



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

ABOUT THE REPORT

Akçansa Çimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. presents its sustainability and climate-related disclosures for the 2025 reporting period through a Sustainability Report prepared in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye (KGGK).

This report covers Akçansa's sustainability performance and climate-related financial disclosures for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The report has been prepared within the framework of the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority and is fully compliant with the following standards:

- TSRS 1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
- TSRS 2 – Climate-related Disclosures.

During the reporting period, Akçansa benefited from the one-year exemption extended pursuant to Article E4 of Appendix TSRS 1, in accordance with the Board Decision No. 33123 dated 30 December 2025.

In line with TSRS 1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and TSRS 2 Climate-related Disclosures, the report provides information that may be used by users of general purpose financial reports when making resource allocation decisions related to the Company. Within this scope, disclosures are provided regarding sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities that are reasonably expected to affect Akçansa's cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital in the short, medium, and long term.

The financial impacts of the priority risks identified by Akçansa in relation to sustainability and climate change are assessed in accordance with materiality thresholds determined based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitatively, risks exceeding USD 500,000 or TL 21,461,450 on an annual

basis are considered material risks, which corresponds to approximately 1% of the Company's net profit in USD terms for the most recent year, considering its financial position.

Qualitatively, risks that threaten the business model and sustainability, fall within defined risk categories, and are identified through the Risk Assessment Methodology are classified as strategically critical risks. Within this scope, the assessments are not limited to direct financial impacts; operational disruptions, reputational risks, regulatory risks, and potential impacts on long-term business continuity are also taken into consideration.

Within the purpose and scope of this report, these assessments are conducted on a revenue basis, which may differ from the financial materiality approach applied in financial reporting.

The primary objective of this report is to present in a transparent, reliable, and comparable manner the current and potential impacts of risks and opportunities arising from climate change, natural resource use, and sustainability matters on Akçansa's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

Accordingly, the disclosures included in this report are presented under the headings of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, based on the core structure for sustainability and climate-related disclosures.

In identifying sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, a financial materiality approach has been adopted. Physical and transition risks, together with sustainability-related opportunities, have been evaluated collectively. During the assessment process, the potential impacts of these risks and opportunities on the Company's future financial resilience have been considered. During the reporting process, Volume 8: Construction Materials (Cement) of the Guidance on the Sector-Based Application of TSRS 2 published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) was taken into account. In addition, the SASB Construction Materials sector standard was used as a supporting reference in identifying climate-related risks and opportunities and in evaluating relevant metrics.

In determining the scope of the report, Akçansa's financial reporting boundaries have been taken as the basis, and sustainability reporting has been structured in a manner consistent with the consolidation structure used in the financial statements. Within this scope, the reporting boundary has been determined in line with Akçansa's financial control approach, while the principles of operational control and the equity share approach have been considered as complementary elements in the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. Greenhouse gas emission data are reported within the group included in Akçansa's financial consolidation. As there are no associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated subsidiaries required to be included in the reporting scope under paragraph 29 (a)(iv)(2) of TSRS 2, emission data related to companies presented under the long-term financial investments item in the annual report have been excluded from the scope. In addition, in order to assess more comprehensively the impacts of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's operations, significant impacts that may arise throughout the value chain have also been included in the scope of the analysis.

The financial and non-financial information presented in the report has been prepared in a manner that ensures the qualitative characteristics of comparability, verifiability, timeliness, and understandability. The relevant datasets and disclosures have been compiled in accordance with the core reporting principles defined in TSRS, particularly faithful representation, completeness, neutrality, and prudence. In this context, the information has been presented based on verifiable evidence in compliance with applicable regulations and through a transparent reporting approach.

Consistency with Financial Reporting and Audit Linkage

The sustainability and climate-related disclosures presented in this report have been prepared for Akçansa and all subsidiaries subject to consolidation, and should be evaluated together with and in consistency with the consolidated financial statements. The reporting scope has been established in alignment with the 12-month consolidated financial reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Financial information and disclosures for the relevant period are presented in a verifiable

manner with reference to Akçansa's Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2025 reporting period.

Unless otherwise stated, the financial information presented in this report has been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement bases applied in the consolidated financial statements for the relevant period. Amounts expressed at nominal value should be interpreted within the framework of the accounting policies disclosed in the financial statements. In order to ensure audit consistency and alignment between reports, the sustainability and climate-related financial disclosures included in this report have been prepared based on the data sets, measurement methods, calculation policies, and assumptions used in the 2025 financial reporting.

This sustainability report has been prepared independently of the Company's financial statements. Although the Company operates in a highly inflationary environment, TAS 29 has not been applied within the scope of sustainability reporting. The monetary indicators presented in the report are based on nominal amounts, and therefore comparability between periods may be limited.

To ensure audit consistency and alignment between reports, the sustainability-related financial disclosures in this report have been prepared based on the data sets, measurement methods, calculation policies, and assumptions used in the 2025 financial reporting. Accordingly, in order to ensure consistency and traceability between sustainability indicators and financial information, the report ensures:

- consistency of financial disclosures with the accounting policies and measurement bases applied in the consolidated financial statements;
- the use of consistent measurement and valuation methods;
- the application of estimates and assumptions used in financial reporting, and
- the use of the Turkish lira (TL) as the presentation currency.

This approach is fully aligned with the TSRS principles of connectivity with financial disclosures, faithful representation, traceability, comparability, and auditability.



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Independent Assurance and Audit

Within the scope of the sustainability assurance engagement mandated by the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), which entered into force following their publication in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414 (M) by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA), Akçansa's sustainability and climate-related disclosures have been subject to independent assurance by DRT Bağımsız Denetim Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

The assurance activities were conducted in accordance with the following assurance standards:

- GDS 3000 – "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information";
- GDS 3410 – "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements".

Accordingly, the sustainability disclosures and greenhouse gas emission data included in the report have been subjected to a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the relevant standards. The limited independent assurance statement prepared as a result of the assurance engagement is presented in the "Appendices" section of the report.

This approach is consistent with international practices aimed at ensuring the principles of transparency, auditability, traceability, and faithful representation in sustainability reporting. Below is the table presenting Akçansa's subsidiaries, affiliates, and financial investments:

Shareholding Structure and Shareholdings Table (thousand TL)

	31 December 2025 Amount	%	31 December 2024 Amount	%
Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.	76,035	39.72	76,035	39.72
Heidelberg Materials AG	76,035	39.72	76,035	39.72
Other	39,377	20.57	39,377	20.57
Total nominal capital	191,447	100	191,447	100
Capital adjustment differences⁽¹⁾	11,840,519		11,840,519	

⁽¹⁾ Capital adjustment differences represent the difference between the inflation-adjusted total amounts of cash and cash equivalent contributions to capital in accordance with the CMB Financial Reporting Standards and their pre-adjustment amounts. Capital adjustment differences may only be used for addition to capital.

Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding A.Ş.

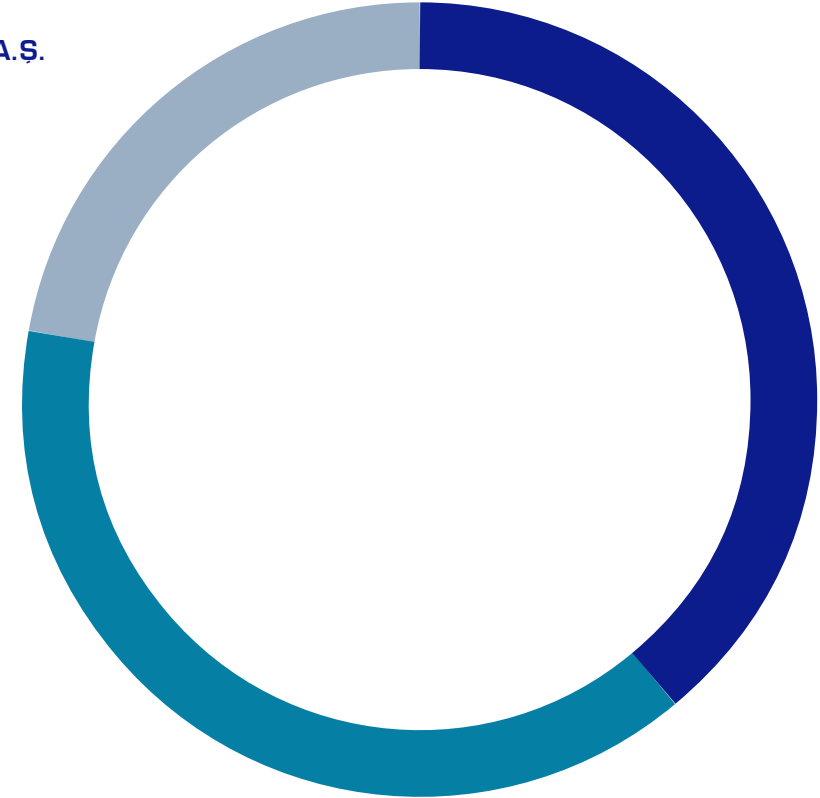
39.72%

Heidelberg Materials AG

39.72%

Other

20.57%





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Information on the Company's Subsidiaries, AfSliates, and Financial Investments

Company	Locations of Operations	Form of Shareholding	Shareholding Ratio (%)
Çimsa Çimento San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Türkiye	Affiliate	8.98
Altaş Ambarlı Liman Tes. A.Ş.	Türkiye	Affiliate	14
Liman İşletmeleri ve Nakliyecilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Türkiye	Affiliate	15
Arpaş Ambarlı Römorkaj ve Pilotaj Tic. A.Ş.	Türkiye	Affiliate	16
Ambarlı Kılavuzluk A.Ş.	Türkiye	Affiliate	16

⁽¹⁾ The Company does not have any cross-shareholding relationships.

Ready-Mix Concrete and Aggregate Capacity Information

Capacity Information	
Ready-Mix Concrete	3,746,859 m ³ /year
Bursa AG	840,000 tons/year
Saray AG	897,000 tons/year
Edremit Havran AG	996,000 tons/year

2025 Clinker Production Plant Capacity

Facility Name	Type of Activity	2025 Field Capacity
Büyükçekmece Cement Factory (Istanbul) / BCM	Cement (Clinker Production)	1,943,000 (Clinker) (Tons)
Çanakkale Cement Plant / CNK	Cement (Clinker Production)	4,450,000 (Clinker) (Tons)
Ladik Cement Plant (Samsun) / LDK	Cement (Clinker Production)	643,500 (Clinker) (Tons)
AKÇANSA (Total Clinker Production Capacity)	Cement (Clinker Production)	7,036,500 (Clinker) (Tons)

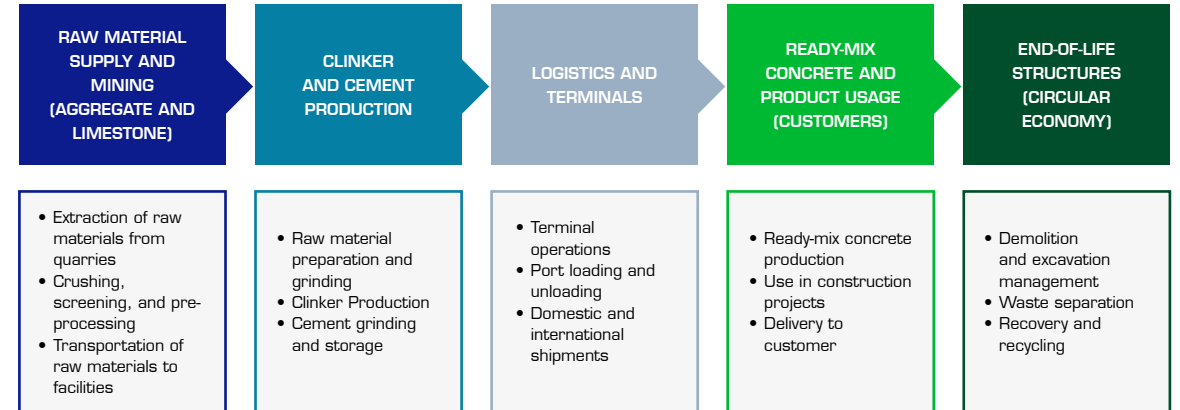
2025 Cement Grinding and Production Plant Capacity

Facility Name	Type of Activity	2025 Field Capacity
Büyükçekmece Cement Factory (Istanbul) / BCM	Cement (Cement Grinding and Production)	2,527,776 (Cement) (Tons)
Çanakkale Cement Plant / CNK	Cement (Cement Grinding and Production)	5,500,000 (Cement) (Tons)
Ladik Cement Plant (Samsun) / LDK	Cement (Cement Grinding and Production)	1,013,760 (Cement) (Tons)
AKÇANSA (Total Cement Production Capacity)	Cement (Production)	9,041,536 (Cement) (Tons)

2025 Terminal Operating Capacities

Facility Name	Type of Activity	2025 Field Capacity
Yalova	Terminal (Operating)	384,000 Tons
İzmir (Aliağa)	Terminal (Operating)	225,000 (Tons)
Istanbul (Ambarlı)	Terminal (Operating)	745,000 Tons
Yarımca	Terminal (Operating)	700,000 (Tons)
AKÇANSA (Total Terminal Operating Capacity)	Terminal (Operating)	2,054,000 (Tons)

AKÇANSA's value chain has a holistic structure that begins with the sourcing of raw materials from natural resources and encompasses production processes, the use of products, and recovery practices at the end of their life cycle. Along this chain, which consists of four main stages—mining, production, product use, and end-of-life products—the aim is to reduce environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency, and support a circular economy approach.





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SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE (ESRS GOV-1, GOV-2) (TSRS-1 27, 33) (TSRS-2 6)

At Akçansa, the establishment of the sustainability strategy and the monitoring of its performance are carried out under the direct responsibility of the Board of Directors, the Company's highest governing body. The Board of Directors reviews sustainability priorities twice a year and is responsible for evaluating and approving the Company's sustainability vision, strategic approach, policies, and the related risks and opportunities. Together with the Board of Directors, the Sustainability Executive Committee, Sustainability Committee, Working Groups, and the Sustainability Directorate are responsible for ensuring the alignment and implementation of the Company's strategy with its sustainability and climate strategy. All these structures operate in coordination to ensure the effective and consistent implementation of the sustainability strategy across the Company.

Changes in Sustainability and Climate Governance

Updates to the governance structure that occurred during and after the reporting period are presented below:

- **General Manager:** As of 31 December 2025, the General Manager has resigned from the position. The process for a new appointment is ongoing*
- **Board Membership:** One Board Member has been replaced by another Board Member, effective 1 January 2026**
- **Chair of the Board of Directors:** As of 1 January 2026, a new Board Member has been appointed as Chair of the Board. The former Chair of the Board will continue to serve as a Board Member.

These changes have been disclosed through the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP).

Role of the Board of Directors in Sustainability and Climate Governance

(TSRS-1 27.a, TSRS-1 27.a.i, TSRS-1 27.a.iii, TSRS-2 6.a, TSRS-2 6.a.i, TSRS-2 6.a.iii)

The Board of Directors, positioned at the highest level of the sustainability governance structure, is responsible for setting the vision, defining the strategic direction, and approving the policies and frameworks related to the identification of risks and opportunities arising within the scope of sustainability. In meetings held twice a year, the Board evaluates and reviews critical agenda items related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters. Developments in the field of sustainability are regularly reported to the Board of Directors throughout the year through committees and working groups. Within this framework, certain positions within senior management also undertake specific responsibilities in climate governance. For example, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for integrating the Company's climate strategy into core policies and processes, guiding emission reduction projects, R&D activities, and the development of low-carbon products, ensuring the allocation of necessary resources, and closely monitoring the implementation of climate transition plans.

* <https://kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1517176>

** <https://kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1531299>

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) manages the budgeting and financial planning processes for climate-focused investments and sustainable finance projects, while also serving as the secretariat of the Corporate Governance Committee. Within this scope, the CFO ensures the reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities in line with international standards such as TCFD and SASB, and manages investor communications. The Sustainability Manager, reporting directly to the CEO, contributes to the determination of climate targets together with other senior executives. In coordination with the Risk Manager, the Sustainability Manager analyzes climate risks, develops mitigation and adaptation actions, oversees innovation projects, and regularly reports climate-related developments to the Chair of the Board and the Vice Chair of the Board.

Sustainability Committee and Sustainability Working Groups (TSRS-1 27.a, TSRS-1 27.a.i, TSRS-1 27.a.iii, TSRS-2 6.a, TSRS-2 6.a.i, TSRS-2 6.a.iii)

The Sustainability Committee, operating under the chairmanship of the CEO, is responsible for the implementation of Akçansa's operational sustainability and climate initiatives. The Committee is tasked with defining sustainability and climate plans and targets, monitoring progress, establishing working groups to ensure the implementation and follow-up of projects, and carrying out activities aimed at increasing sustainability awareness among company stakeholders. The Committee meets six times a year to evaluate the achievement of targets and the progress made.

The Sustainability Unit ensures that the Company's strategy and sustainability strategy are implemented in an aligned and integrated manner. Within this framework, the Unit defines sustainability targets and monitors the related key performance indicators (KPIs). National and international developments in sustainability and climate, regulatory frameworks, and reporting standards are closely monitored. In particular, climate- and sustainability-related regulations, risks, and opportunities, including the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, are regularly communicated to the Board of Directors, the CEO, and senior management. The Unit analyzes the impacts of

physical and transition risks as well as opportunities related to sustainability and climate change on the Company and works in close cooperation with the Corporate Risk Management Department to ensure the identification of risks, the assessment of their impacts, and the coordination of relevant KPIs.

The establishment and coordination of the Sustainability Committee and Working Groups are also carried out within this framework, and progress toward the targets is regularly monitored through committee meetings held six times a year. During the current reporting period, no delegation of authority has been made with respect to this role.

Priority areas identified in alignment with the Company's strategy are addressed by the working groups and updated on a regular basis. These groups are responsible for the implementation of sustainability projects and the reporting of progress. The outputs generated are reported by the relevant working groups at least four times a year, analyzed by the Akçansa Sustainability Directorate, and integrated into the Company's strategy. These analyses constitute a key input in the development of action plans. Akçansa's sustainability activities are conducted in line with the principles of transparency and effectiveness in order to achieve the defined strategic objectives.

Akçansa carries out its activities within the framework of a comprehensive set of policies and practices to support its approach to sustainability, climate matters, and corporate governance. In this context, the Environment and Energy Policy and the Biodiversity Policy provide guidance for managing environmental impacts and protecting natural resources. The Human Rights Policy, Gender Equality Policy, and Board Diversity Policy aim to establish an inclusive, fair, and equitable working environment. While the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Policy prioritizes the health and safety of employees, the Quality Policy supports operational excellence. Complementing this policy framework, the Sustainability Communication Policy ensures that all communications related to sustainability and climate are conducted with accurate, transparent, consistent, and verifiable information.

Board of Directors

Corporate Governance Committee

Sustainability Executive Committee

Sustainability Committee
Chair: General Manager
Coordinator: Sustainability Manager
Members: Focus Area Leaders

Advisory Members
Emerging Regulations Group
Incentives and Funds Group
Decarbonization Group
Academia, Third-Party Consultants,
NGOs

Sustainability Working Groups
Support Functions: Risk & Compliance, Finance, Strategy & Business Development,
Legal, Sales, Procurement & Logistics



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Within the scope of this policy, national and international good practices are taken into account in disclosures related to sustainability performance. The Company aims to prevent greenwashing risks and provide reliable information to stakeholders by avoiding misleading or unverified statements. In this context, Akçansa acts in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability in sustainability communications. The Company's approach to corporate ethics and transparency is ensured through the Code of Ethics, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Disclosure Policy, and the Remuneration Policy for Board Members and Senior Executives. In order to promote responsible business practices throughout the supply chain, the Sustainable Supply Chain Policy and the Supplier Code of Conduct are applied, while social contribution activities are carried out in accordance with the Donations and Grants Policy. In addition, through the Sustainability Communication Policy, stakeholders are provided with accurate, transparent, and consistent information

regarding the Company's sustainability performance. All these policies are implemented in alignment with the Company's strategic objectives, contributing to the creation of sustainable value.

Sustainability Executive Committee

The Sustainability Executive Committee, operating under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer and with the participation of the Executive Committee members, is responsible for the development of sustainability and climate policies and strategic approaches, the submission of these initiatives to the Board of Directors for approval, and the preparation and implementation of business plans in line with the approved framework. The Committee evaluates sustainability and climate plans, targets, projects, and investments in detail, analyzes the related risks and opportunities, and ensures that the outcomes of these evaluations are integrated into strategic decision-making processes.

In addressing sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, economic, environmental, and social impacts are assessed through a comprehensive approach, and balanced decisions are taken by considering potential trade-offs.

The Committee, which meets four times a year, regularly monitors critical environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets, the roadmaps prepared to achieve these targets, and ESG performance. Sustainability and climate-related risk and opportunity analyses are comprehensively discussed during committee meetings within the framework of national and international developments, global sustainability standards, sectoral trends, emerging technologies, and digitalization. In addition, stakeholder expectations, changes in the regulatory framework, and market dynamics are evaluated and incorporated into decision-making processes. Through this approach, the aim is not only to ensure the effective management of existing risks, but also to enable the systematic assessment of long-term sustainability opportunities.

Members of the Extended Executive Committee

- Chief Executive Officer
- Vice General Manager of Finance
- Vice General Manager of Human Resources
- Vice General Manager of Operations
- Vice General Manager of Ready-Mix Concrete, Aggregates, Sales and Marketing
- Vice General Manager of Procurement, Logistics and International Trade
- Cement Sales and Marketing Director
- Head of Strategy and Business Development
- Head of Digital Transformation and Industry 4.0
- Head of Sustainability
- Head of Occupational Health and Safety
- Legal and Compliance Department

Organizational Structure	Board of Directors	Audit, Corporate Governance and Risk Committee	Sustainability Executive Committee	Sustainability Committee	Sustainability Working Groups
Scope	Defines the sustainability vision and strategy, as well as related risks and opportunities. Approves policies and frameworks.	Ensures the implementation and oversight of sustainability policies and frameworks.	Develops sustainability-related policies and frameworks and submits them for the approval of the Board of Directors. Reviews and approves sustainability plans, targets, projects, and investments. Evaluates sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	Determines sustainability plans and targets, monitors progress, and reports regularly. Establishes and coordinates working groups. Monitors the implementation of projects. Plans initiatives aimed at enhancing sustainability awareness among company stakeholders.	Three working groups operate within this structure: the Biodiversity Working Group, the Circular Economy Working Group, and the Water Working Group. These groups develop action plans to improve sustainability performance. They are responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and, when necessary, updating of projects. They also report progress on projects and performance indicators.
Meeting Frequency and Agenda	Four times per year – Discussion and review of progress on key ESG matters, sustainability strategy, risks, and opportunities; approval of relevant policies and frameworks.	Four times per year – Review of key ESG matters and provision of guidance to the Sustainability Executive Committee on critical issues.	Four times per year – Review of key ESG targets and performance; review and approval of roadmaps for achieving targets Review of annual progress	Six times per year – Review of target status and ongoing projects and practices; preparation of the Mid-Year and Annual Sustainability Progress Reports to be submitted to senior management.	Four times a year for each working group - Monitoring and reporting of project status and progress; providing guidance on project implementation; preparation of the Semi-Annual Action Plan Progress Report to be submitted to the Sustainability Committee.
Members	Board Members	Corporate Governance Committee Members	Chair: Chief Executive Officer Members: A Board Member, Executive Committee Members, Sustainability Manager	General Manager: Vice General Manager of Operations, Vice General Manager of HR Members: Vice General Manager of Finance, Vice General Manager of Procurement, Sales Director, Advisory Members, All Directors	Coordinator: Sustainability Manager Working Group Leaders: Focus Area Leaders Members: Group/Plant Managers, Directors, Executives



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Competencies in Sustainability and Climate Matters

(TSRS-1 27.a.ii, TSRS-2 6.a.ii)

Various practices are implemented to strengthen the Board of Directors' climate-related competencies. In this context, regular consultations are held with internal working teams possessing subject-specific expertise, and periodic meetings are organized with external stakeholders and environmental experts. In addition, environmental expertise and experience are taken into account during Board member selection processes, while existing members are provided with regular environmental training sessions and guidance on good practices such as TCFD and SBTi. Through these practices, the Board of Directors' knowledge level and decision-making capacity regarding climate change and sustainability are continuously enhanced.

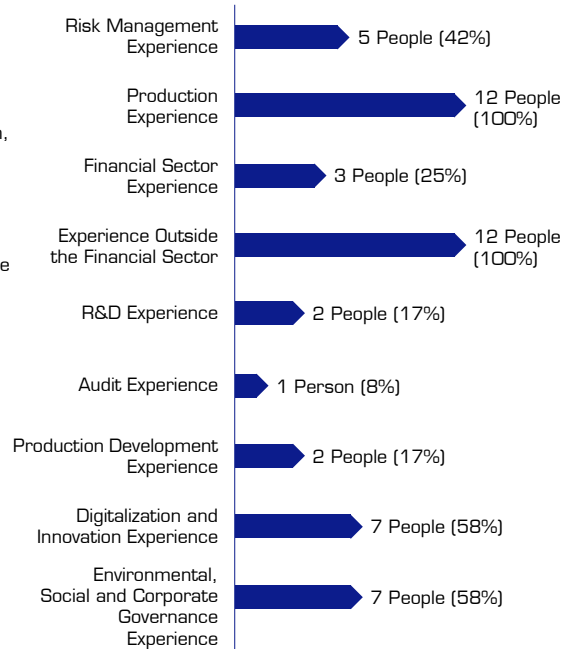
The competency assessment has been conducted through a self-assessment method, taking into account the educational background, professional experience, areas of responsibility, and professional platforms in which Board members participate.

Within the scope of the competency matrix, the ratios indicated for each competency area have been calculated by dividing the number of Board members possessing the relevant competency by the total number of Board members. For example, if five members have experience in a specific competency area, the ratio is calculated based on the total number of Board members (12) and expressed as a percentage.

The competency matrix developed through this method aims to demonstrate the collective knowledge and experience of the Board of Directors in finance, production, sustainability, risk management, innovation, and other critical areas, and contributes to the transparent presentation of the diversity of competencies that support the Board's strategic decision-making processes.

In 2025, the Sustainability team organized internal training sessions focusing on specific topics related to climate change and sustainability. Within this scope, two training sessions on

Board of Directors Competency Matrix



the Climate Law were delivered, one before and one after the publication of the law. In addition, training sessions on pesticides and forest fires were conducted, some of which were organized under the framework of the Sustainability Committee.

During Sustainability Committee meetings, the agenda regularly includes the evaluation of the progress of the 2030 Sustainability Targets KPIs as of the meeting date, briefings on reporting and updates, the sharing of national and international sustainability developments, as well as participant contributions and question-and-answer sessions within a structured agenda flow. In the sustainability updates section, recent national and

international developments related to regulations, policies, and practices are addressed, and noteworthy news and developments in the field of sustainability are shared with the participants. Within the scope of the Sustainability Executive Committee, which includes all members of the Board of Directors, Akçansa's sustainability and climate strategy is addressed on a quarterly basis. In these meetings, performance indicators, together with the related risks and opportunities, are evaluated from a holistic perspective, ensuring high-level governance oversight.

In order to increase employees' sustainability awareness, training sessions and interactive webinars focusing on occupational health and safety, environment, and sustainability are organized. Through digital platforms accessible from all locations, employees are provided with equal and continuous learning opportunities, supporting a safe and sustainable working environment. In addition to face-to-face training options, e-orientation, technical, information technology, mandatory, and managerial competency trainings are offered through the Akçansa Digital Academy. Technical needs specific to the dynamics of each facility and plant are identified, and annual training programs are developed accordingly. To ensure the sustainability of knowledge and experience transfer, the "KAPSÜL Internal Trainer Academy" program has been implemented, structured around the themes of collaboration and knowledge sharing. In addition, employees are supported through access to the Heidelberg Materials Online Training Platform, as well as graduate education, coaching, and foreign language training support based on need and proficiency level, contributing to the sustainable development of human capital.

Strategic Decision-Making and Trade-off Mechanisms in Sustainability and Climate Matters

(TSRS 27.a.iv, TSRS-2 6.a.iv)

Within the scope of the multi-layered strategic integration of sustainability and climate strategy, the current practices of Akçansa are comparatively evaluated in line with the sustainability and climate targets and expectations of its main shareholders,

Sabancı Holding and Heidelberg Materials. In close cooperation with these stakeholders, roadmaps are developed to further strengthen the integration of sustainability across the Company. In addition, in order to support the Company's sustainability and climate targets, active roles are undertaken in various non-governmental organizations and associations, and collaborative partnerships are developed. At Akçansa, various engagement mechanisms are used to accurately understand stakeholders' sustainability expectations and to develop strategies accordingly.

Through regular meetings, workshops, and surveys, feedback is collected from a broad group of stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and civil society. In addition, continuous and two-way communication with stakeholders is maintained through open feedback channels. Community expectations are addressed directly through local collaborations and social responsibility projects.

Within the scope of strategic trade-offs, despite potential increases in short-term costs and resource use, projects that generate long-term environmental and social value have been evaluated and prioritized. In this context, although air pollutant emissions are already below legal limit values, additional dust suppression and emission reduction investments have been implemented in production processes in order to improve air quality and minimize environmental impacts. Accordingly, SNCR systems, MTF bag filters, and stack external dust monitoring systems have been commissioned. To support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration, 280 artificial reefs were placed on the seabed within the scope of the Marmara Islands Artificial Reef Project implemented in the Sea of Marmara. Monitoring results indicate that these reefs have transformed into active ecosystem areas, leading to a 21% increase in species diversity. In the dimension of social sustainability, the GençIZ Digital Certificate Program, which aims to increase women's employment and the qualified workforce, supported the development of professional competencies of 1,000 women. Through these environmental and social investments that go beyond regulatory requirements, the Company aims to create long-term corporate value.



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In addition, the Sustainability Unit contributes to the preparation of the Integrated Annual Report in line with national and international reporting standards such as CSRD, ESRS, GRI, TSRS, and IFRS, and regularly carries out disclosures related to sustainability indices (Refinitiv, Sustainalytics, CDP) and the UN Global Compact (UNGCC). Furthermore, national and international green transition grant and financing programs are closely monitored; applications are submitted for suitable projects, or support is provided to relevant teams during application processes. The Unit also coordinates participation in national and international certification programs such as CSC and EPD, and aims to increase sustainability awareness among employees and suppliers through trainings and seminars.

Integration of Sustainability and Climate Performance into Incentive Mechanisms

(TSRS-1 27.a.v, TSRS-2 6.a.v)

At Akçansa, performance management is carried out within the framework of a target-based and tiered structure aligned with the Company's strategic priorities. The process begins with strategic objectives defined at the corporate level and progresses through an integrated performance system structured downward to senior management and individual performance targets. The performance-based incentive mechanisms applied to senior management are aligned with the Company's climate and sustainability targets, in line with its long-term value creation approach.

Within this framework, approximately 20% of the corporate scorecard structure used in the senior management performance evaluation system consists of sustainability and people-focused indicators. These indicators include combating climate change, improving environmental performance, resource efficiency, occupational health and safety, and corporate sustainability priorities, and are directly reflected in the overall performance evaluation and bonus mechanism.

The performance criteria defined for the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Committee members include climate and sustainability-focused targets, such as reducing CO emissions, increasing the use of alternative fuels, improving energy efficiency, lowering the clinker ratio, and occupational health and safety indicators. In addition, within the scorecard structure updated annually, priorities such as biodiversity, sustainability reporting, digitalization, and other corporate sustainability objectives are also incorporated into the performance evaluation system.

The implementation of the defined targets is monitored throughout the year and reviewed within the scope of year-end performance evaluation processes. Financial incentives provided to executives based on the level of target achievement support the integration of sustainability and climate performance into the corporate performance management system.

The main climate and sustainability-related performance indicators and incentive mechanisms defined for the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Committee members, and the Sustainability Manager at Akçansa are presented below.

At all levels, the defined performance targets include various sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) such as CO₂ emission reduction, alternative fuel and biomass use, raw material efficiency, the contribution of digitalization to environmental performance, energy management, biodiversity, water efficiency, renewable energy use, effective management of emissions, and efficient use of resources. Employees who contribute to the Company's overall economic targets while achieving their individual performance objectives become eligible for financial incentives based on their performance scores. CO₂

The reduction of CO₂ emissions is recognized as a core performance indicator across the Company and is considered a common performance criterion for all employees.

Chief Executive Officer	Receives performance-based bonuses aligned with sustainability targets covering environmental, social, and governance areas, in addition to climate targets such as greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, the implementation of decarbonization and green transformation projects, increasing the use of alternative fuels, and reducing the clinker ratio. These targets are aligned with the Company's climate transition plan and corporate sustainability roadmap, are determined annually, and are reflected in the incentive mechanism based on the level of achievement.
Executive Committee Members	Receive performance-based bonuses based on the achievement of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction targets, decarbonization projects, and targets related to increasing the use of alternative fuels, as well as environmental and social sustainability indicators and corporate sustainability priorities. In addition to corporate sustainability targets, each member also has individual sustainability and climate targets related to their respective areas of responsibility.
Sustainability Manager	Responsible for the implementation of the sustainability roadmap and climate transition plan, their integration into the Company's strategy, the dissemination of sustainability targets across the Company, and the execution of related projects. Year-end performance evaluations are conducted based on the level of achievement of environmental and social sustainability, climate performance, and corporate sustainability targets, and the individual incentive mechanism is determined accordingly.

Controls and Procedures (TSRS-1 27.b, TSRS-2 6.b)

All sustainability-related practices are supervised by the Corporate Governance Committee under the authorization of the Board of Directors. The Committee evaluates critical environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters four times a year and, based on these evaluations, provides strategic guidance to the Sustainability Executive Committee. In addition to the Corporate Governance Committee, the Sustainability Executive Committee, Sustainability Committee, Working Groups, and the Sustainability Directorate are responsible for ensuring the alignment and implementation of the Company's strategy with its sustainability strategy.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of the sustainability management system is regularly assessed through internal audit mechanisms and independent external audits conducted annually. Within the scope of internal audit mechanisms, audit activities are carried out to test the adequacy of the system.

Audits also include the evaluation of the functioning of internal control systems, risk management, and governance processes. The findings are reported to the Audit Committee together with the required action plans, and improvement recommendations are submitted to the relevant senior management through the full audit report. External audits are conducted in accordance with the ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 standards. These audits review the effectiveness of sustainability policies and practices and their compliance with applicable regulations. In addition, Akçansa's sustainability and climate performance is monitored and evaluated by international ESG rating agencies, the Borsa İstanbul Sustainability Index, and other international sustainability indices.



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

AKÇANSA'S SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIC APPROACH

Sustainability continues to be one of the four main strategic pillars of Akçansa's vision. Since its establishment, for nearly 30 years, the Company's activities have been carried out in line with sustainability principles, with the aim of creating value for stakeholders and supporting social development. This approach has become an integral part of the way the company conducts its business.

In 2025, within the scope of our sustainability strategy, we continued to contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In the new period, the objective has been to effectively respond to the expectations of all stakeholders and to continue sharing sustainability performance transparently through simple, understandable indicators aligned with international standards. In line with this approach, reporting and management processes have been strengthened by drawing on numerous local and global standards.

Within this framework, the following have been identified as key reference sources: the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

recommendations, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Sector Guide, the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change and Water Security programs, the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index indicators, and the Capital Markets Board Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework.

Throughout 2025, environmental, social, and governance-focused risks and opportunities within the scope of sustainability, as well as their climate- and nature-related impacts, were comprehensively reviewed and evaluated.

Akçansa's Strategic Focus Areas and Target Framework (TSRS-1 33, TSRS-2 14)

Akçansa's sustainability strategy is built on five core focus areas. These areas are positioned as key elements supporting sustainability targets and as integral components of the long-term business strategy. In 2024, the key performance indicators and targets defined for all focus areas were reviewed in consideration of stakeholders' sustainability expectations. Accordingly, the "Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets" were updated in 2024, and the existing focus areas were expanded to include

Sustainability-Linked Finance and Reporting as an additional focus area within the sustainability strategy. Through this update, the monitoring of sustainability performance and its integration into decision-making processes have been further strengthened.

In 2025, activities continued in line with the targets set in the previous reporting period. Within this framework, sustainability continued to be integrated into all business processes in the areas defined to achieve sustainability targets. Processes were further developed in line with the principles of risk and opportunity management, performance monitoring, and continuous improvement.

Akçansa's Climate Change Strategy (TSRS-1 33, TSRS-2 14)

Climate change is creating an increasing impact on the sector and value chain in which the Company operates. In order to ensure a sustainable future, combating climate change is addressed as a strategic priority, and decisive actions are taken accordingly. Climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated through a holistic approach, and both global and local regulations are closely monitored to strengthen the resilience of the business model.

Within this scope;

- The European Green Deal and the Green Deal Action Plan prepared by Türkiye in this context are closely monitored;
- Developments directly affecting the sector are analyzed, and processes are aligned with international initiatives, particularly those of the European Union;
- With the support of senior management, action plans are developed under the coordination of the Sustainability, Strategy, and Finance teams, and active roles are undertaken in sectoral associations and relevant organizations;
- Continuous communication is maintained with regulatory authorities and public institutions within the scope of climate change mitigation, contributing directly and indirectly to legislative developments. Through this approach, rapid and

dynamic adaptation is ensured to developments both in Türkiye and in the international markets where the Company operates;

- Within the scope of the Türkiye Climate Law, which entered into force in 2025,

carbon reduction targets and adaptation strategies are being updated, and emission reporting and monitoring processes are being strengthened in line with the new legal requirements. In this context, projects that will lead the sector's low-carbon transition are being developed and collaboration with relevant stakeholders is being further strengthened.

During this process, Akçansa draws on key national and international reference documents, most notably the "Low-Carbon Roadmap for the Turkish Cement Sector" prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Technology of the Republic of Türkiye and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as well as the "Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete by 2050" published by the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA). Through innovative process improvements and product solutions, the Company continues to make determined progress in addressing climate change.

In line with the 2050 Net Zero targets announced by the main shareholders, Sabancı Holding and Heidelberg Materials, efforts continue to be carried out in alignment with the Paris Agreement objective of limiting the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C. Accordingly, emission reduction targets were reviewed in 2024 and revised to ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement, based on science-based methodologies. The updated targets have been approved by senior management and constitute a key component of the Company's long-term climate strategy and sustainable growth approach.

Strategic Focus Area	Subtopics
Climate Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of direct and indirect CO₂ emissions. • Increasing the use of renewable energy • Transition to sustainable products
Nature and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing impacts on air quality • Efficient management of water resources • Protection of biodiversity
Circular Economy and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&D activities in engineering technologies • Increasing the use of alternative resources
Safe and Inclusive Value Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a strong occupational health and safety culture • Fostering an inclusive corporate culture • Creating value for society • Ensuring transparent dialogue with stakeholders • Sustainable supplier management
Sustainability-Linked Finance and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) ratings • Increasing access to sustainability-linked financial instruments • Adopting innovative reporting approaches



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National and International Partnerships in Climate Action

Akçansa places importance on transparently disclosing the activities it undertakes and the performance results it achieves in combating climate change across national and international platforms. In this context, performance in the areas of climate change, water management, and resource efficiency is regularly monitored and shared with relevant stakeholders and rating platforms. The results obtained support Akçansa's efforts to strengthen its transition to a low-carbon economy and its sustainable production approach.

As a result of the 2025 CDP assessments, Akçansa achieved an "A" score in the CDP Climate Change Program, earning a place on the CDP A List. In the CDP Water Security Program, the Company improved its score from B level to the A-Leadership level. These results represent Akçansa's highest performance to date on the CDP platform.

In the LSEG (formerly Refinitiv) sustainability assessment, the Company's score increased to 89, reaching the highest level in its history. With this result, Akçansa ranked first among 135 international companies evaluated in the construction materials sector. Focusing on operational excellence and responsible resource use, Akçansa became the first building materials company in Türkiye to achieve the Gold Level Responsible Sourcing Certification awarded by the Concrete Sustainability Council (CSC) for all of its cement plants in Türkiye. Developments related to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and the Climate Law enacted in Türkiye, including regulations concerning the Emissions Trading System (ETS), are closely monitored. Akçansa actively participates in

initiatives conducted with relevant public institutions, industry associations, and policy development platforms. Emissions associated with products exported to Europe have been regularly reported since 2024, and all obligations applicable during the transition period are being fulfilled.

Although Akçansa committed in 2022 to join the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), strategic assessments conducted in 2025 led to the decision not to proceed with the formal submission of targets to the initiative. Nevertheless, the Company continues its efforts in line with emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement.

Akçansa's Risks and Opportunities (TSRS-1 29-30, TSRS-1 33, TSRS-2 9-10, TSRS-2 14)

At Akçansa, the impacts of sustainability and climate change on the business model, operations, and value chain are assessed through a holistic approach, and the results are integrated into strategic decision-making processes.

Methodology for Assessing Sustainability and Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Risks and opportunities are assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. The short term covers 0–1 year, the medium term covers 1–5 years, and the long term covers 5–10 years, with periods beyond 10 years also considered where relevant. These defined time horizons are aligned with Akçansa's strategic planning, investment, and risk management processes, enabling a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities on operations and financial performance.

Within this framework, strong alignment is ensured between the time horizons used in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities and the Company's strategic objectives. In the context of climate action, the key milestones identified are 2030 and 2050. From the perspective of updated sustainability targets, 2030 represents a focal point for operational and strategic transformation initiatives, while 2050 is considered a critical target year for achieving long-term net-zero ambitions in line with the Paris Agreement.

This section has been updated compared to the previous reporting period, and the time horizons for climate-related risks and opportunities have been restructured in line with Akçansa's current strategic planning approach and its 2030–2050 targets. The same methodology continues to be applied in the current reporting period.

Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities

Akçansa addresses sustainability-related risks and opportunities through a holistic approach encompassing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) dimensions, and regularly evaluates their potential impacts on the business model and operations. Developments related to sustainability topics are monitored in line with relevant standards and sector dynamics, and emerging risks and opportunities are integrated into the Company's strategic planning and risk management processes.

The time horizons within which sustainability-related opportunities are expected to materialize are assessed as short term (0–1 year), medium term (1–5 years), long term (5–10 years), and longer term (10 years and beyond). Within these timeframes, the Company's areas of focus are shaped accordingly: in the short term, improvement initiatives aimed at reducing direct and indirect CO₂ emissions; in the medium term, opportunities for emission reduction alongside the transition to sustainable and low-carbon products; in the long term, strengthening competitiveness through operational and strategic transformation; and in the longer term, new business models, technology investments, and market opportunities arising from

the 2050 Net Zero target. Through this approach, sustainability is addressed not only from a risk management perspective, but also as a driver of value creation and growth potential.

The financial impacts of sustainability-related risks and opportunities are also regularly assessed. Based on current analyses, these risks and opportunities are not considered to have an impact that would require a material adjustment to the financial statements. In parallel with ongoing improvements in data availability and methodologies, efforts continue to further assess and quantify the financial implications of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. According to current assessments, no sustainability-related risks or opportunities have been identified that exceed the threshold of financial materiality.

Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

In order to mitigate climate-related risks and effectively capitalize on emerging opportunities, scenario analyses and impact assessments are conducted on a regular basis.

In these assessments, the business model, future market conditions, regulatory developments, technological transformation, resource utilization, and changes in climate policies are taken into consideration, and the potential impacts of climate-related developments on operations and financial performance are monitored.

In alignment with international frameworks, climate-related risks are addressed under two main categories: physical risks and transition risks. Under physical risks, the potential impacts of climate-related events such as extreme weather events, water stress, fires, and floods on production processes and the supply chain are analyzed, and measures are developed to support business continuity.

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Longer Term
0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10 years and above
Reducing direct and indirect CO ₂ emissions and energy management	Reducing direct and indirect CO ₂ emissions, transitioning to sustainable products, biodiversity, and efficient water management	Operational and strategic transformation	2050 Net Zero and Technological Transformation (CCUS and green hydrogen, etc.)



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With respect to transition risks, potential impacts arising from climate policies, carbon regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, market expectations, and technological transformation are assessed. Within this scope, efforts are carried out to develop low-carbon production models, expand energy efficiency practices, increase the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, and promote the use of renewable energy.

In terms of climate-related opportunities, the Company aims to develop low-carbon cement and ready-mix concrete products, expand a product portfolio aligned with green building certification systems, and develop solutions that respond to evolving customer

expectations. Through these initiatives, Akçansa seeks to support climate-focused transformation, strengthen its competitive position, and create long-term value.

For the financial impact analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, a calculation methodology based on revenue has been developed. Short-term risk and opportunity impacts are calculated directly based on the current year's revenue and presented as percentage ratios. Medium- and long-term amounts represent the five-year cumulative impact, reflecting the total financial effect expected to occur over the relevant period.

For the risk related to increases in raw material and energy prices, a financial calculation cannot be performed due to the high level of uncertainty involved. In particular, reliable financial projections cannot be developed because of volatility in commodity prices, dynamics in global supply chains, geopolitical developments, and fluctuations in energy markets. Even relatively small percentage increases may have significant impacts on the financial statements, while prices may also demonstrate substantial periodic volatility. As a result, a specific medium- and long-term financial impact calculation cannot be meaningfully performed with the current data set, and this risk has therefore been assessed qualitatively.

Scenario analyses constitute the basis of the risk calculations. Within the scope of physical risks, facilities that may be affected have been identified and the potential financial impact has been estimated based on possible revenue loss or additional costs (such as water supply costs). For transition risks and opportunities, the analyses consider carbon price projections, alternative fuel utilization rates, energy transition targets, water master plan savings projections, and alternative raw material utilization scenarios. In these calculations, the current emissions intensity, benchmark assumptions, and the 2030 targets have been treated as fixed parameters.

Climate-Related Risks

Risk Type	Risk Category	Time Horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude of Impact	Risk Description	Impact of the Risk on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flows	Expected Short-Term Financial Impact	Expected Medium-Term Financial Impact	Expected Long-Term Financial Impact	Estimated Financial Impact and Calculation Methodology	Actions Taken
Floods and inundation	Physical Risk	Medium-Long	High likelihood (90-100%)	Medium-Low	An increase has been observed in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events in the regions where Akçansa operates. In particular, floods and inundations caused by heavy precipitation may lead to temporary or longer-term disruptions in facility operations. Climate projections indicate that such events are likely to continue increasing in the coming years.	Physical climate risks such as severe weather events and flooding may cause disruptions in Akçansa's production and operations, potentially resulting in revenue losses and additional costs. Physical damage related to extreme weather conditions may increase maintenance and repair costs at facilities and adversely affect profitability. Production interruptions and operational disruptions may increase working capital requirements, while investments aimed at strengthening infrastructure and improving resilience may lead to additional capital expenditures. In addition, disruptions in the supply chain and increases in insurance costs may place further pressure on the Company's operating cost structure. Accordingly, physical climate risks may affect Akçansa's financial performance in the coming periods, particularly through impacts on revenues, capital investments, and operating expenses.	-	0.90%	1.73%	Under RCP scenario modeling, facilities exposed to the highest levels of risk were identified and financial impact calculations were performed. The calculations considered the time required for facilities to return to prevent production levels and the associated production losses.	A Business Continuity Management System has been established and crisis management processes have been defined. In this context, insurance policies have been updated and emergency response plans have been developed for high-risk facilities. Insurance expenses arising from these measures to address climate-related physical risks are recognized in the financial statements under other operating expenses.
Water stress / Drought	Physical Risk	Medium-Long	High likelihood (90-100%)	High	Drought-related risks were assessed using the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and Drought Stress Index analyses conducted through the Munich Re analytical tool. SPEI is a multi-scale drought indicator used to determine the onset, duration, and severity of drought conditions relative to normal climate conditions. In the analyses, the climatic water balance of the second half of the 20th century was used as the reference baseline, and assessments were carried out for the years 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2100 under the SSP2-RCP4.5 and SSP5-RCP8.5 scenarios.	In order to prevent potential temporary disruptions in production activities due to possible increases in water costs and constraints in water access, cost analyses were conducted based on the procurement of water from alternative sources. According to the assessments, significant increases in water costs may occur at the Çanakkale plant. At the Büyükcemece plant, where water usage already involves existing costs, the impact of rising water prices is expected to remain relatively limited. Even under pessimistic climate scenarios, cost increases at the Ladik plant are not expected to reach significant levels. Considering that water is a key input in ready-mix concrete production, a cost analysis was also conducted for ready-mix concrete plants located in regions experiencing high water stress, evaluating the potential costs associated with procuring water from external sources in order to avoid production interruptions.	-	0.07%	0.32%	Under RCP scenario modeling, facilities exposed to the highest levels of risk were identified and financial impact calculations were performed. The calculations considered the time required for facilities to return to prevent production levels and the associated production losses.	In order to effectively manage water stress-related risks, Akçansa implements various measures aimed at reducing risks associated with water use across its operations. Efforts to reduce water consumption are ongoing in order to strengthen operational resilience. Through Water Master Plans covering the three cement plants and ready-mix concrete facilities that account for a significant share of total water consumption, risks arising from water stress are monitored and managed. Within the scope of the Water Master Plan, investments related to water management have been initiated, and initiatives are being implemented to improve water efficiency and support the use of alternative water sources. In addition, industrial symbiosis practices are evaluated and implemented to mitigate the potential impacts of water stress. Infrastructure investments aimed at increasing access to alternative water sources are ongoing in the Marmara Region, where water stress risk is relatively higher. Within this scope, approximately 110,200 tons of rainwater are recovered annually at the Büyükcemece and Ladik facilities and used in dust suppression activities.



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Climate-Related Risks

Risk Type	Risk Category	Time Horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude of Impact	Risk Description	Impact of the Risk on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flows	Expected Short-Term Financial Impact	Expected Medium-Term Financial Impact	Expected Long-Term Financial Impact	Estimated Financial Impact and Calculation Methodology	Actions Taken
Wildfire	Physical Risk	Short/ Medium/Long	High likelihood (90-100%)	High	<p>Türkiye, particularly the Aegean, Marmara, and Black Sea regions, is considered among the high-risk areas for forest fires due to increasing temperatures, drought conditions, and human-related factors. According to data from the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS), a total of 438 forest fires occurred across the country in 2025, affecting more than 150,000 hectares of forest area. This situation creates potential risks that may affect not only natural ecosystems but also industrial and logistics infrastructure. Some of Akçansa's facilities located in Canakkale province and in the Marmara and Black Sea regions may be directly exposed to wildfire risks due to their proximity to forested areas. Potential fires may lead to disruptions in production processes, interruptions in raw material supply, and increases in operational costs. In this context, emergency action plans are developed in line with the Sabancı Group's disaster management policies, while early warning systems are implemented and environmental awareness training programs are provided to employees.</p> <p>The Fire Weather Index measures the potential impact of atmospheric conditions on wildfire risk based on climate variables such as temperature, wind, precipitation, and relative humidity, using a scale ranging from 0 (very low) to 10 (very high). Within this framework, scenarios including SSP1-RCP2.6, SSP2-RCP4.5, SSP3-RCP7.0, and SSP5-RCP8.5 were evaluated for the years 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2100. According to the analysis results, approximately 20% of the Company's facilities are located in regions classified as high-risk areas. Under the current scenarios, no significant change in risk categories is projected until 2030.</p>	A significant portion of Akçansa's operations is located in the Aegean and Marmara regions, where the risk of climate-related wildfires is relatively high. In the event of a wildfire, facilities may experience direct physical damage, while fires occurring in surrounding areas may also affect supply chain and logistics processes, potentially leading to interruptions in production activities.	0.15%	0.68%	0.99%	Under RCP scenario modeling, facilities exposed to the highest levels of risk were identified and financial impact calculations were performed. The calculations considered the time required for facilities to return to pre-event production levels and the associated production losses.	Akçansa implements preventive measures around its facilities to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance operational resilience. Within this scope, protective arrangements are established in areas surrounding the facilities, investments are made in fire protection and firefighting systems, and regular emergency drills are conducted. In addition, insurance policies have been updated and protective infrastructure investments have been implemented. To reduce potential operational impacts, emergency response and first aid procedures have been established, and preventive measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of wildfire incidents have been put in place.
Transition to a Low Carbon Economy	Transition Risk- Market Risks	Medium-Long	Medium- High Likelihood 34-65%	High	Increasing demand for alternative raw materials, energy, and fuels may lead to higher procurement costs, placing additional pressure on operating expenses. Even relatively limited increases in these cost components may have financially significant implications for the Company's cost structure due to scale effects.	Due to the high level of market uncertainty, it is not possible to reliably calculate the specific magnitude of potential financially significant impacts in the short, medium, or long term.	-	Due to the high level of uncertainty, a financial calculation cannot be performed.	Due to the high level of uncertainty, a financial calculation cannot be performed.	-	In line with industrial symbiosis practices and in support of the circular economy, efforts are ongoing to integrate by-products sourced from different industries, construction waste, and other alternative raw materials and fuels into production processes. Investments and collaborations undertaken within this scope are considered important for enhancing resource diversification and supporting the reliability of energy supply.



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Climate-Related Opportunities

Opportunity Type	Time Horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude of Impact	Description of the Opportunity	Impact of the Opportunity on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flows	Expected Short-Term Financial Impact	Expected Medium-Term Financial Impact	Expected Long-Term Financial Impact	Estimated Financial Impact and Calculation Methodology	Strategy Implemented to Capture the Opportunity
Energy source - Transition to low-carbon energy sources	Medium	High likelihood (90-100%)	Medium- High	Due to its carbon-intensive structure, the cement sector has the opportunity to reduce operational costs through the transition to low-carbon energy sources. The inclusion of alternative fuels and sustainable sources such as biomass in the fuel mix contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions. Increasing the alternative fuel substitution rate also lowers energy costs and strengthens the Company's competitive advantage.	Akcansa's alternative fuel substitution rate, which is above the sector average, has contributed to a significant reduction in energy costs, positively affecting the Company's financial performance. Reducing dependence on conventional fossil fuels and incorporating more cost-effective and sustainable alternatives such as biomass into the fuel mix has supported the reduction of indirect operating costs. This transition not only supports profitability and profit margins, but also provides relative stability in cash flows by reducing exposure to fluctuations in conventional fuel prices. In addition, as regulatory frameworks increasingly encourage low-carbon practices, expanding the use of alternative fuels provides advantages such as benefiting from potential financial incentives, strengthening market competitiveness, and building a more resilient financial structure in the long term. Increasing the use of alternative fuels may positively affect the gross profit margin through reductions in energy costs. Furthermore, benefiting from incentives related to low-carbon production practices may contribute to additional income items in the financial statements, such as government grants or carbon credits.	0.24%	1.43%	2.22%	This opportunity has the potential to create financially significant impacts in the long term.	In line with the 2030 Sustainability Targets, a comprehensive Alternative Fuel strategy has been prepared, targeting an alternative fuel substitution rate of 35%.
Resource efficiency – Recycling	Medium	High likelihood (90-100%)	Medium	The use of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials enables more efficient resource utilization, reduces operational costs, and supports circular economy principles. Reducing dependence on conventional raw materials and energy sources contributes to lowering production expenses and positively affects financial performance.	As part of its transition toward a circular economy, Akcansa's increased use of alternative fuels and raw materials enables more efficient use of resources, contributing to reduced operational costs and improved cost efficiency. By reducing dependence on conventional raw materials and energy sources, production costs are lowered, which in turn supports the Company's financial performance. The resulting cost advantages contribute to stronger profit margins and improved cash flow performance. In the 2025 financial year, savings of TL 19 million were achieved through the use of alternative energy sources.	0.15%	0.81%	1.46%	Based on a literature review, the estimated financial benefit associated with the use of alternative raw materials per ton of cement production was determined. Replacing clinker production with alternative raw materials generates financial benefits, particularly by reducing energy consumption and associated energy costs. In line with the 2030 Sustainability Targets, financial impact calculations were conducted based on projections that alternative raw material use will increase in the medium and long term.	Increasing the use of alternative raw materials is among the priority areas defined under the 2030 Sustainability Targets. Accordingly, relevant performance indicators (KPIs) have been established within the strategy to support the transition toward a circular economy approach.



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Climate-Related Opportunities

Opportunity Type	Time Horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude of Impact	Description of the Opportunity	Impact of the Opportunity on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flows	Expected Short-Term Financial Impact	Expected Medium-Term Financial Impact	Expected Long-Term Financial Impact	Estimated Financial Impact and Calculation Methodology	Strategy Implemented to Capture the Opportunity
Carbon pricing market - Products and services - Development of new products through R&D and innovation & changes in customer preferences	Medium-Long	High likelihood (90-100%)	Medium	In the short and medium term, the Company's current emissions intensity and the Green Transformation projects implemented may influence the determination of sectoral benchmark levels under the Emissions Trading System (ETS) expected to be established in Türkiye. Based on the expectation that Akçansa's emissions intensity will remain below the sector average, the system may create a potential financial benefit for the Company. However, as the regulation has not yet entered into force and uncertainties remain regarding sector-specific benchmark values and future carbon pricing, it is not possible at this stage to calculate the financial impact with certainty. Accordingly, financial calculations have been conducted based on carbon price projections under the internal carbon pricing framework.	Akçansa prioritizes projects that support the transition to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate potential risks associated with the Emissions Trading System (ETS). In line with the 2030 Sustainability Targets, all R&D and innovation investments are managed with a sustainability focus and guided by the Low-Carbon Roadmap and the Low-Carbon/Low-Clinker New Product Development Plan. Within this scope, initiatives are being implemented to increase energy efficiency, optimize kiln processes, and expand the use of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials. In addition, plant-specific roadmaps have been developed for each facility, including investments aimed at carbon reduction and lowering CO ₂ emissions, while R&D activities continue to focus on the development of low-carbon products.	-	0.39%	4.25%	Calculations have been performed by considering national regulatory provisions and carbon pricing in international carbon markets.	Akçansa is transforming this challenge into a strategic opportunity by expanding its sustainable and low-carbon product portfolio. The Company focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of its cement products, targeting a 20% reduction in CO ₂ emissions intensity by 2030 and an increase in the share of low-clinker products. As demand for environmentally friendly building materials continues to grow, Akçansa is well positioned to benefit strategically from this transition. The Company maintains its commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, and has established interim targets and milestones for 2030. The 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity reduction targets have been updated in alignment with the Paris Agreement.
Resource Efficiency and Recycling (Water Opportunity)	Short	Medium- High Likelihood 34-65%	Low	In the long term, increasing water scarcity may raise operating costs and create a significant risk for sectors with relatively high water consumption. However, this situation also presents an opportunity in the short term for companies that implement water efficiency measures. At Akçansa, reducing freshwater withdrawals may help mitigate financial pressures associated with water scarcity while strengthening operational resilience. In this context, Water Management Plans are implemented to optimize water consumption. These plans aim to reduce dependence on freshwater sources, improve water efficiency, and increase the recovery of rainwater and wastewater. The Water Master Plan further supports preparedness for potential water-related risks in the future.	Cost savings achieved through water efficiency initiatives enhance the Company's competitive advantage and enable more effective capital allocation. The resulting positive impact on cash flows strengthens financial flexibility and supports the allocation of resources to sustainability investments and other strategic opportunities. In 2024, Akçansa plans to join the CEO Water Mandate, further strengthening its commitments to water stewardship and expanding water efficiency practices. In the short term, these measures are expected to support profit margins and contribute to strengthening the Company's financial position in a sector where resource efficiency and sustainability are becoming increasingly important.	0.14%	1.22%	3.52%	The financial value of water savings expected to be achieved by 2030 has been calculated based on Water Master Plans developed for the Company's cement and ready-mix concrete plants.	Although increasing water scarcity is expected to raise operating costs in the long term, the implementation of water efficiency measures and reductions in water consumption present a significant opportunity in the short term. Within this scope, the Company aims to maintain water costs at manageable levels and ensure the sustainable continuity of operations. The resulting cost savings strengthen competitive advantage and enable more effective capital allocation. Accordingly, water efficiency practices are considered a strategic opportunity that supports both operational and financial resilience in the current business environment.



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The Impact of Risks on the Business Model and Value Chain (TSRS-1 32, TSRS-2 13)

Climate change creates both risks and opportunities for Akçansa's business model and value chain. Increasing demand for low-carbon products and services has made the transition toward products containing lower clinker content and alternative raw materials a strategic priority. In this context, transforming the product portfolio toward solutions with a lower carbon footprint is considered a key component of the Company's business model.

Since a significant share of emissions associated with cement production originates from clinker production, the transition to low-clinker products is critical for both managing climate-related transition risks and maintaining competitiveness. Within this scope, the share of products containing alternative mineral additives, such as slag, fly ash, and similar materials, is being increased, while initiatives continue to support the development and wider adoption of low-carbon products.

In line with the 2030 Sustainability Targets, R&D and production investments are directed toward the targets defined under the low-carbon product development and innovation focus area, and a Product Transition Plan for cement and concrete products with lower clinker content is being implemented. Under this plan, production processes and supply structures are being transformed to support the increased use of alternative raw materials.

In developing its sustainable product portfolio, Akçansa takes into account the EU Taxonomy and other relevant international reference frameworks, with the aim of increasing the share of low-carbon and circular economy-supporting products within its value chain. This transformation supports the management of climate-related risks and the capture of market opportunities for low-carbon products, thereby strengthening Akçansa's long-term value creation capacity.

Climate Resilience and Vulnerability of Risks (TSRS-1 41, TSRS-2 22)

The scenario analyses conducted enable the assessment of the resilience of Akçansa's business model and operations under different climate and carbon regulation scenarios. Based on the findings, the Company aims to strengthen its resilience to climate change by investing in low-carbon production technologies, increasing the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, expanding water and energy efficiency projects, and broadening its sustainable product portfolio. Within this scope, climate scenarios are integrated into strategic planning and investment decisions, with the objective of preserving Akçansa's long-term value creation capacity under different climate conditions.

Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on Financial Planning and Performance (TSRS-1 34-37, TSRS 2-15-18)

At Akçansa, environmental risks and opportunities influence various elements of financial planning. These elements include assets, capital allocation, revenues, capital expenditures, direct and indirect costs, and access to capital. Within the scope of climate-related issues, both risks and opportunities arise, and these factors contribute to shaping Akçansa's financial strategy.

Financial Statement Item	Impact of Climate-Related Issues on Financial Planning and Performance
Capital Expenditures	In preparation for a low-carbon future, investments are being made in alternative fuels such as dried sewage sludge (DSS), waste oil, tire-derived fuels (TDF), and fuels derived from non-recyclable waste (RDF, SRF). Within this framework, process changes are implemented to reduce the clinker ratio and support the development of low-carbon products. In addition, increasing the use of alternative fuels with higher biomass content is targeted. Capital expenditures planned in the short and medium term (until 2030) include R&D activities and the modernization of production lines, aligned with investments supporting alternative raw materials and new product development processes.
Revenues	The increased use of alternative fuels and raw materials contributes to lower direct costs and improved profitability. In the medium term, growing market demand for low-carbon products is expected, presenting a strategic opportunity to increase revenues.
Direct Costs	The replacement of conventional fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum coke with alternative fuels helps reduce direct costs and improve financial performance. This transition contributes to lowering operating expenses and supports the establishment of a more sustainable cost structure.
Capital Allocation	The transition to alternative fuels has strengthened cash flows, enabling more efficient and effective capital allocation. This improvement in financial management supports more effective investment planning and prioritization.
Indirect Costs	The use of lower-cost alternative fuels contributes to reductions in indirect operating costs. However, carbon pricing mechanisms, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) expected to be implemented starting in 2026, may lead to increases in indirect costs. Strategic planning is undertaken to address these regulations and minimize potential financial impacts.
Access to Capital	Climate-related risks and opportunities facilitate greater access to low-interest financing, while also enabling access to government incentives and climate funds. Scenario modeling related to carbon trading systems such as cap-and-trade is incorporated into financial planning, allowing the Company to anticipate potential additional costs through 2030.
Assets	All assets are assessed in relation to climate-related risks, and appropriate insurance mechanisms are implemented. Decision-making processes are activated to support reinforcement and improvement investments aimed at enhancing asset resilience to climate risks.



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Investments, Expenditures, and Revenues Related to Climate Risks and Opportunities*

(TSRS-1 33, TSRS-2 14)

To support climate change adaptation and the transition to a low-carbon economy, financial resources are allocated in line with strategic priorities. In support of sustainable growth, investments are being increased, and innovative financing models are utilized to promote long-term value creation. Within this framework, the resources allocated to current activities and future financing plans are summarized below.

Capital Expenditures: In 2025, a total budget of TL 372,945,281 was allocated for investments aimed at supporting climate change adaptation. These expenditures are included in the cash outflows related to the acquisition of tangible and intangible assets presented in the year-end financial statements.

R&D and Innovation Investments: A budget of TL 49,898,174 was allocated in 2025 for low-carbon production and product development activities. It is planned to maintain investment at a similar level over the next five years.

Revenue from Low-Carbon Products: In 2025, revenue generated from sustainable products amounted to TL 5,330,021,606. This figure corresponds to 21.7%* ** of total revenues and is included in the revenue line item in the financial statements. In order to capitalize on opportunities arising from climate change, the Company plans to increase the share of low-carbon products in its portfolio.

Akçansa's Transition Plan and Low Carbon Transformation Roadmap

(TSRS-2 9.c, TSRS-2 14.iv)

Within the scope of the transition to a low-carbon economy, a climate transition plan aligned with the 1.5°C scenario has been developed. This plan encompasses emission reduction strategies, low-carbon product development processes, and financial approaches in line with the Company's long-term sustainability objectives.

The transition plan focuses on reducing fossil fuel consumption and lowering carbon emissions. Priority areas include increasing the use of alternative fuels, reducing the clinker ratio, modernizing or phasing out outdated equipment, and investing in low-carbon cement production. In addition, initiatives are planned to expand the use of renewable energy across all facilities and to develop projects related to carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. Efforts are also being undertaken to support the wider adoption of low-carbon cement and ready-mix concrete products in the market.

The climate transition plan is implemented under the oversight of the Board of Directors and is closely monitored by representatives of Sabancı Holding and Heidelberg Materials. Progress is reported and evaluated at least quarterly. Annual emission reduction targets are monitored on a plant-by-plant basis, and progress toward these targets is tracked regularly.

In line with Türkiye's 2053 net zero target, interim and sectoral targets were announced at the COP29 Climate Change Conference held in Baku in 2024. The climate transition plan is implemented in alignment with Türkiye's Long-Term Climate Strategy. While the Turkish cement sector has set targets to reduce emissions by 30% by 2040 and 93% by 2053, Akçansa's targets have been determined above these levels.

In accordance with its sustainable finance approach, the Company prioritizes access to financing sources that support low-carbon investments. Using sustainable and green financing instruments, investments are made in environmental projects, while costs are managed through alignment with carbon pricing mechanisms.

Through this transition plan, Akçansa aims to align with net zero targets, support the transformation of its operations, and sustain long-term sustainable growth. The Company will continue to regularly inform stakeholders and disclose progress through ongoing reporting.

* The financial disclosures presented under this section have been prepared independently from the Company's financial statements. Although the Company operates in a highly inflationary environment, TAS 29 has not been applied for the purposes of sustainability reporting. The monetary indicators presented in the report are based on nominal amounts, and therefore comparability between periods may be limited.

** The decrease compared to the previous year is attributable to the Communiqué on the Promotion of the Use of Low-Carbon Green Cement in Public Procurement Contracts, under which cement products with a clinker ratio below 80% are classified as green cement.



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Scenario Analyses and Climate Resilience

(TSRS-1 44.a.ii, TSRS-2 22, TSRS-2 25.a.ii, TSRS-2 25.b)

At Akçansa, scenario analyses are conducted annually. In this context, a comprehensive analysis was carried out in 2025, in line with the guidance of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), to assess the resilience of the Company's strategy to climate change-related risks and to further develop scenario analysis practices. Within this scope, water stress, extreme weather events, increases in alternative fuel and raw material prices, and potential impacts of carbon pricing mechanisms were incorporated into the scenario analyses. For the assessment of physical climate risks, two analytical tools were utilized: the Munich Re Location-Based Risk Analysis tool and the WWF Water and Biodiversity Risk Assessment tools.

Tools Used in Physical Climate Risk Analysis

Munich Re Physical Risk Analysis

In 2025, climate change-related natural physical risks across all locations were assessed using the Munich Re Location-Based Risk Analysis tool.

The analyses were based on the latest climate models developed under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). These models provide future projections by jointly considering variables such as greenhouse gas emissions, population development, and economic growth. This approach enables a more comprehensive assessment of physical climate risks.

WWF Water and Biodiversity Risk Assessment

In 2025, water and biodiversity risk assessments were conducted for all facilities.

In the analyses, 2020 was taken as the baseline year, and projections were developed for 2030 and 2050. Basin-level risk outcomes were evaluated for each facility under optimistic, current trend, and adverse scenarios, and sector-specific risk scores were calculated for each site.

Methodology and Evaluation Process

A multi-stage methodology was applied to assess the financial impacts of climate risks within the scope of the scenario analyses.

In the first stage, documents obtained from internal and external sources were reviewed. Subsequently, workshops conducted with the participation of Akçansa teams identified the priority climate risks to be included in the scenario analysis

- Water stress (drought)
- Extreme weather events (flood and inundation)
- Wildfires
- Increases in alternative fuel and raw material prices

To model the financial impacts of the identified risks, assumptions based on operational data, market trends, and international climate scenarios were used. Both physical and transition risks were considered throughout the evaluation process.

Time Horizons Used in Scenario Analysis

The impacts of risks were assessed based on three key factors: magnitude of the risk, level of vulnerability, and level of exposure. Based on the results of the analyses, adaptation strategies were defined and the risk management approach was strengthened. Scenario analyses were conducted across different time horizons, including 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2100.

- 2030 was used to evaluate short-term impacts;
- 2040 to assess medium-term impacts;
- 2050 to analyze long-term impacts; and
- 2100 to examine longer-term risks and test the resilience of the Company's strategy.

In the short term, impacts on operational costs and the supply chain were considered. In the medium and long term, assessments focused on emissions regulations, the sustainability of water resources, and strategic directions related to the energy transition.

Physical Risk Scenario Analysis (IPCC Scenarios)

Long-term physical risks affecting operations were evaluated based on the IPCC RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0, and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Within this study, all major acute and chronic physical risks were considered. Physical risks including water stress, flooding, extreme precipitation, wildfire risk, heatwaves, and sea-level rise were analyzed within the scope of the scenario analyses. The assessment was conducted on a location-specific basis, and all facilities were included in the scenario analysis.

The projections used in the scenario analysis were developed using a hybrid combination of local high-resolution CORDEX models and global CMIP5 models. Reference period data were based on existing Munich Re model data for tropical cyclones and river floods, and on ERA5 ECMWF atmospheric reanalysis data for heat stress, precipitation stress, and fire weather stress. The reference period for climate parameters was defined as 1986-2005. To strengthen the robustness of trend projections, 20-year periods were used in the projections.



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Key Assumptions

SSP1-/RCP2.6:

- Referred to as the "Sustainability" or "Taking the Green Road" scenario, this pathway prioritizes global sustainability.
- The protection of natural resources and respect for planetary boundaries are emphasized.
- Human well-being becomes the primary priority rather than economic growth.
- Income inequalities both between and within countries decline.
- Consumption patterns shift toward lower material and energy use.
- As a result of these efforts, net zero CO₂ emissions are reached around 2075. Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, the average global surface temperature is projected to increase by 1.8°C by 2100 (range 1.3–2.4°C).
- Similarly, under the RCP2.6 scenario, CMIP5 models estimate an average temperature increase of 1.6°C by 2100.

SSP2-/RCP4.5:

- Known as the "Middle of the Road" or "Intermediate Scenario," SSP2 represents a future in which global developments largely follow historical and current trends.
- Income distribution differences remain noticeable between countries.
- International cooperation continues to some extent but is not expected to increase significantly over time.
- Global population growth remains moderate and stabilizes in the second half of the century, while environmental systems experience some degree of degradation.
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions remain close to current levels until 2050, after which they begin to decline but do not reach net zero by 2100.
- Under the SSP2-4.5 scenario, the average global surface temperature is projected to increase by 2.7°C by 2100 (range 2.1–3.5°C).
- Under the RCP4.5 scenario, CMIP5 models estimate an average temperature increase of 2.4°C by 2100.

SSP3-/RCP7.0:

- SSP3, also referred to as "Regional Rivalry" or the "Rocky Road" scenario, describes a world in which nationalism and regional conflicts intensify and global challenges receive less attention.
- Countries increasingly focus on national and regional security concerns.
- Over time, the gap widens between societies with strong international connections and knowledge- and capital-intensive sectors, and low-income, less-educated, labor-intensive societies with limited technological capacity.
- Investments in education and technological advancement decline, while inequality increases.
- Significant environmental degradation occurs in some regions, and carbon emissions double relative to 2015 levels by 2100.
- Under the SSP3-7.0 scenario, the average global surface temperature is projected to increase by 3.6°C by 2100 (range 2.8–4.6°C).

SSP5-/RCP8.5:

- SSP5, known as "Fossil-Fueled Development" or "Taking the Highway," describes a period characterized by greater integration of global markets and rapid innovation and technological progress.
- However, this development relies heavily on fossil fuels, particularly coal, and is accompanied by a significant increase in global energy consumption.
- As a result, CO₂ emissions are projected to triple by 2075 compared with 2015 levels.
- Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, the average global surface temperature is projected to increase by 4.4°C by 2100 (range 3.3–5.7°C).
- Similarly, under the RCP8.5 scenario, CMIP5 models estimate an average temperature increase of 4.3°C by 2100.

SScenario Outcomes and Implications

- Flooding, extreme precipitation, and wildfire risks are assessed at medium to high levels.
- Water scarcity in Türkiye is expected to increase. As Akçansa's facilities are located in areas exposed to high water stress, prioritizing water efficiency projects is considered necessary.
- Extreme heatwaves may increase energy demand in cement production and heighten risks related to employee health and safety.
- Although sea level rise does not currently represent a significant short-, medium-, or long-term risk, it is considered necessary to strengthen protective measures against extreme weather events.

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis (IEA 2°C Scenario)

Energy Agency (IEA) 2°C Scenario (2DS) provides a pathway aligned with the objective of limiting the increase in global average temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Under this scenario, market risks and opportunities, carbon pricing risks, and opportunities related to low-carbon products were evaluated. The reference year for the analysis was 2021, and the projections extend through 2060. Scenario analysis of transition risks was conducted for the global cement sector based on the Reference Technology Scenario, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the 2°C Scenario. While the transformation of the energy sector is considered critical under the 2°C scenario, it is emphasized that this transformation alone will not be sufficient. Achieving the target will also require reductions in CO₂ and greenhouse gas emissions across non-energy sectors. Global GDP is projected to increase by more than threefold between 2017 and 2060, with growth expected to be concentrated in emerging markets through 2030.

Key Assumptions

- The global economy is expected to triple in size by 2060.
- The energy sector will achieve net zero emissions through the transition away from fossil fuels.
- Carbon pricing mechanisms will become more widely implemented, including systems such as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).
- Technologies such as carbon capture and storage will become more widely deployed.
- Sustainable technologies, including increased use of alternative fuels and reductions in clinker ratios, will be adopted.

Rationale for Selecting This Scenario

- The 2°C scenario represents an important reference point for global climate policy and focuses on reducing CO₂ emissions across non-energy sectors as well.
- It highlights the importance of innovative solutions and technological developments in achieving decarbonization.
- The scenario aligns with Akçansa's strategy of investing in low-carbon product development and sustainable operations.

Scenario Outcomes and Implications

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Water Stress Scenarios

The water stress scenario analysis was conducted to cover all product groups and all integrated cement plants. The analyses indicate that irregularities in precipitation patterns, prolonged drought periods, and increasing water demand due to climate change may create significant risk factors. The Çanakkale and Büyükçekmece plants are among the facilities with a higher likelihood of exposure to water stress due to their geographic locations. Increasing water scarcity may lead not only to interruptions in production processes but also to higher costs associated with access to water resources.

According to the RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 climate scenarios, under a scenario in which global warming remains below 2°C, the strengthening of water management policies may encourage more efficient and sustainable water use. However, this may also lead to increased water access costs and stricter regulatory constraints. In contrast, under a 3.5–4°C warming scenario, reductions in water resources may become more pronounced, and prolonged drought conditions could directly affect operations.

The analyses show that water scarcity may place pressure on production efficiency particularly at the Çanakkale plant. Although water stress in the region appears relatively lower compared with some other areas, the plant's high production volume may result in a greater potential revenue impact associated with water stress. At the Büyükçekmece plant, increases in water prices and potential limitations in access to water resources may lead to higher operating costs. While no significant risk is currently projected for the Ladik plant, potential changes in regional water management policies may affect the facility in the future.

Based on these findings, efforts continue under the Water Management Plans and the Water Master Plan to strengthen resilience to water stress.

Overall Results of the 2025 Scenario Analyses and Their Impact on Strategy

Climate scenario analyses are considered an integral component of strategic planning, financial decision-making, and risk management processes. These analyses guide the identification of priority investment areas aligned with net zero targets, the development of water and energy efficiency projects, and the implementation of climate-resilient operational practices. Based on the outcomes of the scenario analyses:

- Regulatory pressures and new policy developments are expected to have a significant impact on the sector. Strategic planning is therefore supported by scenario analysis, and investments continue in alternative fuel use, energy efficiency applications, and clinker ratio reduction.
- Growing demand for low-carbon products presents important opportunities to expand the sustainable product portfolio.
- Emission reduction targets through 2030 have been determined based on financial impact analyses conducted under different regulatory scenarios.
- The technical and economic feasibility of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies is being evaluated.

At the same time, preventive measures are being implemented to address the potential impacts of extreme weather events, while water management practices and climate adaptation strategies continue to be strengthened.

Carbon Pricing Scenarios

As part of global efforts to address climate change, the adoption of carbon pricing mechanisms is expected to become more widespread. In this context, the Climate Law entered into force in Türkiye in 2025, establishing the legal framework for the creation of a national Emissions Trading System (ETS). With the publication of the draft ETS Regulation, the framework has been defined regarding covered sectors, facility-level monitoring and reporting obligations, free allocation methodologies, and carbon pricing principles. The system is expected to be implemented starting next year.

Under the ETS to be established within the scope of the Climate Law, it is aimed to internalize the cost of carbon emissions, particularly for energy-intensive sectors such as the cement industry. Within this framework, facility-level emissions performance will be assessed against benchmark values, and carbon costs will arise for emissions exceeding these thresholds. Once carbon pricing mechanisms enter into force, the potential costs arising from direct emissions will be shaped according to these benchmark levels and allocation mechanisms.

As of 2025, Akçansa's emissions intensity per ton of clinker is below the national average. This provides a relatively advantageous starting point for managing potential cost impacts under the ETS. In addition, considering the current regulatory framework and the penalty levels outlined in the draft regulation, it is assessed that carbon prices in Türkiye are unlikely to be set at high levels during the initial phase. However, it is considered likely that carbon prices will gradually increase in the medium and long term.

Within the scope of the scenario analyses, the potential impacts of carbon pricing mechanisms have been assessed under the following two main temperature scenarios:

<2°C Scenario:

Under this scenario, which aims to limit global temperature increase to below 2°C, climate policies are expected to tighten rapidly and carbon prices are likely to increase. In such a scenario, companies with lower emissions reduction performance may face significant cost pressures. To adapt to this scenario, the Company focuses on strengthening decarbonization strategies, prioritizing investments in renewable energy use, alternative fuel integration, clinker ratio reduction, and efficient production technologies.

3.5–4°C Scenario:

Under this scenario, which assumes more limited policy intervention, carbon pricing mechanisms are expected to be implemented more gradually. While relatively lower carbon prices may provide a short-term cost advantage, there remains a risk that climate policies could tighten abruptly in the longer term. Such developments could result in higher transition costs in later stages of the decarbonization process.

Within this framework, carbon pricing scenarios are considered a critical analytical tool for long-term investment decisions, the emissions reduction roadmap, and the climate transition plan. As the ETS is gradually implemented, preventive investments aimed at reducing carbon costs and accelerating low-carbon production solutions are expected to gain further strategic importance.



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RISK MANAGEMENT

Climate and Sustainability-Related Risk Management

(TSRS-1 43, TSRS-1 44.a, TSRS-1 44.a.i, TSRS-1 44.a.vi, TSRS-2 24, TSRS-2 25.a, TSRS-2 25.a.i, TSRS-2 25.a.vi)

Risks are managed within the framework of a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, in line with corporate risk management standards and best practices. Environmental, social, governance, operational, strategic, financial, and compliance risks are addressed through an integrated approach. The process of identifying and addressing risks that may affect the Company's existence, growth, and sustainability is coordinated by the Early Detection of Risk Committee.

Climate- and sustainability-related risks are regularly reported to the Board of Directors through the Early Detection of Risk Committee as part of the Enterprise Risk Management process, and are monitored at the Board level. The Committee convenes at least six times per year, meeting every two months. Reports covering the Committee's activities and meeting outcomes are approved by Committee members and submitted to the Board of Directors. Within this framework, the potential impacts of these risks on the Company's strategy, financial performance, investment plans, and operational continuity are assessed through senior governance mechanisms, and the necessary actions are addressed within the corporate risk management framework.

At Akçansa, the identification, assessment, and monitoring of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are conducted as an integral part of the Enterprise Risk Management process. Within this scope, physical and transition risks related to climate change, as well as environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-related sustainability risks and opportunities, are evaluated across operations and the supply chain. Probability and impact assessments are conducted through both qualitative and quantitative analyses, and these risks are regularly reviewed and updated. Compared with the previous reporting period, no significant changes have been made to the approach for managing climate and sustainability risks.

Within the scope of managing climate- and sustainability-related risks, long-term sectoral and global risks are monitored by referencing the Low-Carbon Technology Roadmap published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) as well as the roadmaps of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) and CEMBUREAU. In this context, opportunities related to low-carbon technologies, resource efficiency, the circular economy, and the green transition are also evaluated.

Impact analyses for climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods. These analyses cover all Akçansa operations and utilize international methodologies as well as internal company data.

In addition, internationally recognized climate scenario analyses are used to assess the organization's resilience to different climate scenarios and the sustainability transition. Within this framework, the Company's climate resilience and sustainability alignment are tested across 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2100 time horizons, based on transition and physical climate scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The results obtained are shared with the relevant governance mechanisms. Through scenario analyses updated annually, climate and sustainability resilience are reviewed on a regular basis.

Impact of Climate and Sustainability Risks and Opportunities on Business Strategy

(TSRS-1 44.a.iii, TSRS-1 44.a.iv, TSRS-2 25.a.iii, TSRS-2 25.a.iv)

Demand for low-carbon products and services is expected to increase in the coming years. In this context, market demand for low-carbon products through 2030 is considered to present significant opportunities for the Company. Within the cement sector, the transition toward products with lower clinker content stands out as a strategic opportunity. However, failure to implement this transformation in a timely and effective manner may also represent a significant transition risk.

Since a significant portion of carbon emissions in cement production originates from clinker production, cement products with reduced clinker content and enriched with mineral additives are recognized as having a direct impact on reducing carbon emissions.

Within this scope, the product portfolio is being diversified with cements containing lower clinker ratios and mineral and secondary material additives, such as slag and fly ash obtained from other industries. Under the 2030 Sustainability Targets, clear targets have been defined under the "Innovation" focus area for the development of low-carbon products, and R&D activities have been directed toward low-carbon products and production technologies in order to achieve these targets. In addition, a Product Transition Plan has been prepared for cement and concrete products with reduced clinker content and higher additive ratios, and the necessary production line investments have been scheduled in line with this plan. Through these initiatives, a medium- and long-term strategy has been established to gradually phase out products that are not aligned with sustainability criteria.

In developing the sustainable product portfolio, which includes both existing and new cement products, the EU Taxonomy and relevant international taxonomy frameworks are taken into consideration. Through these strategic initiatives, a holistic approach is adopted to manage transition risks related to climate change, improve operational efficiency, and capture market opportunities for low-carbon products. In line with sustainability targets, the Company aims to support sectoral transformation by

developing products with a lower carbon footprint, improved water efficiency, and characteristics that support the circular economy.

Materiality Assessment and Prioritization of Risks and Opportunities

(TSRS-1 44.a.iii, TSRS-1 44.a.iv, TSRS-2 25.a.iii, TSRS-2 25.a.iv)

At Akçansa, climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are evaluated through a holistic approach within the Enterprise Risk Management methodology, taking into account financial, operational, reputational, and regulatory impacts. Based on probability and impact analyses, the materiality level of risks is determined and classified within the corporate risk prioritization process.

The likelihood of risk occurrence is assessed using a five-level scale, based on the probability that the risk may materialize within the defined time horizon. Probability assessments are evaluated together with the magnitude of impact to determine the overall risk score and level of materiality.

During the prioritization process, risks that exceed the financial materiality threshold and have a higher potential impact on the Company's strategic objectives, financial performance, and operational continuity are addressed as priority risks. For these risks, monitoring frequency is increased, and the necessary action plans are tracked through the relevant governance mechanisms. Risks that remain below the financial materiality threshold continue to be monitored within the Enterprise Risk Management system and are reassessed if changes occur in the risk profile.

Likelihood Level	Description	Probability Range	Description
1	Very Low	0-10%	The likelihood of the risk occurring within the specified time horizon is very low.
2	Low	11-33%	The probability of occurrence is limited but cannot be disregarded.
3	Medium	34-65%	The risk may occur and is considered reasonably possible.
4	High	66-89%	The likelihood of the risk occurring is assessed as high.
5	Very High	90-100%	The risk is expected to occur within the defined time horizon.



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Within the scope of the risk inventory developed during the reporting period, sustainability- and climate change-related risks for Akçansa were assessed in line with the Enterprise Risk Management methodology. In this context, a total of 11 climate-related risks were identified and analyzed through probability-impact assessments, including 4 physical risks (2 acute physical risks and 2 chronic physical risks) and 7 transition risks (2 market risks, 2 technology risks, and 3 reputational risks).

As a result of the assessments, four climate-related risks exceeding the financial materiality threshold were identified as follows:

- Floods and inundation
- Water stress / drought
- Wildfires
- Transition to a low-carbon economy

Other transition risks related to market, technology, and reputation, such as sea level rise, increasing pressure to transition toward low-carbon alternative products and services, high investment costs associated with sustainability-focused technology investments, the risk of these investments not achieving expected performance, and increasing stakeholder expectations related to climate change, continue to be monitored within the Enterprise Risk Management system.

The financial quantification and impact analyses related to risks exceeding the financial materiality threshold are presented in detail in the "Strategy" section of this report.

Although sustainability-related risks are considered within the corporate risk assessment process, risks that remain below the materiality threshold based on financial and operational impact analyses have not been included in detailed financial quantification analyses in this reporting period.

Monitoring, Control, and Corporate Oversight of Risks and Opportunities

(TSRS-1 44.a.v, TSRS-1 44.c, TSRS-2 25.a.v, TSRS-2 25.c)

At Akçansa, the monitoring and tracking of risks and opportunities are carried out through clearly defined responsibilities and regular reporting mechanisms within the framework of Enterprise Risk Management. The occurrence status of identified risks, their impact levels, and the effectiveness of existing control mechanisms are reviewed periodically, and changes in the risk profile are reported to the relevant governance mechanisms. Within this process, risk indicators and the progress of action plans are monitored, enabling the analysis of risk trends over time, and action plans are updated when necessary.

Risk monitoring and control processes are structured in line with the Three Lines of Defense model adopted by Akçansa. The first line of defense, consisting of operational units, factories, and facilities, is responsible for the daily monitoring of risks arising from their activities, the implementation of control measures, and the follow-up of risk mitigation actions. The findings and assessments generated by operational units provide regular input to the Enterprise Risk Management processes.

The second line of defense, composed of risk management, compliance, and related control functions, oversees the effective implementation of the risk management methodology, monitors the consistency of risk assessments, and evaluates the adequacy of control structures. Within this framework, risk indicators, control results, and the progress of action plans are assessed from a holistic perspective, and regular reports are submitted to senior management.

The internal audit function, which constitutes the third line of defense, provides assurance to management by evaluating the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems through an independent and objective approach. Within the scope of internal audit activities, the effectiveness of risk management processes is reviewed periodically, and recommendations are developed for areas requiring improvement.

At Akçansa, risk management is implemented through a holistic framework covering environmental, social, governance, operational, strategic, financial, and compliance risks. Indicators related to each risk category are regularly monitored, and the frequency of monitoring is dynamically determined based on the likelihood of occurrence, potential impact, and the effectiveness of existing control mechanisms.

Within this structure, indicators related to all risk categories, including climate- and sustainability-related risks, are monitored on a regular basis. The monitoring frequency is increased depending on the probability, impact, and level of control associated with the risks. Based on the results of risk monitoring, action plans are updated when necessary, and the outcomes are evaluated with the relevant business units and senior management, ensuring that the corporate risk profile remains up to date.

Outputs from the risk management process are reviewed periodically by the Chief Executive Officer and senior management bodies. Based on these evaluations, decision-making processes related to risk mitigation actions, investment planning, and strategic priorities are supported. In this way, risk management practices are systematically integrated into corporate decision-making processes, ensuring a consistent risk outlook across the organization.

Climate and Sustainability-Related Policies and Actions

At Akçansa, efforts to address climate change and sustainability transformation are guided by the Environmental and Energy Policy, the Sustainable Supply Chain Policy, and other related sustainability policies. Within this framework, key focus areas include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, lowering air pollutants, decreasing water consumption, improving waste management, increasing the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, reducing clinker ratios in cement production, and expanding circular economy practices.

To promote the adoption of sustainability practices across the supply chain, suppliers are encouraged to comply with relevant policies, and sustainability criteria are integrated into contractual arrangements and supplier evaluation processes.

In line with the Company's climate action and green transition objectives, initiatives aimed at increasing the alternative fuel substitution rate, advancing circular economy practices, and reducing clinker ratios in cement products are supported through the Sustainability Declaration and the Sustainability Management Procedure. Within this framework, climate- and sustainability-related policies and practices are reviewed regularly, monitored through performance indicators, and reported to the relevant governance mechanisms.



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Scenario Analysis Approach in the Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

(TSRS-1 44.a.ii, TSRS-2 25.a.ii)

At Akçansa, scenario analyses are utilized to identify, assess, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities. In this context, scenario analyses are conducted annually, and in line with TCFD guidance, both physical and transition risks are addressed through a holistic approach. The analyses consider time horizons covering the short, medium, and long term, primarily focusing on 2030 and 2050, and the results are integrated into strategic planning, risk management, and financial decision-making processes. Scenario analyses take into account different emissions and temperature increase scenarios developed by the IPCC, as well as transition scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Within this framework, the operational and financial impacts of physical risks such as water stress and extreme weather events, as well as transition risks such as carbon pricing mechanisms, energy transition, and the use of alternative fuels, are analyzed. Through these scenario studies, the potential impacts of risks are tested under different conditions, and the resilience of the Company's climate strategy is assessed.

Management of Water-Related Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities

An integrated approach is adopted to identify, assess, and manage risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources. The risk management process is addressed within a structure integrated with enterprise risk management practices and evaluated within the scope of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks. In this context, risks are identified, assessed, and reported through coordination among the facility management, operations, environmental management, risk management, and sustainability functions. In assessing water-related risks, international standards and analytical tools are used. Key tools referenced in these processes include the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, the WRI Aqueduct Tool, IPCC climate change projections, the Heidelberg Materials

Risk Management Guide, and the Sectoral Water Allocation Plans published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye.

In addition, scenario analyses addressing climate-related water risks are conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. These analyses evaluate risks across different time horizons by considering RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0, and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

To manage water-related risks, Water Management Plans and Water Master Plans have been developed. At the initial stage, these plans covered the three main cement plants, which account for approximately 85% of total water consumption. As of 2025, investment items related to water management at ready-mix concrete plants have also been incorporated into the plan. Through digital monitoring systems, water use is tracked regularly, and improvement initiatives aimed at preventing losses and leakages are systematically implemented. In the management of water resources, active collaboration is maintained with local communities, regulatory authorities, customers, employees, suppliers, and water service providers. These collaborations support strengthening risk mitigation efforts and enable more effective evaluation of emerging opportunities.

Akçansa operates in regions exposed to varying levels of water stress, with risks particularly concentrated in the Marmara and Aegean regions. Given that water is a critical resource in cement production, water management strategies are continuously developed to ensure water supply security and optimize water consumption. At facilities located in water-stressed areas, measures such as water efficiency projects, wastewater reuse, and water recovery systems are implemented.

METRICS & TARGETS

Metrics & Targets

(TSRS-1 45, TSRS-1 46, TSRS-2 27, TSRS-2 28)

In line with its sustainability strategy, Akçansa has defined quantitative metrics and related targets to monitor its environmental impacts, particularly those related to climate change, manage the risks and opportunities arising from these impacts, and transparently track progress toward its long-term objectives.

The defined metrics aim to measure the direct and indirect impacts arising from the Company's operational activities, monitor performance on a periodic basis, and assess progress toward sustainability targets. These metrics and targets have been structured in line with Akçansa's 2030 sustainability targets and are monitored through annual performance results.

The disclosures presented in this section have been prepared in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS-1 and TSRS-2), taking into account the requirements related to climate-related metrics and targets.

Akçansa's climate performance is monitored through metrics covering greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, and environmental impacts arising from production processes. These metrics are designed to measure the impact of the Company's activities on climate change and to ensure the regular monitoring of emissions reduction performance. Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse Gases – Part 1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals, as well as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), and are reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

The Company adopts the operational control approach and includes all emissions arising from activities under its operational control within the reporting scope.

Assumptions Used in Calculations and Measurement Uncertainties

(TSRS-1 77, TSRS-1 78)

In the assessment of measurement uncertainty, the materiality thresholds defined according to facility categories under the Verification and Authorization Communiqué – Verification Guideline (2016) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of the Republic of Türkiye, in accordance with Article 21 of the Communiqué, have been taken as the basis. Within this framework, the materiality level is defined as a percentage of the total reported annual greenhouse gas emissions. The threshold is set at 5% for Category A and B facilities and 2% for Category C facilities.

Considering the facilities within the scope of Akçansa's operations and applying a precautionary approach, a materiality threshold of 2% has been adopted for all facilities. Based on the calculations and verification processes conducted within this scope, it has been confirmed that measurement uncertainty remains below this threshold and that the reported data fall within a reasonable range of accuracy.



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Greenhouse Gas Emission Scopes

(TSRS-27, TSRS-2 29.a)

Scope 1 emissions include the direct greenhouse gas emissions occurring at facilities under Akçansa's operational control. These emissions include process emissions from clinker production, as well as emissions arising from the use of fossil fuels, alternative fuels, refrigerant gases, and fire suppression equipment in production processes. Scope 1 emissions are calculated and reported on both a gross and net basis.

Scope 2 emissions represent the indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated during the production of purchased electricity consumed in the Company's operations. These emissions are calculated based on electricity consumption data and are reported using both the location-based and market-based approaches. In location-based calculations, the average emission factors of the Turkish electricity grid are used. In market-based calculations, renewable energy certificates procured by the Company are taken into account. Within this framework, the electricity consumed has been fully certified as renewable energy through the use of I-REC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) and YEK-G certificates, and Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity in 2025 were calculated as zero (0) under the market-based approach.

Scope 3 emissions include other indirect greenhouse gas emissions occurring throughout the Company's value chain. Following the materiality assessment, Akçansa has included the following Scope 3 categories within the reporting scope:

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 10: Processing of sold products

Scope 3 emissions are calculated in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) and reported on an annual basis.

Metrics related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Performance

(TSRS-2 29.a)

In alignment with Türkiye's 2053 Long-Term Climate Strategy and the net zero commitments of the Company's main shareholders, Akçansa aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Accordingly, interim targets and related milestones for 2030 have been defined.

At present, there is no mandatory emission reduction target required under applicable laws or regulations.

Akçansa's emissions have been calculated using the operational control approach. When greenhouse gas emissions data are evaluated in relation to the entities included within the financial consolidation scope, there are no affiliates, joint ventures, or subsidiaries that require consolidation under the operational control approach for the reporting period.

Sector-Specific Metrics

(TSRS-2 28)

Within the scope of the Company's core operations, the "Volume 8 – Construction Materials" guidance under the TSRS 2 sector-based implementation guides has been used as a reference. Climate-related material metrics have been determined by considering the nature of the Company's activities. In defining sector-specific metrics, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards, which form the sector-based structure of the IFRS S2 standard underlying TSRS 2, have been taken as the basis.

Under TSRS 2 Volume 8 – Construction Materials, cement and construction materials production is recognized as one of the priority sectors in terms of greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions, due to fuel use, high-temperature processes, and chemical transformations. In this context, Akçansa's climate performance is monitored through metrics focusing on greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, and energy management.

Akçansa's performance regarding air pollutant emissions is tracked through indicators covering key pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM), and total organic compounds (TOC). Emission data are monitored through Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) and reported in alignment with the sector-specific metrics defined under TSRS 2 Volume 8.

Climate Performance Indicators and 2030 Targets

Performance Indicator	Unit	2024	2025	Percentage Change	2030 Target
Scope 1 CO ₂ emissions intensity – net	ton CO ₂ e/ton of cementitious material	705	692	1.84%	585
Scope 1 CO ₂ emission intensity - gross	ton CO ₂ e/ton of cementitious material	736	728	1.1%	626
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-based)	ton CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0
Product-Specific Scope 3 CO ₂ Emissions Intensity and Reduction (Compared to the 2023 Base Year)	tCO ₂ e/ ton of production	0.103	0.108	4.85%	0.07 (-25%)
Clinker usage ratio	%	85.8	83.7	2.1%	75

Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 Emissions (gross)	ton CO ₂ e	5,309,000	5,484,834	5,484,015
Scope 1 Emissions (net)	ton CO ₂ e	5,011,227	5,259,903	5,215,726
Scope 2 Emissions (Location-based)	ton CO ₂ e	300,057	296,562	282,405
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-based)	ton CO ₂ e	0	0	0
Scope 3 Emissions	ton CO ₂ e	1,718,887	1,758,743	1,683,497
Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions	ton CO ₂ e	7,027,887	7,243,577	7,167,512

* Total production includes the total volume of cementitious products, concrete products, and aggregate products produced during the reporting year.



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	Measurement unit	Code	2024	2025	Açıklama
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Gross total Scope 1 emissions and the percentage subject to emissions-limiting regulations	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e, Percentage (%)	EM-CM-110a.1	5,484,834	5,484,015	Includes direct greenhouse gas emissions from company operations and indirect emissions associated with purchased energy. Calculations cover facilities included within the financial consolidation scope.
	Discussion and analysis of long- and short-term strategies or plans to manage Scope 1 emissions and analysis of performance against these targets	Discussion and Analysis	N/A	EM-CM-110a.2	<p>The Company targets a 22% reduction in net Scope 1 emissions intensity and a 19% reduction in gross emissions intensity by 2030 compared with the 2021 base year.</p> <p>To reduce indirect emissions from energy consumption, national and international renewable energy certificates are procured and market-based Scope 2 emissions are neutralized. In addition, waste heat recovery facilities and wind turbines support renewable energy generation for Akçansa's own consumption to reduce location-based Scope 2 emissions.</p>		Short- and long-term approaches for reducing greenhouse gas emissions have been evaluated and performance is monitored against these targets.
Air quality	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NOx (excluding N ₂ O), (2) SOx, (3) particulate matter (PM10), (4) dioxins/furans, (5) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), (6) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and (7) heavy metals	Quantitative	Metric ton (t)	EM-CM-120a.1	NOx (t): 8,770 NOx (mg/Nm ³): 544.71 SOx (t): 72.18 SOx (mg/Nm ³): 4.48 PM (t): 63.26 PM (mg/Nm ³): 3.93 TOC (t): 272.71 TOC (mn/Nm ³): 16.94 POP* (kg): 0.000147 HAP ** (tons): 16.18	NOx (t): 7,097 NOx (mg/Nm ³): 520.4 SOx (t): 72 SOx (mg/Nm ³): 5.3 PM (t): 71.8 PM (mg/Nm ³): 5.3 TOC (t): 262.64 TOC (mn/Nm ³): 19.3 POP* (kg): 0.000066 HAP ** (ton): 6.98	Air pollutant emissions are monitored through continuous and periodic measurement methods in accordance with applicable regulations.
Energy management	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage of grid electricity, (3) percentage of alternative energy, and (4) percentage of renewable energy	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	EM-CM-130a.1	Total energy consumed: 7,239,891 MWh Grid electricity: 0% Alternative energy: 20.3% Renewable energy: 8.6% Renewable electricity: 100%	Total energy consumed: 7,191,501.13 MWh Grid electricity: 0% Alternative energy: 21.9% Renewable energy: 10% *** Renewable electricity: 100%	Total energy consumption and the distribution of energy sources are monitored and evaluated within the scope of energy efficiency initiatives.

* Persistent Organic Pollutants

** Air Pollutant Emissions

*** Covers only renewable energy generated by Akçansa



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	Measurement unit	Code	2024	2025	Açıklama
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 meters (m ³), Percentage (%)	EM-CM-140a.1	Total water withdrawn: 2,215,765 m ³ Total water consumed: 2,010,880 m ³ Percentage of water withdrawn in High or Extremely High Water Stress regions: 95%	Total water withdrawn: 2,126,210 m ³ Total water consumed: 1,908,191 m ³ Percentage of water withdrawn in High or Extremely High Water Stress regions: 92%	Total water used in operations and water intensity indicators are regularly monitored.
Waste Management	Amount of waste generated, percentage hazardous, and percentage recycled	Quantitative	Metric tons (t), Percentage (%)	EM-CM-150a.1	Waste generated: 4,166 tons Hazardous waste percentage: 18% Percentage of waste recycled: 95%	Waste generated: 3,960 tons Percentage of hazardous waste: 25% Percentage of waste recycled: 93.4%	Waste generation volumes and recovery or disposal methods are monitored in accordance with applicable regulations and company practices.
Product Innovation	Percentage of products eligible for credit in sustainable building design and certification systems	Quantitative	Percentage (%) of annual sales revenue	EM-CM-410a.1	Sustainable cement sales ratio: 40.3% Sustainable concrete sales ratio: 34% Share of sustainable product and service revenues in total revenue: 33.1%	Sustainable cement sales ratio: 18.7% Sustainable concrete sales ratio: 39.4% Share of sustainable product and service revenues in total revenue: 21.66%	Indicates the share of products meeting credit criteria under sustainable building certification systems within total annual sales.
	Total addressable market and market share for products that reduce energy, water, or material impacts during use or production	Quantitative	Reporting currency, Percentage (%)	EM-CM-410a.2	Sustainable cement sales ratio: 40.3% Sustainable concrete sales ratio: 34% Share of sustainable product and service revenues in total revenue: 33.1%	Sustainable cement sales ratio: 18.7% Sustainable concrete sales ratio: 39.4% Share of sustainable product and service revenues in total revenue: 21.66%	Represents the total revenue generated or accessible from products that provide energy, water, or material efficiency benefits.

Activity Metrics

Activity Metrics	Category	Measurement unit	Code	2024	2025	Description
Production by primary product group	Quantitative	Metric ton (t)	EM-CM-000.A	Cement production: 6.48 million tons Clinker production: 6.52 million tons Ready-mix concrete production: 2.51 million m ³	Cement production: 6.33 million tons Clinker production: 6.48 million tons Ready-mix concrete production: 2.46 million m ³	Production volumes are monitored to provide a basis for evaluating environmental performance indicators.



TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Akçansa's Climate and Sustainability Targets

(TSRS-1 51, TSRS-2 33-34)

Greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction targets for 2030 have been established in alignment with the Paris Agreement and science-based target approaches. The targets defined for 2030 and 2050 cover all of Akçansa's operations and the full geographic scope of the regions in which the Company operates. In addition, ongoing efforts are undertaken to monitor potential obligations arising from the Emissions Trading System and to integrate these developments into emission management processes.

In line with the principles of resource efficiency and the circular economy, the Company aims to increase the use of alternative raw materials in the production of cementitious products and ready-mix concrete. Within this scope, Akçansa targets increasing the share of alternative raw materials to 10 percent by 2030 for both product groups. Progress toward these targets is monitored regularly.

In order to improve air quality and reduce pollutant emissions resulting from operations, emission sources are monitored and reported on a regular basis. In this context, the Company aims to maintain emissions below the following thresholds by 2030: NOx emissions: below 400 mg/Nm³ SOx emissions: below 50 mg/Nm³ Particulate matter (PM) emissions: below 10 mg/Nm³. In line with these targets, it is planned to implement best available practices in operational processes and continue improvement initiatives.

Protecting water resources and improving water management performance are also among the Company's key priorities. Accordingly, Akçansa aims to reduce total freshwater withdrawal per ton of production by 20 percent by 2030 compared with the 2022 baseline year. To achieve this goal, the Company plans to enhance water efficiency, expand water recovery and reuse practices, and reduce water withdrawal in regions experiencing high water stress.

To reduce ecological impacts arising from mining activities and support biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation and protection initiatives will continue. In this context, the Company aims to rehabilitate a total of 50 hectares of mining sites by 2030 and develop Biodiversity Management Plans for all mining areas.

Within the scope of the 2030 sustainability targets, Akçansa also aims to increase the share of sustainable products in total cement and concrete sales to 75 percent.

As of the 2025 reporting period, no changes have been made to Akçansa's climate and sustainability targets compared with the previous reporting period.

Assets Exposed to Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

(TSRS-1 29.b, TSRS-2 29.c, TSRS-2 29.d)

Vulnerable assets are defined as assets whose economic life may reasonably be expected to shorten, whose operating conditions may change, or whose impairment risk may increase due to climate-related transition or physical risks. For Akçansa, this category may include high carbon-intensity process equipment used in clinker production, systems dependent on fossil fuel use, and port and site infrastructure potentially exposed to physical climate risks such as flooding, storms, and water stress. Such assets are generally classified within property, plant and equipment accounts in the financial statements, including asset categories such as "Machinery and Equipment", "Buildings", and "Land Improvements".

Considering Akçansa's operations in 2025, including the current plant infrastructure, modernization investments, increased use of alternative fuels and raw materials, and climate adaptation practices, no assets are currently expected to become vulnerable due to climate transition processes or physical climate risks. The Company's asset portfolio is managed in a manner that supports operational continuity, and strategic investments aimed at mitigating climate-related risks continue in alignment with sustainability objectives.

Investments in Climate and Sustainability and Their Financial Impacts

(TSRS-1 31, TSRS-1 35.c.i, TSRS-2 29.e)

As of 2025, we made environmental and climate investments totaling TL 372 million in line with our sustainability targets. Through these investments, we implemented projects aimed at improving energy efficiency, expanded the use of renewable energy, and deployed sustainable production technologies. As a result of these initiatives, we achieved 202,563 tons of CO₂e emissions reductions and 1,486,153 MWh of energy savings during the same year. Within this scope, the total financial savings generated amounted to TL 184,973,566, while total environmental expenditures reached TL 112 million. In line with our ongoing initiatives, we developed projections regarding how our financial position may evolve in the short, medium, and long term, within the framework of our strategy for managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Based on current activities, projections have been developed regarding how our financial position may evolve in the short, medium, and long term as part of the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. In the short term, the Company aims to increase sustainability-focused investments and place greater emphasis on energy efficiency projects. In the medium term, plans include expanding the portfolio of sustainable products and services, increasing revenue diversification, and scaling sustainable business models. In the long term, the objective is to support the transition to a production model aligned with a low-carbon economy.

Carbon Credit Practices

(TSRS-2 36.e)

As of the reporting period, no carbon credits were purchased. However, within the scope of beyond-value-chain emission reduction approaches, carbon credits are expected to be considered as a complementary instrument in the medium and long term. Work is ongoing to establish a framework defining the scope, methodology, and scale of carbon credit use in achieving our net greenhouse gas emission targets.

Our priority remains the reduction of emissions originating from operational activities, while carbon credits are expected to serve as a supporting mechanism for balancing residual emissions. Taking into account the national climate legislation that has entered into force and related offsetting mechanisms, the Company's approach to carbon credit use is expected to evolve in line with its CO₂ emissions performance and the applicable regulatory framework.

Internal Carbon Pricing

(TSRS-2 29.f)

To strengthen decision-making mechanisms during the transition to a low-carbon economy and to ensure preparedness for regulatory requirements, the Company applies a shadow pricing approach. Within the decarbonization projection developed in 2023 and 2024, regulatory developments regarding the implementation of an emissions trading system (ETS) in Türkiye, as well as expectations regarding carbon price formation, were taken into consideration. With the national climate legislation entering into force in 2025, the clarification of the framework for carbon pricing mechanisms has helped maintain the relevance of these projections.

The internal carbon price has been set in the range of EUR 5–10 per ton of CO₂, with an annual increase of 20% projected. In determining the price level, EU ETS price levels, global ETS trends, and regulatory developments in Türkiye are taken into account.

Internal carbon pricing is applied as a mandatory evaluation criterion in investment decisions and serves as a decision-support mechanism for energy efficiency and emissions reduction investments in operations. In addition, the internal carbon price is used to prioritize low-carbon products and sustainable innovation projects within product development and R&D processes, to assess carbon cost impacts within risk management and financial planning processes. To analyze the potential impact of carbon pricing, simulation models are utilized, and the effects on EBITDA are evaluated.



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

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE
SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION PRESENTED BY AKÇANSA ÇİMENTO SANAYİ VE
TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ IN ACCORDANCE WITH TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY
REPORTING STANDARDS

To the General Assembly of Akçansa Çimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.,

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on Sustainability Information of Akçansa Çimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate-Related Disclosures".

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report or linked to from the Sustainability Information or from the 2025 Integrated Annual Report (including any images, audio files, documents 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 we performed as the basis for our 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 Company for the year ended 31 December 2025, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards ("TSRS"), as published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye ("POA") in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414(M).

We do not express an assurance conclusion on any other information included in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report or linked to from the Sustainability Information or from the 2025 Integrated Annual Report (including any images, audio files, documents embedded in a website or embedded videos).

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Other Matters

The TSRS report of the Company for the accounting period ended 31 December 2024 was subject to a limited assurance engagement by another independent audit firm, and an unqualified conclusion was expressed in the Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report dated 10 March 2025.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Information

Sustainability Information, is subject to inherent uncertainty due to incomplete scientific and economic knowledge. Greenhouse gas emission quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to incomplete scientific knowledge. Additionally, the Sustainability Information includes information based on climate-related scenarios that is subject to inherent uncertainty due to 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 the Sustainability Information

The Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company management of the conclusion we have reached.
- Performing risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's internal control structure and to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of sustainability information, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Designing and implementing procedures to identify and address areas of the Sustainability Information that may contain material misstatements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements may arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of Sustainability Information.



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Practitioner's Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information (Cont'd)

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 the Sustainability Information in order to ensure that our independence is not compromised.

Professional Standards Applied

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

Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Including Independence Standards) ("Code of Ethics") 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. Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, sustainability and risk experts. We used the work of experts to assess the reliability of the information and assumptions related to the Company's climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities. We remain solely responsible for our assurance conclusion.

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

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Sustainability Information is likely to arise.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information, we:

- Conducted inquiries with the Company's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period;
- Used the Company's internal documentation to assess and review sustainability-related information;
- Evaluated the disclosure and presentation of sustainability-related information.
- Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Company's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information. However, we did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness.
- Evaluated whether Company'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 Company's estimates.
- Obtained understanding of process for identifying risks and opportunities that are financially significant, along with the Company's sustainability reporting process.

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Summary of the Work We Performed as the Basis for Our Assurance Conclusion (Cont'd)

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.

DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.

Member of DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED

Sunay Anıktar
Partner

İstanbul, 2 March 2026