and gradual manner over time.	Represents an outlook in which climate policies, technological transformation and emissions reduction measures accelerate with the aim of achieving net-zero emissions in the global energy sector by 2050. For Ofis Yem, the effects on regulations, energy use, production technologies, the supply chain and data requirements may emerge earlier and more prominently.
PACE OF TRANSITION	A gradual transition is envisaged through 2030, while the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies is expected to increase by 2050. There may not be immediate pressure for significant changes in the existing production and supply structure.	A more rapid transition is envisaged from 2030 onwards. Achieving the 2050 target may require more comprehensive changes in energy use, production processes, logistics activities and supply chains.
POLICY, REGULATION AND CARBON PRICING	Climate and energy regulations are expected to develop gradually. The effects on Ofis Yem may arise through indirect carbon costs reflected in the costs of electricity, fuel, transportation and purchased inputs.	Carbon pricing and regulations relating to energy efficiency and emissions reduction are expected to become more widespread and comprehensive. Even if the Company is not directly subject to regulation, it may face more pronounced indirect effects through energy, logistics and raw material costs.
ENERGY AND FUEL COSTS	Fluctuations in electricity and fuel prices may continue. The transition to renewable energy and investments in energy efficiency may progress primarily in line with economic conditions and investment payback periods.	The transition to renewable energy and electrification may accelerate. While costs associated with fossil fuel use may increase, the use of low-carbon electricity may become more important. In the early stages of the transition, investment requirements may arise for energy infrastructure and efficient technologies.

PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGY	The existing technological structure of feed production may largely continue, while gradual energy efficiency improvements may come to the forefront in areas such as electric motors, pelleting and steam generation systems.	Expectations for reducing energy consumption and emissions per unit of production may strengthen. The use of more efficient technologies in pelleting, steam generation, ventilation, transportation and storage systems, together with more detailed monitoring of production processes, may gain importance.
AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS AND PROCUREMENT COSTS	Changes in fuel, electricity, fertiliser and transportation costs used in agricultural production may gradually be reflected in raw material prices. Price, quality and availability may continue to be the principal determinants in purchasing decisions.	Policy and market expectations regarding the reduction of emissions from agricultural production may strengthen. Investments by agricultural producers in technology and low-carbon practices may affect the costs of raw materials such as corn, barley, wheat, soybean and sunflower derivatives, particularly during the transition period.
LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION	Fossil fuel-based road transportation may continue to retain its dominant position, and changes in fuel prices may be reflected in transportation costs. Expectations regarding transportation emissions may develop more gradually.	The transition towards low-emission vehicles, alternative fuels and the measurement of transportation emissions may accelerate. Costs arising from new vehicle and technology investments by transportation companies may be reflected in freight prices.
EMISSIONS DATA AND SUPPLY CHAIN TRACEABILITY	Demand for emissions information from the Company and its suppliers may remain limited to certain financial institutions, corporate customers or business partners. The development of supply chain data may progress gradually.	Emissions and traceability information relating to raw materials, logistics and other purchased inputs may be requested more regularly. Data gaps, supplier changes or additional compliance costs may arise where suppliers are unable to provide the required information.
CUSTOMER AND MARKET EXPECTATIONS	Price, product quality, nutritional value, animal performance and continuity of delivery may remain the primary considerations in feed purchasing decisions. Demand relating to the environmental characteristics of products may develop at a limited level.	Particularly among corporate, integrated or export-linked customers, demand for information relating to the energy used in production, raw material traceability and emissions performance may increase. Environmental performance may become an additional assessment criterion alongside traditional purchasing criteria.
FINANCING AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT	Traditional financing criteria may retain their importance. Financing opportunities for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments may develop more gradually.	Expectations of financial institutions regarding climate performance, emissions data and the environmental effects of investments may strengthen. While new financing opportunities may emerge for low-carbon investments, the financing conditions of entities unable to provide the required data may be affected.
COMPETITION AND REPUTATION	Price, quality, distribution network and customer relationships may continue to be the principal competitive factors. The differentiating effect of climate and emissions performance within the industry may remain limited.	Renewable energy use, emissions monitoring, raw material traceability and low-carbon production characteristics may become more prominent competitive factors. Businesses unable to adapt to climate-related expectations may face the risk of losing customers and business partners.

Results of Transition Scenario Analyses, Climate Resilience and Adaptation

As a result of the scenario analysis, it was assessed that although Ofis Yem's activities are not directly based on the production of a carbon-intensive product, the Company may be affected by the transition to a low-carbon economy through energy and fuel use, logistics activities, agricultural raw material procurement, and investment, data and reporting requirements. These effects are expected to emerge more gradually and over a longer period under the STEPS scenario, and earlier and more prominently under the NZE 2050 scenario. The differences between the scenarios are expected to become more evident through the pace of regulations and investment requirements over the 2030 time horizon, and through structural transformation in the energy system, production technologies and the value chain over the 2050 time horizon.

The broader implementation of carbon pricing and the strengthening of energy efficiency regulations may increase the operating costs of electricity, fuels and energy-intensive equipment. Monitoring the energy consumption of steam systems used in the pelleting process, as well as electric motors, ventilation, transportation and storage equipment, is important for managing energy costs and production-related emissions. Under the NZE 2050 scenario, the need for investment in facility modernisation, process optimisation and energy monitoring infrastructure is assessed to arise earlier than under the STEPS scenario.

Coal use continues at certain production facilities, and there is no short-term plan to phase out coal. This may create exposure to cost and regulatory effects relating to carbon-intensive fuels under a rapid transition scenario. Although the replacement of coal-fired boilers in Ankara and Manisa with new, more efficient boilers supports the reduction of fuel consumption and waste arising from the combustion process, it does not entirely eliminate the transition risk associated with the use of carbon-intensive fuels.

Two solar power plant investments with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW that have commenced generation, together with ongoing solar power plant investments of 10 MW in Malatya and 3.5 MW in Çorum, support the Company's capacity to adapt to a low-carbon economy. Offsetting the electricity generated against the facilities' grid electricity consumption may reduce the net amount of electricity

procured from the grid and cost exposure to increases in energy prices, while contributing to limiting emissions arising from purchased electricity. Under the NZE 2050 scenario, the strategic importance of these investments in terms of cost management, environmental performance and alignment with stakeholder expectations is expected to increase.

Under the STEPS scenario, changes in fuel, electricity, fertiliser and transportation costs used in agricultural production are expected to be reflected gradually in raw material prices. Under the NZE 2050 scenario, however, investments by agricultural producers in low-carbon technologies and practices may have a more pronounced effect on the costs of key raw materials such as corn, barley, wheat, soybean and sunflower derivatives. In addition, demand for data relating to the origin, production methods and emissions of raw materials may increase.

The Company's ability to source raw materials from different regions and countries, its limited dependence on a single supplier, and the ability to substitute among suitable raw materials in feed formulations provide flexibility against transition-related changes in costs and supply. However, in a rapid transition environment, suppliers may need to be assessed not only in terms of price, quality and delivery performance, but also in terms of their capacity to provide emissions data and comply with regulations. Suppliers unable to provide the required data may result in data gaps, additional compliance costs or the need for alternative suppliers.

An accelerated transition to low-emission vehicles and alternative fuels in the transportation sector may increase the investment and operating costs of logistics service providers and be reflected in transportation prices. This effect is expected to emerge earlier and more prominently under the NZE 2050 scenario, while under the STEPS scenario it is expected to occur more gradually depending on the pace of fleet renewal and regulatory developments.

The Company's contribution of 50% of the cost of silo installations at customer sites and the delivery of feed in bulk contribute to reducing sack use, using transportation capacity more efficiently and improving loading and unloading processes. Production facilities located in different geographical regions may also enable customer deliveries to be made from suitable and nearby locations, thereby supporting the limitation of transportation distances, logistics costs and transportation-related emissions.

During the transition process, customers, financial institutions and other stakeholders may request more detailed emissions data relating to the Company's direct operations and value chain. The Company's greenhouse gas emissions are calculated regularly based on the GHG Protocol, while data collection and control processes relating to facilities, energy and fuel use, vehicles, transportation activities and purchased inputs are being developed. In particular, improving the data obtained from suppliers and logistics service providers is important for monitoring value chain exposures and meeting future reporting expectations.

The IEA STEPS scenario presents an outlook in which climate policies, carbon pricing and technological transformation progress more gradually than under the NZE 2050 scenario. Under this scenario, Ofis Yem's short- and medium-term regulatory pressure and need for compliance investment are expected to remain more limited; however, fluctuations in electricity, fuel, logistics and agricultural input prices may continue to affect cost and investment planning. Price, quality, nutritional value and continuity of delivery are expected to remain priorities in feed purchasing decisions, while customer demand relating to emissions and environmental performance is expected to develop more slowly. Nevertheless, the slower pace of transition is not considered a factor requiring the Company to postpone its transition-related efforts.

Overall, the Company's renewable energy investments, ability to source raw materials from different sources, availability of alternative raw material options, bulk feed delivery model and developing greenhouse gas data infrastructure support its capacity to adapt to different transition scenarios.

In line with the findings obtained from the scenario analysis, monitoring climate and carbon regulations, assessing energy-intensive production processes, continuing solar power plant investments, developing supply chain emissions data, improving logistics efficiency and evaluating financing opportunities for low-carbon investments are considered priority adaptation areas for maintaining the Company's resilience during the transition process.

Approach to Addressing Climate Change and Decision-Making Processes

Ofis Yem assesses climate-related physical and transition risks within the scope of production, procurement, inventory management, energy use, logistics and investment decisions. The findings obtained from the physical and transition scenario analyses contribute to understanding the effects that may arise in the Company's operations under different climate conditions and to identifying priority matters.

Within the scope of physical scenario analyses, the effects of drought and water stress on agricultural raw material supply, quality and cost, as well as potential disruptions that extreme weather events may cause in production and logistics activities, are taken into consideration. Within

the scope of transition scenarios, energy and fuel costs, carbon pricing, technological transformation, expectations regarding emissions data and changes in the supply chain are assessed.

The results obtained provide input into decision-making processes relating to the assessment of raw material sourcing regions and inventory levels, review of alternative raw material options, prioritisation of maintenance and investment requirements, development of energy management practices and planning of logistics processes. The nature and potential effects of risks are considered together with the Company's existing operating structure and available resources.

The Company aims to gradually strengthen its approach to addressing climate change through the updating of scenario analyses and the development of climate-related data. In this context, climate risks, regulatory changes, developments in energy and raw material markets, and the effectiveness of implemented measures are monitored, and strategic and operational decisions are envisaged to be reviewed in areas where necessary.

05

OFİS YEM RISK MANAGEMENT



RISK MANAGEMENT

Ofis Yem addresses strategic, financial, operational, legal and reputational risks, as well as sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, through an integrated approach. The Company's risk management approach aims to protect assets and stakeholder value, ensure the uninterrupted continuity of operations, achieve strategic objectives and support long-term value creation. In this context, rather than eliminating risks entirely, the primary approach is to identify them in a timely manner, assess their impacts and manage them at acceptable levels.

The feed industry's dependence on agricultural raw materials, energy, water and logistics activities is taken into consideration in Ofis Yem's assessments of sustainability and climate-related risks. The potential effects of climate change on raw material availability, quality and prices; water and energy resources; production facilities; the supply chain; and operational continuity are examined. Accordingly, physical risks such as water stress, drought and extreme weather events, as well as transition risks associated with regulatory changes, carbon pricing mechanisms, technological developments and market expectations, are included within the scope of assessment.

It is also taken into consideration that sustainability and climate-related developments may not only create risks but may also present opportunities in terms of resource efficiency, renewable energy use, alternative raw material options, product development and operational resilience. Accordingly, risks and opportunities are considered together by taking into account their short-, medium- and long-term effects on the Company's own operations, as well as on its business model and value chain.

In identifying risks and opportunities, assessments by the relevant business units, internal Company data, sectoral and market developments, regulatory changes, stakeholder expectations and scenario analyses are utilised. Identified risks and opportunities are assessed by taking into consideration their likelihood of occurrence, the magnitude of their potential impacts, and their consequences for the Company's operations and financial capacity. As a result of these assessments, matters with a high level of significance are prioritised, the necessary activities are carried out by the relevant units, and developments are monitored regularly.

Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are not assessed independently from the Company's overall risk profile; rather, they are linked to strategic planning, investment, procurement, production, maintenance and business continuity processes. Technical studies are carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department and with the contribution of the relevant business units, and the results are assessed by the Sustainability Committee. Matters considered significant in terms of the Company's overall risk profile are communicated to the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and matters deemed necessary are brought to the attention of the Board of Directors.

The following sections explain the inputs and methods used by Ofis Yem in identifying sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, its assessment and prioritisation approach, risk matrix, monitoring and reporting processes, and the integration of these processes into enterprise risk management.

Process for Identifying and Assessing Risks and Opportunities

In identifying risks and opportunities, Ofis Yem takes into consideration its production facilities in Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars, the Samsun Production Facility currently under investment, energy investments, business model and value chain. In addition to the Company's direct operations, the scope of assessment includes the upstream value chain covering the procurement of agricultural raw materials from domestic and international sources, as well as the downstream value chain associated with the delivery and use of products by customers. It is also assessed whether risks and opportunities are concentrated in specific facilities, geographical regions or particular stages of the value chain.

Within the process, production and operational data, raw material procurement structure, supplier regions, raw material availability and price movements, energy and water consumption, inventory and logistics processes, and information relating to business continuity are used as assessment inputs. The greenhouse gas emissions inventory calculated based on the GHG Protocol also supports the assessment of

emission sources and climate performance. In addition, climate-related regulations, sectoral and technological developments, market conditions and stakeholder expectations are monitored. The IPCC's physical climate scenarios, the IEA's transition scenarios and WRI Aqueduct water stress data are used in identifying risks and opportunities that may arise in the future.

Identified climate risks are classified under acute and chronic physical risks, as well as transition risks that may arise from policy and legal regulations, market conditions, technological developments and reputational factors. Water stress, drought, extreme weather events, potential disruptions in agricultural raw material procurement and changes in energy costs are considered within the scope of physical and transition risks. Renewable energy use, energy and resource efficiency, diversification of the supply chain, exploration of alternative raw materials, utilisation of by-products from agricultural and food production, and product and formulation development activities are assessed as areas of opportunity.

Each risk is assessed by taking into consideration its likelihood of occurrence, magnitude of impact, the short-, medium- or long-term time horizon over which the impacts may arise, and its position within the value chain. A 5x5 risk matrix comprising likelihood and impact dimensions is used in scoring risks. Existing controls and practices are also incorporated into the assessment, and the potential consequences of risks for the Company's operations, continuity of production, business model, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance and cost of capital are examined.

Opportunities are assessed by taking into consideration their likelihood of occurrence, potential operational and financial contribution, alignment with the Company's strategy, feasibility, and the time horizon over which the relevant benefits may materialise. Accordingly, the process aims not only to manage the adverse effects of risks, but also to identify opportunities that may support resource efficiency, operational resilience and long-term value creation.

Interconnections among risks and effects that may reinforce one another are also taken into consideration in the assessment process.

For example, the effects of drought and water stress on agricultural production are considered together with raw material availability, price increases, inventory requirements, procurement lead times and production costs. Similarly, the combined effects of extreme weather events on transportation, energy infrastructure, production facilities and operational continuity are assessed.

Identified risks and opportunities are reassessed periodically and, where a significant change occurs in operations, the value chain, regulations, market conditions or climate data, as necessary. The results of the assessments provide input into decision-making processes relating to strategic planning, investment, raw material procurement, production, energy management and business continuity.

Inputs and Parameters Used in Risk Management Processes

In Ofis Yem's risk management activities, internal operational and financial data are used together with sectoral, regulatory and climate-related information obtained from external sources. The geographical locations and production capacities of the facilities, raw material procurement structure, supplier regions, production and sales volumes, raw material and energy costs, water and energy consumption, inventory and logistics processes, business continuity practices and investment plans constitute the principal internal inputs. The greenhouse gas emissions inventory prepared based on the GHG Protocol also supports the assessment of emission sources and exposure to transition risks.

External inputs include climate science and scenario data, water stress indicators, energy and agricultural raw material prices, climate-related regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, technological developments, suppliers' adaptation capacity and market expectations. The data and assumptions used are determined based on reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date and are reviewed in light of new data, regulatory changes and significant developments in the Company's activities.

Scenario Analyses and Stress Tests

Ofis Yem uses scenario analyses to assess uncertainties that climate change may create for its operations, business model and value chain. The analyses were conducted predominantly through a qualitative,

desk-based methodology, and risks and opportunities that may arise under different climate and energy transition conditions were examined over the 2030 and 2050 time horizons.

In the qualitative analyses, the direction and relative significance of expected changes under the scenarios were compared, and the facilities, activities or stages of the value chain that may be affected by risks and opportunities were assessed. In addition, the channels through which the impacts may affect the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows through raw material procurement, production, energy use, logistics and investment requirements were identified qualitatively. At this stage, scenario results were not converted into precise quantitative estimates of losses.

The IPCC's RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios were used in the analysis of physical risks. Under these scenarios, which represent different emission levels, the potential effects of temperature increases, heatwaves, drought, changes in precipitation patterns, water stress and extreme weather events were assessed. The assessments considered the production facilities in Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars, as well as the Samsun Production Facility currently under investment; the locations, production capacities, physical assets, energy and water use, business continuity practices and supply routes of the facilities were used as key parameters. The indirect effects of potential disruptions in sourcing regions and logistics networks were also included in the qualitative assessment.

Data from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas were used to determine the current geographical water stress levels of the operating production facilities. The hourly production capacities of the facilities were taken into consideration in assessing the Company's total exposure. WRI Aqueduct results were treated not as a precise forecast of future conditions, but as a screening tool indicating current geographical exposure, while assessments of future physical climate conditions were supported by the IPCC scenarios.

The IEA's STEPS and NZE 2050 scenarios were used in the analysis of transition risks and opportunities. Through these scenarios, the regulatory, market, technology- and cost-related effects that Ofis Yem may face under a more gradual or more rapid energy transition were compared. Energy mix and costs, developments in renewable energy

capacity, carbon pricing, climate legislation in Türkiye and the planned Emissions Trading System, agricultural raw material and logistics costs, suppliers' adaptation capacity and market expectations were among the principal inputs to the transition analysis. The Company's energy use, emissions profile, production structure, supply network and solar energy investments were also taken into consideration in Company-specific assessments.

The scenarios were used not as precise forecasts, but as hypothetical pathways enabling the assessment of potential developments under different conditions and their effects on the Company. During the reporting period, no comprehensive quantitative stress test covering the entire balance sheet, liquidity and financing structure was conducted. The EBITDA-based analysis performed for certain quantifiable risks and opportunities is disclosed separately under the heading "Assessment of Financial Effects".

The findings obtained from the scenario analyses provide input into the identification and prioritisation of risks and opportunities, as well as assessments relating to raw material procurement, energy management, investment planning and continuity of production. The scenarios and assumptions used are reviewed in light of new climate data, regulatory changes, market conditions or significant developments that may occur in the Company's activities.

Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

Identified climate-related risks and opportunities are examined within a common and comparable assessment approach. In assessing risks, the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of adverse impact are considered; in assessing opportunities, the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the positive contribution they may provide to the Company are taken into account.

In determining the level of impact, the potential consequences for the Company's continuity of production, raw material procurement, energy and water use, logistics activities, business model and value chain are examined. In addition to the effects of risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance and cash flows, their consequences for regulatory compliance, corporate reputation, strategic objectives and long-term resilience are also included within

the scope of assessment. For each risk and opportunity, the area in which it is concentrated within the upstream value chain, direct operations or downstream value chain, as well as the short-, medium- or long-term time horizon over which its effects may arise, are identified. Existing control practices, mitigating measures and the Company's adaptation capacity are taken into consideration, and the residual profile of risks following the application of controls is also reviewed.

Interconnections among risks and their combined effects are incorporated into the assessment process. For example, the effects of drought and water stress on agricultural production are considered together with raw material availability, price increases, inventory requirements and production costs. The interconnected effects of extreme weather events on transportation, energy infrastructure, production facilities and operational continuity are also assessed.

In assessing opportunities, potential contributions in terms of cost advantages, resource and operational efficiency, renewable energy use, supply resilience, alternative raw material options, product development capacity and competitiveness are taken into consideration. The alignment of opportunities with the Company's investment plans, existing resources and long-term strategy is also included in the assessment.

The scores underlying the assessment, the supporting basis used and significant assumptions are recorded in the risk and opportunity inventory. The resulting assessments are used to compare and prioritise matters and to determine the frequency of monitoring.

Ofis Yem Risk Matrix

Ofis Yem assesses identified climate-related risks through a 5x5 risk matrix comprising likelihood and impact dimensions. The likelihood of occurrence and magnitude of impact are scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with levels ranging from “very low” to “very high”. A risk score is determined for each risk based on the combined assessment of the likelihood and impact scores. The likelihood level is determined by taking into consideration available data, experience from previous periods, the characteristics of the regions in which the Company operates, scenario analyses and reasonable forward-looking expectations. The impact level is determined by considering the magnitude of the consequences that the risk may have on operations, the value chain, financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Risks with higher scores are addressed as a priority together with other assessment factors. However, the risk score alone does not constitute a materiality determination; the nature of the risk, the time horizon over which it may arise, the activities affected, existing controls and its interaction with other risks are also taken into consideration.

Opportunities are also assessed using a similar scoring approach in terms of their likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of their positive impact. In addition, the feasibility of opportunities, the required investment and resource needs, and their alignment with the Company's strategy are considered separately.

Financial Impact Analysis

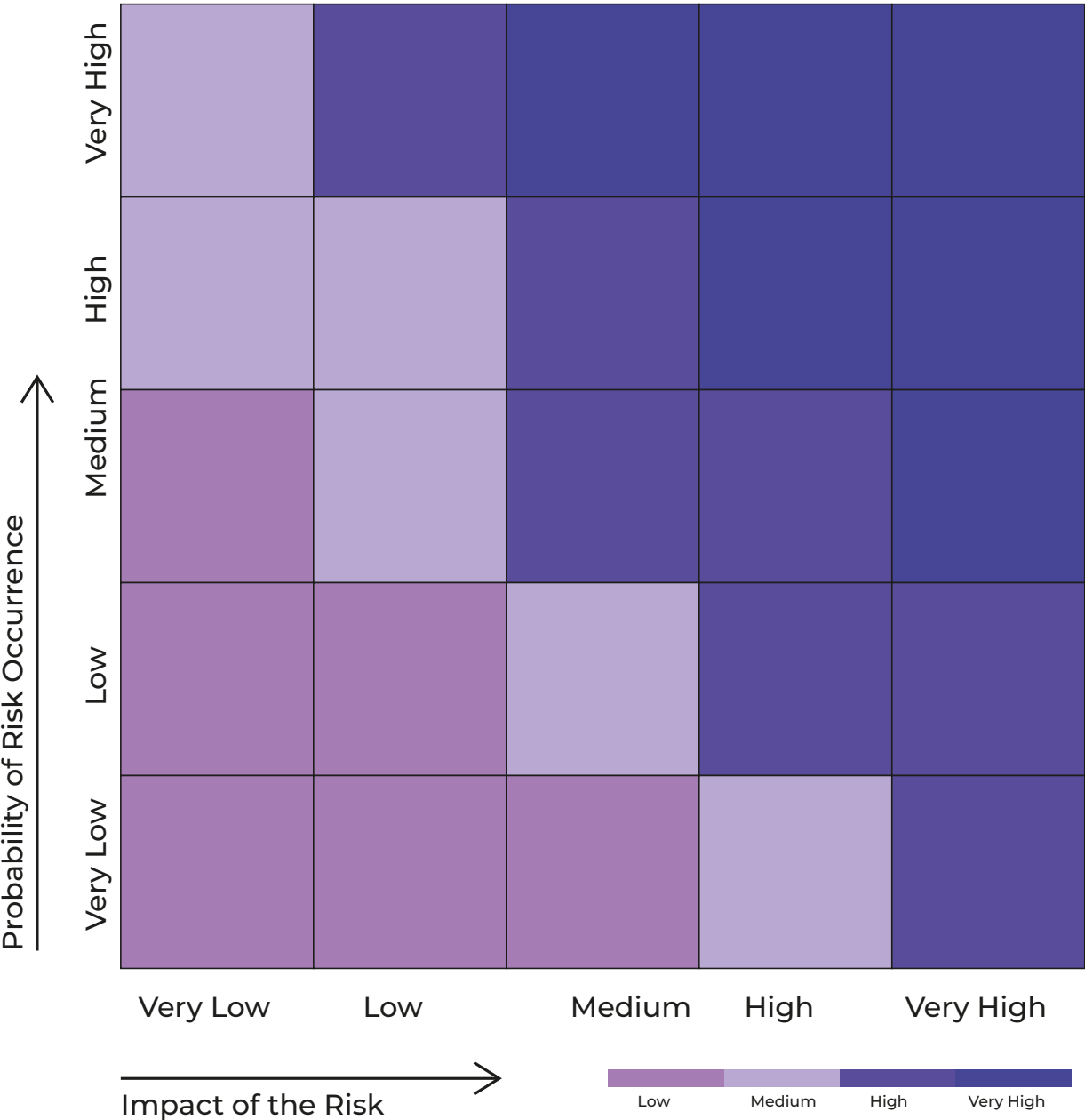
Ofis Yem primarily assesses the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities using qualitative methods. In this context, the current or anticipated effects of each matter on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, as well as the transmission channels through which such effects may arise, are examined.

In assessing financial position, the potential effects on inventories, property, plant and equipment, trade payables, working capital and investment requirements that may arise if the relevant risk materialises are taken into consideration. In terms of financial performance, the potential consequences for sales revenue, cost of sales, raw material and energy costs, operating expenses and profitability are examined. In assessing cash flows, cash inflows and outflows from operations, additional working capital requirements and capital expenditures are considered. Effects on access to finance and the cost of capital are also included in the qualitative assessment to the extent relevant.

For certain risks and opportunities that can be measured using reasonable and supportable data, an EBITDA-based quantitative financial impact analysis has been performed in addition to the qualitative assessment. In the analysis, potential changes in revenue and costs under the reference case and risk- or opportunity-specific assumptions were compared, and the potential impact on EBITDA was calculated. In this way, the potential effects on operating profitability of the measurable financial impact channels identified in the qualitative assessments were supported quantitatively.

The assessment of financial materiality is not based solely on a fixed percentage determined by reference to revenue or another financial measure. The amount of the impact is considered together with its nature, likelihood of occurrence, timing, duration and consequences for the Company's business model. Matters that cannot be quantified but may have significant consequences for the Company's operations or future financial capacity are also included within the scope of assessment.

The EBITDA-based analysis does not constitute a comprehensive financial stress test covering the entire balance sheet, liquidity and financing structure, nor does it represent a precise forecast of the future. The calculations are used to assess the direction and approximate magnitude of effects that may arise under certain assumptions. Where data or measurement uncertainty is high, financial effects are disclosed qualitatively, while significant assumptions used and the limitations of the analyses are considered together with the assessment results.



Prioritisation of Risks and Opportunities

Ofis Yem determines the order of priority of climate-related risks and opportunities based on the scores resulting from the 5×5 impact-likelihood matrix. However, prioritisation is not based solely on the matrix score; the relationship of the matter with the Company's strategic objectives and business model, the time horizon over which it may arise, its position within the value chain, its financial significance and its connection with other risks are also taken into consideration. Existing control practices and the Company's capacity to respond to the relevant development are also included in the assessment.

In determining the priority level of risks, their potential effects on continuity of production, raw material procurement and costs, energy use, regulatory compliance and operational resilience are taken into account. For higher-priority risks, the scope of required measures, timing of implementation, responsible units and resources that may be required are determined, while other risks are monitored within the risk inventory and reassessed in line with changes in circumstances.

A differentiated approach is applied to risk management according to the identified risk levels. Very high-level risks are escalated to senior management, and preventive, corrective or mitigating measures are determined as a priority. For high-level risks, plans are developed specifying the responsible units, actions to be implemented and anticipated completion periods. For medium-level risks, measures that are proportionate to the impact of the risk, practicable and subject to a defined timeframe are developed, while low-level risks are monitored by the relevant units and reassessed in line with changes in circumstances.

The prioritisation approach is not limited to managing adverse events that have already occurred. The root causes of risks and early warning indicators are examined, and regulatory, environmental, economic and operational developments that may change the likelihood of occurrence or level of impact are monitored. In this way, the timely development of preventive and adaptive actions is aimed for.

In prioritising opportunities, in addition to the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the positive impact that may be generated, strategic alignment, technical and financial feasibility, resource and investment requirements, and the timeframe within which the opportunity may be realised are taken into consideration. Priority opportunities provide input into decision-making processes in areas such as increasing raw material diversity, resource and energy

efficiency, R&D and product development activities, improvement of feed formulations and enhancement of operational processes.

Whether a risk or opportunity is considered material under the TSRS is not determined solely on the basis of its matrix score. The current or anticipated effects that the matter may have on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows are assessed together with its qualitative significance for the business model and future operations.

The results of prioritisation are used in determining the scope, urgency and sequence of actions to be implemented, establishing monitoring frequency and allocating resources. Matters of corporate-level significance to the Company are submitted to the relevant governing bodies for assessment within the framework of their duties and responsibilities.

Monitoring, Reporting and Review

At Ofis Yem, changes in the likelihood and impact levels of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, the progress of identified actions and the effectiveness of existing controls are monitored regularly. Matters requiring additional measures or whose priority level has changed are reflected in the risk and opportunity inventory.

The monitoring process takes into consideration raw material availability and prices, procurement and logistics conditions, continuity of production, energy and water consumption, energy costs, greenhouse gas emissions calculated based on the GHG Protocol, and the progress of solar power plant investments. Alternative raw materials, the development of feed formulations, R&D activities and resource efficiency initiatives are also monitored as opportunity indicators. Measurable financial effects are monitored quantitatively in terms of their impact on EBITDA, while matters subject to a high degree of uncertainty are monitored qualitatively in terms of their potential effects on financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Risks and opportunities are comprehensively reviewed at least once a year. Where a significant change occurs in climate conditions, raw material markets, regulations, production activities or the value chain, likelihood and impact scores and priority levels are reassessed without waiting for the annual assessment period. The data sources and assumptions used in scenario analyses are also reviewed in light of current developments.

Monitoring results are compiled by the Sustainability Department and submitted to the Sustainability Committee. Significant changes for the

Company are communicated to the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the Board of Directors in accordance with their respective areas of responsibility. Risks and opportunities assessed as material under the TSRS are included in sustainability reporting, and the findings obtained are used in decision-making processes relating to procurement, production, investment, R&D, energy and water management.

Integration of Risk and Opportunity Processes into Enterprise Risk Management

At Ofis Yem, sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are addressed not merely as matters of environmental reporting, but as an integral part of enterprise risk management. Physical and transition risks are linked to the Company's existing risk categories in line with the operational, financial, strategic, legal and reputational consequences they may create.

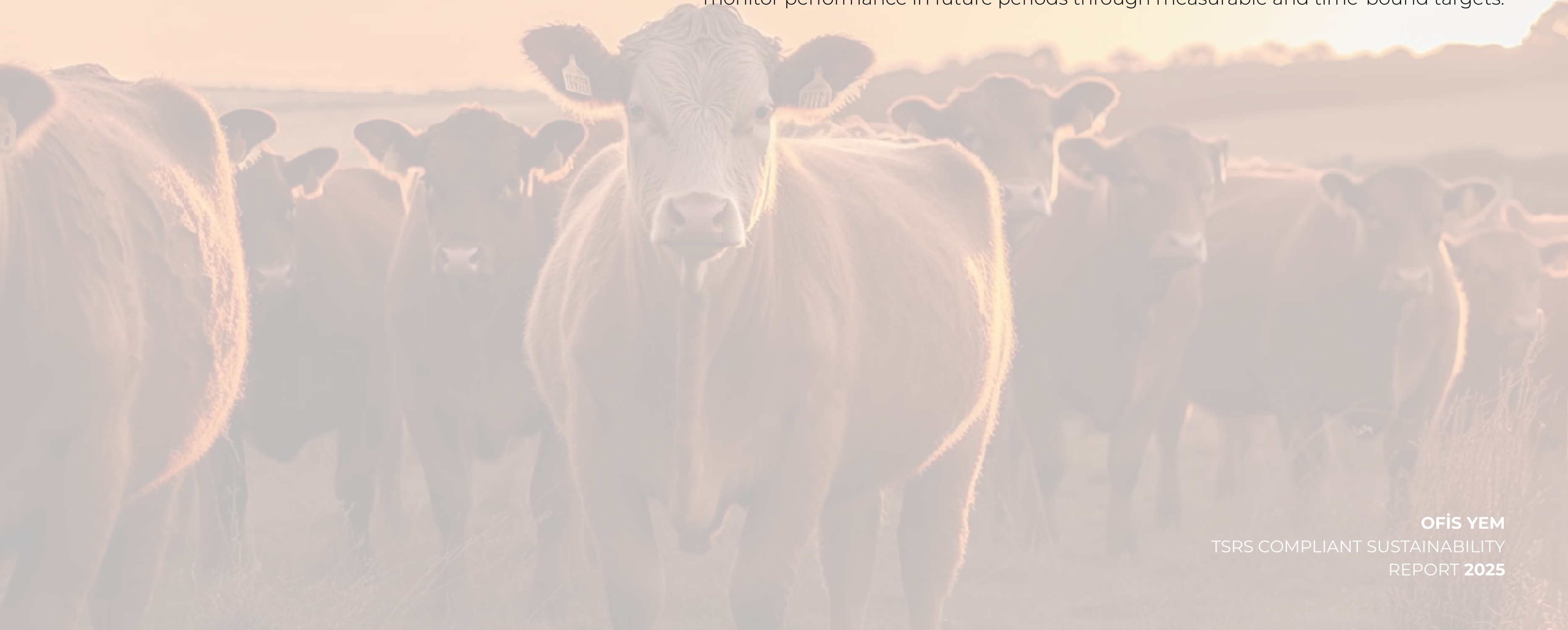
The effects of climate conditions on agricultural production are assessed in connection with procurement and production risks through their impacts on raw material availability, quality and costs. The potential effects of extreme weather events, water stress, energy costs and regulatory changes on continuity of production and the cost structure are also incorporated into enterprise risk assessments. Alternative raw materials, the development of feed formulations, solar power plant investments and resource efficiency initiatives are considered as opportunities that may mitigate the relevant risks and create value for the Company.

Technical assessments are carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department with the contribution of the relevant business units and are submitted to the Sustainability Committee. Matters that may affect the Company's existence, development or continuity of operations are referred to the Early Detection of Risk Committee for assessment, while significant outcomes and necessary actions are submitted to the oversight of the Board of Directors.

The results obtained provide input into supplier and raw material diversification, inventory and production planning, investment and budgeting decisions, energy and water management, and R&D and product development activities. In this way, sustainability and climate-related matters are considered together with the Company's operational planning and resource allocation processes, monitored within the enterprise risk management framework and updated in line with changing conditions.

OFIS YEM METRICS AND TARGETS

Under the TSRS, entities are expected to disclose their performance relating to climate-related risks and opportunities through transparent, comparable and verifiable information. In this context, Ofis Yem uses metrics that enable the monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities, the assessment of the outcomes of actions implemented, and the support of decision-making processes. The Company aims to present its climate performance disclosures in alignment with the TSRS, enhance its data infrastructure, and monitor performance in future periods through measurable and time-bound targets.



Climate-related Metrics

Ofis Yem regularly monitors various metrics related to climate performance, particularly greenhouse gas emissions, in order to manage risks and opportunities associated with climate change. In this context, Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, electricity and fuel consumption, energy intensity, renewable energy generation, water use, and indicators relating to production and operational efficiency are monitored, and the Company's climate performance is assessed through an integrated approach.

The metrics are monitored by relevant location and activity breakdowns, taking into consideration the operational characteristics of the production facilities. The offsetting relationship between electricity generated by ground-mounted solar power plants and the electricity consumption of the factories is taken into consideration in assessing the renewable energy opportunity and its effects on energy costs. Indicators such as installed solar power capacity and electricity generation volumes support the monitoring of developments in the Company's renewable energy investments.

The provisions of TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 are taken into consideration in determining the metrics. Energy, fuel, emissions, water and production data are obtained from the relevant business units under the coordination of the Sustainability Department. Efforts are ongoing to improve data collection and control processes, as well as the traceability of data and comparability between periods; the scope of value chain data relating to suppliers, purchased inputs and logistics activities is planned to be gradually expanded.

Changes in the indicators are assessed by taking into consideration production levels, energy consumption, the operational performance of the facilities and investments made during the period. The results obtained from climate-related metrics are used in monitoring energy and carbon costs, assessing energy efficiency practices, supporting decisions relating to renewable energy investments, and monitoring risks associated with water stress, agricultural raw material procurement and logistics continuity.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Reporting Boundary for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Ofis Yem calculates its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the principles set out in TSRS 2 and in alignment with the methodology of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004).

In calculating greenhouse gas emissions, organisational boundaries are determined based on the operational control approach. Accordingly, emissions arising from all production facilities and activities over which the Company has operational control are included within the reporting scope.

The adoption of the operational control approach enables the comprehensive and consistent monitoring of emission sources that the Company can directly manage and allows actions relating to emissions performance to be associated with the relevant activities. This approach is applied consistently in order to maintain comparability between reporting periods; significant changes in the organisational structure or operational control boundary are assessed together with their effects on the emissions inventory.

Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Ofis Yem's greenhouse gas emissions for 2025 were calculated for the reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of the Head Office and the Ankara, Adana, Manisa and Kars production facilities were included in the calculation, and 2024 was designated as the base year.

Scope 1 calculations cover stationary combustion at the production facilities, mobile combustion from road vehicles, on-site vehicles and machinery, and fugitive emissions from equipment. Accordingly, coal, natural gas and diesel consumption were assessed under stationary combustion; diesel and gasoline used in Company vehicles and machinery under mobile combustion; and refrigerants and gases used in fire suppression systems under fugitive emissions. In Scope 2 calculations, energy indirect emissions arising from electricity purchased from the grid by the production facilities and the Head Office were taken into consideration.

Annual activity data obtained from accounting records and site data were used in the calculations. Fuel and energy consumption and gas quantities were assessed in tonnes, kilograms, litres or kilowatt-hours depending on the nature of the emission source. A Tier 2 approach was applied in calculating emissions arising from electricity consumption, while a Tier 1 approach was applied for natural gas and other emission sources. Activity data were multiplied by emission factors representing the relevant activity, obtained from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, DEFRA 2025 and International Energy Agency sources.

Where emission factors were expressed by greenhouse gas type, the resulting carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions were converted into carbon dioxide equivalents using the 100-year global warming potentials set out in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. Global warming potential values of 1 for CO₂, 27.9 for CH₄ and 273 for N₂O were used in the calculations, and the results were expressed in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

In calculating emissions arising from refrigerants, refill quantities for equipment were used as activity data where available. For equipment where refill data were not available, the refrigerant capacity of the equipment and the assumed default annual leakage rate for the relevant gas type were used as the basis.

Emission sources were calculated at the locations where the relevant activities occurred, and the results were consolidated at the organisational level. As fuel consumption relating to road vehicles could only be segregated on a location basis for the Kars Factory, Kars data were calculated separately; vehicle consumption relating to other locations was assessed on a consolidated basis within the common vehicle fleet representing the Company as a whole.

Accounting records and site data were used in preparing the emissions inventory. All calculations were performed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

The study covers only Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. As the Company made use of the exemption permitting Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions not to be presented during the first two years, Scope 3 emissions were not included in the calculation and were not disclosed.



Performance Related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission data are monitored across different location breakdowns throughout the Company and are presented comparatively in the table below to reflect performance for the relevant periods.

Location	2024 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)			2025 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total Emissions	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total Emissions
Adana Factory	467	1.002	1.469	1.338,2	1.853,6	3.191,8
Ankara Factory	1.870	4.497	6.367	2.254,1	3.931,4	6.185,6
Ankara Offices	18	8	26	0,0014	13,90	13,90
Kars Factory	844	797	1.641	454,24	1.072,9	1.527,14
Manisa Factory	1.880	3.644	5.524	1.615,7	3.284,1	4.899,8
Mobile Combustion for All Facilities	3.302		3.302	3.453,86		3.453,86
TOTAL	8.381	9.948	18.329	9.116,23	10,155,9	19.272

In 2025, Ofis Yem's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions increased by approximately 5.2% compared with 2024. One of the main reasons for this increase is that, as the Adana Factory commenced operations in July 2024, its 2024 emissions reflected only approximately six months of operations. As the facility operated throughout 2025, the Adana Factory's total emissions increased from 1,469 tCO₂e to 3,191.8 tCO₂e. Accordingly, a significant portion of the change between the two periods is attributable to the base effect arising from the facility operating for a full year.

Another factor contributing to the increase in total emissions was mobile combustion sources. In parallel with the increase in the Company's production capacity, the expansion of marketing, transportation and other operational activities resulted in increased vehicle use and related fuel consumption. Accordingly, mobile combustion emissions relating to all facilities increased from 3,302 tCO₂e in 2024 to 3,453.86 tCO₂e in 2025.

Location-based results indicate that the increase in emissions did not arise from a general increase across all facilities. Emissions from the Ankara Factory, Ankara Offices, Manisa Factory and Kars Factory decreased compared with 2024. Therefore, the overall increase in 2025 was driven particularly by the Adana Factory operating for a full year and the increase in mobile combustion sources, while reductions achieved at other locations partially offset this increase.

Assets Vulnerable to Climate-related Risks

Assets and Activities Vulnerable to Climate-related Physical Risks

Ofis Yem identifies its assets and activities that are vulnerable to climate-related physical risks based on the geographical locations and operational characteristics of its facilities, water stress assessments and climate scenario analyses. In this context, the potential effects of water stress, drought, temperature increases and extreme weather events on direct operations, logistics processes and agricultural raw material procurement are assessed.

According to WRI Aqueduct data, 86% of the Company's total production capacity of 250 tonnes/hour is located in areas with extremely high baseline water stress, while 14% is located in areas with medium-high baseline water stress. These percentages indicate geographical exposure and do not represent the proportion of vulnerable assets. Given the limited use of water in production, the direct impact has been assessed as low, while the indirect impact that may arise through agricultural raw materials may be more significant.

Production buildings, machinery and equipment, steel silos and inventories are among the assets that may be vulnerable to extreme weather events. Due to uncertainties regarding the timing and severity of physical risks and the fact that asset-level financial impact analyses have not yet been completed, the amount of these assets and their proportion of total assets could not be calculated. Accordingly, Ofis Yem assesses its vulnerability to physical risks through an integrated approach that takes into consideration operational processes, value chain interactions, geographical exposure and climate scenario analyses, and considers the results in its risk management and investment assessment processes.

Assets and Activities Vulnerable to Climate-related Transition Risks

Ofis Yem's vulnerability to transition risks is concentrated in equipment using carbon-intensive fuels, fossil fuel-based vehicles and machinery, and production activities that may be affected by changes in energy,

fuel and logistics costs. The broader implementation of carbon pricing, the strengthening of energy efficiency regulations and expectations regarding the transition to low-carbon technologies may create additional costs or investment requirements, particularly in relation to coal-fired boilers.

Coal use continues at some of the Company's production facilities, and there is no short-term plan to phase out coal. As of the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of coal-fired boilers assessed as vulnerable to transition risks was TL 45,113,327, corresponding to approximately 1.37% of the Company's total property, plant and equipment. This amount and percentage do not represent an expected financial loss or a requirement for transition-related investment.

Assets and Activities Aligned with Climate-related Opportunities

Ofis Yem's assets aligned with climate-related opportunities predominantly consist of renewable energy investments. As of the reporting period, two solar power plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW are in operation. In addition, two solar power plant investments with installed capacities of 3.5 MW in Çorum and 10 MW in Malatya are ongoing. The offsetting of electricity generated and supplied to the grid against the electricity consumption of the factories supports the limitation of net electricity consumption, energy costs and exposure to fluctuations in energy prices.

As of the end of the reporting period, the total carrying amount of these solar power plant assets is TL 452,937,277. This amount corresponds to approximately 13.7% of the Company's total property, plant and equipment. Subject to the linkage of fixed asset records with the climate-related opportunity classification, these indicators are planned to continue to be monitored in future periods.

Capital Deployment towards Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Ofis Yem assesses investment requirements arising from climate-related risks and opportunities within the scope of its budgeting and

capital planning processes. Investments in renewable energy, energy and resource efficiency, modernisation of production processes and enhancement of the operational resilience of facilities are considered within this scope.

As of the reporting period, two solar power plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW had commenced generation; solar power plant investments with installed capacities of 3.5 MW in Çorum and 10 MW in Malatya were ongoing; and the coal-fired boilers in Ankara and Manisa were replaced with new, more efficient boilers. However, as the related expenditures are not tracked in the accounting records under a separate climate-related investment category, the total amount of capital expenditure and financing allocated to climate-related risks and opportunities during the reporting period could not be reliably calculated. The development of a data infrastructure to separately track climate-related investment expenditures is planned.

Carbon Pricing

As of the reporting period, Ofis Yem's activities are not subject to a mandatory or voluntary carbon pricing system. Accordingly, the Company does not have an internal carbon pricing mechanism in place.

Furthermore, during the relevant period, the Company did not acquire or hold any carbon credits in its portfolio and, accordingly, no internal carbon price has been defined for Ofis Yem. Nevertheless, developments in national and international carbon pricing mechanisms are monitored. In particular, the scope and implementation conditions of the emissions trading system expected to be established in Türkiye are assessed in terms of potential direct or indirect financial effects arising through energy, fuel, logistics and purchased inputs.



Industry-based Metrics
TSRS Volume 20 – Agricultural Products

Table 1: Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	FB-AG-110a.1	8,381 tCO ₂ e	9,116.23 tCO ₂ e
	Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	None	FB-AG-110a.2	2024 has been designated as the base year for monitoring emissions performance. As of the reporting period, there is no time-bound quantitative reduction target for Scope 1 emissions; however, depending on the maturation of the emissions inventory and activity data, the development of measurable performance indicators and time-bound reduction targets is planned. Scope 1 emissions increased by 8.8% compared with 2024. The increase was driven by the Adana Factory, which commenced operations in July 2024 and operated for a full year in 2025, as well as by the expansion of marketing and transportation activities carried out using Company vehicles and the related increase in fuel consumption in parallel with the increase in production capacity. Emission reductions recorded at a significant number of other locations partially offset this increase.	
	Fleet fuel consumed, percentage renewable	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-110a.3	43,423 GJ, %0	40,710 GJ, %0



Energy Management	(1) Operational energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity and (3) percentage renewable energy	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-130a.1	1.79,913 GJ 2.%100 3.%3,71	1.82,717.55 GJ 2.%100 3.%100*
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Water Stress	Quantitative	Thousand cubic metres (m³), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-140a.1	(1) 40,580 m³ \n(2) Percentage of water withdrawn from regions with high water stress: 98%	1.(1) 49,283 m³ \n(2) Percentage of water withdrawn from regions with high water stress: 99%
	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	Discussion and Analysis	None	FB-AG-140a.2	Ofis Yem’s water management risks are assessed by taking into consideration the WRI Aqueduct baseline water stress classifications of its production facilities and the dependence of its operations on water. The Ankara, Adana and Manisa facilities are located in the “Extremely High” water stress category, while the Kars facility is located in the “Medium-High” category. Direct water use in production is limited and arises predominantly from steam generation in the pelleting process. Water withdrawal and consumption are monitored on a location basis, and risks relating to water access, cost and continuity of operations are monitored. Depending on the development of the data infrastructure, the establishment of measurable indicators and targets for water efficiency is planned.	
	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits,	Quantitative	Number	FB-AG-140a.3	0	0
Ingredient Sourcing	Identification of principal crops and description of risks and opportunities presented by climate change	Discussion and Analysis	None	FB-AG-440a.1	The principal agricultural products used by Ofis Yem in feed production are corn, barley, wheat, soybean and sunflower, together with their derivatives. Drought, water stress, changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events may affect the yield, quality, continuity of supply and cost of these products. The ability to source raw materials from different regions and countries, supplier diversification and the ability to substitute ingredients in feed formulations support the management of these risks.	
	Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High	Quantitative	Percentage by cost (%)	FB-AG-440a.2	-	%68,30



Table 2: Activity Metrics

				2024	2025
Activity Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	Data	Data
Production by principal product	Quantitative	Metric tonnes (t)	FB-AG-000.A	Fattening Feed: 561,184.45 Dairy Feed: 173,953.12 Calf Feed: 60,109.92 Small Ruminant Feed: 16,503.00 Pre-Parturition Feed: 9,847.17 Special Groups: 5,113.27 Poultry Feed: 554.00 Concentrated Feeds: 156.50 Total Feed: 827,427.58	Fattening Feed: 576,068.60 Dairy Feed: 162,973.98 Calf Feed: 68,291.80 Small Ruminant Feed: 27,768.15 Pre-Parturition Feed: 9,324.73 Special Groups: 6,729.78 Poultry Feed: 1,807.15 Concentrated Feeds: 377.81 Total Feed: 853,440.75
Number of processing facilities	Quantitative	Number	FB-AG-000.B	4 facilities – The Company has 4 production facilities located in Adana, Ankara, Manisa and Kars.	
Total land area under active production	Quantitative	Hectares	FB-AG-000.C	0 hectares – The Company does not have any active land on which it directly carries out agricultural production.	
Cost of externally sourced agricultural products	Quantitative	Presentation currency	FB-AG-000.D	8,908,205,077 TL	8,606,383,033 TL

Climate-related Targets

Ofis Yem has designated 2024 as the base year for monitoring changes in greenhouse gas emissions. As of the reporting period, the Company does not have a time-bound quantitative reduction target for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 1 emissions increased by 8.8%, from 8,381 tCO₂e in 2024 to 9,116.23 tCO₂e in 2025. This increase was driven by the Adana Factory, which commenced operations in July 2024 and operated for a full year in 2025, as well as by increases in production capacity, transportation activities and fuel consumption. Scope 2 emissions increased by 2.1%, from 9,948 tCO₂e to 10,155.88 tCO₂e.

Energy and fuel consumption monitoring, equipment replacements and renewable energy investments are utilised in managing emissions. No carbon credits were used during the reporting period, and emissions performance is monitored on the basis of gross emissions. Scope 3 emissions were not included in the calculation under the transition exemption, and no quantitative target has been established for these emissions.

Two solar power plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MW that have commenced generation, together with ongoing solar power plant investments with installed capacities of 3.5 MW in Çorum and 10 MW in Malatya, support the Company's efforts to develop its renewable energy capacity. Solar power plant investments are monitored separately from reduction targets relating to operational greenhouse gas emissions, based on installed capacity, electricity generation and the amount of electricity offset.

Depending on the maturation of the emissions inventory and activity data, the development of measurable and time-bound targets will be

considered in future periods. Taking into account the Company's growing production capacity, it is envisaged that intensity indicators such as emissions and energy consumption per unit of production will also be used alongside absolute emissions. The effect of changes that may significantly affect operational boundaries, such as the commissioning of the Samsun facility, on base-year comparability will be assessed, and base-year calculations will be reviewed where necessary. Target development and monitoring activities will be carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department, and the results will be assessed by the Sustainability Committee.

Target-setting Process and Review of Targets

As of the reporting period, Ofis Yem does not have a time-bound quantitative climate-related target. Nevertheless, indicators relating to greenhouse gas emissions, energy and fuel consumption, renewable energy generation, water use and production efficiency are monitored to provide a basis for targets that may be established in the future.

In setting targets, it is envisaged that the scope and data quality of the emissions inventory will be considered together with changes in production capacity, new facility investments, climate scenario analyses, regulatory developments, and identified risks and opportunities. If targets are established, the base year, scope, calculation methodology, time horizon and interim indicators will be clearly defined. The effect on base-year comparability of developments that may significantly affect operational boundaries, such as the commissioning of the Samsun facility, will also be assessed separately.

Target development and review activities are envisaged to be carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Department, with the results assessed by the Sustainability Committee.

Monitoring and Disclosure of Performance against Targets

As there is currently no quantitative climate-related target, performance against targets is not measured. Instead, period-to-period changes in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy and fuel consumption, energy intensity, solar power generation and offsetting results, and water use are monitored. Changes in these indicators are assessed by taking into consideration production volumes, capacity increases, the commissioning of new facilities and investments made during the period.

If quantitative targets are established in future periods, actual performance against the targets, progress relative to the base year, significant deviations and changes made to the targets will be disclosed in the relevant reporting periods. If carbon credits or other offsetting instruments are used in assessing emissions reduction performance, their effects will be presented separately from changes in gross emissions.



CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S
LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE
SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION PRESENTED BY OFİS YEM GIDA SANAYİ VE
TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

To the General Assembly of Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.;

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the information presented in the Sustainability Report of Ofis Yem Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1, General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2, Climate-related Disclosures, issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") (collectively referred to as the "TSRS"), as presented in the Group's TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report (the "Sustainability Information").

Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods, or other information linked to Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, document embedded in a website or embedded videos).

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed as described under the "Summary of the Work Performed as the Basis for Limited Assurance Conclusion" and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Information of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with TSRS.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on information in respect of earlier periods, or other information linked to Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, document embedded in a website or embedded videos).

Emphasis of Matter

As explained in the "About the Report" section of the TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report, in preparing its TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report for 2025, the Group has disclosed information relating only to climate-related risks and opportunities for its second annual reporting period, taking into consideration the exemption provided by the POA Board Decision dated 25 December 2025, published in the Official Gazette No. 33123 dated 30 December 2025. This matter does not affect the conclusion expressed in our report.



Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Information

Sustainability Information is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge. Greenhouse gas emission quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge. Additionally, the Sustainability Information includes information based on climate-related scenarios that is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge about the likelihood, timing or effect of possible future physical and transitional climate-related impacts.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Sustainability Information

The Group Management is responsible for:

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability reporting process.

Practitioner's Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information

We are responsible for:

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

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the Sustainability Information as prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of Sustainability Information in order to ensure that our independence is not compromised.



Professional Standards Applied

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

Our responsibilities under these assurance standards are described in further detail in the section of our report entitled "Practitioner's Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information".

We believe that the evidence we have obtained during our limited assurance engagement is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the "Ethical Rules") issued by the POA, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Summary of the Work Performed as the Basis for Limited Assurance Conclusion

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

- Conducted inquiries in-person and virtually with the Group's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period,
- Used the Group's internal documentation to assess and review the information related to sustainability,
- Evaluated the presentation and disclosure of the Sustainability Information
- Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of Sustainability Information. However, we did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness.
- Tested the accuracy of the Sustainability Information, on a sample basis, by comparing it with the Group's supporting documentation.



Summary of the Work Performed as the Basis for Limited Assurance Conclusion, continued

- Evaluated whether Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Group's estimates.
- The selection of quantification methods and reporting policies for greenhouse gas emissions was evaluated.

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

Tema Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.



Çiğdem ÖZDEMİR

SMMM, Responsible Auditor

Istanbul, 18 August 2026



2025 TSRS COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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